INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FLORIDA UNIFORM TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT FORMS

HSMV 90010S

STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Neil Kirkman Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0500

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....Page 2
Authorities and Statutory Requirements..... Page 2
DHSMV Contact Information.....Page 2

General Crash Report Information.....Page 3

Event Page.....Pages 4 - 12

Vehicle Page.....Pages 13 – 26

Person Page.....Pages 27 - 36

Narrative Page .....Page 37

Diagram Page.....Pages 38 - 39

Update Page.....Page 39

Driver Exchange (HSMV 90006).....Pages 39 - 40

CMV Reporting
Reporting Crashes.....Pages 41 - 43
Commercial Driver License Endorsements.....Page 44
GVWR/GCWR.....Page 44
Vehicle Configuration.....Pages 45 -46
Motor Carrier Information.....Page 47
Hazardous Materials.....Pages 48 – 49
Recording Parked or Stopped CMVs off the Roadway.....Page 50

Appendixes
Trailers (Appendix B).....Pages 51 - 54
County (Appendix C).....Page 55
City Code (Appendix D).....Pages 56 - 69
State/Country Abbreviation (Appendix E) .....Pages 70 - 73
Work Zone Area (Appendix I)..... Page 74
Appendix L: Sequence of Events Examples..... Pages 75 - 77
Appendix NCIC Vehicle Style.....Pages 78 - 83
Appendix NCIC Color Codes.....Pages 84 - 85

Basic terms and Qualifications.....Pages 86 - 103

Introduction

Authorities

The Florida Legislature
The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (FLHSMV)
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)

Statutory Requirements

- Title XXIII: Motor Vehicles (Chapters 316-325)
- Provide the most effective highway safety and enforcement programs through the use of appropriate traffic and criminal law enforcement (Chapter 321, F.S.), safety education (s. 321.071, F.S.), and administration of the traffic crash investigation process (Chapter 322 and ss. 316.065-316.069, F.S.).
- Provide assistance to local, state, and federal agencies and highway safety organizations through a comprehensive records and management information system which reflects driver (s. 322.20, F.S.) and vehicle (ss. 319.17 and 320.05, F.S.) status and traffic crash information (ss. 316.065-316.069, F.S.).
- Maintain a professional and effective driver license program which assures that only those drivers who demonstrate the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities are permitted to operate vehicles on Florida roads (Chapter 322, F.S.); removes from the highways and/or requires further education for those drivers who demonstrate an abuse of the driving privilege (ss. 322.22-322.291, F.S.); and assures that drivers are held financially responsible for their actions (Chapters 324 and 627, Part XI, F.S.).

Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles contact information

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)
Dept. Headquarters
2900 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0500

General Crash Report Information

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) has a goal to reduce the number and severity of crashes on our roadways. The Florida Traffic Crash Report is used by Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) in Florida to report traffic crashes to the DHSMV. Traffic crashes can be reported by the use of a long or short form Florida Traffic Crash Report and must be submitted to DHSMV within 10 days of completing the investigation as required by F.S. 316.066. (The investigating LEO may retain a copy.)

It is important that those who investigate and complete traffic crash reports do so uniformly to ensure accuracy.

A Long Form report (HSMV 90010S) in its entirety must include a Narrative/Diagram when the following criteria are met:

- Resulted in death of, personal injury to, or any indication of complaints of pain or discomfort by any of the parties or passengers involved in the crash;
- Leaving the scene involving damage to attended vehicles or property (F.S. 316.061(1));
- Driving while under the influence (F.S. 316.193);
- Rendered a vehicle inoperable to a degree that required a wrecker to remove it from the scene of the crash; or
- Involved a commercial motor vehicle.

The Short Form (HSMV 90010S) designation is used to report other types of traffic crashes. If form HSMV 90010S is used as a Short Form Report, diagrams and narratives are not required, otherwise a Long and Short Form Report have the same requirements. *(Note: Short Form Reports, though not requiring a Narrative/Diagram, may be submitted with either or both a Narrative/Diagram. As of July 1, 2012, the shaded areas on Form HSMV 90010S are no longer applicable.)*

The Florida Traffic Crash Reports are completed by filling in the blanks with required information obtained from an investigation of the event. The investigating officer is required to select and enter a value in the appropriate data field. Some data fields are constructed to accept more than one value if warranted. The values needed to complete the event, vehicle or person sections on form HSMV 90010S, are displayed next to the data fields.

Crash Report Fields: ***Crash Characteristics Section (Event Page): This section is designed to identify overall characteristics of the Florida Traffic Crash Report (HSMV 90010S). The following are instructions for entering data into this section.***

FLORIDA TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT

LONG FORM ☐ SHORT FORM ☐ UPDATE ☐

TOTAL # OF VEHICLE SECTION(S) _____
TOTAL # OF PERSON SECTION(S) _____
TOTAL # OF NARRATIVE SECTION(S) _____

MAIL TO: DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY & MOTOR VEHICLES
TRAFFIC CRASH RECORDS, NEIL KIRKMAN BUILDING
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-0537

CRASH DATE | TIME OF CRASH | DATE OF REPORT | REPORTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER | HSMV CRASH REPORT NUMBER

CRASH IDENTIFIERS

COUNTY CODE | CITY CODE | COUNTY OF CRASH | PLACE OR CITY OF CRASH | CHECK IF WITHIN CITY LIMITS ☐ | TIME REPORTED | TIME DISPATCHED

TIME ON SCENE | TIME CLEARED SCENE | CHECK IF COMPLETED ☐ | REASON (If Investigation NOT Complete) | Notified By: 1 Motorist 2 Law Enforcement ☐

ROADWAY INFORMATION (CHOOSE ONLY 1 OF 4 OPTIONS)

CRASH OCCURRED ON STREET, ROAD, HIGHWAY | 1 AT STREET ADDRESS # | 2 AT LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

FEET | MILES | N S E W | 3 AT / FROM INTERSECTION WITH STREET, ROAD, HIGHWAY | 4 OR FROM MILEPOST #

Road System Identifier
1 Interstate
2 U.S.
3 State
4 County
5 Local
6 Turnpike/Toll
7 Forest Road
8 Private Roadway
9 Parking Lot
77 Other, Explain In Narrative

Type of Shoulder
1 Paved
2 Unpaved
3 Curb

Type of Intersection
1 Not at Intersection
2 Four-Way Intersection
3 T-Intersection
4 Y-Intersection
5 Traffic Circle
6 Roundabout
7 Five-Point, or More
77 Other, Explain In Narrative

CRASH INFORMATION (CHECK IF PICTURES TAKEN) ☐

Light Condition
1 Daylight
2 Dusk
3 Dawn
4 Dark-Lighted
5 Dark-Not Lighted
6 Dark-Unknown Lighting
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Weather Condition
1 Clear
2 Cloudy
3 Rain
4 Fog, Smog, Smoke
5 Sleet/Hail/ Freezing Rain
6 Blowing Sand, Soil, Dirt
7 Severe Crosswinds
77 Other, Explain In Narrative

Roadway Surface Condition
1 Dry
2 Wet
4 Ice/Frost
5 Oil
6 Mud, Dirt, Gravel
7 Sand
8 Water (standing/ moving)
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

School Bus Related
1 No
2 Yes, School Bus Directly Involved
3 Yes, School Bus Indirectly Involved

Manner of Collision/Impact
1 Front to Rear
2 Front to Front
3 Angle
4 Sideswipe, Same Direction
5 Sideswipe, Opposite Direction
6 Rear to Side
7 Rear to Rear
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

First Harmful Event

First Harmful Event within Interchange
1 No
2 Yes
88 Unknown

Non-Collision
1 Overturn/Rollover
2 Fire/Explosion
3 Immersion
4 Jackknife
5 Cargo/Equipment Loss or Shift
6 Fell/Jumped From Motor Vehicle
7 Thrown or Falling Object
8 Ran Into Water/Canal
9 Other Non-Collision

Collision Non-Fixed Object
10 Pedestrian
11 Pedalcycle
12 Railway Vehicle (train, engine)
13 Animal
14 Motor Vehicle In Transport
15 Parked Motor Vehicle
16 Work Zone/Maintenance Equipment
17 Struck By Falling, Shifting Cargo
18 Other Non-Fixed Object

Collision with Fixed Object
19 Impact Attenuator/Crash Cushion
20 Bridge Overhead Structure
21 Bridge Pier or Support
22 Bridge Rail
23 Culvert
24 Curb
25 Ditch
26 Embankment
27 Guardrail Face
28 Guardrail End
29 Cable Barrier
30 Concrete Traffic Barrier
31 Other Traffic Barrier
32 Tree (standing)
33 Utility Pole/Light Support
34 Traffic Sign Support
35 Traffic Signal Support
36 Other Post, Pole or Support
37 Fence
38 Mailbox
39 Other Fixed Object (wall, building, tunnel, etc.)

First Harmful Event Location
1 On Roadway
2 Off Roadway
3 Shoulder
4 Median
6 Gore
7 Separator
8 In Parking Lane or Zone
9 Outside Right-of-way
10 Roadside
88 Unknown

First Harmful Event Relation to Junction
1 Non-Junction
2 Intersection
3 Intersection-Related
4 Driveway/Alley Access Related
5 Railway Grade Crossing
14 Entrance/Exit Ramp
15 Crossover - Related
16 Shared-Use Path or Trail
17 Acceleration/Deceleration Lane
18 Through Roadway
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Contributing Circumstances: Road
1 None
4 Work Zone (construction/ maintenance/utility)
6 Shoulders (none, low, soft, high)
7 Rut, Holes, Bumps
9 Worn, Travel-Polished Surface
10 Road Surface Condition (wet, icy, snow, slush, etc.)
11 Obstruction In Roadway
12 Debris
13 Traffic Control Device Inoperative, Missing or Obscured
14 Non-Highway Work
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Contributing Circumstances: Environment
1 None
2 Weather Conditions
3 Physical Obstruction(s)
4 Glare
5 Animal(s) In Roadway
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Work Zone Related
1 No
2 Yes
88 Unknown

Crash In Work Zone
1 Before the First Work Zone Warning Sign
2 Advance Warning Area
3 Transition Area
4 Activity Area
5 Termination Area

Type of Work Zone
1 Lane Closure
2 Lane Shift/Crossover
3 Work on Shoulder or Median
4 Intermittent or Moving Work
77 Other, Explain In Narrative

Workers In Work Zone
1 No
2 Yes
88 Unknown

Law Enforcement In Work Zone
1 No
2 Officer Present
3 Law Enforcement Vehicle Only Present

WITNESSES

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP CODE
NAME	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP CODE
NAME	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP CODE

NON VEHICLE PROPERTY DAMAGE

VEHICLE #	PERSON #	PROPERTY DAMAGE – OTHER THAN VEHICLE	EST. AMOUNT	OWNER'S NAME ☐ (Check if Business)	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP CODE
VEHICLE #	PERSON #	PROPERTY DAMAGE – OTHER THAN VEHICLE	EST. AMOUNT	OWNER'S NAME ☐ (Check if Business)	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP CODE

HSMV 90010 S (E) (rev 06/13)

Page ___ of ___

Crash Date: Enter the date of the traffic crash in month, day, and year order in the following manner: (MM/DD/YYYY)

- Display the month by using the numbers 01 through 12.
- Display the day by using the numbers 01 through 31.
- Display the appropriate year as required.

Time of Crash: Enter the time of day or the approximate time of day the traffic crash occurred.

- Midnight is considered AM and noon is considered PM. Use the 12-hour clock system to identify the time of the traffic crash. Do NOT use the 24-hour clock system (a.k.a. military time).

Date of Report: Enter the date of the traffic crash report in the month, day, and year order in the following manner: (MM/DD/YYYY)

- Display the month by using the numbers 01 through 12.
- Display the day by using the numbers 01 through 31.
- Display the appropriate year as required.

Reporting Agency Case Number: ***This space is used to identify the investigating law enforcement agency's report or file number.***

- Enter the report or file number assigned by the agency.
- Enter the same reporting agency number or file number on each page of the report.

HSMV Crash Report Number: ***This space is used to identify the assigned eight digit crash report number. A crash report number appears on each page of the Florida Traffic Crash Report (HSMV 90010S).***

- Enter the crash report number on each page of the Florida Traffic Crash Report.

CRASH IDENTIFIERS

County Code: ***This space is used to identify the county code (refer to Appendix C.)***

- Enter the county code in the space provided.

City Code: ***This space is used to identify the city code (refer to Appendix D.)***

- Enter the city code in the space provided.
- Enter '00' for the city code if the traffic crash occurred outside the corporate limits of the city or in an unincorporated area.

County of Crash: ***This space is used to identify the county where the traffic crash occurred. The county name must agree with the county code (refer to Appendix C.)***

- Enter the county name as required in the space provided.
- Enter 'unknown' in the space if the county of the traffic crash is unknown.

Place or City of Crash: ***This space is used to identify the place or city where the traffic crash occurred.***

- Enter the city name in the space provided. (note: Saint may not be abbreviated 'St.')
- Enter 'unincorporated' for the city name if the traffic crash occurred outside the corporate limits of the city or in an unincorporated area.

Check if Within City Limits: Place an 'X' in the box if the traffic crash occurred inside the corporate limits of the city.

Time Reported: Enter the time of day or the approximate time of day the traffic crash was reported to the investigating agency.

- Midnight is considered AM and noon is considered PM. Use the 12-hour clock system to identify the time of the traffic crash. Do NOT use the 24-hour clock system (a.k.a. military time).

Time Dispatched: Enter the time of day or the approximate time of day the investigating officer was dispatched to the scene of the traffic crash.

- Midnight is considered AM and noon is considered PM. Use the 12-hour clock system to identify the time of the traffic crash. Do NOT use the 24-hour clock system (a.k.a. military time).

Time on Scene: Enter the time of day or the appropriate time of day the investigating officer arrives at the scene of the traffic crash.

- Midnight is considered AM and noon is considered PM. Use the 12-hour clock system to identify the time of the traffic crash. Do NOT use the 24-hour clock system (a.k.a. military time).

Time Cleared Scene: Enter the time of day or the approximate time of day the traffic crash scene was cleared.

- Midnight is considered AM and noon is considered PM. Use the 12-hour clock system to identify the time of the traffic crash. Do NOT use the 24-hour clock system (a.k.a. military time).

Check if Completed/Reason (If Investigation NOT Complete)

- Place an 'X' in the box if the traffic crash investigation is complete.
- If left blank the reason field must be completed.

Notified By: ***This space identifies that Law Enforcement is completing the traffic crash report and will notify DHSMV. (This will always be Law Enforcement)***

- Enter '1' in the space provided if the report is completed by a motorist.
- Enter '2' in the space provided if the report is completed by a member of law enforcement.

Notified By	
1	Motorist
2	Law Enforcement

ROADWAY INFORMATION (CHOOSE AT LEAST 1 OF 4 OPTIONS)

Crash Occurred on Street, Road, Highway: ***This space is used to identify the name of the street, road or highway where the traffic crash occurred.***

- Enter the name of the street, road or highway in the space provided. List the highest class of trafficway first. Refer to page 1 of the Florida Traffic Crash Report, HSMV 90010S, under the category 'Road System Identifier' to determine the class of trafficway. The list is in descending order. List the next highest classification, local names, or aliases in parentheses.
- If the traffic crash occurred in a parking lot, enter the address of the parking lot. The 'At Street Address #' must be completed for parking lot crashes.
- If the traffic crash occurred on private property, enter 'private property' and the address.

Option 1:

At Street Address #: ***This space is used to identify the street address number. This is a required field if the crash occurred in a parking lot.***

- Enter the street address number up to ten alpha-numeric characters in the space provided.
- If using the latitude/longitude coordinates this field is not required.
- If using distance and direction from an intersection this field is not required.
- If using distance and direction from an identified milepost this field is not required.

Option 2:

At Latitude and Longitude: ***This space is used to enter the latitude and longitude of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the latitude and longitude coordinates using a float (two numbers to the left of the decimal point and six numbers to the right of the decimal point, i.e. -85.869586).
- If using the street name and street address number this field is not required.
- If using distance and direction from an intersection this field is not required.
- If using distance and direction from an identified milepost this field is not required.

Option 3:

At/From Intersection with Street, Road, Highway: ***This space is used to identify the distance and direction from an intersection where the traffic crash occurred.***

- If using street address and number previously, this field is not required (Example A).
- If using latitude and longitute previously, this field is not required (Example A).
- If not using street address and number, or latitude and longitude, enter miles, direction and nearest intersecting street, road, highway from street road or highway on which the traffic crash occurred (Example B).
- If not using street address and number, or latitude and longitude, enter feet, direction and nearest intersecting street, road, highway from street road or highway on which the traffic crash occurred (Example B).
- If not using street address and number, or latitude and longitude, enter feet, direction and nearest intersecting street, road, highway from street road or highway on which the traffic crash occurred (Example C).

At/From Intersection with Street, Road, Highway				
Example A	**Feet**	**Mile(s)**	N S E W	**At/From Intersection With Street, Road, Highway**
Example B	**Feet**	**Mile(s)** **3**	N S E W x	**At/From Intersection With Street, Road, Highway** **Call Street**
Example C	**Feet** **45**	**Mile(s)**	N S E W x	**At/From Intersection With Street, Road, Highway** **Merritt Drive**

Option 4:

Or From Milepost #: ***This space is used to identify the closest milepost to where the traffic crash occurred.***

- Enter the milepost number into the space provided.
- If using the latitude/longitude coordinates this field is not required.
- If using distance and direction from an intersection this field is not required.
- If using a street address this field is not required.

Road System Identifier: ***This classification is used to identify the primary road system on which the traffic crash occurred. Use the highest road system classification assigned to a particular street, road or highway.***

- Enter the road system identifier code in the space provided. The list provided is in descending order for codes I through 9.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.
- The road system identifier code 6 (turnpike/toll) must be entered for various urban expressway toll facilities as well as the Florida Turnpike.

Road System Identifier

1	Interstate	**6**	Turnpike/Toll
2	U.S.	**7**	Forest Road
3	State	**8**	Private Roadway
4	County	**9**	Parking Lot
5	Local	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative

Type of Shoulder: ***This classification is used to identify the type of roadway shoulder in the area of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the type of shoulder code in the space provided.
- If there are two types of shoulders, such as paved and curbed, then choose the shoulder type that is closest in proximity to the traffic crash point of impact location.

Type of Shoulder	
1	Paved
2	Unpaved
3	Curb

Type of Intersection: ***This classification is used to identify the type of intersection where the traffic crash occurred.***

- Enter the 'Type of Intersection' code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Type of Intersection			
1	Not at Intersection	**5**	Traffic Circle
2	Four-Way Intersection	**6**	Roundabout
3	T-Intersection	**7**	Five-Point or More
4	Y-Intersection	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative

Crash Information (Check if Pictures Taken): ***This space is used to identify if photographs were taken at the scene of the traffic crash.***

- Place an 'X' in the box if pictures were taken at the scene.

Lighting Condition: ***This classification is used to identify the lighting condition at the time of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the lighting condition code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Lighting Condition			
1	Daylight	**5**	Dark- Not Lighted
2	Dusk	**6**	Dark- Unknown Lighting
3	Dawn	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
4	Dark- Lighted	**88**	Unknown

Weather Condition: ***This classification is used to identify the weather conditions at the time of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the weather condition code at the time of the traffic crash in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notion must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Weather Condition			
1	Clear	**5**	Sleet. Hail, Freezing Rain
2	Cloudy	**6**	Blowing Sand, Soil, Dirt
3	Rain	**7**	Severe Crosswinds
4	Fog, Smog, Smoke	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative

Roadway Surface Condition: ***This classification is used to identify the surface condition of the street, road or highway at the time of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the road surface condition code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Road Surface Condition			
1	Dry	**7**	Sand
2	Wet	**8**	Water
4	Ice/Frost	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
5	Oil	**88**	Unknown
6	Mud, Dirt, Gravel		

School Bus Related: ***This classification is used to identify school bus involvement in a traffic crash.***

- ***Enter the school bus related code in the space provided.***

School Bus related	
1	No
2	Yes, School Bus Directly Involved
3	Yes, School Bus Indirectly Involved

Manner of Collision/Impact: ***This classification is used to identify the manner in which two motor vehicles in transport initially came together without regard to direction or force. This data element refers only to traffic crashes where the first harmful event involves a collision between two motor vehicles in transport.***

- Enter the manner of collision in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Manner of Collision/Impact			
1	Front to Rear	**6**	Rear to Side
2	Front to Front	**7**	Rear to Rear
3	Angle	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
4	Sideswipe, Same Direction	**88**	Unknown
5	Sideswipe, Opposite Direction		

First Harmful Event: ***This classification is used to identify the first injury or damage-producing event that characterizes the traffic crash type.***

- Enter the first harmful event in the space provided.

First Harmful Event			
Non-Collision			
1	Overturn/Rollover	**6**	Fell/Jumped From Motor Vehicle
2	Fire/Explosion	**7**	Thrown or Falling Object
3	Immersion	**8**	Ran into Water/Canal
4	Jackknife	**9**	Other Non-Collision
5	Cargo/Equipment Loss or Shift		
Collision Non-Fixed Object			
10	Pedestrian	**15**	Parked Motor Vehicle
11	Pedalcycle	**16**	Work Zone/Maintenance
12	Railway Vehicle (train, engine)	**17**	Struck By Falling, Shifting Cargo
13	Animal	**18**	Other Non-Fixed Object
14	Motor Vehicle in Transport		
Collision with Fixed Object			
19	Impact Attenuator/Crash Cushion	30	Concrete Traffic Barrier

20	Bridge Overhead Structure	**31**	Other Traffic Barrier
21	Bridge Pier or Support	**32**	Tree (standing)
22	Bridge Rail	**33**	Utility Pole/Light Support
23	Culvert	**34**	Traffic Sign Support
24	Curb	**35**	Traffic Signal Support
25	Ditch	**36**	Other Post, Pole or Support
26	Embankment	**37**	Fence
27	Guardrail Face	**38**	Mailbox
28	Guardrail End	**39**	Other Fixed Object (wall, building, tunnel, etc.)
29	Cable Barrier		

First Harmful Event Location: ***This classification is used to identify the location of the first harmful event as it relates to its position within or outside the trafficway.***

- Enter the first harmful event location in the space provided.

First Harmful Event Location			
1	On Roadway	**7**	Separator
2	Off Roadway	**8**	In Parking Lane or Zone
3	Shoulder	**9**	Outside Right-of-Way
4	Median	**10**	Roadside
6	Gore	**88**	Unknown

First Harmful Event Within Interchange: ***This classification is used to identify whether the first event occurred within an interchange.***

- Enter the first harmful event within interchange in the space provided.

First Harmful Event within Interchange	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

First Harmful Event Relation to Junction: ***This classification is used to identify the location of the first harmful event in relation to a junction.***

- Enter the first harmful event relation to junction in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

First Harmful Event Relation to Junction			
1	Non-Junction	**15**	Crossover- Related
2	Intersection	**16**	Shared- Use Path or Trail
3	Intersection- Related	**17**	Acceleration/Deceleration Lane
4	Driveway/Alley Access Related	**18**	Through Roadway
5	Railway Grade Crossing	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
14	Entrance/Exit Ramp	**88**	Unknown

Contributing Circumstances: Road: ***This classification is used to identify the apparent roadway condition or articles (for instance, Traffic Control Device Inoperative) which may have contributed to the traffic crash.***

- Enter the contributing circumstances: road in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Contributing Circumstances: Road			
1	None	**11**	Obstruction in Roadway

4	Work Zone (construction/maintenance/utility)	**12**	Debris
6	Shoulders (none, low, soft, high)	**13**	Traffic Control Device Inoperative, Missing or Obscured
7	Rut, Holes, Bumps	**14**	Non-Highway Work
9	Worn, Travel-Polished Surface	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
10	Road Surface Condition (wet, icy, snow, slush, etc.)	**88**	Unknown

Contributing Circumstances: Environment: ***This classification is used to identify the apparent environmental conditions which may have contributed to the traffic crash.***

- Enter the contributing circumstances: environment codes in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Flroida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Contributing Circumstances: Environment			
1	None	**5**	Animal(s) in Roadway
2	Weather Conditions	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
3	Physical Obstruction(s)	**88**	Unknown
4	Glare		

Work Zone Related: ***This classification is used to identify a traffic 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 traffic crash. 'Work Zone Related' traffic 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 (refer to Appendix I.)***

- Enter the work zone related code in the space provided.
- **If '2: Yes' is chosen, then the following code subfields 1-4 are required** (Crash in Work Zone, Type of Work Zone, Workers in Work Zone, Law Enforcement in Work Zone.)

