Law Enforcement
Crash Report
Coding Manual

2019
2nd Edition
SIGNIFICANT CODING ADJUSTMENTS SINCE THE 2014 MANUAL

The term “ACCIDENT” has been updated to reflect “CRASH” throughout the 2019 coding manual and the crash report forms. This terminology change is occurring nationwide to better define these situations.

➢ Amending Reports (full completed report, remove highlighting) – page 13
➢ Autonomous Vehicle Driver – pages 43, 90
➢ Contributing Circumstance coding (required) – page 42
➢ Crash Code Sheet – (License Restriction/Rearrange) – 855 form
➢ Drug Involvement Coding (recorded types/names in narrative) – page 51
➢ Fatality Reporting Requirements – page 89
➢ Injury Severity Definitions (definition changes) – page 45
➢ Milepost Coding – page 14
➢ Narratives (required) – page 19, 61
➢ Parking Lot coding/Crash Class 23 (not state reportable) – page 4, 5, 15, 28
➢ Private Property – page 13
➢ Recording Data requirements – page 8
➢ Support, form orders, mailing address, contact – page 3
➢ “Unknown” road name coding (unusable coding) – page 14
➢ Unnamed trafficways – page 15

SIGNIFICANT CODING ADJUSTMENTS TO THE 2019 2nd EDITION

➢ 2nd Edition explanation – page 1
➢ Parking lot coding (fatality On Road Name) – page 15
➢ Working Vehicles (retracted to 2014 definition) – pages 10, 80, 93
➢ Gender (use legal documentation) – page 44
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.......................................................................................................................... 1

ORGANIZATION OF THE CRASH FORMS: ................................................................................ 2

STATE-REPORTABLE CRASHES................................................................................................. 2

AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS...................................................................................... 2

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT ............................................................................................... 3

CRASH REPORTING QUALIFICATION AND STANDARDS...................................................... 4

BASIC TERMS AND QUALIFICATIONS..................................................................................... 6

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS ................................................................. 8

TRAFFIC UNITS......................................................................................................................... 9

PARKED VEHICLES.................................................................................................................. 9

WORKING VEHICLES............................................................................................................. 10

TRAINS ....................................................................................................................................... 10

PEDESTRIANS (PEDS) ............................................................................................................ 11

ADDITIONAL 850B FORMS .................................................................................................. 11

CRASH LEVEL CODING......................................................................................................... 12

BACK SIDE OF THE 850A ..................................................................................................... 36

TRAFFIC UNIT INFORMATION ............................................................................................. 38

DRIVER INFORMATION .......................................................................................................... 41

DRUG / ALCOHOL INVOLVMENT .......................................................................................... 50, 51, 89

INJURY SEVERITY .................................................................................................................. 45

PASSENGER INFORMATION .................................................................................................. 52
General Information
INTRODUCTION

This manual provides detailed instructions for completing each of the following motor vehicle traffic crash report forms for the State of Kansas: Motor Vehicle Crash Report (850A), Occupants & Vehicles (850B), Narrative Report (851), Heavy Vehicle & Hazmat Supplement (852), and the Passengers & Pedestrians (854) forms. These forms are required to be used for all state-reportable crashes. In addition, they can be used for non-state-reportable crashes per agency policy.

The initiation of the 2019 forms revision upholds the general changes from the Kansas Traffic Records Assessment conducted by the federal government in 2005. Most of the content and the general layout of the forms were determined jointly by a special committee in 2009 including several law enforcement agencies, federal agencies, and other partners. Minor visual and data changes were made for 2019 to the forms from the 2009 version.

The 2019 Crash Report Coding Manual is a revision to the 2014 manual which includes changes in terminology and definitions to coincide with the 2019 forms. This 2nd Edition to the 2019 manual was issued resulting from conversations between law enforcement representatives and KDOT representatives where KDOT decided to retract the new updated definition regarding law enforcement drivers in the Working Vehicle coding section. The definition was retracted back to the 2009-2014 manuals definition.

Some codes used for various data elements on the forms are not listed in this manual, as they are illustrated on the forms themselves. Not every federal coding difference is incorporated.

Resources:
- The Data Dictionary for the American Motorists Data Base Standard published by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators http://www.aamva.org/
- Federal Highway Administration https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
- Kansas Statutes www.kslegislature.org
Organization of the Crash Forms:
- 850A – Crash Level information → One per crash (no people or vehicles)
- 850B – Drivers, Passengers, and Vehicles → Can have more than one per crash
- 851 – Narrative only → Witness statements / Officer documentation
- 852 – Truck / Bus / HazMat Supplement → Use as required
- 854 – Occupant or Pedestrian Supplement → Use as required
- 855 – Code Sheet → Reference listing

The back of the Motor Vehicle Crash Report (850A) form provides a large collision diagram area. The Narrative Report (851) form provides two full pages for the officer’s complete description of the crash and any additional notes that might be relevant. When used, the Narrative report (851) form must be submitted to the State. The data for the Heavy Vehicle & Hazmat Supplement (852) incorporates recommendations of the FMCSA and requirements for the federal Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) database: SafetyNet. The 852 is mandatory if the federal reportability requirements are met (See page 62 or the back of the form). There are two versions of the crash forms: 1) Paper and 2) electronic. A mixture of both is reflected in this manual.

Notes: Do not watermark or stamp records to be sent to KDOT.

STATE-REPORTABLE CRASHES
By law, any crash occurring on or involving a public roadway which results in death or injury to a person or total property damage of $1,000 or more (estimated professional replacement) must be reported to KDOT within 10 days of the investigation on state approved forms. No provision exists for documenting and submitting state-reportable crashes on abbreviated, non-state forms for any reason like weather, simple crashes, etc. Non-reportable crashes not involving a public trafficway can be documented on the state forms if desired but are not reportable to the KDOT. One exception to this is fatal crashes occurring on private property. These reports must be submitted to the KDOT to satisfy Federal requirements. A fatal crash is one that causes death of one or more persons either at the time of the crash, or within 30 days of the time and date of the crash. If a person dies of a medical condition and not as a result of the crash, record their injury severity according to the crash repercussions. Example: Driver has a heart attack at low speed causing little damage but dies.

### Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatal only</th>
<th>Code Marked</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injury only</td>
<td>(‘I’)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO &gt;= $1,000 only</td>
<td>(‘PO’)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO &lt; $1,000 only</td>
<td>(‘PU’)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal &amp; Private Property</td>
<td>Yes (federal need)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Private Property combinations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AUTHORIZED AND REQUIREMENTS
Crash reporting requirements are established by Kansas statute and sections are shown below.

Article 16—UNIFORM ACT REGULATING TRAFFIC; ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT REPORTS
8-1601. Application of sections in article 16. The provisions of this article shall apply upon highways and elsewhere throughout the state. History: L. 1974, ch. 33, § 8-1601; July 1. Other relevant sections are 8-1602, 8-1603, 8-1604, 8-1605, 8-1611, 8-1612, and 8-1613. Chapter 14 has relevance for definitions.
SEND COMPLETED CRASH REPORT FORMS TO:
  Eisenhower State Office Building
  Bureau of Transportation Safety and Technology
  Attn: Crash Data Unit
  700 SW Harrison, 6th Floor Tower
  Topeka, Kansas 66603-3754

WEBSITE (CONTACT, ORDER CRASH FORMS AND CODING MANUALS, STATISTICS, TRAINING, ETC.)
  www.ksdot.org (see tab Doing Business/Crash Data)

INSURANCE REPORTING – DC-66 Form
DC-66 Forms DO NOT get included with crash reports and are NOT to be submitted to KDOT.
Entry of insurance information on the 850B crash report form is required when available.

Submit DC-66 Forms separately to:
  Driver Control Bureau
  P.O. Box 2021
  Topeka, KS 66612-2021
CRASH QUALIFICATION

The definition of a crash is "an unstabilized situation which includes at least one harmful event." The ANSI D16.1 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes asks eight questions and each must be answered "YES" for an incident to be classified as a **state-reportable** motor vehicle traffic crash. (Skip question #7 if no train is involved.)

1. Did the incident include loss in the form of damage or at least one injury?
2. Was the injury or damage unintentional and not a direct result of a cataclysm?
3. Did the incident involve at least one motor vehicle?
4. Did the incident involve at least one motor vehicle in-transport?
5. Was the incident an unstabilized situation?

**Unstabilized Situation:** An unstabilized situation is a set of events not under human control. It originates when control is lost and terminates when control is regained or, in the absence of persons who are able to regain control, when all persons and property are at rest. In cases of multiple events, determination for documenting one or more crashes is based upon whether the events are continuous or whether there is time between unstabilized situations.

6. Did the unstabilized situation originate on or involve a public trafficway or did injury or damage occur on a trafficway?
7. **If** the incident involved a railway train in-transport, did a motor vehicle in-transport become involved prior to the train being involved in other property damage or injury (i.e. derailment)?
8. Did the incident exclude aircraft or watercraft in-transport?

**Trafficway:** A trafficway is any land way open to the public as a matter of right or custom for moving persons or property from one place to another. A trafficway resembling public streets, county roads, and highways reach from property line to property line including any shoulders, ditches, sidewalks, and additional right-of-way (page 6).

**Inclusions:**
- Areas with guarded or gated entrances, such as military posts or private residential developments, are considered trafficways if the guards or gates customarily admit public traffic
- Privately constructed and/or maintained roads open to the public for moving persons or property for transportation purposes
- Local roads in a residential development, which are open to the public

**Examples:**
* Land ways within a gated community when the gates are open to the public
* An entranceway providing public access from the trafficway to the parking lot of a major store
* Roads with unrestricted access in a private retirement community

**Exclusions:**
- Roads in a gated community only open to the residents and guests
- Parking spaces, parking aisles, and parking lots
- Circulating system of roadways in the land way of a shopping center or shopping mall which provides public access to the parking lots
- Closed lanes or roadways due to construction

**Examples:**
- Driveway to a residence or business including most gas station lots
- Military base or gated community with restricted access
The following events **do NOT qualify** as a state-reportable motor vehicle crash (excluding fatal crashes):

1) Any possible injury or damage involving a motor vehicle in-transport on a trafficway if the event was deliberately intended, such as suicide, self-inflicted injury, homicide, assault, legal intervention, a domestic violence occurrence, or intent to do harm to self or others.

**Legal Intervention:** Legal intervention is a category of deliberate intent in which the person who acts or refrains from acting is a law-enforcing agent or other official.

**Examples:**
- If a lawbreaker crashes either intentionally or unintentionally into a road block set up by police to stop him, the crash is considered a result of legal intervention.
- If a police car is intentionally driven into a law breakers vehicle, the crash is considered to result from legal intervention.
- If tire deflation devices are used (spike strips), and the pursued vehicle crashes near the area of deflation as a result, the crash is considered legal intervention.

**Exclusions:**
- If a driver other than the lawbreaker crashes into the road block, the crash is **not** considered to be a result of legal intervention.
- If a lawbreaker being pursued by the police loses control of his vehicle and crashes, the crash is **not** considered legal intervention and is reportable.
- If during the course of the pursuit, the police vehicle strikes a vehicle other than the subject of the pursuit, a non-motorist, or property, then that harmful event is **not** legal intervention.

2) A motor vehicle in-transport running off the road and returning (or coming to a stop off the road) without injury or damage to the vehicle or real property in its path.

3) Injury from live electric wires after a crash ends when a vehicle occupant would have been safe otherwise.

4) Events initiated by and/or loss resulting from cataclysm, such as motor vehicle damage resulting from lightning, excessive wind (above 73 mph), downburst, tornado, landslide, flood or earthquake.

5) A train collision involving only a pedestrian whether at an at-grade crossing or not.

6) A crash that occurs in a parking lot.

**Note:** The state forms can be used for non-state-reportable crashes per agency policy.
BASIC TERMS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Many of the following definitions and explanations are taken verbatim from the ANSI D16.1-2007 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes.

MOTOR VEHICLE To be considered a state-reportable crash, a motor vehicle “IN-TRANSPORT” must be involved in the crash. "IN-TRANSPORT" means that the motor vehicle, a motorized device being used for transportation, is in motion, is ready for motion (such as stopped for a traffic light or stopped before turning) or is improperly stopped where traffic is intended to move (illegally parked, disabled, or abandoned in the roadway). "IN-TRANSPORT" does not include vehicles such as legally parked vehicles or those parked off the roadway. In this manual, "motor vehicle" means "motor vehicle in-transport."

TRAFFIC "Transport" and "traffic" are associated with the road locations where motor vehicles are intended to travel. The unstabilized event must be initiated on, occur on, or involve a public trafficway.

ROADWAY A roadway is that part of a road which is intended for travel (driving lanes). The “Road” includes both the driving lanes and shoulders (if any). And a “Trafficway” includes the road, roadway, and land out to the “Property Line” (public right-of-way).

TRAFFICWAY A trafficway is any land way open to the public as a matter of right or custom for moving persons or property from one place to another without regard to ownership. A trafficway resembling public streets, county roads, and highways reach from property line to property line including any shoulders, ditches, sidewalks, and additional right-of-way. This includes “gated” communities, trailer parks, and like roads which customarily admit public traffic. Defining a reportable trafficway is based more the use of the road versus who owns the road.
ON STREET PARKING  If parking stalls are provided on a public street, these are not considered a parking lot and crashes relating to the parking stalls would be reportable to the state.

CROSSOVER  A designated crossing area typically between divided highway lanes.  (See Example #15A and 15B in the back)

![Diagram of a designated crossing area between divided highway lanes with Crash Location=16 Crossover marker.]
GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

BASIC REPORTING
The basic crash report (850A) consists of a single page with information on both sides dealing with "crash level" data only. There will only be one (1) 850A per crash. The second part of the basic report is the 850B for reporting "occupant and vehicle" data.

The "extended narrative" report (851) is required to include witness statements and a description of events. The "Heavy Vehicle & Hazmat" supplement (852) is for reporting large/commercial vehicle data as well as vehicles carrying hazardous materials. The "Passengers & Pedestrian" form (854) allows for additional listings of passengers and EMS data (for example, van or bus passengers).

All KDOT forms are to be submitted as one report within 10 days of the crash investigation (state statute 8-1611).

