

Crash Report Manual Meeting

April 9, 2018, HSRG Conference Room & Via Phone

Attendees at HSRG: Ron Whittaker, Chair
 Bryan Costello, DOTD
 Sgt. Duane Farquhar, Shreveport PD
 Lt. George Gutierrez, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office
 Karla Houston, TRCC
 Cory Hutchinson, HSRG
 Lt. Robert Mills, Louisiana State Police

Via Conference: Sgt. Bernard Crowden, New Orleans Police Department
 Lt. Roger Thomas, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office
 Sgt. Luke Pierrotti, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office

MEETING NOTES

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Injury Codes	48-49	A-Fatal	Fatal Injury (A): A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days after the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute "Fatal Injury."
Injury Codes	48-49	B-Incapacitating/severe	Suspected Serious Injury B) A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or SEP resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
Injury Codes	48-49	C-Non-incapacitating/moderate	Suspected Minor Injury C A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
Injury Codes	48-49	D-Possible/complaint	Possible Injury D A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
Injury Codes	48-49	E-No Injury	No Apparent Injury E No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
Estimation of CMV Weight	27	L. Single Unit Truck with 2 axles A power unit that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has only two axles and a GVWR of over 10,000 lbs.	L. Single Unit Truck with 2 axles A power unit that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has only two axles and a GVWR of 10,001 lbs. or more.
Estimation of CMV Weight	37	75. GVWR/GCWR Are a government owned or personally used vehicles that have a GVWR/GCWR over 10,000 pounds...	75. GVWR/GCWR Are a government owned or personally used vehicles that have a GVWR/GCWR 10,001 lbs. or more pounds...

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Estimation of CMV Weight	41	84. Truck/Bus Crashes 1. It is being used for Commerce/Business and a GVWR/GCWR in excess of 10,000 pounds, or...	84. Truck/Bus Crashes 1. It is being used for Commerce/Business and a GVWR/GCWR in excess 10,001 pounds.
Vehicle Classifications - Ownership	39	83. Vehicle Classification The Vehicle Classification block provides information about the <i>OWNERSHIP</i> of the vehicle (this is NOT about how the vehicle is being used at the time of the crash).	83. Vehicle Classification The Vehicle Classification block provides information about the <i>OWNERSHIP</i> of the vehicle. (Ron will request input from Adrian on this item)
Construction/Work Zone	11	A work zone is typically marked by signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, and/or work vehicles. It begins at the first warning sign or flashing lights on a vehicle and ends at the sign indicating the end of construction or road work or at the last traffic control device. If no signs are present the work zone begins at the first point of construction or maintenance work and ends at the last point of construction or maintenance work. An orange warning sign indicating that a work zone begins in 1 mile signifies the beginning of the work zone for the purposes of this report. Crashes involving vehicles slowed or stopped because of the work zone should not be included unless the vehicles had actually entered the work zone when the first harmful event occurred.	Work Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only mark an “X” in the block if the crash occurred in a construction (add , utility,) or maintenance work zone. A work zone is defined as an officially designated portion of a public thoroughfare on which the Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD), a subcontractor representing DOTD, or the local city or parish road department is doing construction or maintenance. This applies to the main roadway or the shoulder. Included are utility companies, contractors removing or trimming trees, or any other AUTHORIZED endeavor. A private contractor working next to the roadway, or paving a driveway up to the edge of the roadway, does not constitute a work zone. NOTE: Construction or maintenance work does not need to be actually occurring in this zone at the time of the crash, nor do workers need be present. Check this box for ALL crashes occurring in a designated construction or maintenance work zones. • A work zone is typically marked by signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, and/or work vehicles. It begins at the first warning sign or flashing lights on a vehicle and ends at the sign indicating the end

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			<p>of construction or road work or at the last traffic control device. If no signs are present the work zone begins at the first point of construction or maintenance work and ends at the last point of construction or maintenance work. An orange warning sign indicating that a work zone begins in 1 mile signifies the beginning of the work zone for the purposes of this report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Zone 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. See “Diagram of a Work Zone Area” for a diagram of the work zone area.
Definition of an Intersection	7	Definition from the Glossary	<p>Intersection: An area which 1) contains a crossing or intersection of two or more roadways not classified as a driveway access 2) is embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb line, or, if none, the lateral boundary line of the roadways. Where the distance along a roadway between two areas meeting these criteria is less than 33 feet, the two areas in the roadway connecting them are considered to be part of a single intersection.</p>
Definition of Median Opening	9		<p>Crossover – An improved area in the median of a divided traffic way where motor vehicles may be permitted to cross the opposing lanes of traffic and/or execute a U-turn.</p>
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Normal	<p>Normal: A normal driver is synonymous with an attentive driver; One who is paying attention to the task of driving and is not inattentive, distracted, impaired, fatigued, etc. A normal driver is paying attention to the external surroundings (road conditions and traffic conditions), the interior situation (controls, instruments, passengers) and to his/her own mental condition (alert, preoccupied, etc.).</p>

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Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Inattentive	Inattentive: The driver was not paying attention to the task of driving. Inattention is a form of distraction. It is a cognitive distraction. It may be difficult or impossible for an officer to articulate why a driver was inattentive, for example if the driver was concentrating on some mental task other than driving. However, there may be prima fascia evidence that the driver was inattentive. For example, if a driver fails to take any evasive action and collides with the rear end of a vehicle stopped at a red light, absent other factors, (impairment, illness, vehicle failure, etc.) it may be assumed the driver was not paying attention.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Distracted	Distracted: A distracted driver is one who is actively engaged in any activity that diverts his/her attention away from the task of driving. The distraction could be manual, visual or cognitive. The distraction could be inside or outside the vehicle.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Asleep or Fatigued	Asleep or Fatigued – The Driver experienced a temporary loss of consciousness, was drowsy or asleep, or was operating in a reduced physical or mental capacity due to weariness.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Drinking alcohol-impaired	Drinking alcohol-impaired: The driver has been drinking alcohol and is legally impaired. It does not mean that the driver's BAC is at least .08g%, but it does mean that his/her ability to operate a motor vehicle is impaired to the point that the driver could be arrested for DWI. Example: A driver who does not normally drink may perform poorly on the SFST and be charged with DWI even though his or her BAC is lower than .08g%.

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Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Drinking alcohol-not impaired	Drinking alcohol-not impaired: The driver has been drinking alcohol but his ability to operate a motor vehicle is not impaired. He/she has shown no signs of impairment.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Drug use-impaired	Drug use-impaired: The driver has taken drugs, (legal or illegal) and his/her ability to operate a motor vehicle is affected. The driver would not perform well on a SFST.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Drug use-not impaired	Drug use-not impaired: The driver has taken drugs, (legal or illegal) but his/her ability to operate a motor vehicle has not been affected. He/she has or would perform well on a SFST.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Physical impairment (EYES, EARS, etc.)	Physical impairment (EYES, EARS, etc.): The driver's physical impairment, such as eye sight or hearing, etc., contributed to the crash.
Definitions of Driver Condition	55	Unknown/Other	Unknown/Other: not listed, officer should explain in the narrative.

Next Meeting: monthly meetings, next one will be scheduled in late May, Committee Members prefer afternoon meetings.

Discussion topics:

- Information on roundabouts and j-turns.
- Clarification on "manner of collision."
- Including necessary Diagrams to explain new verbiage
- Adding a generic PD and SO badge