Work Zone Related	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Crash in Work Zone: ***This classification is subfield 1 of 'Work Zone Related' and is used to identify the location of the traffic crash in relation to the work zone.***

- Enter the crash in the work zone code in the space provided.

Crash in Work Zone	
1	Before the First Work Zone Warning Sign
2	Advance Warning Area
3	Transition Area
4	Activity Area
5	Termination Area

Type of Work Zone: ***This classification is subfield 2 of 'Work Zone Related' and is used to identify the type of work zone.***

- ***Enter the type of work zone in the space provided.***
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the Narrative Section.

Type of Work Zone

1	Lane Closure
2	Lane Shift/Crossover
3	Work on Shoulder or Median
4	Intermittent
77	Other, Explain in Narrative

Workers in Work Zone: ***This classification is subfield 3 of 'Work Zone Related' and is used to identify if there were workers present at the time of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the workers in work zone code in the space provided.

Workers in Work Zone	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Law Enforcement in Work Zone: ***This classification is subfield 4 of 'Work Zone Related' and is used to identify if there was a law enforcement presence in the work zone, whether it be an officer and vehicle, or just a law enforcement vehicle at the time of the traffic crash.***

- Enter the law enforcement in work zone code in the space provided.

Law Enforcement in Work Zone	
1	No
2	Officer Present
3	Law Enforcement Vehicle Only Present

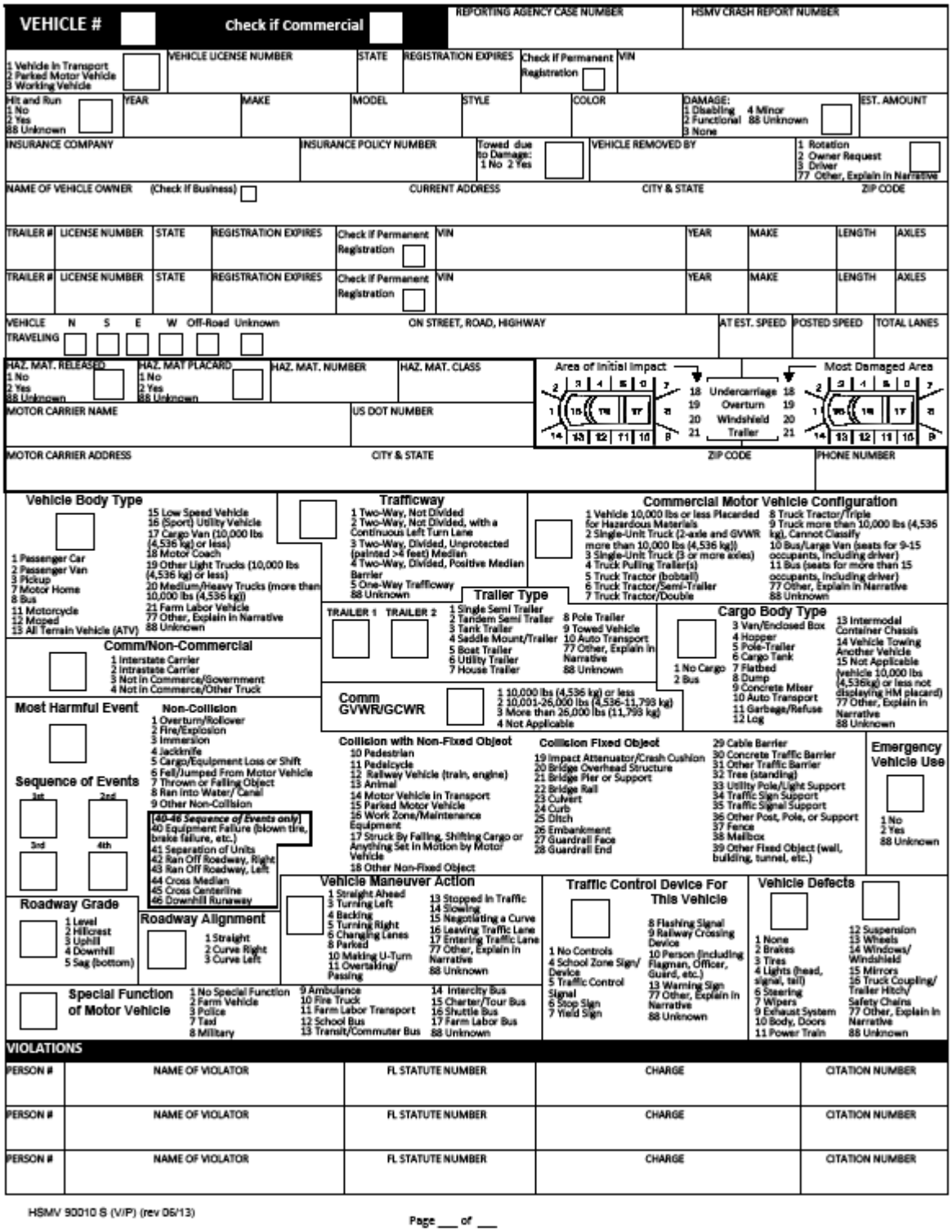
Witnesses: ***This space is used to identify anyone who witnessed the traffic crash.***

- Enter the name, address, city, state and zip code for each witness.
- If there are no witnesses, leave blank.

Non Vehicle Property Damage: ***This space is used to identify damage to other kinds of property. Do not record damage to a motor vehicle, attached trailer, or driverless towed vehicle in this section.***

- Enter the optional assigned vehicle number (Vehicle Section) that did the damage to the property, such as hitting a pole or a fence. This is not to imply that the vehicle is 'responsible' for the damage, rather this vehicle came in contact with the property damage. Leave blank if a person did the damage.
- Enter the optional assigned person number other than a driver (Person Section) that did the damage to the property, such as a pedestrian/non-motorist being hit by a car and as a result the pedestrian/non-motorist then damages a fence during a fall. Again, this is not to imply 'responsibility' for the property damage, rather this pedestrian/non-motorist came in contact with the property and as a result there was property damage. Leave blank if a vehicle did the damage. This field is for pedestrian/non-motorists and is not to be used for drivers.
- Enter the type of property damaged, such as a fence, telephone pole, mailbox, street marker, animal, tree, or damage to cargo that was being carried by another vehicle.
- Enter the estimated damage amount in dollars.
- Enter the owner's full legal name.
- Enter an 'X' in the 'Check if Business' if property is owned by a company or corporation.
- Enter the address or mailing address of the owner.
- If a company or corporation owns the property, enter the address or mailing address, city, state abbreviation, and zip code of the company or corporation.
- Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviation for all states (refer to Appendix E.)
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Vehicle Section: ***This section is designed to identify vehicle information. The following are instructions for entering data into the vehicle section of the Florida Traffic Crash Report (HSMV 90010S). The vehicle data elements are used to describe the characteristics, events and consequences of the motor vehicles involved in the traffic crash.***



Vehicle #: ***This space is used to assign each vehicle involved in the traffic crash a sequential number beginning with 1.***

- Place a number in the box.

Check if Commercial: ***This space is used to identify if a commercial vehicle was involved in the traffic crash. If this field is populated, 'Commercial Motor Vehicle Configuration,' 'Cargo Body Type,' and 'Comm. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating' are required. (See Vehicle Section (relevant to CMV reporting))***

- Place an 'X' in the box if a commercial vehicle was involved.

Motor Vehicle Status: This space is used to identify a motor vehicle status. The term 'in transport' when applied to a motor vehicle means on a roadway or in motion within or outside the trafficway. The term 'working vehicle' refers to a vehicle used as equipment and performing work like cutting trees, painting road lines or spreading gravel. If a working truck is used to transport people or is in route from one place to another and is not painting lines or spreading gravel it is a 'vehicle in transport.'

- Enter the correct code in the box.

1	Vehicle in Transport
2	Parked Motor Vehicle
3	Working Vehicle

Vehicle License Number: This space is used to identify the vehicle license plate number of the vehicle supplying power, not a vehicle being towed. (refer to Appendix E.)

- Enter the vehicle license plate number of the vehicle involved in the space provided. Enter it exactly as it appears on the license plate.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

State: This space is used to identify the state that issued the vehicle license plate. (Refer to Apendix E)

- Enter the state of issuance. Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviations for all states.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.
- Enter FF for out of Country states when unknown.

Registration Expires: This space is used to identify the date when the registration expires.

- Enter the date the registration expires as found on the vehicle license plate number or registration. This is not required for foreign countries.

Check if Permanent Registration: This space is used to identify if the registration is permanent and not subject to renewal.

- Enter 'X' if the registration for the vehicle is permanent.

VIN: This space is used to identify the vehicle identification number (VIN) of the vehicle supplying power, not being towed.

- Enter the complete VIN in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Hit and Run: This space is used to identify a hit-and-run driver. A hit-and-run driver is a driver whose vehicle collides with another attended vehicle or non-motorist or causes damage to other property and leaves the scene of a traffic crash.

- Enter the number 1 in the space provided if the driver is not a hit-and-run driver.
- Enter the number 2 in the space provided if the driver is a hit-and-run driver.
- Enter the number 88 in the space provided if unknown.

Hit and Run

1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Year: This space is used to display the four digits of the vehicle year (manufacturer's model year) of any vehicle involved in a traffic crash.

- Enter the vehicle year in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if the vehicle year is unknown.

Make: This space is used to identify the vehicle manufacturer's trade name (Chevrolet, BMW, Ford, etc.) of any vehicle involved in the traffic crash.

- Enter the first four letters of the complete name of the vehicle make. Do not use a model name (impala, F-150, Stratus). For vehicles with only three letters (BMW, Kia, GMC, etc.) enter the complete name.
- Enter UK in the space provided if the vehicle make is unknown.

Model: This space is used to identify the vehicle manufacturer's assigned code denoting a family of vehicle involved in the traffic crash.

- Enter the code for the model assigned by the motor vehicle manufacturer if known.
- Enter UK in the space provided if the vehicle model is unknown or leave blank.

Style: This space is used to identify the style of a vehicle involved in the traffic crash (consistent with National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes). (Refer to Appendix NCIC vehicle style.)

- Enter the NCIC vehicle style code.
- Enter UK in the space provided if the vehicle style is unknown.

Color: This space is used to identify the color of a vehicle involved in a traffic crash (consistent with NCIC vehicle color codes). (Refer to Appendix NCIC color codes (1) (2).)

- Enter the NCIC vehicle color code that comes closest to the color of the vehicle involved in the traffic crash. If the car is two-toned, separate colors with a slash (/).

Damage: This space is used to identify the extent of damage a motor vehicle sustained in the traffic crash. 'Disabling' implies damage to the motor vehicle that is sufficient to require the motor vehicle to be towed.

- Enter the damage code in the space provided.

Damage	
1	Disabling
2	Functional
3	None
4	Minor
88	Unknown

Est. Amount: This space is used to identify the estimated amount of damage to the vehicle.

- Enter a whole dollar amount only, no cents.

Insurance Company: This space is used to identify the motor vehicle insurance company for the vehicle or driver. The best source for obtaining this information is a valid motor vehicle insurance identification card, a valid insurance policy, a valid insurance binder, or a certificate of self-insurance issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

- Enter the name of the motor vehicle insurance company in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Insurance Policy Number: This space is used to identify the policy number for the vehicle or driver. The best source for obtaining this information is a valid motor vehicle insurance identification card, a valid insurance policy, a valid insurance binder, or a certificate of self-insurance issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

- Enter the valid policy number, self-insurance certificate number or the word 'binder' in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Towed Due to Damage: This space is used to identify whether the vehicle involved in the traffic crash is towed from the scene due to disabling damage. 'Yes' is used for vehicles towed due to disabling damage in the traffic crash. 'No' is used for vehicles that are driven from the scene or towed for other reasons (i.e., the driver is arrested or without required license, vehicle is placed out of service because it is unsafe to drive or impounded, etc.) 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 trhe purposes of this element.

- Enter the correct code in the space provided.

Towed Due to Damage	
1	No
2	Yes

Vehicle Removed By: This space is used to identify the name of the person, garage, or wrecker service that removed the vehicle from the scene of the traffic crash and how the vehicle was removed.

- Enter the name of the person, garage, or wrecker service in the space provided.
- Enter 1,2,3, or 4 in the box provided to indicate how the person, garage, or wrecker service that removed the vehicle from the scene of the traffic crash was determined.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Vehicle Removed By	
1	Rotation
2	Owner Request
3	Driver
77	Other, Explain in Narrative

Name of Vehicle Owner: This space is used to identify the owner and current address of the owner of the vehicle involved in the traffic crash.

- Enter the first name, middle initial, and last name of the person who owns the vehicle.
- Enter only one name if joint ownership is established.
- Enter an 'X' in the 'Check if Business' if vehicle is owned by a company or corporation.
- Enter the full legal name of the company or corporation that owns the vehicle.
- Enter the street address or mailing address, city, state abbreviation, and zip code of the person who owns the vehicle.
- If a company or corporation owns the vehicle, enter the address or mailing address, city, state abbreviation, and zip code of the company or corporation.
- Do not abbreviate the name of the city.
- Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviation for all states.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Trailer or Towed Vehicle General Information: This record is used to identify all trailers or towed vehicles involved in the traffic crash. This information must be completed for traffic crashes involving trailers that are being towed and all other driverless towed vehicles. A towed vehicle is considered a Trailer Type and thus treated on form HSMV 90010S as a trailer. (An unhitched trailer- parked legally or illegally- is considered non vehicle property damage and should be entered in the Non Vehicle Property Damage section- unless the trailer became unhitched during the crash event, in which case it should be entered here.) Any vehicle which is being towed and guided by a driver positioned behind the steering wheel must appear in a separate vehicle section.

License Number: This space is used to identify the vehicle license plate number of the trailer or towed vehicle. This field should be filled out for each trailer involved in the traffic crash.

- Enter the license plate number of the trailer involved in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

State: This space is used to identify the state that issued the vehicle license plate to the trailer. (Refer to Apendix E)

- Enter the state of issuance. Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviations for all states.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.
- Enter FF for Out of Country states when unknown.

Registration Expires: This space is used to identify the date when the registration expires; and whether or not the registration is permanent and not subject to renewal.

- Enter the date the registration expires as found on the vehicle license plate number or registration. This is not required for foreign countries.
- Enter an 'X' if the registration for the vehicle is permanent.

VIN: This space is used to identify the vehicle identification number (VIN) assigned to the trailer.

- Enter the complete VIN in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Year: This space is used to identify the model year of the trailer.

- Enter the year of the trailer in the space provided.
- Enter UK in the space provided if the trailer year is unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Make: This space is used to identify the vehicle manufacturer's trade name of the trailer.

Length: This space is used to identify the length of the trailer. Enter length as measured in feet.

Axles: This space is used to identify the number of axles of the trailer.

Vehicle Traveling: This space is used to identify the direction and name of the street, road or highway the vehicle was traveling on when the traffic crash occurred.

- Enter the direction of travel on the street, road or highway at the time of the impact by placing an 'X' in the correct box.

- Enter the name of the street, road or highway the vehicle was travelling on in the space provided. If the impact occurred in a parking lot or on private property, enter the address of the location.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

At Est. Speed: This space is used to identify the estimated speed the vehicle was traveling prior to the traffic crash.
- Enter the estimated speed in the space provided.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Posted Speed: This space is used to identify the posted speed for the street, road or highway the vehicle was traveling on at the time the traffic crash occurred.
- Enter the posted speed, or if none, the statutory required speed in the space provided.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Total Lanes: This space is used to identify the number of travel lanes on the roadway(s) of a street, road or highway.

Area of Initial Impact: This space is used to identify the area of initial impact. The area of initial impact is that part of the vehicle that first collides with another vehicle or object.
- On the diagram, circle all areas of initial impact.

Most Damaged Area: This space is used to identify the most damaged area sustained by the vehicle in the traffic crash.
- On the diagram, circle the areas with the most damage.

Haz. Mat. Released: This space is used to identify if the hazardous material (placarded cargo) was released from the cargo tank or compartment of the vehicle as a result of the traffic crash. If this field is populated with a '2: Yes' the report will be flagged as involving a CMV. This will result in the fields 'Haz. Mat. Placard,' 'Number,' 'Haz. Mat. Class,' 'Motor-Carrier Name,' 'US DOT Number,' 'Motor Carrier Address,' 'City,' 'State,' and 'Comm. Motor Vehicle Configuration' being required.
- Enter '1' in the space provided if the hazardous material was not released.
- Enter '2' in the space provided if the hazardous material was released.
- Enter '88' in the space provided if unknown.

Haz. Mat Released	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Haz. Mat. Placard: This space is used to identify if the vehicle carrying a hazardous material as cargo displayed a hazardous material placard as required by federal law (refer to Appendix K.) If this field is populated with a '2: Yes,' 'Placard Number' and 'Haz. Mat. Class' are required. There are two shapes of placards- diamond and rectangular. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required by law to display a placard that identifies the specific name of the hazardous material cargo. In addition, vehicles carrying hazardous materials in tank cars, cargo tanks, or portable tanks are required to display the 4-digit hazardous materials number assigned to the specific material on placards or orange panels.
- Enter '1' in the space provided if a hazardous material placard was not displayed.
- Enter '2' in the space provided if a hazardous material placard was being displayed.
- Enter '88' in the space provided if unknown.

Haz. Mat Placard	
1	No

2	Yes
88	Unknown

Haz. Mat. Number: This space is used to identify the type of hazardous material being carried, if any (refer to Appendix K).

- Enter the 4-digit number or the name of the hazardous material in the space provided. This information is extracted from the middle of the diamond shaped placard or from the rectangular shaped placard. If the 4-digit number is not displayed, the placard should have one of the following names:
  - Explosives
  - Gases
  - Flammable Liquid
  - Flammable Solid
  - Dangerous
  - Oxidizer
  - Poison
  - Radioactive
  - Corrosive
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Haz. Mat. Class: This space is used to identify the class of hazardous material being carried, if any.

- Enter the 1-digit number located at the bottom of the diamond, if it is displayed, in the space provided. When multiple placards are displayed on the vehicle, enter the information from only one of the placards (refer to Appendix K).
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Motor Carrier Name: This space is used to identify the name of the motor carrier. A motor carrier is 'the business entity, individual, partnership, corporation, or religious organization responsible for the transportation of goods, property or people.'

- Enter the name of the motor carrier in the space provided. If the motor carrier is a person, enter the first name, middle initial and last name. If the motor carrier is a company or corporation, enter the full legal name of the company or corporation.
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

This space must be completed for any self-propelled vehicle- with or without trailer- being used in commerce to transport cargo, passengers, or any vehicle displaying a hazardous material placard including a van, a light truck with six tires on the ground, a medium truck/heavy truck, a truck-tractor, a bus designated to transport 9 to 15 passengers, and a bus designated to transport over 15 passengers.

The shipping papers that drivers carry in the cab of the truck are the best source for identifying the name of the motor carrier. The name on the side of the truck can be different from the person or company responsible for the movement of the cargo or passengers. It is not unusual for a tractor and a semi-trailer to display different company names.

Example: John Smith owns a truck-tractor (bobtail). He contracts with the White Manufacturing Company to take one of its trailers loaded with goods from New York to Los Angeles. John Smith is the motor carrier because he is the entity that has agreed to carry this particular load.

Example: John Smith, driving his truck-tractor, utilizes a cargo broker to obtain goods from XYZ Incorporated Shipping Company for his return trip to New York. On the return trip, John Smith is again the carrier.

Example: John Smith, driving his truck-tractor, leases his services to Polyester Chemical Company. Polyester Chemical Company has a contract to transport chemicals for a company based in St. Louis and directs John Smith to deliver a semi-trailer from New York to St. Louis. In this case, Polyester Chemical Company is the motor carrier because it told John Smith to deliver the particular load.

Example: John Smith is driving a tractor/semi-trailer. The tractor and semi-trailer are owned by ABC Trucking, so ABC Trucking is the motor carrier.

Example: John Smith is driving a tractor owned by ABC Trucking which has been leased to XYZ Trucking Company. XYZ uses the tractor to pull XYZ trailers in its regular shipping service. In this case, XYZ is the motor carrier because XYZ is directing the carrying of the load.

US DOT Number: This space is used to identify the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) identification number assigned to the motor carrier. A US DOT number is issued to private fleet and for-hire vehicles involved in interstate commerce. The US DOT identification number is found only on vehicles of interstate private carriers (those trucks operating in the furtherance of any commercial enterprise). The identification number is always preceded by the abbreviation US DOT.

- Enter the US DOT identification number, if applicable, in the space provided. The US DOT number will have six or seven digits.
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Motor Carrier Address: This space is used to identify the current physical address or mailing address of the owner of the motor carrier involved in the traffic crash. (Refer to Apendix E)

- Enter the street address or mailing address, city, state abbreviation, and zip code of the motor carrier.
- Do not abbreviate the name of the city.
- Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviation for all states.
- Enter the phone number of the motor carrier if known.
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- Enter FF for Out of Country States when unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Vehicle Body Type: This space is used to identify the general configuration or shape of the motor vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, rows of seats, windows, or roof line. Personal conveyances such as skateboards, motorized toy cars, and wheelchairs are not considered motor vehicles.

- Enter the 'Vehicle Body Type' code in the space provided.
- If not applicable, leave blank.
- If code '77 Other, Explain in Narrative' is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Note: A '15: Low Speed Vehicle' is any 4-wheel electric vehicle that has a top speed greater than 20 miles per hour but not greater than 25 miles per hour. A low speed vehicle can be operated on streets under certain conditions, must be licensed for use on the highway, and its operator must have a valid driver license. A golf cart is not considered a low speed vehicle.

Vehicle Body Type			
1	Passenger Car	**15**	Low Speed Vehicle
2	Passenger Van	**16**	(Sport) Utility Vehicle
3	Pickup	**17**	Cargo Van (10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg) or less)
7	Motor Home	**18**	Motor Coach

8	Bus	**19**	Other Light Trucks (10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg) or less)
11	Motorcycle	**20**	Medium/Heavy Trucks (more than 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg))
12	Moped	**21**	Farm Labor Vehicle
13	All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
		88	Unknown

Trafficway: This space is used to identify whether or not the trafficway for this vehicle is divided and whether it serves one-way or two-way traffic. (A divided trafficway is one on which roadways for travel in opposite directions are physically separated by a median).

- Enter the Trafficway Type code in the space provided.

Trafficway	
1	Two-Way, Not Divided
2	Two-Way, Not Divided, with a Continuous Left Turn Lane
3	Two-Way, Divided, Unprotected (painted > 4 feet) Median
4	Two-Way, Divided, Positive Median Barrier
5	One-Way Trafficway
88	Unknown

Commercial Motor Vehicle Configuration: This space is used to identify the general configuration of a commercial motor vehicle.

- Enter the 'Commercial Motor Vehicle Configuration' code in the space provided.
- If code '77 Other, Explain in Narrative' is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Configuration			
1	Vehicle 10,000 lbs. or less Placarded for Hazardous Materials	**8**	Tractor/Triple
2	Single-Unit Truck (2-axle and GVWR more than 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg))	**9**	Truck more than 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg), Cannot Classify
3	Single-Unit Truck (3 or more axles)	**10**	Bus/Large Van (seats for 9-15 occupants, including driver)
4	Truck Pulling Trailer(s)	**11**	Bus (seats for more than 15 occupants, including driver)
5	Truck Tractor (bobtail)	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
6	Truck Tractor/Semi-Trailer	**88**	Unknown
7	Truck Tractor/Double Truck		

Comm/Non-Commercial: This space is used to identify a carrier's commercial or non-commercial status.

- Enter the 'Comm/Non-Commercial' code in the space provided.

Comm/Non-Commercial	
1	Interstate Carrier
2	Intrastate Carrier
3	Not in Commerce/Government
4	Not in Commerce/Other Truck

Trailer Type: This space is used to identify the ype of trailer being towed. A vehicle can tow more than one trailer at a time. If a single vehicle is towing more than one trailer, the second trailer type is identified as trailer two. (Refer to Appendix B).