These forms are considered “Open Records” for the public, and by law, KDOT is the repository for all reportable crash reports (see page 2). Therefore, KDOT must receive and retain all KDOT forms filled out for each reportable crash. This includes amended reports. If the most complete version of the report is not sent to the state, customers of the report will not receive the final/complete report. Do not record criminal information or social security numbers on these forms.

PAPER FORMS
For those completing reports on paper, you will notice circles or check boxes next to field codes. These are there to speed completion of the report. They are not to be filled in like a bubble form but rather with a hash mark, check mark, or X. Care should be taken not to accidently mark over more than the intended selection. If a field requires only one code, a circle is shown. If the field can have more than one entry like Road Special Features, there are checkboxes.

For electronic forms, the user will have a box or boxes to enter the code value(s) into.

Recording Data
Accuracy and completeness of all forms is required and are very important to those that make local, state, or federal decisions. Law enforcement review data and determine target areas and safety measures. Engineers and Researchers at all private and government levels review the data to improve intersections, roadway geometrics, vehicle safety, pedestrian safety, etc. It is crucial that the data is the very best.
TRAFFIC UNITS

Traffic units are mechanically or electrically powered motor vehicles in-transport (not including personal conveyance devices like electric wheelchairs or sidewalk scooters), all pedestrian types (See page 11 - Pedestrians), and trains involved with a motor vehicle. A traffic unit includes all parts of the traffic unit, including towed units or anything transported by the traffic unit. If parts of the traffic unit or its cargo become detached, it is still considered a part of the traffic unit until the parts or cargo come to rest (motionless). Once at rest, the parts or cargo become an “object.” Motor vehicles in-transport have maneuvers (some of which are not in motion) and positions in trafficways. Consistent referencing of unique traffic unit numbers in the narrative(s), code fields, and diagram is crucial and required to the reader’s understanding of the event.

Remember, vehicles stopped in traffic due to normal traffic flow are NOT considered “parked.” Per federal guidelines, these vehicles are considered “in-transport” and are recorded as normal traffic units (01, 02, etc.). DO NOT record legally parked vehicles or non-contact vehicles as normal traffic units (###). Record their information after recording and numbering all regular traffic units involved if possible. **Do not repeat unit numbers for any type of traffic unit.** Example of proper coding: 01 (traffic unit #1), N2 (non-contact unit), X3 (legally parked unit). Improper coding would be 01, X1, and N1.

When completing information on each person involved in the crash, list:
- Their association with a traffic unit or as a traffic unit, and code their seat type (position)
- Include all passengers whether injured or not (this includes bus passengers)
  - **Exception:** Record train passengers only if they are injured (does not apply to train crew)
- Individual's age and gender
- The use of safety equipment and injury severity
- EMS transport of each involved person taken to a hospital if applicable
- Whether they are ejected or trapped if people are associated with motor vehicles
- Witness information in the Narrative (form 851)

PARKED VEHICLES

The distinction of motor vehicles in-transport eliminates legally parked vehicles; legally parked vehicles (X-Units: X3) are not “normal” traffic units. Likewise, non-contact vehicles (N-Unit: N2) are not considered “normal” traffic units because contact is not made with another traffic unit. **Legally parked vehicles may have positions in trafficways, but do NOT have maneuvers.** Sometimes there is confusion concerning how to record legally or illegally parked vehicles involved in crashes. Please use the follow as a guide:

**ILLEGALLY PARKED.** (Normal Traffic Unit...01, 02, etc.)
- A part or all of the vehicle is in the driving lanes (unless on-street parking allows such)
- Examples: door open in driving lanes, cargo in driving lanes, car running in driving lanes, any vehicle providing assistance in driving lanes, attached trailer in driving lanes, etc.
- Disabled vehicles in driving lanes are considered illegally parked.

**LEGALLY PARKED.** (X Unit...X2, X3, etc.)
- No part of the vehicle is in the driving lanes (unless on-street parking allows such)
- Transport vehicle parked in roadway unloading cargo
- Emergency vehicle parked outside the driving lanes (police, fire, ambulance, tow, etc.)
- Construction / utility vehicle parked with caution lights on and/or cones and signs

**Note:** Injured occupants of legally parked vehicles are PED Type 25 & recorded on 854 form.
WORKING VEHICLES

A “working motor vehicle” is a motor vehicle in the act of performing enforcement, construction, maintenance, or utility activities related to the trafficway. This “work” may be located within open or closed portions of the trafficway and motor vehicles performing these activities can be within or outside of the trafficway boundaries. Drivers of these vehicles are NOT to be listed in the Drivers Table. They are a PED type 26 (machine operator) and must be listed on the 854 form. Their PED action is (04) Working. Record passengers in the passenger table (850B). Kansas is differing from the ANSI D16 standard in two ways: 1. A working vehicle is considered in-transport if in motion and 2. Emergency vehicle activities are included.

Inclusions:
— Vehicules at work in a marked work zone
— Vehicules at work on the median, shoulder or roadside.
— Mobile maintenance convoys
— A law enforcement vehicle which is participating strictly in a stationary construction or mobile maintenance activity as a traffic slowing, control, signaling or calming influence.
— Emergency vehicles performing work activities such as: working an accident scene, traffic stops, legal intervention, responding to an emergency call, police pursuit, and traffic control.

Examples:
1. Asphalt roller working in a highway construction zone.
2. Maintenance crew mowing grass on roadside or plowing snow.
3. Utility truck performing maintenance on the power lines along the roadway.
4. A private excavating company contracted by the state digging the foundation for a new overpass.
5. Law enforcement parked with lights on for a traffic stop or serving as traffic control.
6. Ambulance, fire, law enforcement, and tow vehicles responding to emergency calls or working on scene, where they are at greater risk than normal traffic.
7. Law enforcement in pursuit.

Exclusions:
— Vehicles performing a private construction/maintenance activity
— Law enforcement vehicles on routine patrol or responding to non-emergency situations
— Construction, maintenance, utility vehicles while moving from one job site to another
— Mail or Parcel service vehicles

Examples:
Garbage trucks, delivery trucks, taxis, etc.

Important Note: If after investigation the working vehicle driver is found to be inappropriately responsible for the damage and/or injury, record them in the Drivers Table (not as a PED type 26), and reflect the proper driver contributing circumstances, violations, and citations.

TRAINS
• Trains colliding with motor vehicles at public roadway crossings are considered state-reportable crashes. The Crash Class coding should include 05-Train along with a Road Special Features code of 04-RRXING.
• If a vehicle loses control on a public roadway, runs off the road, and strikes a train not within the right-of-way of a public crossing, code the train as you would an object: Crash Class equals 09-Other object, and do NOT record a Road Special Features code of 04-RRXING.
• Finally, the following are NOT considered public motor vehicle crashes by state and federal standards: 1) a train collision with a pedestrian only, 2) a train/vehicle collision at a private property crossing, or 3) train collisions where neither the 1st harmful event nor the unstabilized situation involved a public roadway.

Record identification and description of train traffic units on the 850B form. Identify trains only by ownership (e.g., BN&SF, UP, or AMTRAK) and, in the Vehicle Identification Number space, place numerals or other identification for the locomotive (for the lead locomotive only, if more than one). DO NOT record driver information for train crew in the Driver Table (front of the 850B). Record all crew members and operator of the lead engine in the Passenger Table as seat type ‘31’. Record any train passengers or operators who are injured (seat type ‘32’). Seat type ‘32’ would also include any other train crew members including conductors, engineers, car attendants, brakemen, etc.

PEDESTRIANS (PEDS)

Pedestrians (Peds) in the general sense refer to persons who are not occupants of motor vehicles in-transport (except “working vehicle” drivers). Peds are considered “traffic units” and are typically listed after motor vehicles in-transport as 02, 03, etc. Inclusions: persons walking, jogging, playing, or pedal cyclists, riders of animals, occupants of animal-drawn vehicles, occupants of a vehicle NOT IN-TRANSPORT (legally parked), “working vehicle” drivers, and machine operators when such machine is used for its intended purpose. Example: While mowing along a road, a mowing machine is struck, thus the driver is considered a Ped (type 26).

Each pedestrian injured as a result of a reportable motor vehicle crash is recorded as a new traffic unit on the back of the 854 form. Occupants of legally parked vehicles are recorded as Peds (Seat/Ped Type 25) and must be listed if they are injured. If they are not injured, recording them is as a Ped is optional, though they can be listed as witnesses in the Narrative. Most Peds also have maneuvers (Ped Action) and positions in trafficways (Ped Location or Other Location).

DO NOT record pedal cycles (i.e. a bicycle) as vehicles. The pedal cyclist (operator) is a pedestrian traffic unit. A pedal cyclist is a Ped type 22. Do not record identification or description of pedal cycles in the vehicle area (back of 850B) because "VEHICLE" on the form means "motor vehicle." Record information of damaged pedal cycles, when needed, in the ‘Object damaged and nature of damage’ block (front of 850A) or in the narrative (851).

Unknown and Other codes: In many areas of the KDOT forms the follow codes are available:

Other – Use code ‘88’ and specify if possible what the “other” is.
Unknown” – Use code‘99’

ADDITIONAL 850B FORMS

The 850B report form will accommodate two traffic units and up to six people, including two drivers, and four other passengers. For additional vehicle occupants, use form 854 (Passengers & Pedestrians).

A crash involving more than two traffic units requires additional pages of the 850B report form. When additional 850B forms are needed, do NOT repeat the Violations and Contributing Circumstances from the first 850B form. List the Violations and Contributing Circumstances with the traffic unit on the 850B form to which they belong.
CRASH LEVEL CODING

➔ Only one 850A form can be used per crash.

INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT Enter the agency name (including clear abbreviations) of your police department. (Examples: KHPA (= troop A), KCPD, Wichita PD, DG Co Sheriff, Hays PD). This field is mandatory.

REVIEWED BY Enter the name, initials, or badge number of the officer reviewing and approving the report.

LOCAL CASE NUMBER (MANDATORY) Each report must have a unique local case number here (number according to your local policy). It should be unique per agency per year. In other words, do not repeat the same case number within a calendar year. If you send an amended crash report to the State, PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE the same, original, local case number. It will assist in flagging amended reports to avoid duplication. A maximum of 12 Characters can be used.

PAGE OF number the pages in a way that suits your needs the best, but please submit them in the following order: the Motor Vehicle Crash Report form (850A) first. Next, the Occupants & Vehicles forms (850B). Then add the Passengers & Pedestrians forms (854), any Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement forms (852) and finally, any Narrative forms (851) used. When you know how many total pages are to be sent to the State, go back to page 1 and enter the total number of pages on each sheet after the word "of."

INVESTIGATING OFFICER & BADGE NUMBER Enter the name and badge number of the officer responsible for or in charge of the crash investigation and the report. (Maximum of 8 characters)

COUNTY Enter the 2-character county abbreviation where the 1st Harmful Event occurred. See: County Codes (page 86). This field is mandatory. If the county is unknown, you must choose the most probable county code.

CITY NAME Enter the name of the city or town only if the crash the 1st Harmful Event occurred within city limits. Leave blank if crash occurred outside of city limits. Sheriff’s departments and KHP personnel need to be especially careful about this when the crash location is near a large city (Wichita, Topeka, etc) but not within the corporate city limits. Leave the “CITY NAME” box in these cases blank.
CHECKBOXES AT TOP OF FORM on the Kansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report form 850A are for classifying reports and separating them for efficient handling.

Amended reports cannot be processed correctly unless all completed pages are re-submitted to the State. (All applicable forms: 850s, 851s, 852s, 854s). This applies to both paper and electronic submissions.

1. Make a copy of all KDOT form pages for the report.
2. Correct/Modify values as necessary and mark the amended box.
3. Please send the full, modified report (all KDOT forms) to KDOT.
4. The previously sent original is then replaced at KDOT with the new, amended copy.

* Please do not send in just the page that was changed.

Mark the DUI checkbox if one or more drivers in the crash was impaired by alcohol or drugs, AND they were charged based on probable cause. If a DUI charge is pending due to chemical test results pending, indicate such under-Impairment Tests and do not mark the DUI box until the results are known and a charge is made. If the test results will take a few days or weeks to return, an amended report must be submitted with the test results (P - Positive or N - Negative) for alcohol and/or drug recorded, along with the DUI box marked (or not) as applicable. The DUI box applies to alcohol, legal drugs (medication), and illegal drugs.

Mark Hit & Run if at least one of the vehicles involved is considered a “hit & run” traffic unit. If the hit and run crash box is marked on the 850A, there must be a vehicle (driver) that left the crash scene with the Special Conditions code of Hit & Run marked on the backside of the 850B form.

Mark only one of the four which identifies the reportability and severity of the crash:
- (F) Fatal Crash (at least one injury severity of ‘F’),
- (I) Injury Crash (No ‘F’, but at least one injury severity of D, I, or P),
- (PO) Property Damage Only Crash >=$1,000 (No injuries), or
- (PU) PDO <$1,000 (No injuries).

Medical Conditions: If it is proven by the coroner that a person died of a medical condition (not the result of the crash), do not use the Injury Severity code of ‘F’. This person’s injury severity should be listed according to the reporting officer’s observations at the time of the crash, see page 45 for injury severity codes. The same is true if the person dies after 30 days of the crash date. An amended report should be submitted to reflect the medical condition. If there is uncertainty as to which injury severity code to use, choose “P” for Possible”.

Private Property: The State views private property crashes differently than most city’s, county’s, and locals. Actual Private Property crashes are not state reportable (unless fatal) and do not need submitted to KDOT. Do not use the word “Private Property” as a road name, especially for fatal crashes.

EXCEPTION: All private property fatal crashes are reportable to the state. See pg89.

Non-State Reportable: Non-reportable crashes will not be entered into the statewide crash database. The crashes occurring on private property or under the $1,000 property damage threshold are NOT to be submitted to the KDOT (exception: a fatality crash). All fatal crash reports are to be submitted regardless of the location.

The “KDOT?” checkboxes located in Work Zone Type and Object Damaged sections must be marked if KDOT is the responsible party. Normally, this only includes all State, US, and Interstate highways. This does NOT include the turnpike (KTA).
MILEPOST Enter the state milepost of the crash location to the tenth of a mile (192.3). An AT ROAD Name is still required with a milepost. Due to road alignment changes over time, signed mileposts are sometimes unreliable as some are not moved reflecting road length changes. Using the nearest At Road, is required even if the closest reference road is several miles from the area of impact (AOI). For highway Rest or Service Areas, a milepost is required. For interchange locations where the On and At Road Name fields are the same, the milepost is required to identify the interchange (see ramp coding).

BLOCK NUMBER...helps to identify the crash location (usually within a city) in addition to the proper “On Road” and “At Road” names. If the On Road (Name) is an alley, the block number must contain a value along with the nearest At Road reference to identify which alley.

Example: V1 was in the alley between 15th and 16th... Without a block number value of say 1552, one cannot identify which alley. There may be 2 alleys here. The proper description would be: 1552 (Block No) Alley (On Road Name) WAY (Road Type), 200 ft N of 15th.

DIR PFX Direction Prefix is to be used to identify the On Road Name as distinct and signed within a city or county. Example: N 39th St. distinguishes from S 39th St. Valid codes are: 'N', 'S', 'E', 'W', 'NE', 'NW', 'SE', 'SW', and 'U'. The same applies to Reference Road Name. Leave the Dir Pfx blank if the road sign does not indicate a direction prefix. Also, consider the naming standards of your city / county.

ON ROAD NAME (This field is required to be filled in) Record the On Road Name as signed where the unstabilized situation began. Code fields like Light Conditions, Road Conditions, Surface Type, Surface Character, etc. based upon the On Road Name field.

If a road name is unknown, record “Unknown”...BUT...most crashes have ON and AT road names available, please do not use unknown loosely. This only makes this vital information unusable to your agency, your city/county, the State of Kansas, and for several other important decisions.

If the On Road is an Interstate, US, or Kansas route, always use the I###, U###, or K### route identifiers as opposed to the local name (e.g. “Kellogg” in Wichita is U054). Highways are coded with a letter and three numbers including leading zeros. Include the letter suffix for “Business” or “Alternate” (example: U069B) if it applies.

Do NOT add a second name in the On Road or At Road Name fields such as: U054 (Kellogg) or U059 (Iowa).

Alleys: For crashes in alleys, record Alley (see Block Number). For rest areas, record Rest Area.

KTA: Record I035, I335, I470, I070 and then TPKE for the Road Type field. If the crash occurred inside an intersection of different road classes, record the highest class.

The hierarchy of highway road classes is:
1) I (Interstate) I070, I135, I435, etc
2) U (US) U050, U081, etc, and then Business (B) Alternate (A), and Spur (S) Routes
3) K (Kansas) K004, K023, etc, and then Business (B) Alternate (A), and Spur (S) Routes
4) All other roads. Use 911 road names if available or the name shown on the street signs.
Example: If a crash occurs at (in) the intersection of U040 & K027 (junction), use U040 as the On Road. If at U024 & U283, use U024 as the ON Road. (Use the lower route number where multiple routes of the same class are marked). Exception: See interchange coding on page 24-26.

For unnamed trafficways, record Lot Access RD or Noname RD as appropriate in the On Road Name field. Occasionally, more than one set of distances and directions is necessary to indicate a crash location. Description of the location should be reflected in the 850A narrative. (Example: "2 miles north FROM U024 and 2.5 miles east FROM County Rd 210, ON “Noname” county road").

When referencing crash locations, always identify junctions if they apply (See page 19). Example: "1 mile north and 1.5 miles east FROM U069/K057NJCT (North junction) ON a county road". For unknown locations, record Unknown in the On Road / At Road Name fields, along with 0 (distance), U (ft/mi), U (direction) From. Record RD for the Road Type. Again, DO NOT use unknown liberally as 99% of crashes have road names. This only hurts your agency and fellow citizens safety on roadways.

Roads formerly known as US or Kansas highways and removed from the state road system should be identified as the newly assigned county/city road name. If only known as “OldU040” (OldU056, OldK132, etc.), record such. Record ‘RD’ for the On Road, Road Type when using the “OLD” tag.

Parking Lots: (see Example 19)
Only crashes occurring at or up to 50 feet within the entranceway of a parking lot are considered state reportable, UNLESS it is a fatality. All fatal crashes in a parking lot require a full completed report submitted to the state. All other crashes within a parking lot do not need to be submitted to the state, this includes parking lots in colleges, schools, gas stations, restaurants, apartments, malls and private loops around malls.

- **ON Road Name**: Use “Lot Entrance” or “Lot Access” for the On Road Name if within 50ft of the primary road and the entrance to the parking lot. Do NOT at any time use Parking Lot or an address as a road name.
- **Direction Prefix (Dir Pfx)**: Required. Use the direction where the entrance is located.
- **AT Road Name**: Use the connecting roadway next to the entrance.
- **The Distance, Unit of Measure**, and **Direction** measure from the nearest AT ROAD used.
- **Crash Location**: Use code “14 – Access to Parking lot/Drvwy”
- **Special Data**: For parking lots, indicate the business name (e.g. Wal-Mart, Nazarene Church, Dentist, etc.) in the Special Data field on the back of the 850A form.
**Service or Rest Areas:**

- **Milepost:** Record the milepost of the rest area to the nearest tenth of a mile (371.0, 371.7, etc). This reference helps one determine which rest area along a given route. See Special Data below.

- **On Road Name:**
  - Crashes within the rest area boundaries require “Rest Area” for the On Road Name with a milepost reference and the associated Highway as the At Road (like the example below). The Crash Location would be 23 – Rest Area.

- **On Road Type:** If the crash occurs within a defined trafficway, record TRFY (trafficway) for the On Road Type. If it occurs on the entrance or exit ramps (lanes), record RAMP.

  - If the crash occurs on the **entrance or exit ramps** (lanes), the On Road Name field is to be coded to the adjacent road name (i.e. I070, I035, U081). Record RAMP as the On Road, Road Type. Show a milepost reference and record the adjacent road name as the At Road reference; the At Road Type will equal FWY, HWY, EXPY, RAMP or TPKE. The Crash Location is 14 – Parking Lot / Driveway Access.

  - For rest areas, the **Distance, Unit of Measure**, and **Direction** from an At Road reference are required for entrance / exit ramps. Measure from the entry or exit point (gore area) to or from the adjacent roadway. If the crash occurs in a trafficway, an aisle, undefined area of the rest area lot, or a location where an At Road measurement does not make sense, the At Road measurement is optional. In these cases, select the AT choice. Be sure to show location in the diagram.

- **Special Data:** Indicate the rest area name (e.g. Lawrence RA, Matfield Green RA, etc.) on the back of the 850A form in Special Data as well as the narrative and/or diagram.

**Public parks:** If the road is NOT named, record “Park” for the On Road Name. Use RD (Road) for the Road Type. List the park name in the Special Data field. If the park road is named, record it.
ROAD TYPE …is mandatory. Be careful to use the right code. Code the Road Type for both the On Road and At Road fields according to how the road name is signed. Do not use ‘RD’ for every “Road.” Use ‘AVE’, ‘BLVD’, ‘DR’, ‘ST’, etc. as they apply. If the road is a Kansas, US, or Interstate highway, the Road Type will be HWY (regular highway; no access control), EXPY (Expressway; partial access control), FWY (Freeway; full access control), TPKE (Turnpike), or RAMP. For an Alley, use WAY. For a Parking lot entrance use TRFY. If the On Road Name reflects “Unknown” or “Noname,” record RD for the Road Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVE</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLVD</td>
<td>Boulevard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIR</td>
<td>Circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPY</td>
<td>Expressway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWY</td>
<td>Freeway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWY</td>
<td>Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCT</td>
<td>Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNDG</td>
<td>Landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PK</td>
<td>Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKWY</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLZ</td>
<td>Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMP</td>
<td>Ramp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQ</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TER</td>
<td>Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPKE</td>
<td>Turnpike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRL</td>
<td>Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRFY</td>
<td>Trafficway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VW</td>
<td>View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAY</td>
<td>Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XING</td>
<td>Crossing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access Control: Access Control is “engineer speak” for limiting (or not) one’s ability to access another roadway. The following values apply to Interstate, US, and Kansas routes only.

HWY – No Access Control: Route has many “at-grade” (same plane) intersections and driveway entrances and no interchanges (no grade separation; no elevated ramps or bridges at junctions)

EXPY – Partial Access Control: Some access restriction for intersections / entrances. Normally routes with a mixture of interchanges (grade separation; ramps & bridges) and “at-grade” intersections.

FWY – Full Access Control: Normally divided routes with 4 or more lanes with only interchange junctions like Interstate highways.

TPKE – Full Access Control: Used for the Kansas Turnpike only (Same configuration as FWY)

DIR SFX Direction Suffix is to be used to identify the On Road Name as distinct within a city or county. Example: To distinguish Adams Road E from Adams Road W…The same would apply to Reference Road Name. Valid codes are: ‘N’, ‘S’, ‘E’, ‘W’, ‘NE’, ‘NW’, ‘SE’, ‘SW’, and ‘U’.

ON ROAD SPEED LIMIT Enter the Speed Limit posted for the ON road. If not posted, enter the speed limit established for that type of road or street by statute or regulation. (the At Road Speed Limit is only required if the crash location is related to an intersection). If the trafficway is not signed and does not have an expected default speed limit, leave the speed limit field blank. Do not record the traveling speed of the vehicle here.

DATE OF CRASH Code the date of the crash (mm/dd/yyyy); if unknown, code ‘99/99/yyyy’ (the Year must be included for this field).

DATE NOTIFIED code the date when law enforcement was notified of the crash (mm/dd/yyyy).
DATE ARRIVED code the date when the reporting agency arrived on the scene of the crash (mm/dd/yyyy). If not applicable, leave blank.

TIME OCCURRED, TIME NOTIFIED, TIME ARRIVED: Code appropriate times for the crash occurrence, when law enforcement was notified, and the arrival time at the scene of the crash. These must be coded in “military time”. If unknown, leave blank. If submitting electronic crash reports, code ’9999’. Do not use ’0000′ for midnight; use ’1159′ or ’0001’.

DAY Code the day of week using the first two letters of that day (‘SU’, ‘MO’, ‘TU’, ‘WE’, ‘TH’, ‘FR’, ‘SA’). Note: The distinction of different days helps eliminate confusion surrounding the timing of events (like nighttime crashes before midnight and Notification and/or Arrival are the next day).

FROM DISTANCE If the crash first harmful event occurs in the driving lanes within the intersection boundaries (“inside the box”, Crash Location=’12’), leave the From Dist, Ft/Mi, and From Dir fields blank and mark the AT circle. If the Crash Location is not a ’12’, measure and record the distance from the nearest named reference road, and mark the FROM option. Do not measure from alleys and private/business driveways. If the distance is greater than 999 feet, Miles should be used instead (e.g. 1,000 ft/5,280 ft per mile = 0.189 miles). The measured distance is associated with the next two fields: the Unit of Measurement (Ft/Mi) and From Direction. If the distance, UOM, & Direction are unknown and cannot be assessed, record zero, ‘U’, ‘U’.

FT/MI (Unit Of Measurement – ‘F’, ‘M’) It is preferred that the officer record feet for distances of less than 0.10 mile (528ft) measured from the Reference Road. “Paces” and “Blocks” are NOT acceptable units of measurement.

FROM DIR Using the chosen Reference Road, identify which direction leads to the crash first harmful event. In other words, the actual direction from the reference road and not based upon route inventory direction. Valid codes are: ’N’, ’S’, ’E’, ’W’, ’NE’, ’NW’, ’SE’, ’SW’, and ’U’.

Example near an intersection:
The 🌧 (area of impact) is on 5th Ave., 30 feet West of Elm Street.

FROM Mark the ”FROM” option when NOT inside intersection or interchange boundaries. This requires measurements and a direction from a signed Reference Road that point toward the crash location (Area of impact).

AT The ”AT” option can only be marked when the 1st harmful event occurs in the roadway driving lanes within intersection boundaries (Crash Location=12), certain areas of an interchange (AL=15), on an intersection crossover (AL=16), at a toll booth (AL=17), or in non-trafficway rest area situations (AL=23). The ’Distance’, ’Ft/Mi’, and ’Dir’ is typically blank for these locations. (See diagram on page 23)
DIR PFX (Direction Prefix) Use to identify the AT Road Name as distinct from another road with the same name: example - N 39th St to distinguish from S 39th St in Shawnee County. If one only records 39th ST, the reader cannot discern which 39th street is referenced.

REFERENCE or (AT) ROAD NAME This field is required. The best reference road choice is the nearest cross road/street (that has a road/street name). The purpose is to identify where a crash occurs related to the On Road.

IMPORTANT: When referencing a road that has two junctions with the On Road within a county or city, be sure to indicate which junction using NJCT (North Junction), WJCT, etc. (I070 & K004WJCT or K004EJCT)

Example:

Meriden EJCT -> 46th St <- Meriden WJCT

Since there are two Meriden Rd junctions with 46th Street in Shawnee County, record Meriden WJCT or EJCT in the AT Road Name field (MeridenWJCT, MeridenEJCT).

ROAD TYPE This applies to both On Road and Reference Road. (See page 17 for codes)

DIR SFX Direction Suffix is to be used to identify the AT Road Name as distinct within a city or county: Example: to distinguish Adams Road E from Adams Road W. The same would apply to On Road Name.

AT ROAD SPEED LIMIT Enter the posted speed limit for this road if the Crash Location code equals ‘12’ or ‘13’. If not known, enter the speed limit established for that type of road or street by statute or regulation.

NARRATIVE (850A) (Action & Direction of Units) is required for every crash. Describe concisely what happened. Short three word narratives are useless to locating. A more detailed description along with other documentation is required to be recorded on the Narrative form (851).

LATITUDE / LONGITUDE Record the location of the “First Harmful Event”. Capturing these details is easy using devices like smart phones (apps) to determine the latitude and longitude at the crash location. Another option is to use map tools such as Google Earth on a computer by showing the satellite view, zooming in on the crash location, and choosing a map feature to capture the latitude/longitude values. These values must be recorded in decimal degrees to the 5th decimal place (not hours/min/sec) using a geographic North direction (not magnetic). The accuracy of the GPS unit should be within approximately 10 ft (3 Meters). The Kansas latitude range is between 36.00000 to 40.50000; longitude is between negative (minus) - 94.00000 to -102.50000.