- Enter the 'Trailer Type' code in the space(s) provided.

- If code '77 Explain in Narrative' is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Trailer Type			
1	Single Semi Trailer	**7**	House Trailer
2	Tandem Semi Trailer	**8**	Pole trailer
3	Tank Trailer	**9**	Towed Vehicle
4	Saddle Mount/Trailer	**10**	Auto Transport
5	Boat Trailer	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
6	Utility Trailer	**88**	Unknown

Comm GVWR/GCWR: This space is used to identify the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), 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. 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 a double or triple trailer, trucks pulling trailers, and trucks pulling other motor vehicles) the GCWR is the total of the GVWRs of all units on the combination.

- Enter the Comm GVWR/GCWR code in the space provided.

Comm GVWR/GCWR	
1	10,000 lbs. (4.536 kg) or less
2	10,001-26,000 lbs. (4,536-11,793 kg)
3	More than 26,000 lbs. (11,793 kg)
4	Not Applicable

Cargo Body Type: This space is used to identify the type of body for buses and trucks more than 10,000 lbs. GVWR. If code '1: No Cargo' is used, that indicated the vehicle has no cargo body (bobtail, light motor vehicle with hazardous materials placard, etc.) (Refer to Cargo Type.)

- Enter the 'Cargo Body Type' code in the space provided.
- If code '77 Other, Explain in Narrative' is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the Narrative Section.

Cargo Body Type			
1	No Cargo	**10**	Auto Transport
2	Bus	**11**	Garbage/Refuse
3	Van/Enclosed Box	**12**	Log
4	Hopper	**13**	Intermodal Container Chassis
5	Pole-Trailer	**14**	Vehicle Towing Another Vehicle
6	Cargo Tank	**15**	Not Applicable (vehicle 10,000 lbs (4,536 kg) or less not displaying HM placard)
7	Flatbed	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
8	Dump	**88**	Unknown
9	Concrete Mixer		

Most Harmful Events: This space is used to identify the event that resulted in the most severe injury or, if no injury, the greatest property damage involving this motor vehicle.

- Enter the Most Harmful Event code in the space provided.

Sequence of Events: This space is used to identify the events in sequence related to this motor vehicle, including both non-collision as well as collision events. (Refer to Appendix L)

- Enter the Sequence of Events codes in order of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in the space provided.

Most Harmful Event			
Non-Collision			
1	Overturn/Rollover	**6**	Fell/Jumped From Motor Vehicle
2	Fire/Explosion	**7**	Thrown or Falling Object
3	Immersion	**8**	Ran into Water/Canal
4	Jackknife	**9**	Other Non-Collision
5	Cargo/Equipment Loss or Shift		
Collision Non-Fixed Object			
10	Pedestrian	**15**	Parked Motor Vehicle
11	Pedalcycle	**16**	Work Zone/Maintenance
12	Railway Vehicle (train, engine)	**17**	Struck By Falling, Shifting Cargo
13	Animal	**18**	Other Non-Fixed Object
14	Motor Vehicle in Transport		
Collision with Fixed Object			
19	Impact Attenuator/Crash Cushion	**29**	Cable Barrier
20	Bridge Overhead Structure	**30**	Concrete Traffic Barrier
21	Bridge Pier or Support	**31**	Other Traffic Barrier
22	Bridge Rail	**32**	Tree (standing)
23	Culvert	**33**	Utility Pole/Light Support
24	Curb	**34**	Traffic Sign Support
25	Ditch	**35**	Traffic Signal Support
26	Embankment	**36**	Other Post, Pole or Support
27	Guardrail Face	**37**	Fence
28	Guardrail End	**38**	Mailbox
		39	Other Fixed Object (wall, building, tunnel)
(40-46 Sequence of Events only)			
40	Equipment Failure (blown tire, brake failure, etc.)	**44**	Cross Median
41	Separation of Units	**45**	Cross Centerline
42	Ran Off Roadway, Right	**46**	Downhill Runaway
43	Ran Off Roadway, Left		

Emergency Vehicle Use: This space indicates operation of any motor vehicle that is legally authorized by a government authority to respond to emergencies with or without the use of emergency warning equipment, such as a police vehicle, fire truck or ambulance while actually engaged in such response. Select '2: Yes' only if the motor vehicle involved in the crash was on an emergency response, regardless of whether the emergency warning equipment was in use.

- Enter the Emergency Vehicle Use code in the space provided.

Emergency Vehicle Use	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Roadway Grade: This space is used to identify the inclination characteristic of the roadway in the direction of travel for this vehicle.

- Enter the Roadway Grade code in the space provided.

Roadway Grade	
1	Level
2	Hillcrest
3	Uphill
4	Downhill
5	Sag (bottom)

Roadway Alignment: This space is used to identify the geometric or layout characteristics of the roadway in the direction of travel for this vehicle.

- Enter the Roadway Alignment code in the space provided.

Roadway Alignment	
1	Straight
2	Curve Right
3	Curve Left

Vehicle Maneuver Action: This space is used to identify the controlled maneuver for this motor vehicle prior to the beginning of the sequence of events.

- Enter the Vehicle Maneuver Action code in the space provided.
- If code '77 Other, Explain in Narrative' is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Vehicle Maneuver Action			
1	Straight Ahead	**13**	Stopped in Traffic
3	Turning Left	**14**	Slowing
4	Backing	**15**	Negotiating a Curve
5	Turning Right	**16**	Leaving Traffic Lane
6	Changing Lanes	**17**	Entering Traffic Lane
8	Parked	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
10	Making U-Turn	**88**	Unknown
11	Overtaking Passing		

Traffic Control Device for This Vehicle: This space is used to identify the type of traffic control device applicable to this motor vehicle at the crash location.

- Enter the Traffic Control Device for this Vehicle in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.
-

Traffic Control Device for This Vehicle			
1	No Controls	**9**	Railway Crossing
4	School Zone Sign/Device	**10**	Person (including Flagman, Officer, Guard, etc.)
5	Traffic Control Signal	**13**	Warning Sign
6	Sto pSign	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
7	Yield Sign	**88**	Unknown
8	Flashing Signal		

Vehicle Defects: This space is used to identify pre-existing defects or maintenance conditions with this vehicle that might have contributed to the crash.

- Enter up to two Vehicle Defect codes in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made on the Florida Traffic Crash Report Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Vehicle Defects			
1	None	**11**	Power Train
2	Brakes	**12**	Suspension
3	Tires	**13**	Wheels
4	Lights (head, signal, tail)	**14**	Windows/Windshield

6	Steering	**15**	Mirrors
7	Wipers	**16**	Truck Coupling/Trailer Hitch/Safety Chains
9	Exhaust System	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
10	Body, Doors	**88**	Unknown

Special Function of Motor Vehicle: This classification is used to identify the type of special function being served by this vehicle regardless of whether the function is marked on the vehicle.

- Enter the special function of motor vehicle code in the space provided.

Special Function of Motor Vehicle			
1	No Special Function	**12**	School Bus
2	Farm Vehicle	**13**	Transit/Commuter Bus
3	Police	**14**	Intercity Bus
7	Taxi	**15**	Charter/Tour Bus
8	Military	**16**	Shuttle Bus
9	Ambulance	**17**	Farm Labor Bus
10	Fire Truck	**88**	Unknown
11	Farm Labor Transport		

Violations: ***This classification is used to identify each vehicle driver or pedestrian who was given a citation (not a written warning) for a traffic violation by the law enforcement officer who investigated the crash. If the vehicle owner (who was not driving) or a passenger is issued a citation for an infraction, do not enter that information in the violator data fields.***

- In the spaces provided, enter the correct person number, as assigned in the Person Section, the name of the violator (driver or non-motorist) who was given the traffic citation, the Florida Statute number, the type of charge, and the citation number.
- If more than three citations are issued, list the subsequent citations at the bottom of the Narrative page.
- Leave each box that is not used blank.

***Person Section**: The person data elements describe the characteristics, actions, and consequences to the person(s) involved in the crash.*

PERSON # | REPORTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER | HSMV CRASH REPORT NUMBER

1 Driver
2 Non-Motorist
3 Passenger

VEHICLE # | NAME | PHONE NUMBER | Check If Recommend Driver Re-exam

CURRENT ADDRESS (Number and Street) | CITY & STATE | ZIP CODE

DATE OF BIRTH | SEX: 1 Male 2 Female 88 Unknown | DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER | STATE | EXPIRES | INJURY SEVERITY (INJ) 1 None 2 Possible 3 Non-Incapacitating 4 Incapacitating 5 Fatal (within 30 days) 6 Non-Traffic Fatality

DRIVER

DL Type
1 A 2 B 3 C
4 D/Chauffeur
5 E/Operator
6 E/Oper – Rest
7 None

Required Endorsements
1 Yes
2 No
3 No Req. Endorsement

Driver's Actions at Time of Crash
1st / 2nd / 3rd / 4th
1 No Contributing Action
2 Operated MV in Careless or Negligent Manner
3 Failed to Yield Right-of- Way
4 Improper Backing
6 Improper Turn
10 Followed too Closely
11 Ran Red Light
12 Drove too Fast for Conditions
13 Ran Stop Sign
15 Improper Passing
17 Exceeded Posted Speed
21 Wrong Side of Wrong Way
25 Failed to Keep in Proper Lane
26 Ran off Roadway
27 Disregarded other Traffic Sign
28 Disregarded Other Road Markings
29 Over-Correcting/Over-Steering
30 Swerved or Avoided : Due to Wind, Slippery Surface, MV, Object, Non-Motorist in Roadway, etc.
31 Operated MV in Erratic, Reckless or Aggressive Manner
77 Other Contributing Action

Condition At Time of Crash
1 Apparently Normal
3 Asleep or Fatigued
5 Ill (sick) or Fainted
6 Seizure, Epilepsy, Blackout
7 Physically Impaired
8 Emotional (depression, angry, disturbed, etc.)
9 Under the Influence of Medications/Drugs/Alcohol
77 Other, Explain in Narrative
88 Unknown

Driver Distracted By
1 Not Distracted
2 Electronic Communication Devices (cell phone, etc.)
3 Other Electronic Device (navigation device, DVD player)
4 Other Inside the Vehicle (explain in narrative)
5 External Distraction (outside the vehicle, explain in narrative)
6 Texting
7 Inattentive
88 Unknown

Driver Vision Obstructions
1 Vision Not Obscured
2 Inclement Weather
3 Parked/Stopped Vehicle
4 Trees/Crops/Bushes
5 Load on Vehicle
6 Building/Fixed Object
7 Signs/Billboards
8 Fog
9 Smoke
10 Glare
77 All Other, Explain In Narrative

DRIVER OR PASSENGER

Helmet Use (HU)
1 DOT-Compliant Motorcycle Helmet
2 Other Helmet
3 No Helmet

Eye Protection (EP)
1 Yes
2 No
3 Not Applicable

Restraint Systems (RS)
1 Not Applicable
2 None Used - Motor Vehicle Occupant
3 Shoulder and Lap Belt Used
4 Shoulder Belt Only Used
5 Lap Belt Only Used
6 Restraint Used - Type Unknown
7 Child Restraint System - Forward Facing
8 Child Restraint System - Rear Facing
9 Booster Seat
10 Child Restraint Type Unknown
77 Other, Explain In Narrative

DRIVER OR PASSENGER

Motor Vehicle Seating Position:
LOCATION: (LOC) SEAT ROW OTHER

Seat
1 Left
2 Middle
3 Right
77 Other (explain in narrative)
88 Unknown

Row
1 Front
2 Second
3 Third
4 Fourth
77 Other Row
88 Unknown

Other
1 Not Applicable
2 Sleeper Section of Truck Cab
3 Other Enclosed Cargo Area
4 Unenclosed Cargo Area
5 Trailing Unit
6 Riding on Motor Vehicle Exterior (non-trailing unit)
88 Unknown

Ejection (EJECT)
1 Not Ejected
2 Ejected, Totally
3 Ejected, Partially
4 Not Applicable
88 Unknown

Air Bag Deployed (ABD)
1 Not Applicable
2 Not Deployed
3 Deployed-Front
4 Deployed-Side
5 Deployed-Other (knee, air belt, etc.)
6 Deployed-Combination
7 Deployed-Curtain
88 Deployment Unknown

NON-MOTORIST

Non-Motorist Description
1 Pedestrian
2 Other Pedestrian (wheelchair, person in a building, skater, pedestrian conveyance, etc.)
3 Bicyclist
4 Other Cyclist
5 Occupant of Motor Vehicle Not In Transport (parked, etc.)
6 Occupant of a Non-Motor Vehicle Transportation Device
7 Unknown Type of Non-Motorist

Non-Motorist Location At Time of Crash
1 Intersection - Marked Crosswalk
2 Intersection - Unmarked Crosswalk
3 Intersection – Other
4 Midblock - Marked Crosswalk
5 Travel Lane - Other Location
6 Bicycle Lane
7 Shoulder/Roadside
8 Sidewalk
9 Median/Crossing Island
10 Driveway Access
11 Shared-Use Path or Trail
12 Non-Trafficway Area
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Action Prior to Crash
1 Crossing Roadway
2 Waiting to Cross Roadway
3 Walking/Cycling Along Roadway with Traffic (in or adjacent to travel lane)
4 Walking/Cycling Along Roadway Against Traffic (in or adjacent to travel lane)
5 Walking/Cycling on Sidewalk
6 In Roadway -- Other (working, playing, etc.)
7 Adjacent to Roadway (e.g., shoulder, median)
8 Going to or from School (K-12)
9 Working in Trafficway (incident response)
10 None
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Non-Motorist Actions/Circumstances
1st / 2nd
1 No Improper Action
2 Dart/Dash
3 Failure to Yield Right-of-Way
4 Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals, or Officer
5 In Roadway Improperly (standing, lying, working, playing)
6 Disabled Vehicle Related (working on, pushing, leaving/approaching)
7 Entering/Exiting Parked/Standing Vehicle
8 Inattentive (talking, eating, etc.)
9 Not Visible (dark clothing, no lighting, etc.)
10 Improper Turn/Merge
11 Improper Passing
12 Wrong-Way Riding or Walking
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

Safety Equipment
1 None
2 Helmet
3 Protective Pads Used (elbows, knees, shins, etc.)
4 Reflective Clothing (jacket, backpack, etc.)
5 Lighting
6 Not Applicable
77 Other, Explain In Narrative
88 Unknown

ALCOHOL/DRUG/EMS

SUSPECTED ALCOHOL USE: 1 No 2 Yes 88 Unknown | ALCOHOL TESTED: 1 Test Not Given 2 Test Refused 3 Test Given 88 Unknown, If Tested | ALCOHOL TEST TYPE: 1 Blood 2 Breath 3 Urine 77 Other, Explain In Narrative | ALCOHOL TEST RESULT: 1 Pending 2 Completed 88 Unknown | BAC | SUSPECTED DRUG USE: 1 No 2 Yes 88 Unknown | DRUG TESTED: 1 Test Not Given 2 Test Refused 3 Test Given 88 Unknown, If Tested | DRUG TEST TYPE: 1 Blood 3 Urine 77 Other, Explain In Narrative | DRUG TEST RESULT: 1 Positive 2 Negative 3 Pending 88 Unknown

SOURCE OF TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY: 1 Not Transported 2 EMS 3 Law Enforcement 77 Other, Explain In Narrative 88 Unknown | EMS AGENCY NAME OR ID | EMS RUN NUMBER | MEDICAL FACILITY TRANSPORTED TO

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS

PERSON # | VEHICLE # | NAME | DATE OF BIRTH | INJ | SEX | LOC: S R O | EJECT | HU | EP | ABD | RS

CURRENT ADDRESS (Number and Street) | CITY & STATE | ZIP CODE

SOURCE OF TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY: 1 Not Transported 2 EMS 3 Law Enforcement 77 Other, Explain In Narrative 88 Unknown | EMS AGENCY NAME OR ID | EMS RUN NUMBER | MEDICAL FACILITY TRANSPORTED TO

PERSON # | VEHICLE # | NAME | DATE OF BIRTH | INJ | SEX | LOC: S R O | EJECT | HU | EP | ABD | RS

CURRENT ADDRESS (Number and Street) | CITY & STATE | ZIP CODE

SOURCE OF TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY: 1 Not Transported 2 EMS 3 Law Enforcement 77 Other, Explain In Narrative 88 Unknown | EMS AGENCY NAME OR ID | EMS RUN NUMBER | MEDICAL FACILITY TRANSPORTED TO

HSMV 90010 S (VIP) (rev 06/13)

Page ___ of ___

Person #: Each person involved in the crash shall be given a unique number. For example, if the crash has 7 people involved each should be given a number 1 through 7.

Type of Person: This space is used to identify the type of person involved in the crash.

- Enter the Type of Person code in the space provided.

- Additional passengers may be added at the bottom of the Person and Narrative pages if needed.

Type of Person	
1	Driver
2	Non-Motorist
3	Passenger

Vehicle #: This space is used to associate a person with a vehicle, specifically if the person is a driver or a passenger. The Vehicle # is a unique number assigned to each vehicle involved in a crash and can be located at the top of the vehicle section.

- Enter the Vehicle # that the person (Driver or Passenger) is associated with.
- Leve the Vehicle # blank if the Person Type is Non-Motorist.

Name of Person: This space is used to identify the name of the Person.

- Enter the first name, middle initial, and last name of the person.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Phone Number: This space is used to identify the phone number of the Person.

- Enter the phone number, including area code, if known for the person identified in this section.
- Leave blank if unknown.

Recommend Driver Re-Exam: This space is used to identify if the driving ability of a vehicle driver is questionable.

- Enter 'X' in the space provided if the ability of the driver to operate a vehicle is questionable.

Section 322.126 (2), (3), Florida Statutes, provides that 'any physician, person, or agency having knowledge of any licensed driver's or applicant's mental or physical disability to drive is authorized to report such knowledge to the Department.' The decision to require the driver to submit to another driver license exam is made by the law enforcement investigator. In making this assessment, the investigator should take into account obvious driver physical effects, coordination, reflexes, and perception. If a driver's ability is questionable, you must explain your reasons in the narrative section. The explanation must be a separate notation following your crash narrative.

Current Address: This space is used to identify the current physical address or mailing address of the person involved in the traffic crash.

- Enter the street address or mailing address, city, state abbreviation, and zip code of the person in the space provided.
- Do not abbreviate the name of the city.
- Use the standard, two-letter postal abbreviation for all states.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Date of Birth: This space is used to identify the date of birth of the person involved in a traffic crash. (MM/DD/YYYY)

- Enter the date of birth of the person in month, day and year sequence.
- Enter UK in the space provided if unknown.

Sex: This space is used to identify the sex of the person involved in the crash.

- Enter the Sex code in the space provided.

Sex	
1	Male
2	Female
88	Unknown

Driver License Number: This space is used to identify the driver license number of the vehicle driver.

- Enter the driver license number exactly as it appears on the driver license in the space provided.
- Enter 'non' in the space provided if the vehicle driver does not have a driver license.
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

The driver license number is used to identify and update the driver history record. It is very important to enter the current driver license number on the traffic crash report and ensure that this number matches the driver license number on any traffic citations issued as a result of the traffic crash.

State: This space is used to identify the state that issued the driver license. (Refer to Apendix E)

- Enter the state that issued the driver license in the space provided. Use the standard two letter abbreviations for all states.
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- Enter FF for out of Country states when unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Expires: This space is used to identify the expiration date of the driver license.

- Enter the date in month, day and year sequence. (MM/DD/YYYY)
- Enter 'UK' in the space provided if unknown.
- If not applicable, leave blank.

Injury Severity (INJ): This space is used to identify the severity of injuries sustained by a person involved in a traffic crash.

- Enter the appropriate injury code in the space provided.
- Non-incapacitating injuries are non-disabling injuries, such as lacerations, scrapes, bruises, etc.
- Incapacitating injuries are disabling injuries, such as broken bones, severed limbs, etc. These injuries usually require hospitalization and transport to medical facility.
- If an injured motorist **(Inj. Severity 4, 3, 2, 1)** listed on the Crash Report expires **within 30 days**, an update amending the injury Severity Field to **"5- Fatal within 30 days."**
- If an injured motorist **(Inj. Severity 4, 3, 2, 1)** listed on the Crash report expires **after 30 days** as a result of a **Motor Vehicle Related injury**, the injury severity listed on the Crash Report remains the same and the officer should then use the narrative to explain the death being more than 30 days.
- If a motorist is listed as **inj. "5,4,3,2,1"** and expires from a non-motor vehicle related cause **(i.e. heart attack, natural causes, suicide, homicide),** an update is required to change the Injury Severity Field to **"6-Non-Traffic Fatality."**

Injury Severity (INJ)	
1	None
2	Possible
3	Non-Incapacitating
4	Incapacitating
5	Fatal (within 30 days)
6	Non-traffic Fatality

Driver

DL Type: This space is used to identify the type (class) of driver license issued to the vehicle driver.

- Enter the driver license type in the space provided.
- Enter code 7 in the space provided if the driver license type is unknown, not required, or if a non-motorist is involved in the traffic crash.

The driver license type (class) codes verify that the driver in question has been tested and licensed to operate certain types of vehicles. Class A, B, and C driver licenses are required in order to drive commercial vehicles. A Class D driver license is required for a chauffeur license and Class E for an operator or restricted operator.

DL Types	
1	A 2B 3C
4	D/CDL (Formally Chauffeur)
5	E/Operator
6	E/Operator Restricted
7	None

Required Endorsements: This space is used to identify if the driver license issued to the vehicle driver required any other special endorsements for the type of vehicle being operated.

- Enter a 1 in the space provided if the driver license presented requires endorsement. For example, the driver is operating a motorcycle and is authorized to operate a motorcycle or transport hazardous materials.
- Enter a 2 in the space provided if the driver license presented requires an endorsement but the driver does not have the proper endorsement. For example, the driver is operating a motorcycle without a motorcycle endorsement or transporting hazardous materials without a hazmat endorsement.
- Enter a 3 in the space provided if an endorsement is not required. For example, the driver is operating an automobile for private transportation.

Required Endorsements	
1	Yes
2	No
3	No Req. Endorsement

Driver's Actions At Time of Crash: This space is used to identify the actions by the driver that may have contributed to the traffic crash. This data element is based on the judgment of the LEO investigating the traffic crash and need not match Violations.

- Enter up to four Driver's Actions At Time of Crash codes in the space provided.

Drivers Actions At Time of Crash			
1	No Contributing Action	**17**	Exceeded Posted Speed
2	Operated MV in careless Negligent Manner	**21**	Wrong Side or Wrong Way
3	Failed to Yield Right of Way	**25**	Failed to Keep in Proper Lane
4	Improper Backing	**26**	Ran off Roadway
6	Improper Turn	**27**	Disregard other Traffic Sign
10	Followed too Closely	**28**	Disregarded other Road Markings
11	Ran Red Light	**29**	Over-Correcting/ Over Steering
12	Drove too Fast for Conditions	**30**	Swerved or Avoided: Due to Wind, Slippery Surface, MV, Object, Non-Motorist in Roadway, etc.
13	Ran Stop Sign	**31**	Operated MV in Erratic, Reckless or Aggressive Manner
15	Improper Passing	**77**	Other Contributing Action

Condition At Time of Crash: This space is used to identify any relevant condition of the individual (driver or non-motorist) that is directly related to the traffic crash.

- Enter Condition At Time of Crash code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Condition At Time of Crash			
1	Apparently Normal	**8**	Emotional (depression, angry, disturbed, etc.)
3	Asleep or Fatigued	**9**	Under the Influence of Medication/Drugs/Alcohol
5	Ill (sick) or Fainted	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
6	Seizure, Epilepsy, Blackout	**88**	Unknown
7	Physically Impaired		

Driver Distracted By: This space is used to identify distractions which may have influenced the driver's performance. The distractions can be inside the motor vehicle (internal) or outside the motor vehicle (external).

- Enter Driver Distracted By code in the space provided.

Driver Distracted By			
1	Not Distracted	**5**	External Distraction (outside the vehicle, explain in narrative)
2	Electronic Communication Devices (cell phone, etc.)	**6**	Texting
3	Other Electronic Device (navigation device, DVD player)	**7**	Inattentive
4	Other Inside the Vehicle (explain in narrative)	**88**	Unknown

Driver Vision Obstructions: This classification is used to identify if the driver's or non-motorist's vision was obstructed prior to the traffic crash.