PHOTOS BY Record who took (or owns) the photos of the crash scene, damaged vehicles, or injured persons. See Crash Photography (pages 82-85).
OBJECT DAMAGED AND NATURE OF DAMAGE Describe significant, non-vehicular property that is damaged as a result of the crash. If the damage is to KDOT property (owned by KDOT), check the “KDOT?” box. Remember, the Kansas Turnpike property is NOT KDOT property. Also specify the type of damage: e.g., broken, bent, crushed, burned. If more than two “objects” are damaged, the remainder can be noted on the narrative form (851). Further, please list KDOT property damage on the 850A in these cases.

Object Inclusions:
- Pedal cycles (device not person)
- Buildings
- Vegetation
- Domestic animals
- Bridge rail, pier, etc
- Guardrail
- Fence

- Road sign, post
- Utility fixtures

Exclusions (do NOT list the following):
- Motor vehicles
- Objects carried inside involved vehicles
- Intangibles such as "psychological"
- Wild animals.

OBJECT OWNER Enter the name, address, phone number of the owner of the damaged property. If the owner is KDOT, please mark the KDOT? Box, record the object, and record “KDOT” in the Owner Last Name field…the phone and address are not necessary in these cases.

WORK ZONE TYPE Mark the appropriate option for both the ON (O) Road option for each crash. Only mark the AT (A) option if the At Road has a work zone, and the Crash Location is ‘12’, ‘13’, or ‘15’. If it is a KDOT Construction Zone (01) or Maintenance Zone (02) involving a State, US, or Interstate Highway, mark the “KDOT?” box. If the crash occurs in a construction zone detour using other established roadways, code 00 – None apply. If the detour is within the work zone area, code 01, 02, or 03. If signed, code work zone regardless of work taking place at the time of the crash.

WORK ZONE CATEGORY …is mandatory for each On Road work zone. Do not record for At Road work zones. Established construction zones normally involve lane closures, lane shifts or crossovers. Whereas, maintenance or utility zones tend to have intermittent or moving vehicle situations. Mark the code that best applies to the Work Zone area regardless of work in progress at the time. All require and are defined by some type of signing and/or traffic control. If signing and/or traffic control are not present, it is not considered a work zone.

WORK ZONE LOCATION (AOI) …is mandatory for each On Road work zone. If the crash occurred in a work zone, mark the applicable option. If unknown, code ‘99’.

- Before 1st Warning Sign (01) …if the crash occurs inside the construction zone beginning and ending signs and prior to the advanced warning sign area, use ‘01’.
- Advanced Warning Area (02) …tells traffic what to expect ahead in the Work Zone.
- Transition Area (03) …moves traffic out of its normal path.
- Activity Area (04) …is where the actual roadway work occurs.
- Termination Area (05) …lets traffic resume normal operations and prior to the end of work zone sign.

See Diagram on the next page…
Diagram of a Work Zone Area

- **Traffic Space** allows traffic to pass through the activity area.
- **Buffer Space (lateral)** provides protection for traffic and workers.
- **Buffer Space (longitudinal)** provides protection for traffic and workers.
- **Work Space** is set aside for workers, equipment, and material storage.
- **Activity Area** is where work takes place.
- **Transition Area** moves traffic out of its normal path.
- **Advance Warning Area** tells traffic what to expect ahead.
- **Downstream Taper** lets traffic resume normal operations.

**Legend:**
- ➡️ Direction of travel

Source: FHWA
CRASH LOCATION  The Crash Location identifies where the "First Harmful Event" (1st AOI) occurred and NOT where the unstabilized situation began. It should be noted that this field is one of the most miscoded on the form, and at the same time, one of the more important fields. Diagrams have been added to improve understanding. A few special situations regarding crash location are shown below for both “ON” Roadway, and “OFF” Roadway locations.

### ON ROADWAY CODES (AOI in the driving lanes)

Remember the coding of “On Roadway – Crash Location” is based upon the 1st harmful event occurring within the driving lanes (where traffic is intended to travel). This applies to codes ‘11’-‘17’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td>First Harm occurs inside the intersection boundaries of two public roadways. We refer to it as “inside the box” (or circle) of the intersection. <strong>Be sure to code the corresponding “Intersection Type”</strong>. Recording associated At Road field data are mandatory: Speed limit, Work Zone, Surface Type &amp; Condition, Number of lanes, etc. This code does not apply to crashes at parking lot or driveway accesses such as mall or shopping center entrances, alleys, or private driveways (see Code ‘14’). <strong>Exception:</strong> If the Mall or other business has a named street(s) intersecting with another adjacent named street, it would be treated as an intersection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td>Intersection-Related requires a judgment call about the effects of intersections and their traffic controls upon traffic and crash causation. If the crash is deemed to occur as a result of traffic slowing or backing up from an intersection (any distance), code the location as ‘13’ (Intersection-Related). <strong>Be sure to code the corresponding “Intersection Type”</strong>. Recording associated At Road field data are optional: Speed limit, Work Zone, Surface Type &amp; Condition, No. of lanes, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td>Use code ‘14’ (Parking Lot/Private Driveway Access) for crashes that occur at or related to the intersection of a roadway, driveway or parking lot entrance. Do NOT code these crashes as ‘12’ or ‘13’ unless the crash is a result of the intersection traffic verses driveway related. If the parking <strong>lot access road</strong> is not a named street, it is a code ‘14’ regardless of whether it has traffic control devices or not. Remember that a trafficway extends from property line to property line, so crashes that occur at the end of a driveway and within the right-of-way of the street are coded as ‘14’ and state-reportable (this includes where a sidewalk crosses a driveway). Indications of right-of-way lines: power poles, fences, mowing lines, etc. <strong>Exception:</strong> If a crash occurs at a driveway/parking lot entrance intersecting a named street, and opposite the driveway/parking lot entrance there is a named street, the location is to be coded a ‘12’ (intersection) or ‘13’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the diagram on the following page for examples of codes ‘12’, ‘13’, and ‘14’. 

---

**Note:** Code ‘11’ does include crashes in or at **alleys** or at railroad crossings as well as on-street parking locations. If at or near an alley, **do not record the alley as the reference (AT) road**, but rather record the nearest named roadway.
CODE ‘15’ (1st harm occurs in driving lanes of interchange roadway, ramp, or intersection)
Interchange Area coding is for crashes that happen within the boundary area of an interchange. An interchange can include junctions of two highways or a highway and a local street/road or two local streets. Code ‘15’ would NOT include “Same Grade” intersections/junctions where two road surfaces meet each other normally without ramps and bridges. An “interchange” will have grade separation where one road goes over or under another and have exit and entrance ramps.

Code ‘15’ for any crash where the “First Harmful Event” occurs on the roadway…
1) Going over or under the main roadway within the interchange boundaries
2) On an interchange ramp
3) On an acceleration/deceleration lane
4) At the ramp terminals

The only exception is at toll plazas which are a part of an interchange…record code 17.
The Interchange diagram below indicates that crashes occurring at the junction of a ramp and a city street should be coded as Crash Location ‘15’ (interchange), not ‘12’ (for example, AOI on Kansas Ave. at the U054 EB Exit Ramp). Please notice the text box concerning “Maple St” and it’s junction with “Kansas Ave.” Any crashes that happen on any of the “on” or “off/exit” ramps should be coded as Crash Location ‘15’ (interchange). In addition, crashes occurring (in this diagram example) on U054, either EB or WB where the AOI falls between the ramp junctions on U054 should be coded a location of ‘15’ (e.g. underneath the Kansas Ave. bridge). Please record At Road field data for crashes in interchange intersections.

Crashes with an AOI on the Kansas Ave bridge over U054, or a AOI with a guardrail on either end of the bridge in this example, should be coded a location of ‘15’ (interchange) while making sure you code a “Road Special Feature” of ‘01’ (bridge). Crashes occurring at the center of the interchange or within the intersection boundaries of a ramp terminal and cross street may be recorded using the AT circle with no distance, unit of measure, and direction. Be sure to specify RAMP in the Road Type Field and the bound direction in the 850A narrative field (U054 WB Ramp…etc).

All crashes occurring within interchange boundaries should have a “Road Special Feature” of ‘05’ coded.
The following “Diamond” interchange diagram shows an outline to indicate that any crash occurring within the outline rectangle should be coded as an interchange crash. This is just a simple type of interchange, and the same coding principle applies to all types of interchanges.

**IMPORTANT INTERCHANGE/RAMP NOTES**

There are three scenarios for coding interchanges:

1. **Junction of a city street or county road with a state (K), US, or Interstate highway**
   a. All ramps are coded to the highway name, not the local road.

2. **Interchange of two highways with no “riding route”**
   a. I070 junctions with U083
      i. The ramps exiting from I070 are coded to I070
      ii. The ramps exiting from U083 are coded to U083
   b. The rule: “You are not ON the connecting route until you fully leave the previous route.”

3. **Interchange of two highways where one is a “riding route”**
   a. U075 rides on I070 between the West junction (WJCT) and East junction (EJCT) in SN county.
      i. At the EJCT “gore” area, NB U075 leaves EB I070
      ii. The ramp exiting from I070 in this case is coded to U075
   b. The rule: “When riding (U075) on a higher classed route (I070) and then exiting from that route, the ramp is coded to the route that it is leaving (U075) beginning at the gore area, because it is not riding on the carrying route (I070) any longer....”
Measuring Interchanges: For ramps, measure from the gore area or from the ramp-cross street connection point staying on (along) the ramp. If measuring from the gore area, the On Road and At Road Names can be the same, but the Road Type is different (see example below). It is crucial that a route milepost be recorded in these situations, else the reader cannot locate which interchange. Be sure to reference which ramp (NB, SB, EB, WB) in the 850A short narrative to further clarify the location.

If measuring from the crossroad & ramp connection area, the On Road and At Road Names will be different.

If the crash does not occur on a ramp at an interchange, code the On Road and At Road as normal.

OR

If the crash occurs in the center of the interchange, code the On Road and At Road as normal and mark the AT circle.
CODE ‘16’  (1st harm occurs on or related to a designed median crossover)
A Crossover is an intended land way or paved section between two sections of divided roadway. These are often coded incorrectly. Example: a roadway that passes over another roadway is not a Crossover location. Use this code for crashes involving traffic units entering, within, or leaving a crossover at the time of the First Harmful Event. For further help, see Examples 15A and 15B in the back of this manual.

CODE ‘17’  (1st harm occurs at or related to a Toll Plaza)
Code “Toll Plaza” when the AOI is either at or related to a Toll Plaza on the Kansas Turnpike. Use this code for crashes where traffic is backed up from or collisions with the Toll Booth structure or barriers. This includes toll plazas that are a part of an interchange. Record 17 – Toll Plaza in these cases.

OFF ROADWAY CODES (FHE-AOI outside the driving lanes)
CODE ‘20’  (1st harm occurs on designed road shoulder)
Use code ‘20’ (shoulder) when the AOI occurs within the shoulder area of a road. If V1 strikes V2 when both vehicles are on the shoulder, use code ‘20’. If V1 is in the driving lanes and V2 is on the shoulder and D2 opens their door causing V1 to strike V2, it should be coded as an ‘11’.

A road shoulder normally consists of a paved or turf slope extending from the edge of the driving lanes one to 10 feet. See the road cross section below which is a basic example showing 10 foot shoulders. Notice the shoulder is defined by two break points: 1) the edge of the pavement and 2) the fore slope break. For roads that do NOT have a defined shoulder, do not use code ‘20’.

[Diagram of road shoulder and cross section]
**CODE '21'**  (1st harm occurs beyond the roadway and shoulder and within the right-of-way)
Use code '21' (Roadside) where the First Harmful Event occurs off the road (outside driving lanes and shoulder). This would include from the edge of the road (and shoulder, if present) to the edge of the trafficway right-of-way delineation (fence, poles, sidewalk, etc). See diagram on page 6.

**CODE ‘22’** (1st harm occurs in the roadway median)
Use code '22' (Median) for crashes where the AOI occurs in the median between divided roadway sections. (does not include crossover areas: code ‘16’). It DOES include collisions with a concrete barrier between the divided roadway and collisions within a “painted” median between divided roadways.

**CODE ‘23’** (1st harm occurs in a rest area)
Use code ‘23’ only for crashes occurring in a rest area or service area. Crashes occurring in the driveway entrance within the road right-of-way are coded as a '14,' and those occurring where there is street parking are coded as an ’11.’

**CODE ‘88’** (1st harm occurs outside of the trafficway boundaries)
This code reflects crashes “Off Roadway” and outside of the trafficway right-of-way. This includes yards, houses, fields, etc. It should not be used for crashes occurring at a Turnpike Toll Booth since this is an “On Roadway” crash. There is a specific Crash Location code for Toll Plaza crashes (17).

**CODE ‘99’** “unknown” if the Crash Location is truly unknown.

**INTERSECTION TYPES** If the Crash Location reflects ‘12’ (Intersection), ‘13’ (Intersection-related), or ‘15’ (Interchange), mark the option that best applies. If the crash occurs in or related to a Roundabout (06) within a part of an interchange, record Roundabout (06). Roundabout takes priority over other Intersection Type codes.

**FOUR (01) OR FIVE-WAY (02) These intersections have four or five “legs” that connect to them.**

‘**T**’ (03) OR ‘**Y**’ (04) INTERSECTIONS Two or three routes join at a fork in the road reflecting either a ‘Y’ or ‘T’ configuration.

‘**L**’ (05) INTERSECTION Use this code where two streets terminate at the same point. The transition point can be on a curve. Example below: SW Hodges Rd terminates at the same point where SW 29th ST terminates.
ROUNDABOUTS (06) If the First Harmful Event occurs in the center obstruction of the roundabout, code the Crash Location as ‘88’- roundabout. If the crash is related to the roundabout (e.g. traffic congestion) and not a part of an interchange, code ‘13’-Intersection-related.

Typical elements that constitute a roundabout are: (also see diagram Example 18)
- **Yielded entry** – cars entering must wait for a gap in the circulating traffic before entering
- Roundabout **Islands** separate the entry from the circular roadway and direct traffic to the right.
- Designated **crossing area for pedestrians**
- Designed to be driven at speeds of 15 – 20 miles per hour
- **Single or multiple lanes**
- Sometimes an inside “apron” is present for large vehicle use

TRAFFIC CIRCLES (07) are generally smaller with a single lane and do NOT have islands and marked yielded entrances or designated speed limits and pedestrian crossings. (see Example 18)

PART OF INTERCHANGE (08) Mark for any crash occurring within interchange boundaries with the exception of where the crash occurs at or near the intersection of a ramp and a Roundabout (06), record Roundabout. (See interchange information on pages 24-26 & Example 18)

CRASH CLASS (FIRST/MOST HARMFUL EVENT)

Mark the Crash Classification code for the “1st Harmful Event” AND the “Most Harmful Event”. The First Harmful Event (FHE) is specific and clearly discernible, whereas the Most Harmful Event (MHE) (See page 33) can be open to debate. Therefore, the official classification procedure uses the First Harmful Event, and it is the consistency of states following this data-coding standard that enables national statistics to be developed and used for meaningful analysis. Both are required for every state-reportable crash in the Crash Class area.

**Note:** The Crash Location is based on the FHE not where the unstabilized situation begins. This is important to remember when a crash occurs at or near an intersection, at county lines, or where two city limits connect.

**Example:**
If the unstabilized situation begins in Ford County, but the FHE occurs in Kiowa County, the crash County field should indicate KW for Kiowa County.

All Crash Class codes are based upon the First or Most Harmful Events (FHE) occurring on a public trafficway or as a result of unstable events beginning on a trafficway.
NOTE: The Collision with Other Vehicle (CWOV) and Fixed Object Type (FO) coding must directly correspond with the Crash Class (AC) coding for the First (FHE) and Most Harmful Events (MHE).

Examples: If AC-FHE = 03, CWOV FHE cannot be blank. If AC-MHE = 08, FO MHE cannot be blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FIXED OBJECT TYPE</strong></th>
<th>(mark 1 box per side if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Harmful Event</strong></td>
<td><strong>Most Harmful Event</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Bridge structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Bridge rail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Crash cushion./Impact attenuator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Divider, median barrier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Overhead sign support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Utility devices: pole, meter, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Other post or pole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Guardrail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Sign post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Culvert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Curb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Fence/Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Hydrant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Barricade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mailbox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Ditch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Embankment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 RRXING fixtures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other: ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRASH CLASS</th>
<th>(mark 1 box per side)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Harmful Event</strong></td>
<td><strong>Most Harmful Event</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 Other non-collision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Overturned/Rollover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLISION WITH:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Motor vehicle in-transport*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Legally Parked Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Railway train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Pedal cyclist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Animal Type: __________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Fixed object**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Other object: __________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*COLLISION WITH VEHICLE *</th>
<th>(mark 1 box per side if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Harmful Event</strong></td>
<td><strong>Most Harmful Event</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Head on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Rear end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Angle - side impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Sideswipe: opposite direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Sideswipe: Same direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Backed into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other: ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are brief explanations of Crash Class coding for First Harmful and Most Harmful Events.

**NON-COLLISION**

00 Other Non-collision
- All other non-collision events including:
  - Fire starting in motor vehicle in-transport
  - Explosion
  - Gas Inhalation (e.g., carbon monoxide)
  - Jackknife
  - Injury from a fall or jump from vehicle; exceptions are someone “being pushed” (intentional) from a vehicle or someone attempting suicide
  - Object in or thrown against vehicle except deliberate intent
  - Injury or damage from breakage of any vehicle part (example: drive shaft, tire blowout) resulting in a crash
  - A moving part of vehicle (example: wheel comes off)
  - A object falling on vehicle except from a cataclysm (example: vehicle hits power pole, then pole falls upon a different vehicle)
  - A vehicle’s load shifting or falling causing damage load or to carrying vehicle
  - Toxic or corrosive chemicals leaking out of vehicle
  - Motionless debris set in motion by another vehicle such as gravel, ice/slush/snow
  - Striking holes or bumps
  - Driving into water, without overturning

**COLLISION WITH...**

**Pedestrian (‘02’)** A crash in which the event is the collision of a pedestrian and at least one vehicle in-transport. **Inclusions:** a person on foot or on a non-motorized conveyance such as skateboard, skates, sled, or scooter, not including a pedal cycle (see ‘06—pedal cycle’). Further, it does include a person attempting to enter into a motor vehicle but is not fully in the vehicle.

**Motor Vehicle In-Transport (‘03’)** A collision where the First Harmful Event involves at least two motor vehicles in-transport (mechanically or electrically powered). Keep in mind that illegally parked vehicles, including disabled vehicles in the roadway, are considered “in-transport.” This does NOT include collisions with legally parked vehicles or “person conveyance.”

**Inclusions:**
- Car, Pickup, SUV
- Truck
- Bus
- Working vehicles
- Etc

**Exclusions:**
- Electric wheelchairs
- Motorized skateboards or sidewalk scooters (not registered or tagged)
- Animal conveyance
- Etc

**Note:** It is common to have an ‘03’ Crash Class and Collision with Other Motor Vehicle (CWOV) =‘88’ where an object in motion originating from one vehicle hits another vehicle (renegade tire, gravel or rock from a dump truck, etc.).
Basic Sample Diagrams for CWOV:

1. Head on
2. Rear end
3. Angle
4. Sideswipe-opp. direction
5. Sideswipe-same direction
6. Backed into

88 Other: Do not code 88 for ‘T-Bone’; code 03 angle instead. Some uses for 88 are found in ‘Unusual Crash Coding Situations’ (pages 91-94).

**Vehicle Not In-Transport (04):** A collision where the First Harmful Event involves one motor vehicle in-transport and a legally parked vehicle.

**Railway Train (05):** A collision where the First Harmful Event involves a motor vehicle in-transport and a railway train…includes a truck with rail wheels while on the tracks.

**Pedal Cycle (06):** A collision crash in which the First Harmful Event is the collision of a pedal cyclist and a motor vehicle in-transport. Although bicycles are the most common pedal cycles, the category includes tricycles, unicycles and pedal cars. This category does not include sidewalk scooters or non-motorized wheelchairs.

**Animal (07):** The collision with a live wild or domestic animal (other than an animal powering another road vehicle) and a vehicle in-transport. If the animal is deceased, code 09 – Other Object. If uncertain, code 07. If submitting reports electronically, the software will need to pass the code and not the description in the data. However, the description can be used for a dropdown list and should be what is visible on the printed form.

**Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other wild animal: bobcat, coyote, antelope, elk, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cow, steer, bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other domestic animal: cat, dog, goat, llama, sheep, donkey, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Horse or mule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the code that best describes the fixed object struck only when the Crash Class is 1st Harmful Event or Most Harmful Event = 08 (Collision with Fixed Object). The FO coding must directly correspond with the Crash Class coding 08 for the 1st and Most Harmful Events.
Example: V1 was NB on Mosquito Rd when it struck a guardrail and went through ditch and struck tree

Sample coding: AC-FHE = 08 AND AC-MHE = 08; the CWOV-FHE = 09 (guardrail) and MHE = 20 (tree)

Fixed Object (‘08’): A crash in which the First Harmful Event is the striking of a fixed object by a vehicle in-transport. Fixed objects include the objects shown on the form such as guardrail, bridge railing or abutments, impact attenuators, trees, embedded rocks, utility poles, ditches, steep earth or rock slopes, culverts, fences and buildings. The key word is FIXED, implying immovable.

Other Object (‘09’): Other Object collisions are not included in any other category of collision type. They include collisions with parts of a motor vehicle or its cargo which have come loose and are motionless in the roadway and collisions with dead bodies (animal or human).

Examples:
1) Engine block in roadway
2) Furniture in the roadway
3) Deceased deer laying in the road
4) Deceased pedestrian laying in the road

CRASH CLASS MOST HARMFUL EVENT (MHE)

Crashes also must be classified according to the Most Harmful Event (MHE). Though the Most Harmful Event (MHE) can be open to debate, a determination is required. To the best of your ability, indicate the Crash Class MHE that best represents the evidence and witness information gathered. Generally speaking, personal injury should be weighed above property damage.

In many cases, the FHE and MHE will be the same.

Examples:
V1 was NB on Main when EB V2 ran a red light striking V1 in the front and then V2 struck P3

Sample coding: AC-FHE = 03, AC-MHE = 02

V1 was WB on Spruce when EB V2 went left of center striking V1 head on

Sample coding: AC-FHE = 03, AC-MHE = 03

Note: for coding unique / strange crash situations, refer to ‘Unusual Crash Coding Situations’ (see pages 91-94)
LIGHT CONDITIONS Mark the option that best applies to the Light Conditions at the time of the crash.

ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS Record the most appropriate code for the weather conditions at the time of the crash. Sun or sun glare, cloudy, hazy and breezy are NOT adverse weather conditions and should be coded as 00-No Adverse Conditions (not 88-Other). If the officer investigating the crash feels these were a factor, they should be recorded as contributing circumstances (see “environment” contributing circumstances on the back of the Crash Code Sheet (855) form).

Note: A “cataclysm” is considered to be a “violent disaster” of nature. Strong thunderstorm winds would not be considered “cataclysmic” unless the winds were above 73 mph and causing significant damage to stationary objects. But, a crash caused by strong winds less than 74 mph would be considered an “adverse” weather causation (code ‘06’) and deemed a reportable crash. Further, cataclysm applies if the crash is the result of a flooding event (e.g. excessive rain). If events involve a cataclysm and a motor vehicle crash, they would not be considered a reportable crash (see page 5, bullet 4).

SURFACE TYPE Record the proper code reflecting the ON Road Surface Type. Mark the AT Road option only if the crash location is a ‘12’, ‘13’, or ‘15’.

SURFACE CONDITION Record the proper code reflecting the ON Road Surface Condition at the time of the crash. Mark the AT Road option only if the crash location is a ‘12’, ‘13’, or ‘15’.

Note: Wet (‘02’) includes “damp”. “Glaze or frost” on the roadway is “Ice” (‘04’).

ROAD SPECIAL FEATURES Record up to three codes for special features at the crash AOI (not near or within sight of the crash location). If there is no Road Special Feature that applies, record ‘00’.

BRIDGE (01) If a crash occurs on a bridge, or if contact is made with a bridge structure, bridge rail, or the guardrail adjoining the bridge, code ‘01’ and record the posted bridge number if possible.

BRIDGE OVERHEAD (02) A non-railroad bridge running over the roadway where the crash occurs.

RAILROAD BRIDGE (03) This refers to a RR bridge over the roadway where the crash occurs.
RRXING (04) Record this code only if one or more of the following situations exist:
1. A motor vehicle collides with a train
2. A motor vehicle collides with a fixed object related to the crossing (examples: cross bucks, lights, gate, control box);
3. A traffic unit collides with another traffic unit (not a train) stopped at or slowing for the crossing, such as for passing of a train or for a fuel truck or bus stopping or slowing as required by law.
4. If a motor vehicle is damaged because of rough tracks
5. A motor vehicle loses control and crashes due to the crossing itself (because of rough tracks for example, a vehicle overturns).

Note: If possible, identify the crossing by obtaining the Federal Crossing Number from the crossbucks or on the metal box nearby if the crossing is signalized (lights, gate, etc). Code this Federal number on the line next to “04 RRXING”.

INTERCHANGE (‘05’) This code applies if the crash occurs within the boundaries of an interchange including all ramps and toll areas (see notes for Crash Location code ‘15’ on pages 23-26).

RAMP (’06’) Use this code only if the AOI is actually on a ramp of an interchange or a rest area ramp. (see notes for Crash Location code ‘15’ on pages 23-26).

TRAFFIC CONTROLS (ON/AT) There must be at least one ‘O’ (On Road) recorded in the first box for every crash. In the box to the right, code the Type of Traffic Control device present (00-None, 02-Traffic Signal, 01-Flagger, etc). Finally, code ‘OK’ (functioning properly) or ‘NF’ (Not functioning properly) for each device.

Functioning “OK” indicates the Traffic Control (sign, signal, gate, pavement lines, etc.) are visible, not broken prior to the crash, and used according to their intended purpose. If the crash caused the device to not function properly, and the device was “OK” prior to the crash occurrence, record OK.

Not functioning (NF) applies to signs that are knocked down before a crash occurs, lights that do not work properly, RRXING gates not working properly, center or edge lines that are not effectively visible, etc. “NF” does NOT apply to flashers not flashing as a part of their normal operation (like a school zone). Record ’A’ (At Road) Traffic Control devices if the Crash Location is ’12’ and ‘13’ or ‘15’ if they apply. Code all traffic control devices present (up to five).

If a school zone sign (‘11’) has a flasher attached, code (‘04’) as well. If a warning sign (‘10’) has a flasher attached, code ‘04’ as well. If a portable message board is used for traffic control (like a warning message or arrow), it should be coded as a ‘10’. If the message board displays information such as “Don’t Drink and Drive” or “Click it or ticket”, etc, it would NOT be considered a Traffic Control device.
A basic diagram is required for all crashes and is especially important for fatality crashes. Draw a concise diagram of the roads and vehicles showing their names, and the movement(s) of vehicle(s).

This does not have to be a scaled drawing and is required to be completed whether vehicles were moved from the scene or not.

Arrows showing vehicle movements leading to the collision are sufficient. Examples: "→ ↔" indicates a head-on collision or "→ ◦" shows a vehicle striking a pole (or another fixed object). Show location features like a creek or river, RR tracks etc. if possible.

Other suggested inclusions:
- Direction of units prior to and after impact, skid marks, etc.
- Location of signs, traffic controls, and reference points
- Location of other property hit or damaged (trees, signs, etc.)
- Location of temporary roadway conditions (construction or maintenance zone, etc.)
- Measurements to locate the crash relative to specific, fixed, and identifiable points

Note that there is a symbol located to the top right of the collision diagram. Please indicate the North (N) direction using this symbol. Note: Electronic diagrams may use a different north arrow orientation.

SPECIAL EVENT…can be used for tracking crashes at or related to an unusual or unique community event.

Examples: “Kansas State Fair” (RN Co.), “Kansas Speedway Races” (WY Co.), “Walnut Valley Music Festival” (CL Co.), “Verizon Theater Concert” (WY Co.), etc.