- Enter the driver vision obstructions code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Driver Vision Obstructions			
1	Vision not Obscured	**7**	Signs/Billboards
2	Inclement Weather	**8**	Fog
3	Parked/Stopped Vehicle	**9**	Smoke
4	Trees/Crops/Bushes	**10**	Glare
5	Load on Vehicle	**77**	All Other, Explain in Narrative
6	Building/Fixed Objects		

Driver or Passenger

Motor Vehicle Seating Location: This space is used to identify the location for this occupant in, on, or outside of the motor vehicle prior to the first event in the sequence of events.

- Enter the Seat Location code in the space provided.
- Enter the Row location code in the space provided.
- If appropriate, enter the Other location code in the space provided.

Motor Vehicle Seating Location			
Seat			
1	Left	**77**	Other (explain in narrative)
2	Middle	**88**	Unknown
3	Right		
Row			
1	Front	**4**	Fourth
2	Second	**77**	Other row
3	Third	**88**	Unknown
Other			
1	Not Applicable	**5**	Trailing Unit
2	Sleeper Section of Truck Cab	**6**	Riding on Motor Vehicle Exterior (non-trialing unit)
3	Other Enclosed Cargo Area	**88**	Unknown
4	Unenclosed Cargo Area		

Ejection (EJECT): This space is used to identify an occupant completely or partially thrown from the interior of the motor vehicle, excluding motorcycles, as a result of the traffic crash.

- Enter the Ejection code in the space provided.

Ejection (EJECT)	
1	Not Ejected
2	Ejected, Totally
3	Ejected, Partially
4	Not Applicable
88	Unknown

Helmet Use (HU): This space is used to identify the helmet use by a motorcyclist at the time of the crash. A motorcycle passenger is considered a motorcyclist.

- Enter the Helmet Use code in the space provided.

Helmet Use (HU)	
1	DOT- Compliant Motorcycle Helmet
2	Other Helmet
3	No Helmet

Eye Protection (EP): This space is used to identify if eye protection was used by a motorcyclist.

- Enter the Eye Protection code in the space provided.

Eye Protection	
1	Yes
2	No
3	Not Applicable

Air Bag Deployed (ABD): This space is used to identify the deployment status of an air bag relative to the position in the vehicle for this occupant.

- Enter the Air Bag Deployed code in the space provided.

Air Bag Deployed (ABD)			
1	Not Applicable	**5**	Deployed- Other (knee, air belt, etc.)
2	Not Deployed	**6**	Deployed- Combination
3	Deployed- Front	**7**	Deployed- Curtain
4	Deployed- Side	**88**	Deployment Unknown

Restraint System (RS): This space is used to identify the restraint equipment in use by the occupant at the time of the traffic crash.

- Enter the Restraint System code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Restraint System (RS)			
1	Not Applicable (non-motorist)	**7**	Child Restraint System- Forward Facing
2	None Used- Motor Vehicle Occupant	**8**	Child Restraint System- Rear Facing
3	Shoulder and Lap Belt Used	**9**	Booster Seat
4	Shoulder Belt only Used	**10**	Child Restraint type Unknown
5	Lap Belt Only Used	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
6	Restraint Used- Type Unknown		

Non-Motorist

Non-Motorist Description: This space is used to identify the non-motorist (non-occupant of vehicle in transport) involved in a traffic crash.

- Enter the Non-Motorist Description code in the space provided.

Non-Motorist Description			
1	Pedestrian	**5**	Occupant of Vehicle Not in Transport (parked, etc.)
2	Other Pedestrian (wheelchair, person in a building, skater, pedestrian conveyance, etc.)	**6**	Occupant of Non-Motor Vehicle Transportation Device
3	Bicyclist	**7**	Unknown Type of Non-Motorist
4	Other Cyclist		

Non-Motorist Location At Time of Crash: This space is used to identify the location of the non-motorist with respect to the roadway at the time of the traffic crash.

- Enter the Non-Motorist Location At Time of Crash code in the space provided.

Non-Motorist Location At Time of Crash			
1	Intersection- Marked Crosswalk	**8**	Sidewalk
2	Intersection- Unmarked Crosswalk	**9**	Median/ Crossing Island
3	Intersection- Other	**10**	Driveway Access
4	Midblock- Marked Crosswalk	**11**	Shared-Use Path or Trail
5	Travel Lane- Other Location	**12**	Non-Trafficway Area
6	Bicycle Lane	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
7	Shoulder/ Roadside	**88**	Unknown

Action Prior To Crash: This space is used to identify the action of the non-motorist immediately prior to the traffic crash.

- Enter Action Prior To Crash code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Action Prior To Crash			
1	Crossing Roadway	**7**	Adjacent to Roadway (e.g., shoulder, median)
2	Waiting to Cross Roadway	**8**	Going to or from School (K-12)
3	Walking/ Cycling Along Roadway with Traffic (in or Adjacent to travel lane)	**9**	Working in Trafficway (incident response)

4	Walking/ Cycling Along Roadway Against Traffic (in or adjacent to travel lane)	**10**	None
5	Walking/ Cycling on Sidewalk	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
6	In Roadway- Other (working, playing, etc.)	**88**	Unknown

Safety Equipment: This space is used to identify the safety equipment(s) used by the non-motorist.

- Enter up to two Safety Equipment codes in the space(s) provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Safety Equipment			
1	None	**5**	Lighting
2	Helmet	**6**	Not Applicable
3	Protective Pads Used (elbows, knees, shins, etc.)	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
4	Reflective Clothing (jacket, backpack, etc.)	**88**	Unknown

Non-Motorist Actions/Circumatances: This space is used to identify the actions/circumstances of the non-motorist that may have contributed to the traffic crash. This data element is based on the judgment of the law enforcement officer investigating the traffic crash.

- Enter up to two Non-Motorist Actions/Circumstances codes in the space(s) provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Non-Motorist Actions/Circumstances			
1	No Improper Action	**8**	Inattentive (talking, eating, etc.)
2	Dart/Dash	**9**	Not Visible (dark clothing, no lighting, etc.)
3	Failure to Yield Right-of-Way	**10**	Improper Turn/Merge
4	Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals or Officer	**11**	Improper Passing
5	In Roadway Improperly (standing, lying, working, playing)	**12**	Wrong-Way Riding or Walking
6	Disabled Vehicle Related (working on, pushing, leaving/approaching)	**77**	Other, Explain in Narrative
7	Entering/Exiting Parked/Standing Vehicle	**88**	Unknown

ALCOHOL/DRUG/EMS

Suspected Alcohol Use: This classification is used to identify a driver or non-motorist involved in the traffic crash suspected by law enforcement to have used alcohol.

- Enter the Suspected Alcohol Use code in the space provided.

Suspected Alcohol Use	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Alcohol Tested: This classification is used to indicate the presence of alcohol by test.

- Enter the Alcohol Tested code in the space provided.

Alcohol Tested	
1	Test Not Given
2	Test Refused
3	Test Given
88	Unknown, if Tested

Alcohol Test Type: This classification is used to indicate the presence of alcohol by test type.

- Enter the Alcohol Test Type code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Alcohol Test Type	
1	Blood
2	Breath
3	Urine
77	Other, Explain in Narrative

Alcohol Test Result: This classification is used to indicate the presence of alcohol by test result.

- Enter the Alcohol Test Result code in the space provided.

Alcohol Test Result	
1	Pending
2	Completed
88	Unknown

BAC: This space is used to identify the results of any test a LEO required to determine if a person involved in a traffic crash is under the influence of alcohol. (If there is a BAC value 'Alcohol Test Result' CANNOT be '1 Pending')

- Enter the alcohol test results in the space provided.
- If not applicable, leave blank.
- Use the Florida Traffic Crash Update Report, HSMV 90010S, to report the results when they are known. **Results must be listed in this space**, not explained in the narrative.

Suspected Drug Use: This classification is used to identify a driver or non-motorist involved in the traffic crash suspected by law enforcement to have used drugs.

- Enter the Suspected Drug Use code in the space provided.

Suspected Drug Use	
1	No
2	Yes
88	Unknown

Drug Tested: This classification is used to indicate the presence of drugs by test. Excludes drugs administered post-crash.

- Enter the Drug Tested code in the space provided.

Drug Tested	
1	Test Not Given
2	Test Refused
3	Test Given
88	Unknown, if Tested

Drug Test Type: This classification is used to indicate the presence of drugs by test type. Excludes drugs administered post-crash.

- Enter the Drug Test Type code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain. This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Alcohol Test Type

1	Blood
3	Urine
77	Other, Explain in Narrative

Drug Test Result: This classification is used to indicate the presence of drugs by test result. Excludes drugs administered post-crash.

- Enter the Drug Test Result code in the space provided.

Drug Test Result	
1	Positive
2	Negative
3	Pending
88	Unknown

Source of Transportation to Medical Facility: This classification is used to identify the type and identity of the unit providing transport to the medical facility receiving the patient.

- Enter the Source of Transportation to Medical Facility code in the space provided.
- If code 77 is used, a separate notation must be made in the Narrative to explain . This notation must be listed separately below the last sentence of the narrative section.

Source of Transportation TO Medical Facility	
1	Not Transported
2	EMS
3	Law Enforcement
77	Other, Explain in Narrative
88	Unknown

EMS Agency Name or ID: This space is used to identify the name of the agency that transported the injured drivers, non-motorist, or passengers to a medical facility or hospital.

- Enter the complete name or ID of the agency.
- Enter 'N/A' if the injured parties refused transport to a medical facility or hospital.

EMS Run Number: This space is used to identify the EMS call number or incident number.

- Enter the EMS Run Number related to the crash.

Medical Facility Transported To: This space is used to identify the name of the hospital or facility that received the injured driver, non-motorist, or passengers.

- Enter the complete name of the hospital or facility.
- If emergency medical personnel (EMS) responded to the traffic crash scene to provide first aid to the injured parties but the parties refused to go to a medical facility with EMS, then enter 'Refused Transport' in the space provided.

Narrative Section: ***This describes the traffic crash scene. It is always used in conjunction with the Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form, HSMV 90010S. The investigating agency report number and the eight digit HSMV crash report number must be identical to all other report pages.***

NARRATIVE	REPORTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER	HSMV CRASH REPORT NUMBER

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS

PERSON #	VEHICLE #	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	INJ	SEX	LOC: S	R	O	EJECT	HU	EP	ABD	RS
		CURRENT ADDRESS (Number and Street)	CITY & STATE							ZIP CODE			
SOURCE OF TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY 1 Not Transported 2 EMS 3 Law Enforcement 77 Other, Explain In Narrative 88 Unknown		EMS AGENCY NAME OR ID	EMS RUN NUMBER							MEDICAL FACILITY TRANSPORTED TO			
PERSON #	VEHICLE #	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	INJ	SEX	LOC: S	R	O	EJECT	HU	EP	ABD	RS
		CURRENT ADDRESS (Number and Street)	CITY & STATE							ZIP CODE			
SOURCE OF TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY 1 Not Transported 2 EMS 3 Law Enforcement 77 Other, Explain In Narrative 88 Unknown		EMS AGENCY NAME OR ID	EMS RUN NUMBER							MEDICAL FACILITY TRANSPORTED TO			

ADDITIONAL VIOLATIONS

PERSON #	NAME OF VIOLATOR	FL STATUTE NUMBER	CHARGE	CITATION NUMBER
PERSON #	NAME OF VIOLATOR	FL STATUTE NUMBER	CHARGE	CITATION NUMBER

REPORTING OFFICER

ID/BADGE NUMBER	RANK & NAME	DEPARTMENT	FHP	SO	PD	OTHER
			☐	☐	☐	☐

HSMV 90010 S (N/D) (rev 06/13)

Page ___ of ___

Use this section to chronological describe the sequence of events prior to, at, and post collision for each vehicle, drivers and non-motorists. Ensure that the correct section number is used when referring to specific vehicles, drivers or non-motorists. If additional space is needed, use an additional narrative page.

Reporting Officer: This space is used to identify the investigator and investigating law enforcement agency.

- Enter investigating officer's ID or badge number.
- Enter investigating officer's rank and name in the space provided.
- Enter the complete name of the investigating agency and place an 'X' in the appropriate box (FHP, SO, PD or OTHER).

***<u>Diagram Section</u>**: This space is used to illustrate the traffic crash scene. The Diagram should be prepared based on the standard operating procedures of the submitting agency.*

DIAGRAM	REPORTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER	HSMV CRASH REPORT NUMBER

HSMV 90010 S (N/D) (rev 06/13) Page ___ of ___

The following information must be documented:

- **Location of traffic crash (road names).**
- **Roadway width of each lane and roadway markings.**
- **North directional arrow being placed upward or to the right when looking at the page.**
- **Any physical evidence on the roadway (skid marks, rust, holes, standing water, etc.)**
- **Each vehicle's position prior to, at, and post crash. This would include where the vehicle was located at final rest upon the officer's arrival on the scene even if the vehicle was moved.**

Update Section: ***This report is used to update or upgrade information previously recorded on a Florida Traffic Crash Report.***

When completing this section, code entries must correspond to the vehicle, driver or non-motorist section they are intended to represent and must be updated every 30 days until the investigation is closed. Refer to procedures for entering data on the Long Form, Narrative/Diagram when completing this form.

FOR PRINTED AND MAILED CRASH REPORT UPDATES ONLY – NOT UPDATES SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY: **Provide the following information when this form is used to update a vehicle, driver, non-motorist section of a Florida Traffic Crash Report (Only the updated information and data to link the Update report with the Long Form and Narrative/Diagram are required):**

- **Enter an 'X' in the box marked 'Update.'**
- ***Enter the date of the crash:*** **The date should be identical to the date of the traffic crash on the Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form, HSMV 90010S, unless the date of the traffic crash is being corrected.**
- ***Enter the county/city code:*** **The code should be identical to county/city codes on the Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form, HSMV 90010S, unless the county/city code is being corrected.**
- ***Enter the investigating agency report number:*** **The number must be identical to the investigating agency report or file number on the Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form, HSMV 9001S, and Narrative/Diagram pages.**
- ***Enter the eight digit HSMV Crash Report Number:*** **The number must be identical to the HSMV crash report number on the Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form, HSMV 90010S, and Narrative/Diagram pages.**
- ***Enter the vehicle or person section*** **number that you intend to update.**
- ***Enter the updated information:*** **For example, alcohol/drug test results from .000 to .010. Any information that is not updated should be left blank.**
- ***Enter rank, name, and signature of reporting officer.***
- ***Enter the reporting officer's ID or badge number.***
- ***Enter the complete name of the reporting agency and place an 'X' in the appropriate box*** **(FHP, SO, PD or OTHER).**

Driver Report of Traffic Crash/Driver Exchange of Information (HSMV 90011S): ***This form is used ONLY as a Driver Report of Traffic Crash, or Driver Exchange of Information form.***

Time and location data, and the vehicle and pedestrian sections should be completed based upon the information requested for each field. This form is used to exchange driver information between the parties involved in a traffic crash.

If an officer decides not to report the crash, then the driver(s) must complete the form and send a copy to the Department.

- **The officer should remove Sheet 1 and place an 'X' in the box at the top that identifies the report as a Driver Report of Traffic Crash.**
- **Place an 'X' in the box at the bottom of Sheet 1 that states 'You must read and comply with the instructions on the back of this page.'**

Use this form as a driver exchange of information when a HSMV 90011S form is completed. If this form is not used as a driver exchange, then the officer must provide each driver and/or non-motorist with the other party's driver and vehicle information.

Reportable Crashes

Any 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 on public highways	**Or**	**Any motor vehicle** with seating to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat	**Or**	**Any motor vehicle** displaying a hazardous materials placard (regardless of weight)

Interstate Commerce: trade, traffic or transportation in the United States.	**Intrastate Commerce:** a carrier that operates entirely within a state.
• Between a place in a state and a place outside of such state (including a place outside of the U.S. • Between two places in a state through another state or a place outside of the U.S. • Between two places in a state as part of trade, traffic or transportation originating or terminating outside the state or the U.S. • Required to have a USDOT number	• May or may not be required to have a USDOT number. • Originate and terminate within the State. • USDOT numbers are in the process of being assigned to intrastate motor carriers in a number of states. This should include state two-character abbreviations on the end (i.e. USDOT 123456FL).
Qualifying Commercial Motor Vehicles	Private Use Vehicles
• A trucking company or individual owner/operator hauling the goods of a business for a fee. (For-Hire Carrier) • A manufacturing company hauling its own products to retail stores, or a retail store delivering products to its buyers. • A farm hauling its produce to or from the market. • A motor coach, airport shuttle, or hotel-owned shuttle bus or limousine service transporting passengers. • A government-owned truck or bus. • A school bus transporting students to/from school or school-related activities.	• A non-commercial, individual horse owner transporting hay bales from his pasture on one side of the road to his stables on the other side in a truck with a GVWR greater than 10,000 lbs. • A homeowner carrying recyclables to a drop-off point in a personally owned pickup truck with a GVWR greater than 10,000 lbs. • A family of 10 persons taking a trip in the family's 12-passenger van. • A personally owned pickup truck hauling a boat, camper, horse, or utility trailer with a GCWR in excess of 10,000 lbs. not operating in commerce or as part of a business. • A family operating a personally owned and registered recreational vehicle or motor home in excess of 10,000 lbs. GVWR.

Private use vehicles are defined as personally-owned trucks or passenger vehicles meant for personal use only, even if greater than 10,000 lbs. If it is a business vehicle, regardless of the circumstances of use, it qualifies to be reported.

Identifying the Responsible Motor Carrier

Motor Carrier: the business entity, individual, partnership, corporation, or religious organization responsible for the transportation of goods, property or people.

For-Hire Carrier: a person engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers for compensation.

Private Motor Carrier: a person who provides transportation of property or passengers, by commercial motor vehicle, and is not a for-hire motor carrier.

Ways to identify motor carriers- most often, the required information can be found on the driver's side door. In order to ensure that the crash is applied to the appropriate motor carrier's record, it is essential that the following information be accurately obtained (full carrier name, physical address, USDOT#)

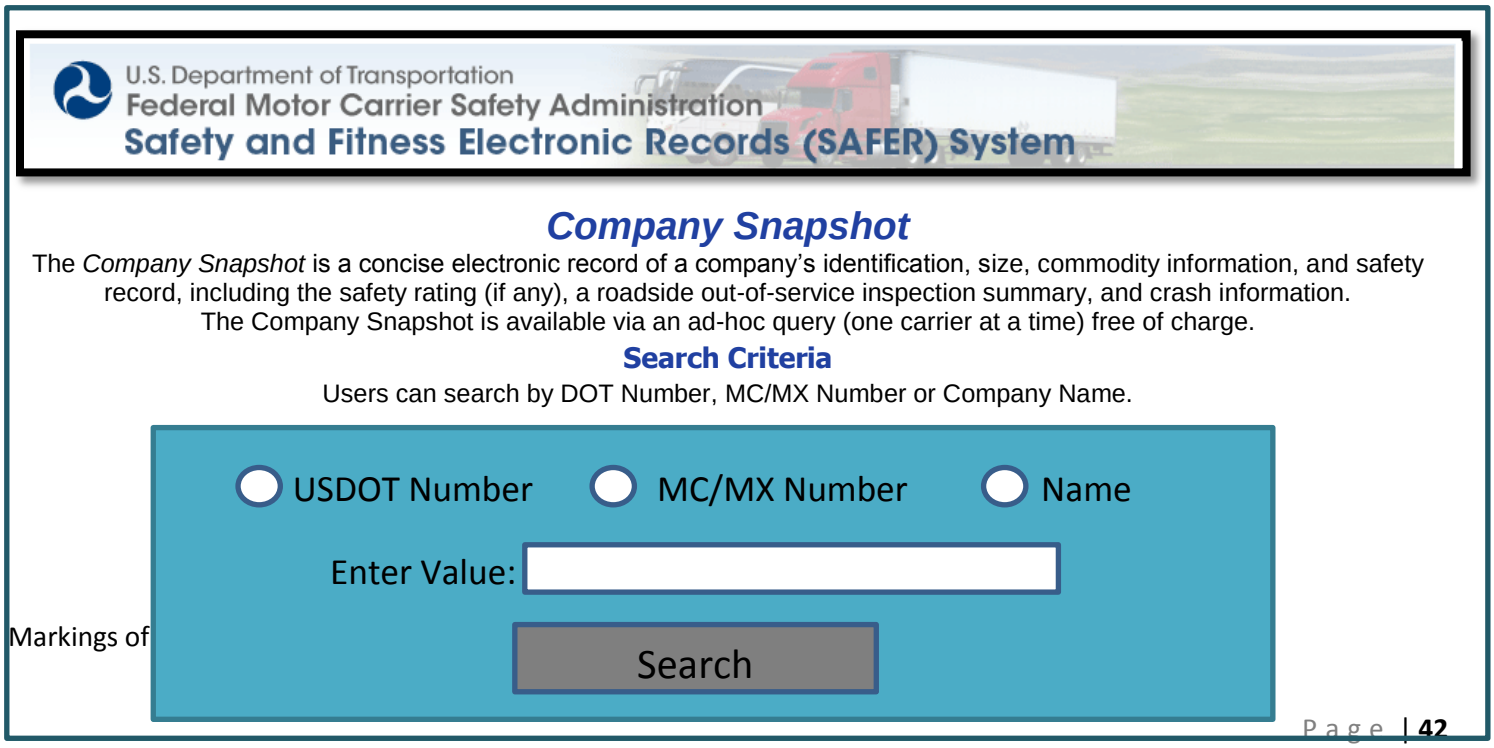
1) Shipping papers
2) Lease/rental agreements
3) Driver's log
4) Vehicle registration

Common problems in identifying the correct information- shipping papers are only required for hazardous material cargo; the driver may say that there are no shipping papers or trip manifest, even when they may be in the vehicle; USDOT# is not available on the shipping papers or the driver's log for the carrier responsible for the load.

Ways to Identify Motor Carriers: Driver Interview

- Are you the Motor Carrier responsible for this load? If not, who is?
- Is the name and USDOT# on the side of your vehicle that of the motor carrier?
- What documentation do you have on board to verify the motor carrier?
- Are your services leased to another carrier?
- Are you using a cargo broker?
- Where is the motor carrier's principle place of business?

http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx



Markings of

1) Legal or single trade name of the CMV
2) Motor Carrier ID number, preceded by 'USDOT'
3) If the name of any person other than the operating carrier appears, the name of the operating carrier must appear and be preceded by 'Operated By.'
4) Other identifying information may be displayed on the vehicle if it is not inconsistent with the information required.

Rented and Leased CMVs

- Trip and long-term leasing can cause the names and numbers on the door of a CMV to be different from the names on the shipping papers.
- A company can lease a tractor(s) or the owner's services to pull its load with the company's trailer(s).
- The carrier name and the USDOT# on the driver's side of the tractor may be for the owner of the tractor(s), not the company responsible for the load. (This also applies to leased single-unit trucks.)
- A short-term rental agreement for less than 30 days is required to be inside the vehicle.
- A carrier is required to have the carrier's full name and USDOT# on the side of the vehicle within 30 days of a long-term lease. The USDOT# should also appear on the lease agreement or the outside of the vehicle (even if the rental period is less than 30 days).
- A company can extend a short-term lease in an effort to keep from adding the company name and USDOT# on the vehicle.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Groups

Group A (Combination Vehicle)
Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR), or a gross combination weight of 26,001 pounds or more, provided the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.

Examples:
Double/Triple tractors
Tank vehicles

Group B (Heavy Straight Vehicle)
Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.

Examples:
Concrete Mixers
Dump Trucks
Flat Beds and School Buses
Van/Enclosed Box

Group C (Small Vehicle)
Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that meets neither the definition of Group A nor Group B, but is designated to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver, or is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous which require the motor vehicle to be placarded. This includes any quantity of chemical or biological material or agent posing a threat to national security, including toxins.

Exemptions to Being Required to Have a CDL-

1) Active duty military possessing a military license, operating a military vehicle.
2) Firefighters meeting approved training standards and operating authorized emergency vehicles.
3) Farmers
4) Individuals operating motor homes or other vehicles used exclusively to transport personal possessions or family members, for non-business purposes.

Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Endorsements	
Double/Triple Trailers (T)	
Passenger Vehicles (P)	
Tank Vehicles (N)	
Hazardous Materials (H) (any size vehicle)	
School Buses (S)	
Tank & Hazardous Materials (X)	

GVWR/GCWR

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating: (GVWR) is the value specified by the manufacturer as the recommended maximum loaded weight of a single motor vehicle.

Gross Combination Weight Rating: (GCWR) is the value specified by the manufacturer(s) as the recommended maximum loaded weight of a combination (articulated) motor vehicle.

The weight ratings, including GVWR, can be found on the certification label located on the:

1) Driver's door or door frame
2) Cab behind driver's seat
3) Driver-side visor

Second-stage manufacturers may add an additional GVWR plate, which can be a yellow sticker located on the door frame.

Vehicle Configuration	
Bus (9-15 Seats, Including Driver)	
Truck/Trailer (Single-Unit Truck Pulling a Trailer)	
Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver)	
Truck Tractor (Bobtail)	
Single-Unit (2 Axles, 6 Tires)	
Tractor/Semi Trailer (One Trailer)	
Single-Unit (3 or More Axles)	
Truck Tractor/Double (Two Trailers)	
Truck Tractor/Triple (Three Trailers)	

Cargo Body Type	
Bus (9-15 Seats, Including Driver)	
Van/Enclosed Box	
Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver)	
Cargo Tank	
Flat Bed	
Dump	
Concrete Mixer	
Auto Transporter	
Garbage/Refuse	

Grain, Chips, Gravel	
Pole	
Log	
Intermodal Chassis	
Vehicle Towing Motor Vehicle	
No Cargo Body	

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number		
SIDE OF THE VEHICLE: in most cases, this is good for name and number. Look for a number preceded by the letters: USDOT.	**DON'T STOP:**…keep on looking…The information on the side of the truck may not be the U.S.DOT number, name, or address of the responsible motor carrier.	**DRIVER INTERVIEW:** 1. Is the vehicle leased or rented? 2. Who is the motor carrierresponsible for this load? 3. Who is directing and controlling the movement of this vehicle? 4. Where is the motor carrier's principal place of business?
LEASE AGREEMENT: identifies the name of the lesse and their US.DOT number.	**DRIVER'S LOG:** contains the name of the motor carrier and the citty and State for the carrier's principal place of business.	**SHIPPING PAPERS:** provide the name of the motor carrier responsible for the load, but not the carrier's U.S.DOT number.

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number		
EXAMPLE 1: John Smith owns his own truck tractor, operating under John Smith Trucking. He contracts with White Manufacturing to take one of its trailers loaded with goods from New York to Los Angeles.	**Who is the Motor Carrier:** A) John Smith? B) White Manufacturing?	John Smith is the motor carrier, because he is the entity that has agreed to carry this particular load.
EXAMPLE 2: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, utilizes a cargo broker, K&S Trucking, to obtain goods from Intermodal Inc. shipping company for his return trip back to New York.	**Who is the Motor Carrier:** A) John Smith? B) K&S Trucking? C) Intermodal Inc.?	John Smith is the motor carrier, because K&S transferred the responsibility of the load to John Smith.
EXAMPLE 3: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, leases his services to Polyester Chemical Company. Polyester directs Smith to deliver a semi-trailer from New York to St. Louis.	**Who is the Motor Carrier:** A) John Smith? B) Polyester?	The lease agreement between Polyester and Mr. Smith makes Polyester the motor carrier responsible for the load.
EXAMPLE 4: John Smith is driving a tractor/semi-trailer owned and operated by ABC Trucking.	**Who is the Motor Carrier:** A) John Smith? B) ABC Trucking?	ABC Trucking is the motor carrier. John Smith is just a driver for ABC Trucking.
EXAMPLE 5: John Smith is driving a tractor owned by ABC Trucking, which has been leased to XYZ Trucking. XYZ uses the tractor to pull XYZ trailers to its regular shippinbg service.	**Who is the Motor Carrier:** A) John Smith? B) ABC Trucking? C) XYZ Trucking?	In this case XYZ is the motor carrier, because XYZ is directing the carrying of the load.

Appendix K: Hazardous Materials

Nine Classes of Hazardous Materials		
Class 1: Explosives Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 	**Class 2: Gases** Divisions: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 	**Class 3: Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid**
Class 4: Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet Divisions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 	**Class 5: Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide** Divisions: 5.1, 5.2 	**Class 6: Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard**
Class 7: Radioactive 	**Class 8: Corrosive** 	**Class 9: Miscellaneous**

Placards should be on all four sides of the vehicle. For containers with bulk packages inside, if the required ID# marking is not visible, the transport vehicle must be marked on each side and each end.

The four-digit number may be on an orange panel or a white “square-on-opint” panel. If no four-digit number appears on the placard, enter the Placard Name.

The Class Number can be a one- or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle. It is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.

Was hazardous cargo released? The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the placarded material was 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.

Hazardous Material: a substance or material which has been designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation, or other authorizing entity, as capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property when transported in commerce. Any motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials in quantities above the thresholds established by the U.S. Department of Transportation, or other authorized entity, is required to display a hazardous materials placard.

Hazardous Materials Number: the four-digit number from the placard located either on an orange panel or a white 'square-on-point' panel.

Hazardous Materials Placard: a sign required to be affixed to any motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials in quantities above the thresholds established by the U.S. Department of Transportation, or other authorized entity. The placard identifies the hazard class division number, 4-digit hazardous material identification number, or the name of the hazardous material being transported.

Hazardous Materials Class Number: a one- or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle. The number is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.

Locating the 1-Digit Class Number-

- The class number is lcoated at the bottom of the hazardous material placard.
- The number may be a single-digit or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle. In instances where the Class Number appears as a two-digit number with a decimal in the middle, only the single-digit should be recorded on the crash report (example: the number '5.1' would be entered on the crash report as '5').
- Class number should also be visible on the required shipping papers.

4-Digit ID Number-

- Commonly referred to as the 'UN' or 'NA' number.
- On cargo tanks the hazardous material ID number may also be found on an orange panel adjacent to the placard.

Hazardous Materials Released: any material other than fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use should be considered cargo.

How do you report a crash involving cargo carrying multiple hazardous materials cargo? If more than one hazardous material is being transported, record the information for the highest quantity of hazardous material transported.

Bulk Package: a package with no immediate form of containment. Bulk packages must be placarded unless cleaned and purged (example: a gas container that is empty, but has not been cleaned or purged, must remain placarded).

- For containers with bulk packages inside, if the required ID# marking on the bulk package is not visible, the transport vehicle must be marked on each side and each end.

Recording Truck and Bus Information for Parked CMVs or Stopped CMVs Off the Roadway

Scenario 1: A tractor/semi-trailer is stopped on the shoulder of an open trafficway, with or without a driver, and is struck in the rear by a car which runs off the roadway. The car is towed due to disabling damage.	**Is this a motor vehicle traffic accident?** - **Yes**. The car is 'in-transport' on an open trafficway, losing control and causing a harmful event by striking the tractor/semi-trailer. The CMV stopped on the shoulder will be a traffic unit on the crash report. -
Scenario 2: A 26,000 lb. single-unit truck is stopped at a gas pump in a gas station off the trafficway. A second 16,000 lb. single-unit truck loses control in the travel lane, runs off the road and enters the gas station striking the truck at the pump causing injury to both drivers, requiring immediate transportation to a hospital.	**Is this a motor vehicle traffic accident?** - **Yes**. The second truck is 'in-transport' and loses control on the trafficway, resulting in a harmful event. - .
Scenario 3: A tractor/semi-trailer is stopped in a designated parking lane on a ramp to a rest area. The driver begins to pull forward in an effort to leave the parking space. The vehicle strikes and injures a pedestrian standing behind a truck parked in the space in front of the tractor/trailer. The pedestrian is transported to a medical treatment facility.	**Is this a motor vehicle traffic accident?** - **Yes**. This is a motor vehicle traffic accident. The tractor/semi-trailer becomes 'in-transport' when it begins to move within the trafficway. The parking lane on the ramp is part of the trafficway. -
Parked Motor Vehicle: a motor vehicle not in-transport. A vehicle 'in-transport' is a vehicle which is in motion within a trafficway or on the roadway. To be 'parked' the vehicle must be parked off the roadway.	

Appendix B: Trailers

Single Semi Trailer

Tandem Semi Trailer

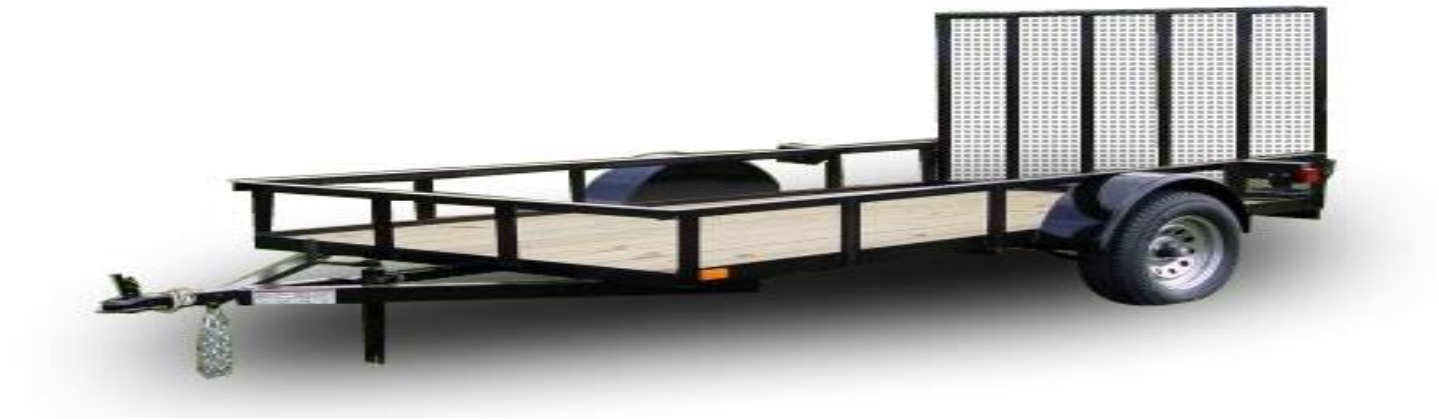
Tank Trailer

Flatbed

Saddle mount

Boat Trailer

Utility Trailer



House Trailer

Pole Trailer

Towed Vehicle

Auto Transport

Appendix C: County Codes

County Name	County Code	County Name	County Code
Alachua	11	Lee	18
Baker	52	Leon	13
Bay	23	Levy	39
Bradford	45	Liberty	67
Brevard	19	Madison	35
Broward	10	Manatee	15
Calhoun	58	Marion	14
Charlotte	53	Martin	42
Citrus	47	Miami-Dade	01
Clay	48	Monroe	38
Collier	64	Nassau	41
Columbia	29	Okaloosa	43
DeSoto	34	Okeechobee	57
Dixie	54	Orange	07
Duval	2	Osceola	26
Escambia	9	Palm Beach	06
Flagler	61	Pasco	28
Franklin	59	Pinellas	04
Gadsden	21	Polk	05
Gilchrist	55	Putnam	22
Glades	60	Santa Rosa	33
Gulf	66	Sarasota	16
Hamilton	56	Seminole	17
Hardee	30	St. Johns	20
Hendry	49	St. Lucie	24
Hernando	40	Sumter	44
Highlands	27	Suwannee	31
Hillsborough	3	Taylor	37
Holmes	51	Union	63
Indian River	32	Volusia	08
Jackson	25	Wakulla	65
Jefferson	46	Walton	36
Lafayette	62	Washington	50
Lake	12	Unknown	68

Appendix D: City Code

County Code	City Code	County Name	City Name
01	**00**	**Miami-Dade**	
01	29	Miami-Dade	Aventura
01	30	Miami-Dade	Bal Harbor
01	32	Miami-Dade	Bay Harbor Islands
01	31	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade County Schools
01	33	Miami-Dade	Biscayne Gardens
01	34	Miami-Dade	Biscayne Park
01	35	Miami-Dade	Pine Crest Village
01	36	Miami-Dade	Cutler Bay Police
01	36	Miami-Dade	Coconut Grove
01	37	Miami-Dade	Carol City
01	38	Miami-Dade	Coral Gables
01	40	Miami-Dade	Coral Way Village
01	41	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade Police
01	42	Miami-Dade	Cutler Ridge
01	44	Miami-Dade	El Portal
01	45	Miami-Dade	Bunche Park
01	46	Miami-Dade	Florida City
01	47	Miami-Dade	Browns Village
01	48	Miami-Dade	Golden Beach
01	50	Miami-Dade	Golden Glades
01	51	Miami-Dade	Palmetto Bay
01	52	Miami-Dade	Goulds
01	54	Miami-Dade	Hialeah
01	55	Miami-Dade	Doral
01	56	Miami-Dade	Hialeah Gardens
01	57	Miami-Dade	Miami Gardens
01	58	Miami-Dade	Homestead
01	59	Miami-Dade	Homestead AFB
01	60	Miami-Dade	Indian Creek Village
01	61	Miami-Dade	Islandia
01	62	Miami-Dade	Key Biscayne
01	63	Miami-Dade	Kendall
01	64	Miami-Dade	Medley
01	65	Miami-Dade	Leisure City
01	66	Miami-Dade	Miami
01	67	Miami-Dade	Miami TP
01	68	Miami-Dade	Miami Beach
01	69	Miami-Dade	Miami Lakes
01	70	Miami-Dade	Miami Shores
01	71	Miami-Dade	Norwood
01	72	Miami-Dade	Miami Springs
01	73	Miami-Dade	Miccosukee Indian Reserv.
01	74	Miami-Dade	Naranja
01	76	Miami-Dade	North Bay
01	77	Miami-Dade	Olympia Heights
01	78	Miami-Dade	North Bay Village
01	79	Miami-Dade	Palmetto Estates
01	80	Miami-Dade	North Miami
01	81	Miami-Dade	Pinewood

01	82	Miami-Dade	North Miami Beach
01	83	Miami-Dade	Ojus
01	84	Miami-Dade	Opa-Locka
01	85	Miami-Dade	Perrine
01	86	Miami-Dade	Richmond Heights
01	87	Miami-Dade	South Miami
01	88	Miami-Dade	Sunny Isles Beach
01	88	Miami-Dade	Sunny Isles
01	89	Miami-Dade	Surfside
01	90	Miami-Dade	Sweetwater
01	91	Miami-Dade	Unincorporated Cnt
01	91	Miami-Dade	Miami
01	92	Miami-Dade	Virginia Gardens
01	93	Miami-Dade	West Miami
01	94	Miami-Dade	University of Miami
01	95	Miami-Dade	S Miami Heights
01	96	Miami-Dade	Uleta
01	97	Miami-Dade	Westwood Lakes
01	98	Miami-Dade	Westview
01	99	Miami-Dade	FL International University
02	**00**	**Duval**	
02	25	Duval	Jacksonville
02	30	Duval	Atlantic Beach
02	32	Duval	Baldwin
02	34	Duval	Bayard
02	36	Duval	Dinsmore
02	38	Duval	Jacksonville
02	38	Duval	Duval STA
02	40	Duval	Jacksonville Beach
02	42	Duval	Mandarin
02	44	Duval	Neptune Beach
02	46	Duval	Jacksonville University
02	48	Duval	Cecil Field NAS
02	50	Duval	Jacksonville NAS
02	52	Duval	Mayport NAS
02	60	Duval	University of North FL
03	**00**	**Hillsborough**	
03	38	Hillsborough	Clair-Mel
03	39	Hillsborough	Brandon
03	40	Hillsborough	Plant City
03	41	Hillsborough	Sweet Water Creek
03	42	Hillsborough	Progress Village
03	43	Hillsborough	Rocky Creek
03	44	Hillsborough	Leto
03	45	Hillsborough	Ruskin
03	46	Hillsborough	E Lake Orient Park
03	47	Hillsborough	Egypt Lake
03	48	Hillsborough	Lake Carroll
03	49	Hillsborough	Lake Magdalene
03	50	Hillsborough	Tampa
03	51	Hillsborough	Palm River
03	52	Hillsborough	Temple Terrace
03	54	Hillsborough	Univ. of South Florida

03	56	Hillsborough	Univ. of Tampa
03	58	Hillsborough	MacDill AFB
03	60	Hillsborough	Tampa International Airport
04	**00**	**Pinellas**	
04	30	Pinellas	Bellair
04	32	Pinellas	Bellair Beach
04	34	Pinellas	Bellair Bluffs
04	36	Pinellas	Clearwater
04	38	Pinellas	Dunedin
04	40	Pinellas	Gulfport
04	42	Pinellas	Indian Rocks Beach
04	44	Pinellas	Kenneth City
04	46	Pinellas	Largo
04	47	Pinellas	Lealman
04	48	Pinellas	Madeira Beach
04	50	Pinellas	N Redington Beach
04	52	Pinellas	Oldsmar
04	54	Pinellas	Pinellas Park
04	56	Pinellas	Redington Beach
04	58	Pinellas	Redington Shores
04	60	Pinellas	Safety Harbor
04	61	Pinellas	Seminole Park
04	62	Pinellas	South Pasadena
04	64	Pinellas	St Petersburg
04	65	Pinellas	St Pete/Clearwater Airport
04	66	Pinellas	St Petersburg Beach
04	68	Pinellas	Tarpon Springs
04	70	Pinellas	Treasure Island
04	72	Pinellas	Eckerd College
04	74	Pinellas	Indian Shores
04	76	Pinellas	Seminole
04	78	Pinellas	Pinellas County Campus PD
05	**00**	**Polk**	
05	30	Polk	Auburndale
05	31	Polk	Combee Settlement
05	32	Polk	Bartow
05	33	Polk	East Aurburndale
05	34	Polk	Davenport
05	35	Polk	Winston
05	36	Polk	Dundee
05	37	Polk	Cypress Gardens
05	38	Polk	Eagle Lake
05	40	Polk	Eagle Peak
05	42	Polk	Frostproof
05	43	Polk	Highland Park Village
05	44	Polk	Fort Meade
05	46	Polk	Haines City
05	47	Polk	Hillcrest Heights
05	48	Polk	Lake Alfred
05	50	Polk	Lake Hamilton
05	52	Polk	Lakeland
05	53	Polk	Lake Holloway
05	54	Polk	Lake Wales

05	55	Polk	West Winter Haven
05	56	Polk	Mulberry
05	60	Polk	Polk City
05	61	Polk	Wahneta
05	62	Polk	Winter Haven
05	64	Polk	FL Southern College
06	**00**	**Palm Beach**	
06	24	Palm Beach	Golf Village
06	26	Palm Beach	Golfview
06	28	Palm Beach	Atlantis
06	30	Palm Beach	Belle Glade
06	31	Palm Beach	Belvedere Homes
06	32	Palm Beach	Boca Raton
06	34	Palm Beach	Boynton Beach
06	36	Palm Beach	Briny Breezes
06	38	Palm Beach	Cloud Lake
06	40	Palm Beach	Delray Beach
06	41	Palm Beach	Glen Ridge
06	42	Palm Beach	Greenacres City
06	44	Palm Beach	Gulf Stream
06	46	Palm Beach	Haverhill
06	48	Palm Beach	Highland Beach
06	50	Palm Beach	Hypoluxo
06	52	Palm Beach	Juno Beach
06	54	Palm Beach	Jupiter
06	56	Palm Beach	Jupiter Inlet Colony
06	58	Palm Beach	Lake Clarke Shores
06	60	Palm Beach	Lake Park
06	62	Palm Beach	Lake Worth
06	64	Palm Beach	Lantana
06	65	Palm Beach	Loxahatchee Groves
06	66	Palm Beach	Manalapan
06	68	Palm Beach	Mangonia Park
06	70	Palm Beach	North Palm Beach
06	72	Palm Beach	Ocean Ridge
06	74	Palm Beach	Pahokee
06	75	Palm Beach	Palm Beach AFB
06	76	Palm Beach	Palm Beach
06	78	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Gardens
06	80	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Shores
06	82	Palm Beach	Palm Springs
06	84	Palm Beach	Riviera Beach
06	86	Palm Beach	Royal Palm Beach
06	88	Palm Beach	South Bay
06	89	Palm Beach	Wellington
06	90	Palm Beach	South Palm Beach
06	92	Palm Beach	Tequesta Village
06	93	Palm Beach	West Gate
06	94	Palm Beach	West Palm Beach
06	95	Palm Beach	FL Atlantic University
06	96	Palm Beach	Palm Beach School Board
07	**00**	**Orange**	
07	30	Orange	Apopka

07	31	Orange	Bay Lake
07	32	Orange	Belle Isle
07	33	Orange	Orange Trans Authority
07	34	Orange	Eatonville
07	35	Orange	Edgewood
07	36	Orange	Fairview Shores
07	39	Orange	Mount Dora
07	40	Orange	Maitland
07	41	Orange	Oakland
07	42	Orange	Ocoee
07	43	Orange	Orlovista
07	44	Orange	Azalea park
07	45	Orange	Sky Lake
07	46	Orange	Orlando
07	47	Orange	Conway
07	48	Orange	Pine Hills
07	49	Orange	Holden Hills
07	50	Orange	Windermere
07	51	Orange	Lockhart
07	52	Orange	Winter Garden
07	53	Orange	Lake Buena Vista
07	54	Orange	Winter Park
07	55	Orange	University of Central FL
07	56	Orange	McCoy AFB
07	57	Orange	Orlando TP
07	58	Orange	Orlando AFB
07	70	Orange	Union Park
08	**00**	**Volusia**	
08	30	Volusia	Daytona Beach
08	32	Volusia	Daytona Beach Shores
08	33	Volusia	Daytona Beach Airport
08	34	Volusia	De Bary
08	36	Volusia	De Land
08	37	Volusia	Deltona
08	38	Volusia	Edgewater
08	39	Volusia	De Leon Springs
08	40	Volusia	Holly Hill
08	41	Volusia	Ormond By The sea
08	42	Volusia	Lake Helen
08	44	Volusia	New Smyrna Beach
08	46	Volusia	Oak Hill
08	48	Volusia	Orange City
08	50	Volusia	Ormond Beach
08	52	Volusia	Pierson
08	54	Volusia	Ponce Inlet
08	56	Volusia	Port Orange
08	58	Volusia	Seville
08	60	Volusia	South Daytona
08	61	Volusia	South Peninsula
08	62	Volusia	Bethune Cookman CL
08	64	Volusia	Stetson University
09	**00**	**Escambia**	
09	28	Escambia	Brent

09	30	Escambia	Cantonment
09	32	Escambia	Century
09	40	Escambia	Myrtle Grove
09	45	Escambia	Env. Enforement
09	50	Escambia	Pensacola
09	62	Escambia	Warrington
09	63	Escambia	West Pensacola
09	64	Escambia	University of West FL
09	66	Escambia	Corry Field NAS
09	68	Escambia	Ellyson Field NAS
09	70	Escambia	Saufley Field NAS
09	72	Escambia	Escambia NAS
10	**00**	**Broward**	
10	25	Broward	FL Atlantic University
10	28	Broward	Coconut Creek
10	29	Broward	Browardale
10	30	Broward	Cooper City
10	31	Broward	Coral Springs
10	32	Broward	Dania
10	33	Broward	West Park
10	34	Broward	Davie
10	35	Broward	Collier Manor
10	36	Broward	Deerfield
10	37	Broward	Broadview Park
10	38	Broward	Ft Lauderdale
10	39	Broward	Carver Ranch Est
10	40	Broward	Hallandale
10	41	Broward	Hacienda
10	42	Broward	Hillsboro Beach
10	44	Broward	Hollywood
10	46	Broward	Hollywood Rdg Farm
10	47	Broward	Lake Forest
10	48	Broward	Lauderdale by the Sea
10	50	Broward	Luderdale Lakes
10	52	Broward	Lauderhill
10	54	Broward	Lazy Lake Village
10	56	Broward	Lighthouse Point
10	60	Broward	Margate
10	61	Broward	Melrose Park
10	62	Broward	Miramar
10	63	Broward	North Lauderdale
10	64	Broward	Oakland Park
10	65	Broward	Pompano Bch Highlands
10	66	Broward	Pembroke Park
10	67	Broward	North Andrews Ter
10	68	Broward	Pembroke Pines
10	69	Broward	Riverland Village
10	70	Broward	Plantation
10	71	Broward	Parkland
10	72	Broward	Pompano Beach
10	74	Broward	Sea Ranch Lakes
10	75	Broward	Seminole Indian Reserv.
10	76	Broward	Sunrise