Note: To do research on this data field, consistency is very important in listing the event you would like to show in this box. If several crashes for instance, happen in conjunction with the Kansas State Fair, the law enforcement officers in Reno County should make sure they all list the “Special Event” in the same way. “Kansas State Fair” versus “KS State Fair” or whichever way is agreed upon. The main point here is to be consistent in the way the “Special Event” is spelled/listed.

SPECIAL DATA This box is for recording additional description of a crash location such as for a parking lot entrance (Dillons, Walmart, etc) or a rest area description (Matfield Green, East Topeka, Lawrence, etc), or for any additional coding useful to crash reporting.
ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES Check the appropriate circle for the “ON Road,” and if the Crash Location is a “12” (intersection), also check the appropriate “AT Road” circle. This includes all roadway lanes (driving lanes), even when the roadway is divided by any type of median. Turn lanes are excluded. Note: Recording “At Road” data is useful for a crash Location of “13” (intersection-related) and “15” (Interchange).

- If the location is under construction, code the number of lanes open to travel.
- If the crash occurs on an interchange ramp, record the number of lanes for the ramp only.
- If the crash occurs on a gravel or other unmarked roadway that handles two-way traffic, record “02 - Two”
- If the crash occurs in a parking lot entrance, record the appropriate number.

ROAD CHARACTER check the appropriate circle for the “ON Road,” and if the crash location is a ‘12’ (intersection), also check the appropriate “AT Road” circle. Note: Recording “At Road” data is useful for a crash Location of “13” (intersection-related) and “15” (Interchange).

SPECIAL JURISDICTION Record the Special Jurisdiction in which the crash occurred. If there is no Special Jurisdiction applicable, code ‘00’.
Traffic Unit Inclusions:
- Mechanically or some electrically powered motor vehicles in-transport
- All pedestrian types
- Trains involved with a motor vehicle in-transport at public roadway crossings.

Exclusions:
- The distinction of motor vehicles “in-transport” eliminates legally parked vehicles
- The term “in-transport” denotes the state or condition of a motor vehicle which is in motion, ready for motion, or illegally parked within the portion of a driving lane ordinarily used by similar transport vehicles.
- A traffic unit includes all parts of the traffic unit, including towed units or anything transported by the traffic unit. If parts of the traffic unit or its cargo become detached, it is still considered a part of the traffic unit until the parts or cargo come to rest (motionless).

Vehicles “In-transport” Inclusions:
- Motor vehicle on a roadway (within driving lanes)
- Driverless motor vehicle in motion on the shoulder, roadside or median.
- Motionless or disabled motor vehicle abandoned in a roadway (driving lanes)
- Motor vehicle in motion outside the trafficway.
- A stopped motor vehicle with any portion of its primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, within the roadway.
- Working vehicles operating for their intended purpose: Paving machines, Mowing tractors, etc.

Examples:
- A driverless vehicle previously parked on the shoulder begins to roll forward because the parking brake was not set.
- A stopped vehicle partially on the shoulder with two tires on the roadway.
- A tractor trailer with its load hanging over the roadway edge line.
- A person deliberately driving an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) down a median or the roadside.
- A police vehicle patrolling or responding to an emergency.
- A police or emergency vehicle stopped on the roadway at the scene of a crash or traffic stop or other police action, regardless of whether or not the emergency lights have been activated.
- Construction, maintenance, or utility work vehicles traveling on a trafficway from one work site to another location.
- Taxies, limousines, or other passenger vehicles, with or without passengers while on the roadway or in-motion on a trafficway.
- A school bus stopped in a travel lane with signs and/or lights activated.
- A private citizen using his pickup truck or lawn tractor with a blade removing snow from the roadways in his neighborhood. (Not an official city, county, highway maintenance activity.)
- A farm tractor or combine moving from a storage facility to a field under its own power on the trafficway.
- A moving motor vehicle on a private driveway.
- A car pulling away from a gas pump in a gas station.
- An ATV driving on a recreational off-road trail inside or outside the trafficway.
A vehicle operating in the closed portion of the trafficway.
A van left unattended in a lane during rush hour when parking is prohibited because it is in an open travel lane at the time.

Exclusions:
- Transport vehicle stopped off the roadway within the trafficway.
- Transport vehicle stopped in parking lanes during periods when parking is allowed.
- A stopped motor vehicle with any portion of its primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, not within the roadway.

Examples:
- A disabled utility vehicle stopped on the shoulder, median, or roadside.
- An automobile parked in an area designated for parking area against the curb of a residential street, or in a parking space/lane.
- A truck stopped on the shoulder where only the extended side-view mirror overhangs the roadway edge line.
- A power company truck working on the power lines in an elevated basket in a maintenance work zone.
- A concrete mixer discharging its load of concrete in a construction work zone.

NON-CONTACT VEHICLES: While non-contact vehicles are considered “in-transport,” code them with a special prefix of ‘N’ (N##). Be careful not to repeat any traffic unit numbers regardless of their type. Non-contact vehicles are only to be recorded if their actions or inactions directly affected the circumstances of the crash.

NOT “IN-TRANSPORT” VEHICLES:
Vehicles not in motion, not ready for motion, and no portion of the vehicle or its load intrude into the driving lanes of a road.

Inclusions:
- Legally parked transport vehicles off the roadway.
- Motionless vehicles off the roadway.

Examples:
- A stopped vehicle on the shoulder to change a tire as long as no portion is intruding into driving lanes.
- A car legally parked against the curb on a residential street.
- A parked truck completely on the shoulder of a road.

PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE: A parked motor vehicle is a motor vehicle not in-transport that is not in motion and not located in the roadway (driving lanes). Motor vehicles in-transport have maneuvers (some of which are not in motion) and positions in trafficways. Legally parked vehicles may have positions in trafficways, but they do not have maneuvers.
DO NOT code legally parked vehicles or non-contact vehicles with normal traffic unit numbers (01, 02, etc.). Record their information after recording and numbering all “in-transport” traffic units where possible. Code a legally parked traffic unit as unit 'X##' and a non-contact traffic unit as unit 'N##'. Do not repeat unit numbers for any type of traffic unit. Example: TU 01, 02, N03, X04.

Legally Parked Vehicle Inclusions:
- Any stopped motor vehicle where the entirety of the vehicle’s primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g. tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, is not within the roadway.
- A truck stopped on the shoulder where only the extended side-view mirror overhangs the roadway edge line.
- Where roadway lanes are used for travel during some periods and for parking during other periods, a parked motor vehicle should be considered to be in-transport during periods when parking is forbidden.
- A motionless vehicle completely on the shoulder, median, or roadside.
- A vehicle at a gas station pump.
- A delivery vehicle parked on a roadway to unload cargo, merchandise, etc. is legally parked by ordinance.

Exclusions:
- Disabled vehicles in the roadway are not legally parked.
- A motor vehicle left unattended on a roadway, where parking is always prohibited.
- A driver of vehicle stopped curbside on a city street opens his door into the travel lane.
- A car stopped in a private driveway waiting to enter a roadway.
- A stopped vehicle partially on the shoulder with two tires on the roadway.
- A tractor trailer with part of its load extending over the roadway edge line.

TRAINS colliding with motor vehicles at public roadway crossings are considered state-reportable crashes. However, a train collision at any other location is considered a private property crash and a train collision with a pedestrian only is not considered a motor vehicle crash by state standards. Record identification and description of train traffic units in the middle part of the form. Identify trains only by ownership (e.g., BN&SF or UP) and, in the Vehicle Identification Number space, place numerals or other identification for the locomotive (for the lead locomotive only, if more than one). DO NOT record driver information for train crew in the Driver Table (front of the 850B). Record all crew members or operators of the lead engine in the Passenger Table as seat type ‘31’. Record any train passengers who are injured (seat type ‘32’). Seat type ‘32’ would also include any other train crew members including conductors, engineers, car attendants, brakemen, etc.
RECORDING DATA
As with every form, accuracy and completeness are the most important elements. There are many users of the information, including law enforcement. The data collected impacts court proceedings, road safety improvements, targeted enforcement efforts, the driving record, vehicle safety research, crash severity studies, driver impairment legislation, driver age studies, and so on.

The Occupants & Vehicles form (850B) is structured such that an officer can capture up to two drivers and two vehicles as well as up to four passengers. This allocation represents approximately 93% of the crashes in Kansas. All data related to drivers and vehicles are captured on this form.

**Note:** Pedestrian and witness information are not captured on the 850B, which includes occupants of legally parked vehicles.

If a given crash involves pedestrians or more passengers than the 850B can hold, the Passengers & Pedestrians supplement (form 854) is used. **DO NOT** record drivers, pedestrians, or witnesses in the Passenger table. Record drivers in the Drivers table (top), passengers in the Passenger table (bottom), pedestrians in the Pedestrians table (854 backside), and witness information in the crash narrative (form 851).

If a commercial motor vehicle, other vehicles with a GVW/GVWR over 10,000 lbs., or a placardable amount of hazardous materials are involved, one should complete the Heavy Vehicle / Hazmat supplement (form 852). The federal completion requirements are located on the back of the form.

CODING ORDER
Traffic units are to be numbered according to type and then involvement. The priority of types are: Motor vehicles in-transport, other transport vehicles, PED types, non-contact traffic units (listed as unit N##), and legally parked vehicles (listed as unit X##). This numbering format is not concerned with fault, but rather consistency of structure. Fault should be indicated at the conclusion of the investigation and reflected in the Contributing Circumstances and Violations sections of the 850B. Some, by agency policy, record the striking or “at fault” vehicle first, which is a good practice but not mandatory. Always record the traffic unit number per unit or person, and verify the correct people are associated with the proper vehicle.

ADDITIONAL 850B FORMS
Add an 850B form for more than 2 (4, 6, 8, etc.) traffic units. If there are more passengers than the required amount of 850B forms hold, add a Passenger Supplement (854). **Do NOT** use the Passenger Supplement until all the passenger lines are used on the 850B form(s).

**Example:** A crash has 3 vehicles and 11 occupants...
- 850B #1  TU1 – van with 1 driver and 6 passengers
- 850B #1&2 TU2 – car with 1 driver and 1 passenger
- 850B #2  TU3 – car with 1 driver and 1 passenger

The first 850B captures TU1 and TU2 drivers and 4 out of 6 passengers from TU1. The second 850B captures the TU3 driver, the remaining 3 passengers from TU1 and TU2, as well as the passenger from TU3. Please list the passengers in TU order. When additional pages are needed, always use the traffic unit section for drivers and vehicles on the left before using the right side. **DO NOT** repeat any traffic unit numbers.
VIOLATIONS CHARGED; CITATION NUMBER: Identify each citation issued by the traffic unit type (D or P), the traffic unit number, the violation charged (by state statute code or description), and the citation document number. Please use the state statute. If no state statute is relevant, use the applicable Standard Traffic Ordinance value. If the drivers on an 850B form exceed four citations, mark the checkbox, and list the remaining citations on the narrative form (851). The citation data on the crash form is captured for the convenience of those who use the forms: law enforcement, insurance companies, courts, etc. This is not a requirement by KDOT.

CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES (CCs): Contributing circumstances can be recorded on any 850B form. All applicable contributing circumstance codes are required to be coded per driver and pedestrian even if it is '00' (No driver CC evident) or '99' (unknown). Capturing contributing circumstance information is crucial to traffic safety. It is the main element relied upon to assess the cause(s) of crashes stated in Kansas Statute 8-1612. Improper coding or a lack of coding can significantly hinder traffic safety efforts.

Example: If an intersection has many crashes related to “failure to yield…” and officers record this contributing circumstance on the crash forms, countermeasures can be implemented to address the problem. If the CC is not recorded, the problem is not identified or substantiated, and appropriate improvements might not be made. Grant money is directly tied to proving a problem exists; no data, no problem.

It is important that law enforcement record CCs whenever known. Record as many per crash as apply. Use the codes shown on the Crash Code Sheet (form 855).

Note: Inattention should not be used as a default value, but rather used as a secondary code along with codes such as “Failure to Yield” or “Distraction: Mobile (cell) Phone.”

Record the CC type (‘D’, ‘P’, ‘V’, ‘E’, ‘OR’, ‘AR’), the traffic unit number for ‘D’, ‘P’, or ‘V’ types, and then the applicable code. TYPE/UNIT(D1) and SPECIFIC CODE (02) Equals (D1) Driver1–(02) Under the influence of Alcohol.

IMPORTANT:

- Code all CC that apply per crash; If no contributing circumstances are known, code ‘99’. Contributing Circumstances are required to be coded for all crash reports.

- Contributing circumstances should reflect probable causes indicated by the evidence available to the recording officer (verbal or physical). They should not reflect mere speculation.

- Do NOT code “driver” contributing circumstances for a traffic unit that is “driverless”. Vehicle CCs (‘14’ or ‘15’) may be more appropriate.
Information concerning drivers is captured on the 850B on the front page. The Drivers Table located towards the top is for **drivers only**. DO NOT record passengers, pedestrians, or witnesses in this table including occupants of legally parked vehicles. If a vehicle is driverless, DO NOT record the owner or any other person in the driver fields.

**NOTE:** The following fields require a value where information is unknown: TU, ST, Last Name (Unknown), DOB (99/99/9999), Gender, Age, SE Used, Eject/Trapped, and Injury Severity.

**TRAFFIC UNIT (TU) NUMBER:** Record each traffic unit number starting with 01. Record TU numbers in order as much as possible. Place an ‘X###’ in the unit box for legally parked vehicles and ‘N###’ for non-contact vehicles followed by their unit number. Never repeat unit numbers regardless of the type of unit. Record ‘X’ and ‘N’ units last. Make sure the traffic unit numbers in the drivers table, other driver fields, passenger table, and vehicle information are assigned correctly.

**SEAT TYPE (Drivers):** For occupants of vehicles, the term “seat type” equates to a person’s position in relationship to a vehicle. The seat type will **always be 01 in the Drivers Table.**

When traveling on the roadway and not in a “working vehicle” situation, drivers of tractors, snow plows, road graders, street sweepers, etc. should be coded as seat type ‘01.’ For drivers in seat position ‘03’ (shotgun), record them as ‘01.’ **Example:** a mail carrier with a right-hand steering wheel. All other occupant seat types are recorded in the Passenger Table including drivers of trains (‘31’) and towed vehicles (‘30’).

**Important:** If a driver dies in one crash and their vehicle is involved in another, they are only recorded as “fatal” in the first crash and not recorded on the 850B in the next, but rather in narrative. Their vehicle is considered “driverless” in a subsequent crash.

**IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS:** On the 850B, it is only necessary to record personal information one time. **Example:** If the driver and owner are the same, only record the information in the Drivers Table. Record “Same” in the Owner Last Name field. Record personal information as completely as possible.

**DRIVER NAME:** Transcribe the driver's full name exactly as shown on the driver's license. Record all drivers involved in the crash. If the name is unknown, type unknown in the Last Name field and leave the other name fields blank.

“Working vehicle” operators are not recorded in the Drivers Table. Record their information on the Ped form (854). Further, do not record train operators’ (crew) in the Drivers Table. Record their information in the Passengers Table. For driverless vehicles, do not record driver information in the Drivers Table, but rather record the owner information on the back of the 850B or witness information on the 851. For autonomous vehicle crashes, record the person who is in the driver seat position as the driver. If a person is not in the driver’s seat, code as a driverless vehicle.

**DATE OF BIRTH** Record the date of birth in MM/DD/YYYY format. This is a mandatory field. If the DOB is unknown, record ‘99/99/9999’. The date of birth field is important for identification purposes.
**DRIVER ADDRESS** Transcribe the driver’s address as shown on the driver’s license unless it is incorrect. Check the “New address?” checkbox if their current address is different from the license. Enter the street address with the apartment number if any, or the rural route number, and the city, state, and zip code. Record addresses of unlicensed persons or pedestrians as completely as possible.

**GENDER** Record gender as stated on the driver’s license or other legal forms. If the gender is unknown, record a ‘U’. Valid codes are: ‘M’, ‘F’, and ‘U’.

**AGE** Record the age for all vehicle occupants, pedestrian types, train crew, and injured train passengers.

**Valid Age codes are:**
- NN – Birth to 24 hours
- NB – 1 to 6 days old
- BB – 7 days to 364 days old
- 01-98 – exact age in years
- 99 – Ninety-nine years old and older
- 00 - Unknown

**SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE** This is a mandatory field for all drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. **Do NOT use ‘Y’ meaning Yes.** If the Safety Equipment is not known, record a ‘U’. All Safety Equipment codes are shown on the code sheet (form 855). See page 53 for full description of child safety seats and applicable laws.

**Airbag Codes:** Use the ‘Airbag’ codes that affect only the seat position (if occupied) that applies to the airbag’s deployment.

In the example, the only occupants requiring airbag codes would be the driver (1) and “shotgun” position (3).

If a side airbag deployed for another seat position, code it accordingly.

**Another Example:** If an occupant is riding in the back seat of a car on the left side (seat type ‘04’) at the time of the crash, and they were wearing their seat belt and an airbag deployed directly affecting their seat position, code an ‘R’ for that occupant.
**Motorcyclists Codes:** Record helmets (H), eye protection (E), or Both (B) as they apply to occupants of motorcycles, mopeds, and ATVs. Do NOT use these safety equipment codes for other vehicle body types or pedestrians even if these protection types are used.

**EJECTED/TRAPPED:** For occupants inside motor vehicles, record the ejected/trapped code, as well as for pedestrian types ‘24’–‘26’ as they apply. If the individual was not ejected or trapped, code ‘N’. “Trapped” means they had to be extricated from inside the vehicle. If partially ejected and trapped, mark Partially Ejected (‘P’) and the Ejection Path. Note: Use code ‘N’ for motorcycle/motor scooter occupants, as the “ejected” and “trapped” definitions do not include two-wheeled motor vehicle body types. However, ATVs with three or more wheels are included.

**INJURY SEVERITY:** Record injury severity for all vehicle occupants, pedestrian types, train crew, and injured train passengers.

**N - No Apparent Injury:** No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.

**P - Possible Injury:** A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.

**I - Suspected Minor Injury:** A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).

**D - Suspected Serious Injury:** A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following:
- Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood
- Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg)
- Crush injuries
- Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations
- Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body)
- Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene
- Paralysis (loss of the ability to move or feel in part or most of the body)

**F - Fatal:** A fatal injury is any injury that results in death to a person within 30 days after the crash in which the injury occurred. (See page 89 for more information on fatality coding)

**U - Unknown**

**EJECT PATH:** Record the code below that best depicts the occupant path as they were ejected from the vehicle. This coding is mandatory for every occupant of a vehicle who is fully or partially ejected.
EXTRICATION: Mark the extrication checkbox if an occupant was trapped inside a vehicle and had to be extricated from it. To be “extricated” is to be freed or disentangled from inside a motor vehicle.

Example:
Having my foot released from the spokes of the front wheel of my bicycle would NOT be considered extrication.

TRANSPORTING UNIT CODE  This code is to be used ONLY when a person is transported to a medical facility for treatment (even if the person dies on the way or at the facility). Do not use for deceased victims at the scene transported to a morgue. Record this information in the narrative.

Use letters ‘A’-‘N’ in sequential order in the Transport Unit field at the bottom of the 850B (or 854) form. Then label the Transport Unit for each victim using the corresponding letter. The letter designation applies to each vehicle (unit), not the transport company. If more than one person was transferred to the hospital in the same unit, use the same Transport Unit letter for both. Additional Transport Units can be shown on the Passenger Supplement (form 854) as necessary.

Transport Units can include non-EMS vehicles where the unit is transporting a patient to a medical facility. If transportation is provided for someone to take them somewhere other than a hospital, record this on the Crash Narrative form (851) if needed for documentation purposes.

TIME EMS NOTIFIED, ARRIVED ON SCENE, AND ARRIVED AT HOSPITAL (bottom of the 850B form)

Where possible, record the time you requested Emergency Medical Services (EMS) along with when they arrived on scene and at the hospital. These data are mandatory for fatal crashes. (Follow up with EMS personnel to collect this information)

INJURED TAKEN BY: Identify the EMS transporters including non-EMS units. Include all resources used for emergency transportation of the injured to a medical facility.

INJURED TAKEN TO: Identify the hospital (medical facility) destination for each of the transporters. If the injured are not taken to a medical care facility, do not complete this field. Use the narrative where appropriate.
DRIVER'S LICENSE STATE Record the two letter abbreviation of the state issuing the license. For Indian Nations, code ‘OT’ (other jurisdiction). See State Abbreviations on page 87 for Canadian provinces and Mexican states.

DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER Record the number as shown on the driver's license. If the driver claims to be licensed but cannot present the license and you are unable find it by other means, leave the field blank. If through a search, a license number, ID number, or a computer generated number is found, record it. If the DL is an identification number (not a DL license), record ‘ID’ in the DL Class field. Please do not record the Social Security Number in this field, as the crash forms are considered an “Open Record.”

DRIVER'S LICENSE CLASS The classification of a driver’s license is determined by the Kansas Department of Revenue. The codes for Kansas licenses are listed below. The codes ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’ are used for both commercial and non-commercial drivers. Licenses from other states can have different code values. Further, the Class codes may be combined to show multiple privileges (CMP – auto, motorcycle, permit). Simply record the classification show on the license. If the DL Number field contains a number, the DL Class field must contain a value even if it is U – Unknown.

NON-DL; IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
ID - If the person is not licensed to drive but has an ID number issued by the state, record the number in the Driver’s License Number field and then record ‘ID’ in the DL Class field.

PERMITS
P - Add a ‘P’ to the DL class for driving permits (e.g. ‘CP’). According to the Department of Revenue, a permit is a valid license for the person to operate a vehicle within the restrictions allowed by the permit. DL Comply should equal 07 – Restricted. For example, a person can have a valid Class C driver’s license and a CDL permit. In this case you would record ‘CP’ for the DL Class. The person can drive under the class C as usual, but then only operate CMV under the restrictions of the permit.

COMMERCIAL DL
A - For operators of any combination of vehicles with a GVW/GCWR of 26,001 pounds or more, providing the GVWR of the vehicles being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds and all other lawful combinations of vehicles with a GVW/GCWR of 26,001 pounds or more.

B - Motor vehicles which include any single vehicle with a GVW/GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR qualifies for class ‘C’.

C - Motor Vehicles include any single vehicle less than 26,001 pounds GVWR, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR, provided the GCWR of the combination is less than 26,001 comprising:
   a. Vehicles designed to transport sixteen or more passengers (including driver); or
   b. Vehicles used in the transportation of hazardous materials which require a placarded.  

47
NON-COMMERCIAL DL

A - For operators of any combination of vehicles with a GCWR of 26,001 pounds or more, providing the GVWR of the vehicles being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds; except that Class A does not include a combination of vehicles that has a truck registered as a farm-truck under subsection (2) of K.S.A. 8-143, and amendments thereto.

B - Motor vehicles which include 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. Class B motor vehicles do not include a single vehicle registered as a truck registered as a farm-truck under subsection (2) of K.S.A. 8-143, and amendments thereto, when such farm-truck has a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any fire truck operated by a volunteer fire department.

C - Motor Vehicles include any single vehicle less than 26,001 pounds GVWR, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR, or any vehicle with less than a 26,001 pound GVWR towing a vehicle in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR, provided the combination is less than 26,001 pounds, or any single vehicle registered as a farm truck under subsection (2) of K.S.A. 8-143, and amendments thereto, when such farm-truck has a GVWR of 26001 pounds or more.

M - Motor vehicles which include motorcycles

U - If the Class is unknown, code 'U'.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE DRIVER Drivers of commercial motor vehicles used for the transportation of goods, property or people in interstate or intrastate commerce:

Inclusions:
- Motor vehicles providing transportation of goods, property, or people for compensation (for- hire)
- Privately-owned motor vehicles providing transportation of privately-owned goods or property in furtherance of a business enterprise.
- Privately-owned motor vehicles providing passenger transportation in furtherance of a business enterprise.

Examples:
1. A trucking company hauling a manufacturing company's goods for a fee.
2. A motor coach transporting passengers within and between cities and towns.
3. A truck or truck tractor owned by an individual truck driver used to carry goods or property under contract.
4. An airport shuttle bus service paid to transport persons to hotels and other businesses.
5. A manufacturing company hauling its own products to retail stores.
6. A retail store delivering products to its buyers.
7. A business engaged in the transportation of students to and from school and school-related activities.
8. An agricultural farm hauling its produce to market.
9. A taxi or limousine service transporting passengers for a fee.

Exclusions:
- Persons providing private transportation of personal property or people.
Examples:
1. A non-commercial horse rancher transporting hay bales from his pasture on one side of the road to his stables on the other side in a medium truck.
2. Homeowner carrying recyclables to a drop-off point in a personally owned pickup truck greater than 10,000 lbs.
3. Large family of 10 persons taking a trip in the family's 12-person van.

DRIVING FOR EMPLOYER? This applies to commercial motor vehicle drivers who are driving for their employer at the time of the crash.

CDL? If the driver's license reflects a Commercial Driver's License, mark the checkbox (regardless of the driver’s current activity). Leave blank if it is not a commercial license.

DR. LICENSE COMPLIANCE Record one code which describes the driver's license status. The DL status is determined by a driver’s compliance with various laws and / or for the type of vehicle driven at the time of crash.

One law may indicate that a driver in violation will have their licensed suspended for “x” amount of time. While another law may say Revoked, Denied, Restricted and so on. The state Department of Revenue maintains the driving records and is the source for the status of the license.

If a driver is operating a vehicle (i.e. motorcycle or commercial vehicle) but is not licensed to do so, record '00' Not Licensed in this case, though they have a valid license, but not for the vehicle they are driving.

RESTRICTIONS COMPLIANCE If the “Restrictions?” area equals No (N), leave the Drivers Lic Restrictions fields blank. If “Restrictions?” equals Yes (Y), at least one Drivers Lic Restrictions field cannot be blank. Record all driving restrictions listed on the driver's license (up to 4). For each restriction listed, select Yes (Y) if the driver complied with the restriction or No (N) if they did not comply. If the restriction compliance is unknown, leave the “Complied?” area blank. The Kansas License Restrictions are listed on the back side of the code sheet (855). For driver interlock or other restrictions not listed, use code I – Limited other.

NOTE: There is a difference between having a Restricted License (Driver's License Compliance) and having Restrictions on a license (Restriction Compliance). Example: A restricted license like a permit, may or may not have restrictions present.
COMMERCIAL ENDORSEMENTS Enter all endorsements listed on the driver’s license (up to 4). Endorsements apply to CDL licenses only. Do not code ‘Z’ (leave blank) if the driver does not have a CDL. Each endorsement qualifies the driver to handle vehicles or payload signified by the endorsement code. A person can have a CDL with no endorsements.

SUBSTANCE USE Indicate whether the substance(s) was ingested and whether it contributed to the cause of the crash. As the form says, mark all that apply. It is important to know what a driver’s BAC is where there is indication of ‘AP’ or ‘AC’. Be sure to complete the Method of Determination and Impairment Test fields as they apply even if this requires sending an amended report later. Please make sure that substance use data does not conflict with Contributing Circumstances that are coded.

Example: If a Substance Use code of ‘AC’ (Alcohol Contributed) is used for Traffic Unit 1, a Contributing Circumstance of ‘02’ is required to be coded for Driver 1 (D1 02).

METHOD OF DETERMINATION is required to be coded for each driver and pedestrian. If there is no evidence of impairment, simply choose ‘00’ for both Alcohol and Drugs. Otherwise, mark all methods used to determine a driver’s impairment for alcohol (to the left) and illegal drugs (to the right). If the outcome of the test does not reflect impairment, mark ‘00’ as well. Ensure that this coding agrees with Driver Contributing Circumstances, Substance Use, and Impairment Tests. If unknown, leave blank.

Example: If the Driver CC = ‘01’ (illegal drugs contributed), Method of determination, Substance Use, and Impairment tests must contain values in agreement.