10	77	Broward	Tamarac
10	78	Broward	West Hollywood
10	79	Broward	Weston
10	80	Broward	Wilton Manors
11	**00**	**Alachua**	
11	30	Alachua	Alachua
11	31	Alachua	Santa Fe Comm College
11	32	Alachua	Archer
11	34	Alachua	Gainesville
11	36	Alachua	Hawthorne
11	38	Alachua	High Springs
11	39	Alachua	La Crosse
11	40	Alachua	Micanopy
11	42	Alachua	Newberry
11	50	Alachua	University of Florida
11	60	Alachua	Waldo
12	**00**	**Lake**	
12	28	Lake	Astatula
12	30	Lake	Clermont
12	32	Lake	Eustis
12	34	Lake	Fruitland Park
12	36	Lake	Groveland
12	38	Lake	Howey in the Hills
12	40	Lake	Lady Lake
12	42	Lake	Leesburg
12	50	Lake	Mascotte
12	52	Lake	Minneola
12	53	Lake	Montverde
12	54	Lake	Mount Dora
12	60	Lake	Tavares
12	62	Lake	Umatilla
13	**00**	**Leon**	
13	30	Leon	Florida A&M University
13	40	Leon	Florida State University
13	50	Leon	Tallahassee
14	**00**	**Marion**	
14	30	Marion	Belleview
14	32	Marion	Dunnellon
14	34	Marion	McIntosh
14	39	Marion	West End
14	40	Marion	Ocala
14	40	Marion	Marion STA
14	42	Marion	Reddick
14	50	Marion	Silver Springs
15	**00**	**Manatee**	
15	30	Manatee	Anna Maria
15	32	Manatee	Bradenton
15	34	Manatee	Bradenton Beach
15	35	Manatee	Cedar Hammock
15	36	Manatee	Holmes Beach
15	38	Manatee	Longboat Key
15	40	Manatee	Oneco
15	42	Manatee	Palmetto

15	43	Manatee	Parrish
15	44	Manatee	Memphis
15	46	Manatee	Samoset
15	48	Manatee	Bayshore Gardens
15	50	Manatee	West Bradenton
16	**00**	**Sarasota**	
16	38	Sarasota	Gulf Gate East
16	39	Sarasota	Kensington Park
16	40	Sarasota	Longboat Key
16	41	Sarasota	Nokomis/Laurel
16	42	Sarasota	North Port
16	43	Sarasota	Sarasota S
16	44	Sarasota	Sarasota Springs
16	45	Sarasota	Siesta Key
16	46	Sarasota	Venice South
16	47	Sarasota	Englewood
16	48	Sarasota	North Port
16	49	Sarasota	Sarasota SE
16	50	Sarasota	Sarasota
16	50	Sarasota	Sarasota STA
16	51	Sarasota	Sarasota-Manatee A
16	52	Sarasota	Ridgewood Heights
16	60	Sarasota	Venice
17	**00**	**Seminole**	
17	30	Seminole	Altamonte Springs
17	32	Seminole	Casselberry
17	38	Seminole	Lake Mary
17	40	Seminole	Longwood
17	44	Seminole	Oviedo
17	60	Seminole	Sanford
17	70	Seminole	Winter Springs
17	31	Seminole	Seminole Airport
18	**00**	**Lee**	
18	30	Lee	Bonita Springs
18	40	Lee	Fort Myers
18	41	Lee	Cape Coral
18	42	Lee	Fort Myers Beach
18	43	Lee	Fort Myers SE
18	44	Lee	Ft Myers VL/PIN MN
18	45	Lee	Lehigh Acres
18	46	Lee	Fort Myers SW
18	47	Lee	North Fort Myers
18	50	Lee	Sanibel
18	55	Lee	Tice
18	56	Lee	Lee County Airport Police
19	**00**	**Brevard**	
19	28	Brevard	Canova Beach
19	30	Brevard	Cape Canaveral
19	32	Brevard	Cocoa
19	34	Brevard	Cocoa Beach
19	36	Brevard	Eau Gallie
19	38	Brevard	Indialantic
19	40	Brevard	Indian Harbour Beach

19	41	Brevard	Mims
19	42	Brevard	Melbourne
19	43	Brevard	West Melbourne
19	44	Brevard	Melbourne Beach
19	45	Brevard	Merritt Island
19	46	Brevard	Palm Bay
19	47	Brevard	June Park
19	48	Brevard	Patrick AFB
19	49	Brevard	Cocoa West
19	50	Brevard	Rockledge
19	51	Brevard	S Patrick Shores
19	52	Brevard	Satellite Beach
19	53	Brevard	West Eau Gallie
19	54	Brevard	Titusville
19	56	Brevard	FL Institute of Technology
19	60	Brevard	Malabar
19	62	Brevard	Palm Shores
19	64	Brevard	Kennedy Space Center
19	65	Brevard	Melbourne Village
19	66	Brevard	Melbourne AA
20	**00**	**St Johns**	
20	30	St Johns	FL Memorial CLG
20	40	St Johns	Hastings
20	42	St Johns	Marineland
20	46	St Johns	Ponte Vedra
20	50	St Johns	St Augustine
20	50	St Johns	St Johns STA
20	51	St Johns	FL School for Deaf & Blind
20	52	St Johns	St Augustine Beach
21	**00**	**Gadsden**	
21	30	Gadsden	Chattahoochee
21	32	Gadsden	Greensboro
21	34	Gadsden	Gretna
21	40	Gadsden	Havana
21	45	Gadsden	Midway
21	50	Gadsden	Quincy
21	50	Gadsden	Gadsden STA
22	**00**	**Putnam**	
22	30	Putnam	Crescent City
22	35	Putnam	Interlachen
22	40	Putnam	Palatka
22	45	Putnam	School Police Department
22	60	Putnam	Welaka
23	**00**	**Bay**	
23	28	Bay	Bayview
23	30	Bay	Calloway
23	31	Bay	Highland Park
23	32	Bay	Cedar Grove
23	34	Bay	Lynn Haven
23	40	Bay	Mexico Beach
23	50	Bay	Panama City
23	51	Bay	Parker
23	52	Bay	Springfield

23	60	Bay	Tyndall AFB
23	62	Bay	Panama City Beach
24	**00**	**St Lucie**	
24	30	St Lucie	Fort Pierce NW
24	40	St Lucie	Fort Pierce
24	50	St Lucie	Port St Lucie
24	52	St Lucie	St Lucie Village
25	**00**	**Jackson**	
25	28	Jackson	Alford
25	30	Jackson	Cottondale
25	40	Jackson	Graceville
25	42	Jackson	Grand Ridge
25	46	Jackson	Malone
25	50	Jackson	Marianna
25	50	Jackson	Jackson STA
25	51	Jackson	Sneads
25	52	Jackson	Bascom
26	**00**	**Osceola**	
26	40	Osceola	Kissimmee
26	50	Osceola	St Cloud
27	**00**	**Highlands**	
27	30	Highlands	Avon Park
27	40	Highlands	Lake Placid
27	50	Highlands	Sebring
27	50	Highlands	Highlands STA
27	51	Highlands	Sebring Airport Police
28	**00**	**Pasco**	
28	26	Pasco	Beacon Square
28	28	Pasco	Buena Vista
28	30	Pasco	Miami-Dade City
28	30	Pasco	Pasco STA
28	32	Pasco	Jasmine Estates
28	34	Pasco	East Richey Lakes
28	35	Pasco	Land O'Lakes
28	40	Pasco	New Port Richey
28	50	Pasco	Port Richey
28	60	Pasco	San Antonio
28	62	Pasco	St Leo
28	70	Pasco	Zephyrhills
29	**00**	**Columbia**	
29	49	Columbia	Watertown
29	50	Columbia	Fort White
29	51	Columbia	Lake City
30	**00**	**Hardee**	
30	40	Hardee	Bowling Green
30	60	Hardee	Wauchula
30	80	Hardee	Zolfo Springs
31	**00**	**Suwannee**	
31	30	Suwannee	Branford
31	40	Suwannee	Live Oak
31	41	Suwannee	Suwannee STA
32	**00**	**Indian River**	
32	36	Indian River	Fellsmere

32	38	Indian River	Gifford
32	40	Indian River	Indian River Shores
32	42	Indian River	Orchid
32	50	Indian River	Sebastian
32	52	Indian River	Vero Beach
32	52	Indian River	Indian River STA
32	54	Indian River	Vero Beach South
32	60	Indian River	Wabasso
33	**00**	**Santa Rosa**	
33	25	Santa Rosa	Milton Campus
33	40	Santa Rosa	Gulf Breeze
33	42	Santa Rosa	Jay
33	50	Santa Rosa	Milton
33	50	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa STA
33	52	Santa Rosa	Whiting Field
33	54	Santa Rosa	Eglin AFB
34	**00**	**De Soto**	
34	30	De Soto	Arcadia
34	30	De Soto	De Soto STA
35	**00**	**Madison**	
35	30	Madison	Greenville
35	32	Madison	Lee
35	40	Madison	Madison
35	40	Madison	Madison STA
36	**00**	**Walton**	
36	40	Walton	DeFuniak Springs
36	40	Walton	Walton STA
36	42	Walton	Santa Rosa Beach
36	50	Walton	Eglin AFB
36	52	Walton	Freeport
36	54	Walton	Florala
36	60	Walton	Paxton
36	62	Walton	Port Washington
37	**00**	**Taylor**	
37	40	Taylor	Steinhatchee
37	50	Taylor	Perry
38	**00**	**Monroe**	
38	30	Monroe	Islamorada
38	40	Monroe	Key Colony Beach
38	41	Monroe	Key Largo
38	42	Monroe	Key West
38	42	Monroe	Monroe STA
38	43	Monroe	Plantation
38	44	Monroe	Layton
38	45	Monroe	Marathon
38	46	Monroe	Munson Island
38	48	Monroe	Boca Chica
38	50	Monroe	Boca Chica NAS
38	52	Monroe	Tavernier
39	**00**	**Levy**	
39	30	Levy	Bronson
39	31	Levy	Department of Agriculture
39	32	Levy	Cedar Key

39	34	Levy	Chiefland
39	40	Levy	Inglis
39	41	Levy	Otter Creek
39	42	Levy	Fanning Springs
39	60	Levy	Williston
39	62	Levy	Yankeetown
40	**00**	**Hernando**	
40	30	Hernando	Brooksville
40	40	Hernando	Weeki Wachee
41	**00**	**Nassau**	
41	30	Nassau	Callahan
41	40	Nassau	Fernandina Beach
41	40	Nassau	Nassau STA
41	42	Nassau	Hilliard
41	60	Nassau	Yulee
42	**00**	**Martin**	
42	39	Martin	Hobe Sound
42	40	Martin	Indiantown
42	41	Martin	Jensen Beach
42	42	Martin	Jupiter Island
42	50	Martin	Ocean Breeze Park
42	52	Martin	Ocean Ridge Park
42	53	Martin	Palm City
42	54	Martin	Port Salerno
42	56	Martin	Port St Lucie
42	60	Martin	Sewalls Point
42	62	Martin	Stuart
42	62	Martin	Martin STA
43	**00**	**Okaloosa**	
43	28	Okaloosa	Cinco Bayou
43	30	Okaloosa	Crestview
43	32	Okaloosa	Ft Walton Beach
43	33	Okaloosa	Okaloosa County Airport
43	34	Okaloosa	Eglin AFB
43	36	Okaloosa	Ocean City
43	40	Okaloosa	Mary Esther
43	42	Okaloosa	Niceville
43	44	Okaloosa	Laurel Hill
43	46	Okaloosa	Shalimar
43	55	Okaloosa	Destin
43	60	Okaloosa	Valparaiso
43	62	Okaloosa	Eglin AFB
44	**00**	**Sumter**	
44	30	Sumter	Bushnell
44	32	Sumter	Center Hill
44	34	Sumter	Coleman
44	60	Sumter	Webster
44	62	Sumter	Wildwood
45	**00**	**Bradford**	
45	35	Bradford	Brooker
45	37	Bradford	Hampton
45	39	Bradford	Lawtey
45	40	Bradford	Starke

45	40	Bradford	Bradford STA
46	**00**	**Jefferson**	
46	40	Jefferson	Monticello
46	40	Jefferson	Jefferson STA
47	**00**	**Citrus**	
47	40	Citrus	Crystal River
47	41	Citrus	Homosassa
47	42	Citrus	Inverness
48	**00**	**Clay**	
48	38	Clay	Doctors Inlet
48	40	Clay	Green Cove Springs
48	40	Clay	Clay STA
48	42	Clay	Keystone Heights
48	44	Clay	Orange Park
48	46	Clay	Lee Field NAS
48	47	Clay	Penny Farms
48	48	Clay	Middleburg
49	**00**	**Hendry**	
49	40	Hendry	Clewiston
49	50	Hendry	La Belle
50	**00**	**Washington**	
50	20	Washington	Caryville
50	30	Washington	Chipley
50	40	Washington	Ebro
50	50	Washington	Vernon
50	60	Washington	Wausau
51	**00**	**Holmes**	
51	30	Holmes	Bonifay
51	30	Holmes	Holmes STA
51	32	Holmes	Esto
51	36	Holmes	Westville
51	40	Holmes	Ponce De Leon
52	**00**	**Baker**	
52	50	Baker	Glen St. Mary
52	60	Baker	Macclenny
53	**00**	**Charlotte**	
53	50	Charlotte	Punta Gorda
53	52	Charlotte	Englewood
53	54	Charlotte	Port Charlotte
54	**00**	**Dixie**	
54	40	Dixie	Cross City
54	40	Dixie	Dixie STA
54	45	Dixie	Cross City AF STA
54	50	Dixie	Horseshoe Beach
55	**00**	**Gilchrist**	
55	44	Gilchrist	Bell
55	46	Gilchrist	Fanning Springs
55	50	Gilchrist	Trenton
55	50	Gilchrist	Gilchrist STA
56	**00**	**Hamilton**	
56	40	Hamilton	Jasper
56	40	Hamilton	Hamilton STA
56	42	Hamilton	Jennings

56	60	Hamilton	White Springs
57	**00**	**Okeechobee**	
57	50	Okeechobee	Okeechobee
57	50	Okeechobee	Okeechobee STA
58	**00**	**Calhoun**	
58	30	Calhoun	Altha
58	32	Calhoun	Blountstown
58	32	Calhoun	Calhoun STA
59	**00**	**Franklin**	
59	30	Franklin	Apalachicola
59	31	Franklin	Eastpoint
59	32	Franklin	Carrabelle
60	**00**	**Glades**	
60	40	Glades	Moore Haven
61	**00**	**Flagler**	
61	28	Flagler	Beverly Beach
61	30	Flagler	Bunnell
61	40	Flagler	Flagler Beach
61	42	Flagler	Marineland
61	44	Flagler	Painters Hill
61	53	Flagler	Palm Coast
62	**00**	**Lafayette**	
62	40	Lafayette	Mayo
62	40	Lafayette	Lafayette STA
63	**00**	**Union**	
63	40	Union	Lake Butler
63	40	Union	Union STA
63	41	Union	Raiford
63	50	Union	Worthington Springs
64	**00**	**Collier**	
64	40	Collier	Everglades
64	50	Collier	Immokalee
64	52	Collier	Naples
64	52	Collier	Collier STA
64	54	Collier	North Naples
64	56	Collier	East Naples
64	58	Collier	Marco Island
65	**00**	**Wakulla**	
65	30	Wakulla	Crawfordville
65	30	Wakulla	Wakulla STA
65	60	Wakulla	Sopchoppy
65	62	Wakulla	St Marks
65	64	Wakulla	Wakulla
66	**00**	**Gulf**	
66	40	Gulf	Port St Joe
66	40	Gulf	Gulf STA
66	50	Gulf	Ward Ridge
66	52	Gulf	Wewahitchka
67	**00**	**Liberty**	
67	30	Liberty	Bristol
67	30	Liberty	Liberty STA
68	**00**	**Unknown**	

Appendix E: State/Country Abbreviation

State Abbreviation	State Name	United States
AL	Alabama	U
AK	Alaska	U
AZ	Arizona	U
AR	Arkansas	U
CA	California	U
CO	Colorado	U
CT	Connecticut	U
DE	Delaware	U
DC	District of Columbia	U
FL	Florida	U
GA	Georgia	U
GU	Guam	U
HI	Hawaii	U
ID	Idaho	U
IL	Illinois	U
IN	Indiana	U
IA	Iowa	U
KS	Kansas	U
KY	Kentucky	U
LA	Louisiana	U
ME	Maine	U
MD	Maryland	U
MA	Massachusetts	U
MI	Michigan	U
MN	Minnesota	U
MS	Mississippi	U
MO	Missouri	U
MT	Montana	U
NE	Nebraska	U
NV	Nevada	U
NH	New Hampshire	U
NJ	New Jersey	U

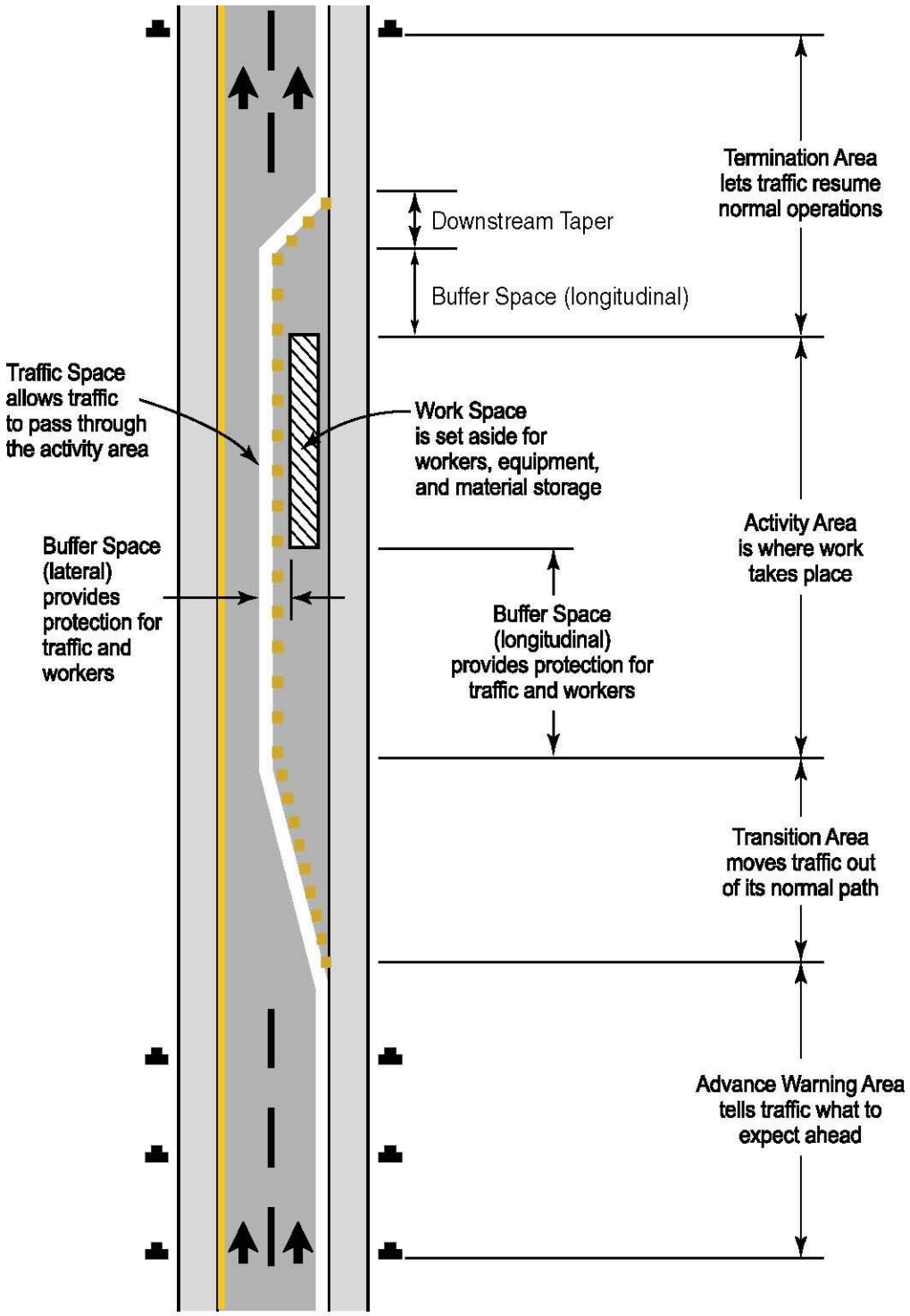
NM	New Mexico	U
NY	New York	U
NC	North Carolina	U
ND	North Dakota	U
OH	Ohio	U
OK	Oklahoma	U
OR	Oregon	U
PA	Pennsylvania	U
RI	Rhode Island	U
SC	South Carolina	U
SD	South Dakota	U
TX	Texas	U
UT	Utah	U
VT	Vermont	U
VI	Virgin Islands	U
VA	Virginia	U
WA	Washington	U
WV	West Virginia	U
PR	Puerto Rico	U
TN	Tennessee	U
WI	Wisconsin	U
WY	Wyoming	U
State Abbreviation	**State Name**	**Canada**
AB	Alberta	C
BC	British Columbia	C
MB	Manitoba	C
NB	New Brunswick	C
NF	Newfoundland	C
NT	Northwest Territories	C
NS	Nova Scotia	C
ON	Ontario	C
PE	Prince Edward	C
PQ	Quebec	C
SK	Saskatchewan	C
YT	Yukon Territory	C

State Abbreviation	State Name	Mexico
State Abbreviation	State Name	Mexico
AG	Aguascalientes	M
BN	Baja California Norte	M
BS	Baja California Sur	M
CP	Campeche	M
CZ	Canal Zone	M
CS	Chiapas	M
CI	Chihuahua	M
CH	Coahuila	M
CL	Colima	M
DF	Distito Federal	M
DG	Durango	M
GJ	Guanajuato	M
GE	Guerrero	M
HD	Hidalgo	M
JA	Jalisco	M
MX	Mexico	M
MC	Michoachan	M
MR	Morelos	M
NA	Nayarit	M
NL	Nuevo Leon	M
OA	Oaxace	M
PU	Puebla	M
QE	Queretaro	M
QI	Quintana Roo	M
SL	San Luis Potosi	M
SI	Sinaloa	M
SO	Sonora	M
TB	Tabasco	M
TA	Tamaulibas	M
TL	Tlaxcala	M
VC	Veracruz	M
YU	Yucatan	M
ZA	Zacatecas	M

State Abbreviation	State Name	Other
AS	American Samoa	O
BZ	Belize	O
CR	Costa Rica	O
ES	El Salvador	O
GT	Guatemala	O
HO	Honduras	O
NI	Nicaragua	O
OT	Other	O
PN	Panama	O
UK	Unknown	O

(If not listed, State Abbreviation FF may be used for all Foreign Countries)

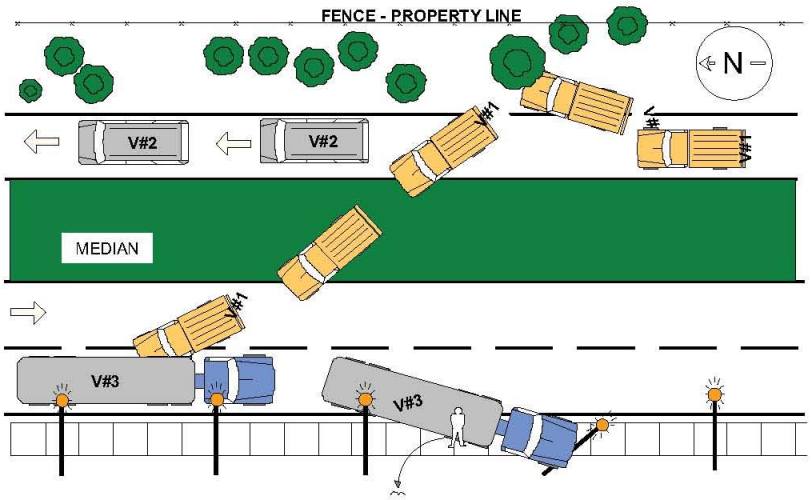
Appendix I: Diagram of a Work Zone Area



Source: FHWA

APPENDIX L

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS EXAMPLES



NARRATIVE

V#1, a pickup, was traveling in the right-hand lane of northbound SR7 following V#2, a van. V#2 slowed suddenly. D#1 did not notice V#2 slowing in time and swerved to the right to avoid striking V#2. V#1 struck a tree off the right side of the road. V#1 veered off the tree and proceeded to cross over the center median grass striking V#3 traveling in the right-hand southbound lane injuring the driver of V#1.

After being struck by V#1, V#3 struck the curb on the right-hand side of the road, crossed over the sidewalk, and struck a pedestrian and then a light pole. V#2 did not know the accident had occurred and kept on driving.

VEHICLE 2 FROM DIAGRAM:

There would be no Sequence of Events recorded for this vehicle as it was a "non-contact" vehicle.

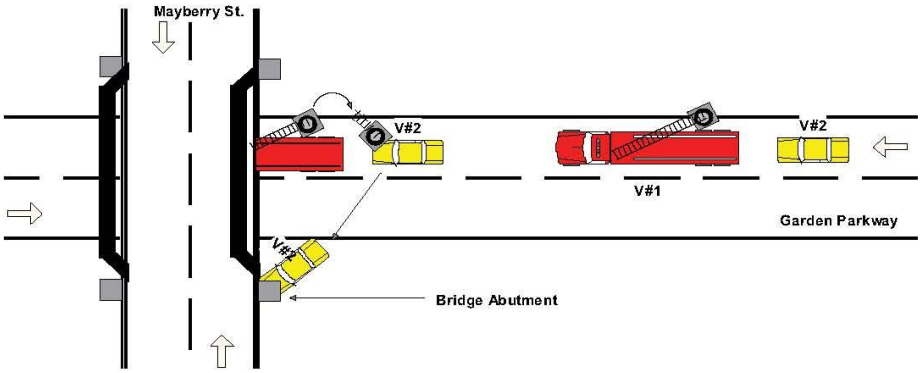
VEHICLE 1 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS (V20):

Ran off Roadway – Right
Tree (Standing)
~~Reentering Roadway**~~
Cross Median
Motor Vehicle In-Transport

VEHICLE 3 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS (V20):

Motor Vehicle In-Transport
Curb
~~Ran off Roadway – Right**~~
Pedestrian
Utility Pole/Light Support

**MMUCC recommends a minimum of four events be recorded on the crash report. For states that record only four, it is recommended that non-harmful events be eliminated first for crashes where more than four events occur in a vehicle's sequence.



Narrative

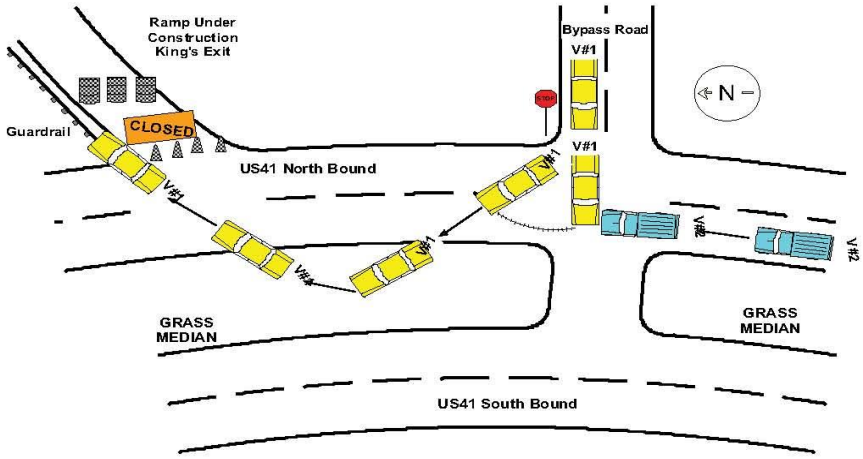
V#1, a fire truck returning from an emergency, was traveling west on Garden Parkway approaching the Mayberry Street underpass when a malfunction in the hydraulic system of its hook and ladder apparatus caused the ladder to raise and swing to the right of the vehicle. When V#1 went under the Mayberry Street overpass the ladder and bucket struck the bottom of the bridge, breaking off the top portion of the ladder. The ladder piece struck the right front quarter panel of V#2, which was following directly behind V#1. V#2 lost control and struck the underpass bridge abutment on the eastbound side of the road.

Vehicle 1 Sequence of Events (V20):

Equipment Failure
Bridge Overhead Structure
Cargo/Equipment Loss or Shift
MV In-Transport

Vehicle 2 Sequence of Events (V20):

Struck by Falling Shifting Cargo or Anything Set in Motion
Cross Centerline
Ran off Roadway - Left
Bridge Pier/Support



Narrative

D#1 was stopped at the stop sign on the south end of the bypass road around the King's Mine Overpass construction. Upon entering US41 with the intention of crossing over the northbound lanes and then turning to the south, D#1 failed to see V#2 northbound on US41. V#2 struck the front driver's side of V#1 causing it to spin clockwise.

D#1 was either unconscious or disoriented. D#1 apparently had her foot on the accelerator and went approx. 1000 feet to the north in the median and then crossed over northbound US41.

After crossing the northbound lanes, V#1 started up the ramp at the King's Mine Interchange which is currently closed for construction. V#1 went head-on into the guardrail end on the west side of the ramp.

Vehicle 1 Sequence of Events (V20):

Motor Vehicle In-Transport
Ran off Roadway – Left
~~Reentering Roadway**~~
Ran off Road - Right
Guardrail End

Vehicle 2 Sequence of Events (V20):

Motor Vehicle In-Transport

**In this example V#1 has more than 4 events in its sequence. If an event was dropped to get to four events, it is recommended that the non-harmful "reentering roadway" be eliminated as leaving the roadway on the left followed by leaving on the right would imply that the vehicle reentered.

Appendix NCIC VEHICLE STYLE (VST) FIELD CODES

1.1 VST FIELD CODES FOR AIRCRAFT

Airplane Engine Description	Jet	Propeller
Single-Engine Jet	1J	1P
Twin-Engine Jet	2J	2P
Tri-Engine Jet	3J	3P
Multi-Engine Jet (4 or more)	MJ	MP

Other Aircraft	Jet
Blimp	BP
Helicopter	HP
Hot Air Balloon	HA
Sailplane	SA
Ultra-light (including hang gliders)	UL

1.2 VST FIELD CODES FOR ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES, DUNE BUGGIES, GO-CARTS, GOLF CARTS, MOTORIZED RIDE-ON TOYS, AND MOTORIZED WHEELCHAIRS

Style	Code	Comments
Enclosed Body, Removable Enclosure	EB	
Enclosed Body, Non-removable Enclosure	EN	
Multi-wheeled vehicle	MV	Manufactured for on-or off-road use
Open Body	OP	

1.3 VST FIELD CODES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Style	Code	Comments
Ambulance	AM	
Biohazard	BZ	Decontamination, Haz-Mat (hazardous materials bomb response & disposal vehicles)
Coach	CH*	
Convertible	CV	
Coupe	CP*	Use this code when unable to determine if vehicle is a two-door sedan or a two-door hardtop.
Hardtop (1)	HT*	Replace with appropriate sedan code.
Hardtop, 2-door (1)	2T*	
Hardtop, 4-door (1)	4T*	
Hatchback, 2-door	2H*	
Hatchback, 4-door	4H*	
Hatchback/Fastback	HB*	Replace with appropriate sedan code.
Hearse	HR	
Law Enforcement	LV	Police, sheriff, and other vehicles known to the public as “Law Enforcement” Vehicles
Limousine	LM	
Retractable Hardtop	RH*	Replace with convertible code.
Roadster	RD*	
Search and Rescue	SQ	
Sedan (2)	SD	Use this code only if the number of doors is unknown or if no other code applies.
Sedan, 2-door, automobile (2)	2D	
Sedan, 4-door, automobile (2)	4D	

Station Wagon	SW
Touring Car	TO*

*Retired codes as of 2002 and are listed for reference only.
(1) A hardtop is a vehicle with a pillar separating the front and rear side windows and with no window frames on the door.
(2) A sedan is a vehicle with a pillar separating the front and rear side windows and with door frames that remain visible when the windows are rolled down. (Also referred to as a pillared hardtop.)

1.4 VST FIELD CODES FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Style	Code	Comments
Aerial Platform	AE	
Air Compressor	AI	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Asphalt Distributor	AD	
Backhoe	BH	
Backhoe/Loader	BK	
Brush Chipper	BC	
Buggy, Concrete	BG	Also known as a power cart.
Bulldozer	BD	
Construction Signal	CS	Directional signals (arrows), warning lights and electronic message signs
Crane	CR	
Drill, Rock	DR	Also known as a drifter drill.
Excavator	EX	Also known as a digger.
Forklift	FL	Also known as a lift truck.
Generator	GE	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Grader	GD	
Hammer	HM	Similar to a pile driver.
Hydraulic Dump	HD	
Lift Boom	LF	Also known as an orchard or cherry picker
Light Tower	LT	Typically used around or near construction sites and powered by a generator.
Loader	LD	
Log Skidder	LK	Also known as a grappler skidder.
Paver	PV	Also known as a finisher or road surfacer.
Prime Mover	PR	Also known as a road packer.
Roller	RO	Also known as a compactor.
Saw	SZ	Used in cutting asphalt, concrete, or masonry.
Scraper	SC	
Shovel	SH	Also known as a power or stream shovel.
Snow Blower	SO	
Striper	SI	
Sweeper	SS	Also known as a power broom used to clear streets and parking lots.
Tractor, Track-Type	TC	
Tractor, Wheel-type	TF	
Trencher	TH	Also known as a ditcher.
Unlisted Style of Construction Equipment	CE	Explain style in the MIS Field
Vacuum Cleaner	VA	Heavy-duty ride-on type; enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Welder	WE	
Wood Splitter	WS	

1.5 VST FIELD CODES FOR FARM AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT

Style	Code	Comments
Backhoe	BH	
Backhoe/Loader	BK	
Brush Chipper	BC	
Bulldozer	BD	
Combine	CO	Also known as a grain harvester.
Corn Picker	CI	
Cotton Picker	CK	
Cotton Stripper	CZ	
Detasseling Equipment	DE	
Fertilizer Spreader	FS	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Field Chopper	FD	Also known as a silage cutter.
Flotation Chassis	FC	Also known as a implement carrier.
Fork Lift	FL	
Generator	GE	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Grader	GD	
Harvester	HV	
Hay Bale Loader	HL	
Hay Baler	HY	
Hydraulic Dump	HD	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Lift Boom	LF	Also known as orchard or cherry picker.
Loader	LD	
Log Skidder	LK	
Mower, Riding or Garden Tractor	MO	
Mower-Conditioner	MR	For grass or hay
Potato Digger	DI	
Scraper	SC	
Self-propelled Combine	CO	Also known as a grain harvester.
Sprayer	SY	
Stump Grinder	SG	Primarily used to remove remainder of trees.
Tractor, Track-type	TC	
Tractor, Wheel-type	TF	
Tree Harvester	TA	Also known as a feller-buncher.
Trencher	TH	
Unlisted Style of Farm Equipment	MF	Explain style in the MIS Field.
Utility vehicle	UV	Used for farm, garden, & outdoor recreation. flat, convertible, or dumb bed. Commonly referred to as: GATOR, MULE, etc.
Welder	WE	Enter as a part if not permanently mounted.
Windrower	WN	

1.6 VST FIELD CODES FOR MOTORCYCLES

Style	Code	Comments
Minibike	MK	Any motor-powered cycle with one or more of the following characteristics: less than 10-inch nominal wheel rim size; less than 40-inch wheelbase; a seat height of 25 inches or less measured from the ground to the top of the seat cushion.
Minicycle	MY	A small motor-powered cycle with all capabilities, characteristics, and equipment of a motorcycle, with an engine size of less than 90 cubic centimeters (usually 70 or 75 cc)
Moped	MD	A motor-powered cycle with or without pedals, with a 50 cc piston displacement engine, capable of two brake horsepower, or a speed not exceeding 30 mph.

Motorbike	MB	A motor-powered cycle with or without pedals and a 50 cc cylinder engine capable of 1.5 brake horsepower, but not exceeding 5 brake horsepower.
Motorcycle	MC	A motor-powered cycle, generally powered by a 90 cc or larger engine, having one or two saddles or seats.
Motorscooter	MS	A low, two- or three-wheeled motor-powered cycle, having smaller wheels and less power than a motorcycle, characterized by floor boards and a seat placed so that the operator does not straddle the engine.
Multi-wheel	MV	A three- four- or more wheeled vehicle that was manufactured for on or off-road use.

1.7 VST FIELD CODES FOR SNOWMOBILES

Style	Codes	Comments
Enclosed Body, Non-removable Enclosure	EN	
Enclosed Body, Removable Enclosure	EB	
Open Body	OP	

1.8 VST FIELD CODES FOR TRAILERS

Style	Codes	Comments
Auto Carrier	AC	
Auto Tow Dolly	TD	Two-wheeled towing equipment.
Auxiliary Dolly	DY	
Biohazard	BZ	Decontamination, Haz-Mat (hazardous materials), bomb response & disposal vehicles.
Boat Trailer	BT	
Bulk Agriculture	BA	Bulk transport of raw vegetables; may have live floor, belt, or tip head.
Cable Reel	CL*	Enter as a part using a Category Field code.
Camping	CT	Also known as camper or travel trailer.
Converter Gear Trailer	CG	A single-axle unit that converts twin-axle tractor trucks into tri-axle.
Cooking Trailer	SB	Smoker, Bar-B-Que or Rotisserie. Primarily used outdoors.
Dump Trailer	DT	Trailer bed, tilts or raises to release contents.
Flatbed or Platform	FB	
Grain Trailer	GN	
Hopper	HO	
Horse Trailer	HE	
House Trailer	HS	Mobile home.
Law Enforcement	LV	Police, sheriff, and other vehicles known to the public as “Law Enforcement” vehicles.
Livestock Rack	LS	
Lowboy or Lowbed Trailer	LB	
Motorcycle Trailer	MT	
One-Wheel		Use the code most accurately describing the trailer.
Passenger Tram or Trailer	PT	Use to transport groups of people or patrons (i.e., amusement parks/ large remote parking areas).
Pole Trailer	LP	Also known as logging trailer, used to transport logs and pipes.
Refrigerated Van	RF	Also known as a reefer.
Search and Rescue	SQ	

Semi-trailer	SE	Use only when the specific body style of the Semi-trailer is unknown.
Service Trailer	SR*	Use the code most accurately describing the trailer.
Shipping Container	SP*	Enter as a part using a Category Field Code.
Snowmobile Trailer	SM	
Stake or Rack	ST	
Tanker	TN	
Tent Trailer	TE	
Tow Dolly, Auto	TD	Two-wheeled towing equipment.
Travel Trailer	CT	
Travel Trailer	TV*	See Camping trailer.
Two-wheel		Use the code most accurately describing the trailer.
Utility Trailer	UT	
Van, Van Trailer	VN	Includes open or closed top box trailers.
Wagon-type Trailer	GA	Also known as gondola, cart, container, or box trailer.

If code is blank, see comments field.
*Retired code – for reference only

1.9 VST FIELD CODES FOR TRUCKS

Style	Code	Comments
3-Door Truck	3D	Some truck makes will have two doors on the driver's side and one on the passenger's side. Other makes will have one door on the driver's side and two doors on the passenger's side.
4-Door	4D	Some truck makes may contain two doors on the driver's side and two doors on the passenger's side of the vehicle, as in pickup trucks and or extended cab pickup trucks.
Ambulance	AM	
Armored Truck	AR	
Beverage Rack	BR	
Biohazard	BZ	Decontamination, Haz-Mat (hazardous materials), bomb response & disposal vehicles.
Bulk Agriculture	BA	Bulk transport of raw vegetables; may have live floor, belt, or tip head.
Bus	BU	
Camper (Truck Mount)	TM*	Enter as a part using a Category Field code.
Carry-all	LL	Rugged trail, pleasure, and sport utility vehicles.
Chassis and Cab (Utility Truck)	CB	Truck with design that provides for a separation between the driver and load area is considered as having a cab.
Concrete or Transit Mixer	CM	
Dump Truck	DP	
Fire Truck	FT	
Flatbed or Platform Trailer	FB	
Flatrack Truck	FR	
Garbage or Refuse Truck	GG	
Glass Rack	GR	
Grain Truck	GN	
Hopper (Bottom Dump)	HO	
Law Enforcement	LV	Police, sheriff, and other vehicles known to the public as "Law Enforcement" vehicles.
Lift Boom	LF	Also known as an orchard or cherry picker.
Livestock Rack	LS	
Log	LG	Used to transport logs, poles, or pipe; may be self-loading or may have a grappling arm or jammer.
Lunch Wagon	LW	
Motorized Home	MH	

Pallet	PL	
Pickup	PK	
Pickup with mounted Camper	PM	Enter the camper as a part.
Refrigerated Van	RF	
Search and Rescue	SQ	
Stake or Rack	ST	
Tanker	TN	
Tow Truck/Wrecker	TT	
Tractor Truck, Diesel	DS	
Tractor Truck, Gasoline	TR	
Van	VN	Truck with design that does not provide for a separation between the driver and load area is considered to be a van. This includes minivan, panel van, and step van.
Van Camper	VC	
Vanette	VT	
Well Driller	WD	

Appendix NCIC VEHICLE COLOR (VCO) FIELD CODES

Color	Code
Aluminum	SIL
Amethyst (purple)	AME
Beige	BGE
Black	BLK
Blue	BLU
Blue, Dark	DBL
Blue, Light	LBL
Bronze	BRZ
Brown	BRO
Burgundy (purple)	MAR
Camouflage	CAM
Chrome	COM
Copper	CPR
Cream	CRM
Gold	GLD
Gray	GRY
Green	GRN
Green, Dark	DGR
Green, Light	LGR
Ivory	CRM
Lavender (purple)	LAV
Maroon	MAR
Mauve (purple)	MVE
Multicolored	MUL/COL
Orange	ONG
Pink	PNK
Purple	PLE
Red	RED
Silver	SIL
Stainless Steel	COM
Tan	TAN
Taupe (brown)	TPE
Teal (green)	TEA
Turquoise (blue)	TRQ
White	WHI
Yellow	YEL

When the vehicle is one color, the appropriate three-character code describing that color should be entered, for example, VCO/RED.

When describing a vehicle of two colors, colors should be listed from top to bottom or front to rear, for example, VCO/WHI/BLU.

When describing a vehicle of more than two colors, the multicolored code should be entered and the actual colors should be listed in the MIS Field, for example, VCO/MUL/COL and MIS/VCO/RED/WHI/BLU, MIS/VCO/RAINBOW COLORS, or MIS/VCO/SEASHORE SCENE.

Terms

Air Bag Deployed: Deployment status of an air bag relative to position of the occupant.

Alcohol: The percent of alcohol concentration.

Alcohol/Drug Involvement: Investigating police officer's assessment of whether alcohol or drug use was suspected or demonstrated to be present by test for any vehicle driver or non-motorist in the crash.

Alcohol/Drug Suspected: Investigating police officer's assessment of whether alcohol or drugs were used by the vehicle driver or non-motorist.

Angle (Manner of Impact): A crash where two vehicles impact at an angle. For example, the left front of one vehicle impacts the side of another vehicle.

Animal: Creatures which have the capacity for movement and motor response to stimulation but are not human beings.

Approaching or Leaving Vehicle: Physical movement in the direction of or in the direction away from the vehicle.

At Intersection But No Crosswalk: At an area which contains a crossing or connection of two or more roadways not classified as a driveway access but without the street crossing distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other rmarkings on the surface of the roadway.

Authorized Emergency Vehicles: Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health, and the Department of Transportation as are designated or authorized by their respective department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any of the various counties.

Auto Transporter: A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor/semi-trailer having a cargo body specifically designed to transport other motor vehicles.

Backing: A start from a parked or stopped position in the direction of the rear of the vehicle.

Barrier: A device which provides a physical limitation through which a vehicle would not normally pass and is designed to contain or redirect an errant vehicle.

Bicycle: Every vehicle propelled solely by human power, and every motorized bicycle propelled by a combination of human power and an electric helper motor capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed of not more than 20 miles per hour on level ground upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels. The term does not include such a vehicle with a seat height of no more than 25 inches from the ground when the seat is adjusted to its highest position or a scooter or similar device. No person under the age of 16 may operate or ride upon a motorized bicycle.

Bicycle Path: Any road, path, or way that is open to bicycle travel, which road, path, or way is physically separated from

motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or by a barrier and is located either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bridge: A structure, including supports, carrying a roadway, railroad, etc. over an obstruction such as water, a railway, or another roadway, having an opening of 20 feet or more measured along the center of the structure.

Bridge Overhead Structure: 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.

Bridge Pier or Abutment: A bridge pier is a support for a bridge structure other than at the ends. A bridge abutment is the end support for a bridge.

Bridge Rail: A barrier attached to a bridge deck or a bridge parapet to restrain vehicles, pedestrians or other users.

Bus: Any motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons and any motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Business District: The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway when 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is occupied by buildings in use for business.

Cargo Body Type: Coded for buses and trucks over 10,000 pounds GVWR.

Cargo/Loss or Shift: The release of the goods being transported from the cargo compartment of the truck, or the change in the position of the goods within the cargo compartment.

Cargo Released: The goods being transported by truck spilled out of the vehicle cargo compartment.

Cargo Tank: A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor/semi-trailer having a cargo body designed to transport either dry bulk (fly ash, etc.), liquid bulk (gasoline, milk, etc.), or gas bulk (propane, etc.).

Carrier Identification Number: A unique number, found on the power unit, and assigned by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Interstate Commerce Commission, or by the state to a motor carrier.

Carrier Name: The name of an individual, partnership, or corporation responsible for the transportation of persons or property.

Carrier Name Source: Where the name of the motor carrier was noted, be it the power unit of the truck, the trailer, the shipping papers, or other documents.

Carrier Street Address: The street address of the carrier.

Changing Lanes: A vehicle shift from one traffic lane to another traffic lane moving in the same direction.

Child Safety Seat Used: Child passenger was seated in a child safety seat. This does not imply correct use or placement of the child safety seat.

Cited: Receipt of a motor vehicle citation for actions as a result of a motor vehicle crash.

Clear: Free from clouds, fog, and smoke.

Cloudy: Overcast with clouds. (Cloud- a visible mass of particles of water or ice in the form of fog, mist, or haze suspended usually at a considerable height in the air.)

Collision: A vehicle crash in which the first harmful event is a collision of a vehicle in transport with another vehicle, other property, animal or pedestrian.

Collision With Fixed Object: A collision crash in which the first harmful event is the striking of a fixed object by a vehicle in transport.

Collision With Object Not Fixed: A collision crash in which the first harmful event is the striking by a vehicle in transport of an object that is not fixed.

Commercial Motor Vehicle: Any self-propelled or towed vehicle used on the public highways in commerce to transport passengers or cargo, if such vehicle:

a) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more;
b) Is designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver; or
c) Is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. ss. 1801 et seq.).

Concrete Mixer: A single-unit truck with a body specifically designed to mix or agitate concrete.

Construction Zone: See Work Zone.

Contributing Circumstances, Driver: The actions of the driver which may have contributed to the crash.

Contributing Circumstances, Environment: Apparent environmental conditions which contributed to the crash.

Contributing Circumstances, Non-Motorist: The actions of the non-motorist which may have contributed to the crash.

Contributing Circumstances, Road: Apparent condition of the road which contributed to the crash.

Crash City/Place: The city/place in which the crash occurred.

Crash County: The County in which the crash occurred.

Crash Date and Time: The date (year, month, and day) and time (hour and minute) at which the crash occurred.

Crash Roadway Location: Exact location on the roadway indicating where the crash occurred.

Crash Severity: The severity of a crash based on the most severe injury to any person in the crash.

Crossover: Area in the median of a divided roadway where vehicles are permitted to travel across the opposing lanes of traffic or do a U-turn.

Crosswalk: (a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway, measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway. (b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Culvert: An enclosed structure providing free passage of water under a roadway with a clear opening of 20 feet or less measured along the center of the roadway.

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.

Dark- Lighted Roadway: It is dark, but the roadway is lighted by lights designed and installed to illuminate the roadway.

Dark- Road Not Lighted: It is dark and the roadway is not lighted by the lights designed and installed to illuminate the roadway.

Dark- Unknown Roadway Lighting: It is dark and it is unknown if the roadway was lighted by lights designed and installed to illuminate the roadway.

Dart Out: Pedestrian enters street quickly and is struck by or walks or runs into a moving vehicle.

Date and Time Crash Reported to Police Agency: The date and time at which the call was placed notifying the police agency about the crash.

Date of Birth: Year, month, and day of birth of person involved in the crash.

Dawn: The first appearance of light in the morning.

Daylight: The light of day.

Daytime: The period from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset. Nighttime means at any other hour.

Debris: The remains of something broken or destroyed.

Deployed Air Bag - Driver: Driver air bag out of its cover and protruding into driver compartment. Bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.

Deployed Air Bag - Front Seat Passenger: Front seat passenger air bag out of its cover and protruding into front seat passenger compartment. Bag is fully deflated or inflated.

Deployed Air Bag - Side: Air bag on side of vehicle is out of its cover and protruding into driver compartment. Bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.

Deployment of Air Bag: Air bag out of its cover and protruding into occupant compartment. Bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.

Deployment of Air Bag Unknown: Not known if air bag is out of its cover and protruding into occupant compartment.

Department: The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as defined in s. 20.24. Any reference herein to Department of Transportation shall be construed as referring to the Department of Transportation, defined in s. 20.23, or the appropriate division thereof.

Direction of Travel Before Crash: The direction of a vehicle's normal, general travel on the roadway before 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 vehicle may have been traveling due east as a result of a short segment of the highway having an east-west orientation.

Disabling Damage: damage that precludes departure of a motor vehicle from the scene of the accident in its usual manner in daylight after simple repairs

- *Inclusions*: damage to a motor vehicle that could have been driven, but would have been further damaged if so driven.
- *Exclusions*:
  - Damage that can be remedied temporarily at the scene of the accident without special tools or parts
  - Tire disablement without other damage even if no spare tire is available
  - Headlamp or taillight damage
  - Damage to turn signals, horn, or windshield wipers that makes them inoperative

Disregarded Traffic Signs, Signals, Road Markings: Driver failed to comply with the instructions directed by traffic signs, signals, or road markings.

Ditch: Channel dug into the ground.

Downhill Runaway: A motor vehicle that is moving down a hill without the ability to stop.

Driver: Any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or who is exercising control of a vehicle or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Driver Condition: The condition of the driver which may have contributed to the crash.

Driver Distracted: Determination that occupant who is in actual physical control of a vehicle had his/her attention diverted from driving.

Driver License Class: The type of commercial or noncommercial vehicle that a licensed driver has been examined on and/or approved to operate.

Driver License Number: A unique number assigned by the authorizing agent issuing a driver license to the individual.

Driver License Restrictions: restrictions assigned to an individual's driver license by the license examiner.

Driver License State/Province: The geographic or political entity issuing a driver license.

Driver License Status: The current status of an individual's driver license.

Driver Name: The full name of the individual driver.

Driveway: A roadway providing access to property adjacent to a trafficway.

Driveway Access Crosswalk: Crosswalk on roadway providing access to property adjacent to a trafficway.

Driving Too Fast For Conditions: Traveling at a speed that was unsafe for the road, weather, traffic or other environmental condition at the time.

Drugs: Indication of the presence of drugs through drug testing.

Dry: Free from water or liquid.

Dump Truck: A truck which can be tilted or otherwise manipulated to discharge its load by gravity.

Dusk: The darker part of twilight at night.

Ejection: The location of each occupant's body as being completely or partially thrown from the vehicle as a result of a crash.

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device: Any self-balancing, two-non tandem-wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

Embankment: A structure of soil or rock above the original ground upon which a structure is constructed.

Emergency Use: Indicates vehicles, such as military, police, ambulance, fire, etc., which are on an emergency response. Emergency refers to a vehicle that is traveling with physical emergency signals in use, siren sounding, etc.

Entering or Crossing Specified Location: Non-occupant went into or crossed over a specific identified area that either was or was not part of the trafficway or roadway.

Entering Traffic Lane: Physical presence in trafficway.

Exceeded Authorized Speed Limit: Driver was operating vehicle faster than posted speed limit at time of crash.

Failure to Keep in Proper Lane or Running off Road: Driver did not maintain position in appropriate travel lane or moved off that part of a trafficway which includes both the roadway and any shoulder alongside the roadway.

Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals, or Officer: Non-motorist did not comply with the instructions directed by traffic signs, signals, or a police officer at the scene.

Failed to Yield Right of Way: Driver did not give way to another vehicle or non-occupant as required.

Farm Tractor: Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

Fatal Injury: any injury that results in death within a 30 day period after the crash occurred.

Fire/Explosion: Fire/explosion which was the cause or product of the crash.

First Event: Occurrence which was the first thing that happened to the vehicle, relevant to the crash.

First Harmful Event: The injury or damage producing event which characterizes the crash type and identifies the nature of the first harmful event.

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.

Fog, Smog, Smoke: Fog (a vapor condensed to fine particles of water suspended in the lower atmosphere that differs from a cloud inly in being nearer the ground), Smog (a fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes), Smoke (the suspension of solid particles of combustion in the atmosphere).

Followed Too Closely: Driver was positioned too near another vehicle or non-occupant to permit safe response to any change in movement or behavior of the other vehicle or non-occupant.

Front Seat- Left Side: Driver seat for motor vehicle or motorcycle.

Front Seat- Right Side: Passenger seat to right of driver and next to the door.

Front Seat- Middle: Passenger seat between driver and right seat passenger.

Functional Damage: Damage which is not disabling, but affects operation of the vehicle or its parts.

Glare: A harsh uncomfortably bright light.

Golf Cart: A motor vehicle designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes.

Grade: The inclination of a roadway, expressed in the rate of rise or fall in feet per 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Grain/Chips/Gravel Truck: Truck with closed sides and bottom to carry grain, chips, gravel, etc.

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of Power Unit: A gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) is a value specified by the manufacturer for the power unit of a motor vehicle.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material which has been determined by the secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to be capable of imposing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designed under regulations of the US DOT. This term includes hazardous waste and is defined in s.403.703 (21).

Hazardous Materials Placard (Cargo Only): A diamond shaped sign that must be affixed to any motor vehicle that carries hazardous materials. Usually contains a four digit number in the middle of the placard and a one digit number at the bottom that indicate the hazardous class and the specific material being carried.

Hazardous Materials Released Involvement (Cargo Only): Indication whether hazardous materials were released from the cargo compartment.

Head-On –Manner of Impact: A crash where the front end of two vehicles impact.

Helmet Used: Safety helmet was worn by non-motorist or driver.

Highway, Street or Road: A general term denoting a public was for purpose of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.

Highway Traffic Sign Post: A pole, post, or structure constructed to support a highway sign intended to guide, regulate, or inform highway users.

Holes: An opening in the road.

Impact Attenuator/Crash Cushion: A barrier at a spot location, less than 25 feet, designed to prevent an errant vehicle from impacting a fixed object hazard by gradually decelerating the vehicle to a safe stop or by redirecting the vehicle away from the hazard.

Improper Action: Action contrary to motor vehicle rules.

Improper Crossing: Crossing a trafficway against the rules.

In Roadway: Physically located in that part of trafficway designed, improved, and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel.

Intersection: (a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curblines; or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles; or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict. (b) Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Injury Description: Type of injury.

Intersection Type: The type of intersection at which two or more roadways intersect at the same level.

Jackknife: An event involving a truck pulling a semi-trailer or semi-trailers and trailers where the trailing unit(s) and the pulling vehicle rotate with respect to each other.

Lane: A strip of roadway used for a single line of vehicles.

Lane Line: A pavement marking used to separate traffic traveling in the same direction. Lane lines are normally 4 to 6 inches wide.

Laned Highway: A highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Lap Belt Only Used: Use of or presence of only a lap safety belt either because vehicle is equipped only with lap belt or because shoulder belt is not in use.

Light Truck With Only Four Tires: Trucks (van, mini-van, panel, pickup, sport utility) of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating or less.

Lighting: Non-motorist use of lights on his/her person or on a vehicle not in transport or transport vehicles other than motor vehicle as safety equipment.

Limited Access Facility: A street or highway especially designed for through traffic and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement, or only a limited right or easement, of access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such limited access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be parkways from which trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles are excluded; or they may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic.

Logbook: A document carried in the truck cab or bus in which commercial motor vehicle drivers must enter their record of duty status for each 24 hour period using methods proscribed by the US DOT.

Lying/Illegally in Roadway: Person physically located in that part of trafficway designed, improved, and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel.

Made Improper Turn: Driver turned vehicle incorrectly or not suitably to the circumstances.

Maintenance Zone: See Work Zone

Marked Crosswalk at Intersection: That portion of the roadway at the intersection that is distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface of the roadway.

Median: The portion of a divided highway separating the traveled way for traffic in opposing directions.

Moped: Any vehicle with pedals to permit propulsion by human power, having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels; with a motor rated not in excess of 2 brake horsepower and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground; and with a power-drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting gears by the operator after the drive system is engaged. If an internal combustion engine is use, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters.

Most Harmful Event For This Vehicle: Event which produced the most severe injury or greatest property damage for this vehicle.

Motor Home: A van where a frame-mounted recreational unit is added behind the driver or cab area or mounted on a bus/truck chassis.

Motor Vehicle: Any self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guide way, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter, electric personal assistive mobility device, or moped.

Motor Vehicle in Transport: Motor vehicle (any motorized, mechanically or electrically powered, road vehicle not operated on rails), In Transport (means 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 roadway, etc.

Motorcycle: Any motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor or a moped.

Motorist: Any occupant of a motor vehicle in transport.

Motorized Scooter: Any vehicle not having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground.

No Access Control: Includes all sections that do not meet the criteria for full or partial access control.

No Improper Driving: Driver operated vehicle in an apparently correct manner.

Non-Fatal Injury: Bodily harm to a person.

Non-Highway Work: Work on the roadside but not related to the roadway. For example, workers mowing the roadside, utility workers working on utility poles adjacent to roadway.

Non-Intersection Crosswalk: A portion of the roadway, not at an intersection, that is distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface of the roadway.

Non-Motorist: Any person other than an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport. This includes pedestrians, occupants of other motor vehicles not in transport and occupants of transport vehicles other than motor vehicles.

Non-Motorist Action: The actions of the non-motorist prior to the crash.

Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact: The non-motorist's location with respect to the roadway prior to impact.

Non-Motorist Safety Equipment: The safety equipment(s) used by the non-motorist, including retro-reflective clothing, lighting, protective pads, helmet, etc.

Nonpublic Sector Bus: Any bus which is used for the transportation of persons for compensation and which is not owned, leased, operated, or controlled by a municipal, county, or state government or a governmentally owned or managed nonprofit corporation.

Obstruction in Roadway: A blockage in the roadway.

Occupant Protection System Use: The restraint equipment in use by occupant at the time of the crash, or the helmet use by a motorcyclist.

Off Ramp: An auxiliary roadway used for leaving through-traffic lanes.

On Ramp: An auxiliary roadway used for entering through-traffic lanes.

Official Traffic Control Devices: All signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

Official Traffic Control Signal: Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

Operating Defective Equipment (Driver): Vehicle in transport or any part or component of vehicle in transport is deficient, faulty, incomplete or incapacitated.

Operator: Any person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Operating Vehicle in Erratic, Reckless, Careless, Negligent or Aggressive Manner: Operating the vehicle without regard to the safety of occupants, non-occupants or property.

Other Non-Fixed Object- Collision With: A collision with an object other than a motor vehicle in transit, a pedestrian, another road vehicle in transit, a parked motor vehicle, a railway vehicle, a pedalcycle, an animal, or a fixed object.

Overcorrecting/Over steering: Wide swing of vehicle to right or left because of sliding, etc. or to compensate for obstacle in roadway.

Overhead Sign Support: A pole, post, or structure constructed to support a sign which is over a roadway.

Overtaking/Passing: A vehicle that moves from behind a vehicle to in front of the same vehicle.

Overturn/Rollover: A vehicle that has overturned at least 90 degrees to its side.

Owner: A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or, in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee, or lessee, or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner, for the purposes of this chapter.

Park or Parking: The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers as may be permitted by law under this chapter.

Parked Motor Vehicle: A motor vehicle not in transport.

Partially Ejected: The location of an occupant's body not completely thrown from the vehicle as a result of a crash.

Passenger: Occupant of vehicle other than the driver of the vehicle.

Pavement Markings: Markings set into the surface of, applied upon, or attached to the pavement for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic. Markings are typically paint or plastic but may be devices of various materials.

Pedalcyclist: Any occupant of a pedalcycle (bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, pedal car).

Pedestrian: Any person afoot.

Person: Any natural person, firm, co=partnership, association or corporation.

Physical Impairment: A condition that results in some decrease in a physical ability.

Physical Obstruction- Contributing Circumstances: An object which blocked sight ad contributed to the crash. (For example, bush, tree, etc.)

Placard Number: A number included on the hazardous material placard displayed on trucks that are carrying hazardous materials. Many placards have two numbers, a four-digit number in the middle, and a one digit number at the bottom.

Playing or Working on Vehicle: Non-motorist touching vehicle.

Point of Impact: The portion of the vehicle that impacted first in the crash.

Pole Trailer: Any vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

Police Officer: Any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or make arrests for violations of traffic regulations, including Florida Highway Patrol officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and municipal police officers.

Private Road or Driveway: Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (53)(b), any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

Property Damage Only: Crash in which at least one vehicle is damaged but no occupants or non-motorists are injured.

Railroad Sign or Signal: Any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official, or by a railroad, and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

Railway Crossing Device: Any sign, signal, or gate which warns of on-coming trains or train tracks crossing the roadway.

Railway Grade Crossing: An intersection between a roadway and train tracks which cross each other at the same level (grade).

Railway Vehicle: Any land vehicle (e.g., train, engine) that is (1) designed primarily for, or in use 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.

Railway Vehicle- Collision With: A collision crash in which the first harmful event is the collision of a road vehicle in transport and railway vehicle (e.g., train, engine).

Raised Pavement Marker: An individual unit marker, reflectorized or non-reflectorized, generally less than one-inch in height, attached to and extending above the normal pavement surface for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

Ran Off Road: Failure of the driver to keep the vehicle within the roadway traffic lanes.

Rear-End – Manner of Impact: A crash where the front of one vehicle impacts the back of another vehicle.

Relation to Roadway: The location of the first harmful event as it related to its position within or outside the trafficway.

Residence District: The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway, not comprising a business district, when the property on such highway, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is, in the main, improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Riding on Vehicle Exterior: Person outside of vehicle (on hood, running board, trunk, non-trailing unit, etc.) while riding.

Right-of-Way: The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

Road Tractor: Any motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon, either independently or as any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

Road Surface Condition: The roadway surface condition at the time and place of a crash.

Road Under Construction/Maintenance: Roadway being constructed or resurfaced.

Roadside: The outermost part of the trafficway from the property line to other boundary in to the edge of the first road.

Roadway: That portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term 'roadway' as used herein refers to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

Roadway- Crash On: (1) a collision crash in which the initial point of contact between colliding units in the first harmful

event is within a roadway or (2) a non-collision crash in which the road vehicle involved was partly or entirely on the roadway at the time of the first harmful event.

Roadway Lighting: The type of roadway illumination on the roadway.

Roadway Surface Condition: The roadway surface conditions at the time and place of a crash.

Rut: Track worn by wheel or by habitual passage in the road.

Saddle Mount: An arrangement whereby the front wheels of one vehicle rest in a second position upon another vehicle. All of the wheels of the towing vehicle are upon the ground and only the rear wheels of the towed vehicle rest upon the ground.

Safety Zone: The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and protected or so marked by adequate signs or authorized pavement markings as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

Sand, Mud, Dirt, Oil, Gravel: Sand (loose granular material resulting from the disintegration of rock on the road), Mud (slimy sticky mixture of soil and water on the road), Dirt (loosed or packed soil on the road), Oil (substance that is liquid and soluble in ether but not in water), Gravel (loose rounded fragments of rock on the road).

School Bus: Any motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements of chapter 1006 and is used to transport children to or from public or private school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. The term 'school' includes all pre-elementary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.

School Zone Signs: Signs 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.

Seating Position: Location of occupant in, on, or outside of the motor vehicle prior to the impact of a crash.

Second Event: Occurrence which was the second thing that happened to the vehicle in question that was relevant to the crash.

Semitrailer: Any vehicle with or without power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, another vehicle.

Separation of Units: When the truck or truck tractor becomes separated from the semi-trailer and/or trailer(s) they are pulling.

Sequence of Events: The events in sequence for this vehicle.

Shipping Papers: The documents carried in the cab of the truck or truck tractor that indicates the cargo being carried and other motor carrier responsible for the movement of the cargo.

Shoulder: That part of a trafficway contiguous with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped road vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.

Shoulder and Lap Belt Used: In a two part occupant restraint system, only the shoulder belt portion is connected to a buckle.

Shoulders Low, Soft, or High: A shoulder with a different height than that of the roadway.

Sideswipe, Same Direction- Manner of Impact: A crash where two vehicles traveling the same direction and impact on the side.

Sideswipe, Opposite Direction- Manner of Impact: A crash where two vehicles traveling the opposite direction and impact on the side.

Sidewalk: That portion of a street between the curb line, or the lateral line, of a roadway and the adjacent property lines, intended for use by pedestrians.

Single-Unit Truck (2 Axle, 6 Tire): A power unit that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has only two axles and at least six tires on the ground.

Single-Unit Truck (3-or-More Axles): A power unit that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has three or more axles.

Slope: The change in the elevation of an element of the roadway per unit of horizontal length may be expressed as a percent or a ratio.

Special Mobile Equipment: Any vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including, but not limited to, ditch digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus, and road construction and maintenance machinery, such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earthmoving carryalls and scrapers, power shovels and draglines, and self-propelled cranes and earthmoving equipment. The term does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck-mounted transit mixers, cranes or shovels, or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.

Stand or Standing: The halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily, for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, receiving or discharging passengers, as may be permitted by law under this chapter.

State Road: Any highway designated as a state-maintained road by the Department of Transportation.

Stop: When required, complete cessation from movement.

Stop or Stopping: When prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a law enforcement officer or traffic control sign or signal.

Stopped in Traffic: Vehicle stopped in traffic at the time of the crash.

Straight Truck: Any truck on which the cargo unit and the motive power unit are located on the same frame so as to form a single, rigid unit.

Street or Highway: (a) The entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic; (b) The entire width between the boundary lines of any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons, or any limited access road owned or controlled by a special district, whenever, by written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b) or (3)(b), a county or municipality exercises traffic control jurisdiction over said way or place; (c) Any area, such as a runway, taxiway, ramp, clear zone, or parking lot, within the boundary of any airport owned by the state, a county, a municipality, or a political subdivision, which area is used for vehicular traffic but which is not open for vehicular operation by the general public; or (d) Any way or place used for vehicular traffic on a controlled access basis within a mobile home park recreation district which has been created under s. 418.30 and the recreational facilities of which district are open to the general public.

Swerving or Avoiding Due to Wind, Slippery Surface, Vehicle, Object, Non-Motorist in Roadway, Etc.: Defensive driver action to defend against an apparent danger in, on, or due to the condition of the roadway or the presence of vehicle or object or non-motorist in the roadway in order to avoid a crash.

Tandem Axle: Any two axles whose centers are more than 40 inches but not more than 96 inches apart and are individually attached to or articulated from, or both, a common attachment to the vehicle, including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.

Tandem Trailer Truck: Any combination of a truck tractor, semitrailer, and trailer coupled together so as to operate as a complete unit.

Tandem Trailer Truck Highway Network: A highway network consisting primarily of four or more lanes, including all interstate highways; highways designated by the United States Department of Transportation as elements of the National Network; and any street or highway designated by the Florida Department of Transportation for use by tandem trailer trucks, in accordance with s. 316.515, except roads on which truck traffic was specifically prohibited on January 6, 1983.

Test Given, Results Unknown: Person administered test for drug/alcohol presence, but outcome of test not known.

Test Refused: Person refused to take drug/alcohol test.

Test Result: Outcome of test for drug presence indicating, if drugs present, which type is present.

Through Highway: Any highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given the right-of-way and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway obedience to either a stop sign or yield sign, or otherwise in obedience to law.

Through Traveled Way: The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

Tractor/Semi-Trailer: A truck tractor that is pulling a semi-trailer.

Tractor/Triples: A truck tractor that is pulling a single semi-trailer and two full trailers.

Traffic: Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, and vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any street or highway for purposes of travel.

Traffic Circle/Roundabout: An intersection of roads where vehicles must travel around a circle to continue on the same road or to any intersecting road.

Traffic Control Device- Inoperative or Missing: A traffic control device which is not working or is not present.

Traffic Control Signal: A device which controls traffic movements by illuminating systematically a green, yellow, or red light.

Trafficway: Any land way open to the public as a matter of right or custom for moving persons or property from one place to another.

Trailer: Any vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

Trailer License Plate Number: The number or other characters, exactly as displayed, on the registration plate or tag affixed to the trailer.

Trailer Registration State and Year: The State, commonwealth, territory, foreign country, Indian nation, U.S. Government, etc. issuing the registration plate and the year of registration as indicated on the registration plate displayed on the trailer.

Transported to Medical Facility By: Type and identity of unit providing transport to medical facility receiving patient.

Truck: Any motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

Truck/Trailer: Any motor vehicle combination consisting of a single unit truck and a trailer (a vehicle designed for carrying property and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon or is carried by the towing road vehicle.

Truck Tractor: Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

Truck Tractor (Bobtail): A motor vehicle consisting of a single motorized transport device designed primarily for pulling semitrailers.

Underride/Override: An underride refers to a vehicle sliding under another vehicle during a crash. An Override refers to a vehicle riding up over another vehicle. Both can occur with a parked vehicle.

Utility Pole: A pole or post constructed for the primary function of supporting an electric line, telephone line or other electrical-electronic transmission line or cable.

Utility Zone: See Work Zone.

Van/Enclosed Box: A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor/semi-trailer having an enclosed body integral to the frame of the vehicle.

Vehicle: Every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Vehicle Authorized Speed Limit: Authorized speed limit for the vehicle at the time of the crash. The authorization may be indicated by the posted speed limit, blinking sign at construction zones, etc.

Vehicle Body Type: The general configuration or shape or a vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, seats, windows, roof line, hard top or convertible.

Vehicle Configuration: Indicates the general configuration of vehicle.

Vehicle Identification Number: A unique combination of alphanumeric characters assigned to a specific vehicle and formulated by the manufacturer.

Vehicle License Plate Number: The number of other characters, exactly as displayed, on the registration plate or tag affixed to the vehicle. For combination trucks, vehicle plate number is obtained from the power unit or tractor.

Vehicle Make: The distinctive (coded) name applied to a group of vehicles by a manufacturer. This information also can be obtained separately from the Vehicle Registration File.

Vehicle Model Year: The year which is assigned to a vehicle by the manufacturer. Usually it is the year in which the model change occurs. This information also can be obtained separately from the Vehicle Registration File.

Vehicle Registration State and Year: The State, commonwealth, territory, foreign country, Indian nation, U.S. Government, etc. issuing the registration plate and the year of registration as indicated on the registration plate displayed on the vehicle.

Warning Signs: Signs used to warn traffic of existing or potentially hazardous conditions on or adjacent to a road.

Water (Standing, Moving): Water in the road either standing still or moving which is there because of flooding.

Weather Condition: The prevailing atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of a crash.

Work Zone Area: A section of road marked to warn motorists that construction, maintenance, repair or utility work is being done. A work zone extends from the first warning sign to the end construction (work) sign or the last traffic control device. Work zones may or may not involve workers or equipment on or near the road. A work zone may be stationary (such as repairing a water line) or moving (such as re-striping the centerline); it may be short term (such as pothole patching) or long term (such as building a new bridge.)

Work Zone Related: A crash that occurs in or near a work zone or involves vehicles slowed or stopped because of the work zone even if the first harmful event was before the first warning sign.

Worn, Travel-Polished Surface: A road surface which is well used and shinny.