DRIVER/PED IMPAIRMENT TEST If no test is given, choose ‘NG’. If a test was refused, choose ‘TR’. Otherwise select the test type and record the results where applicable. Evidentiary Breath, Blood, Eye Fluid, and Other are for alcohol results only. If results are pending, submit an amended report indicating the final test results. BAC reporting is very important to all levels of government (including law enforcement).
DRUG/MEDICATION INVOLVEMENT

When drugs are suspected to be a contributing factor in a crash, record whether a drug screen was given and whether it was positive ('P') or negative ('N'). Record all drug result values and the type/names of the drugs on the KDOT 851 narrative form. If the crash is fatal, send any additional supporting documentation with the crash for federal reporting such as coroners reports.

Special Note: In the event that there is an impaired pedestrian not directly impacted by the collision and you want to record their intoxication, list them in the narrative along with their results.

Example: Kelly Williams is drunk and stops the family truck in the roadway; he gets out and vomits. Meanwhile, his truck is struck by V2. You may want to record that Kelly appeared to be impaired by alcohol or drugs, but he is NOT considered a driver or a pedestrian in this situation…just a witness. Driver/Ped Contributing Circumstances or other impairment data are not recorded on the 850B or 854. List his information in the narrative. However, if he is harmed by the collision (outside the vehicle), record him as an impaired Ped on the 854 form.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC)

Requirements:

According to state law, a law enforcement officer shall request a BAC test if an officer believes the person was operating or attempting to operate under the influence of alcohol and drugs or a crash has resulted in serious injury or death. This information is vital for our Federal reporting and is required to be submitted as an amended report when the test are received.

- When alcohol test results are available, record those results to the 3rd decimal place (0.081).
- It is vital that all test results are recorded and submitted when known. Please submit amended (complete) reports when necessary.
- BAC data can affect whether agencies are able to obtain federal grant money for safety programs or law enforcement initiatives.
- When submitting the test kits to the KBI, be sure to submit the KBI form as complete as possible including driver designation.
- Alcohol-related crash data is one of the most requested from the media, research groups, local, state, and federal government, etc.
PASSENGER INFORMATION

PASSENGER TABLE: The passenger table accommodates up to four passengers per 850B form. It is best to list passengers of each traffic unit together in traffic unit number order. If a given crash involves more passengers than the 850B(s) can hold, the Passengers supplement (form 854) is used. Pedestrians are NOT to be listed in the Passenger or Driver sections, use the back of form 854 for all pedestrians involved.

NOTE: The following fields require a value where information is unknown: TU, ST, Last Name (Unknown), DOB (99/99/9999), Gender, Age, SE Used, Eject/Trapped, and Injury Severity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>PASSENGER First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>PASSENGER Last Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To find codes and descriptions for Seat Type, Gender, Safety Equipment Use, Ejected/Trapped, Ejection Path, and Injury Severity codes, use the Crash Code Sheet (form 855).

TRAFFIC UNIT (ASSOCIATION): Identify which traffic unit each person is associated with. Record the passengers for each traffic unit together and in unit order where possible.

SEAT TYPE (Passengers): For occupants of vehicles, the term “seat type” equates to a person’s position in relationship to a vehicle. DO NOT record drivers, pedestrians, or witnesses in the Passenger Table. Remember, legally parked vehicle occupants are coded as PEDs: Type 25 and are shown on the Pedestrian side of the 854 form. Review the list of seat types. Some of the codes are different from the 2005 forms. Record the appropriate position per passenger and vehicle type.

Note: Because motorcycles are vehicles, motorcycles drivers and passengers are vehicle occupants.
SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE:

All Safety Equipment codes are shown on the code sheet (form 855).

Three types of child restraint seats;
1) Infant (I or F): seat faces backwards, usually for infants up to age 2.
2) Child (C or D): Seat faces forward with an internal harness system, usually for ages 2 up to at least 4 years old.
3) Booster (T or K): Seat faces forward, and does not have an internal harness system, usually for children approximately 4 to 8 years old (up to 80 lbs. or 4’9”).

Important notes about safety equipment use:

The Child Passenger Safety Act (KSA 8-1343)
1) Requires all children under age 4 to be in a federally approved child safety seat.
2) Children ages 4 to under 8 years are to be in a federally approved child safety seat/booster seat UNLESS the child weighs more than 80 pounds OR is taller than 4’ 9”.
3) Children age 8 years to 14 must be protected by a booster seat or safety belt.
4) This law applies to all passenger cars designed for carrying fewer than 10 passengers

Safety Belt Use Act (KSA 8-2501)
1) Primary Enforcement: Occupants of a vehicle (carrying up to 10 passengers) age 14 to 18 can be cited for not properly using a seat belt in any seating position. Front seat occupants 18 and older can be cited for not properly using a seat belt.
2) Secondary Enforcement: Occupants 18 or older in the second or third row can be cited for not properly using a seat belt only when another citation is issued, such as a front-seat primary seat belt violation.

Commercial Seat Belt DOT.392.16/ CMV 66-1,12982-4-3h
Safety Belt use is required in commercial motor vehicles.

Airbag Codes: Use the ‘Airbag’ codes that affect only the seat position (if occupied) that applies to the airbag’s deployment.

Another Example: If an occupant is riding in the back seat of a car on the left side (seat type ‘04’) at the time of the crash, and they were wearing their seat belt and an airbag deployed directly affecting their seat position, code an ‘R’ for that occupant.

Motorcyclists Codes: Record helmets (H), eye protection (E), or Both (B) as they apply to occupants of motorcycles, mopeds, and ATVs. Do NOT use these safety equipment codes for other vehicle body types or pedestrians even if these protection types are used.
CODING EXAMPLES FOR PASSENGERS

- A person who illegally parks his/her vehicle and enters the vehicle from the passenger side and is sliding across front seat to driver's seat when struck by another vehicle is a driver (seat type ‘01’). Likewise, if the driver is exiting (from the passenger side of the vehicle) he/she is also a driver.

- If a driver or passenger of a vehicle falls or jumps out, the person is considered an occupant (not a pedestrian). Code to seat position occupied before falling or jumping out. The traffic unit should not be coded driverless if the driver jumps or falls out.

- For buses, record ‘01’ for the driver and all passengers as seat type ‘18’. After filling the passenger table(s), list any remaining passengers on the Passenger Supplement (form 854).

- A skateboarder, skater, or skier attached to a motor vehicle (vehicle--pulling unit) is a seat type ‘19’ as it is considered part of the traffic unit similar to a trailer.

- Use seat type code ‘26’ for machine operator/rider only when such machine is being used for its intended purpose (e.g. riding lawn mower mowing on the side of the road, or a road grader moving materials on the side of the road). If such machine is traveling (not working) on the roadway, code operator as seat type code ‘01’ (Driver).

- An occupant of a truck bed who falls out is a seat type ‘28’.

- Injured occupants of non-motorized wheelchairs, skateboarders, skaters, sledders, etc., should be coded as ped type ‘88’ (Other).

PASSENGER SUPPLEMENT: The passenger tables on the 850B and 854 forms are identical. Once the 850B form(s) is full, add a Passenger Supplement to capture the remaining occupants. Be sure to assign the passengers to the right traffic unit and seat type. List in order of traffic unit where possible.

WITNESSES: Record witnesses and their statements on the Narrative form (851). Do not include them in the passenger/drivers tables on the form 850B or the 854.
VEHICLE INFORMATION

VEHICLE TRAFFIC UNIT NUMBER See Motor Vehicle Basic Terms and Qualifications on page 6 and Traffic Units on page 9.

SPECIAL DATA This special data field can be utilized by anyone completing the forms to capture additional information concerning vehicles involved.

Example: An officer notices a unique modification or marking on a vehicle and wants to record it.

VEHICLE OWNER IDENTIFICATION ...is mandatory for each vehicle. If not discernable, record “unknown” in the Owner Last Name field. Enter "SAME" in the owner Last Name field if the owner information is the same as the driver. If the driver is a co-owner and not a young student, list “SAME.” Otherwise, enter the owner's full name, phone number, and address from the registration document or by othermeans.

COLOR Record the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) code for the vehicle color. Do not use marketing descriptions for colors such as "Sand Drift Metallic, or Carmine Red" or other descriptive names.

Paint transferred from the striking vehicle onto another vehicle (particularly onto the “victim vehicle” struck by a hit and run vehicle) may be the only descriptive information available for the hit and run vehicle, therefore, use color information whenever possible.

YEAR (Vehicle) Record the model year as shown on the vehicle or its registration label.

MAKE Record the NCIC 4-character code. Most vehicle make codes are the first four letters of the name of the make. See page 88 for a partial list of common NCIC codes. Examples: Buic (Buick) or Toyt (Toyota).

MODEL & BODY STYLE Record the NCIC model and body style (up to 10 characters each)

REGISTRATION STATE (ST) If the License Plate is recorded, record the state abbreviation code for which the vehicle is registered (shown on the registration document or as shown on the license plate). Otherwise, leave the field blank.

LICENSE PLATE NUMBER Record the complete license plate number as shown on the tag.

COUNTY (Registration) Record the two character abbreviation shown on the vehicle license plate or registration. If a county abbreviation does not apply like a Native American Nation tag, leave it blank.

EXPIRATION YEAR Record the expiration year of the license tag as shown on the vehicle registration or license plate. If the registration does not expire, leave blank.
REMOVED BY Record who removed the vehicle from the scene either by tow or driving away (name of towing service, "owner," "friend," etc.). If the vehicle was towed because of disabling damage, be sure to mark the Towed Away, Special Conditions box.

MOTORCYCLE CCs Record the engine size in cubic centimeters. The size is often part of the model or description of a motorcycle and is marked clearly on the vehicle.

Examples: Honda 350, Suzuki 200

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) Record the VIN in upper case letters and smaller numbers (A2C3F4…) from the VIN plate on the vehicle (showing through the lower part of the wind-shield on most vehicles manufactured since the late 1960s). It may also be found inside the driver’s side doorjamb, on the insurance card, or the vehicle registration. For railway trains, record the identification number for the lead locomotive where possible.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL Enter direction of travel prior to the crash for each traffic unit, including and pedestrians. Valid codes are: 'N', 'S', 'E', 'W', 'NE', 'NW', 'SE', 'SW', and 'U'.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN VEHICLE Record the total number of vehicle occupants including the driver for each non-pedestrian traffic unit. If unknown and at least one was present, record 1, else 0. Do not code 99 for unknown. Do NOT list Occupants of legally parked vehicles in the passenger table. If they are injured, list them as pedestrians (seat type 25) on form 854 in the pedestrian table. If they were not injured, they are considered witnesses and can be listed in the Narrative (851).

INSURANCE COMPANY Enter the name of the automobile insurer (not the agent) as indicated by documentary proof or according to the driver or owner’s statement. If insurance coverage is not in force (per document or statement), write "NOT INSURED."

POLICY NUMBER Record the insurance policy number, write UNKNOWN if unavailable.

ODOMETER READING Record the odometer reading to the nearest mile. Record the actual miles, if known by the owner, in cases of “odometer roll-over”. If inoperable or illegible, leave blank.

FIRE Check the box if a fire occurred either as a first or subsequent event. To indicate “no fire”, leave the box blank. Check the box if a fire breaks out in a vehicle which has been totally destroyed or a fire breaks out but is extinguished before significant damage occurs from the fire.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS CHECK BOXES FOR VEHICLE DATA Check a maximum of 5 boxes that apply to the specific traffic unit described.

Check "Hit & Run" ('1') for the vehicle (driver) which left the crash scene. Also, check the hit- and-run crash checkbox at the top right on form 850A.
"Non-contact" (‘2’) Non-contact traffic units are sometimes called "phantom" vehicles or peds and are alleged to have contributed to a crash even though they were not part of the collision. They may or may not have left the scene. If non-contact is checked, an 'N' followed by the traffic unit number should appear in the traffic unit number box. List 'N'-units after regular traffic units with the next consecutive number.

"Stolen" (‘3’) applies only to the vehicle being described.

"Legally Parked" (‘4’) Includes legally parked vehicles designated by state or local ordinances. If "Legally Parked" is checked, an 'X###' should appear in the traffic unit number box. List 'X'-units after regular traffic units whenever possible. Do not repeat unit numbers for any type of traffic unit. Example: TU1, N2, X3. Legally parked does not include vehicles with any portion of the vehicle in the driving lanes of traffic.

"Pursued by LE (law enforcement)" (‘5’) This applies only to the vehicle being pursued in a "chase", not the law enforcement vehicle. Pursuit does not apply to a routine traffic stop.

"Driverless" (‘6’) Applies to the vehicle being described which was either in motion or illegally parked. Do NOT code driver (‘DR’) contributing circumstances for 'driverless' traffic units.

"Towed Away" (‘7’) Applies to the vehicle being towed away from the scene due to disabling damage from the crash. Do not mark this box if the vehicle was not towed or towed for other reasons. Be sure to indicate who towed the vehicle in the Removed by field.

**VEHICLE BODY TYPE**
Record one code per vehicle.

- **Automobile (car)** Includes all passenger vehicles not on a truck frame. El Caminos & Rancheros should be coded ’01’ (automobile). Automobiles could be used as a "school bus" – if so, be sure to code the **Vehicle Use** as ’03’ (school bus).

- **Motorcycles** Include two and three wheeled motorcycles where the engine CCs are greater than 50.

- **Mopeds, Motor scooters, etc.** Use code ’03’ for engine sizes less than 50cc. **Other Examples:** minibike, “pocket” motorcycles.

- **Van** Full size passenger vans, mini vans, but not larger vans such as a furniture delivery van.

- **Pickup Truck** Vehicles under 10,001 pounds with a truck frame generally made to carry a small to medium size payload. A pickup truck with dual wheels (four tires on one axle) should be coded ’05’ unless the GVW is 10,001 lbs or greater. No truck supplement report is required for an ‘05’ code. A single truck over 10,000 lbs with a minimum of two axles and 6 tires is a code ‘10’ and a Truck-Bus Supplement (852) may be required. If a pickup-trailer combination is over 10,000 lbs, record code ’11.’
**Sport Utility Vehicle** Use code '06' for Santa Fe, Highlander, Jeeps, Tahoe, Explorers etc. (enclosed vehicles that normally have a higher road clearance for off-road use).

**Recreational Vehicles** Vehicle body type '07' includes personal use motorized campers, recreational vehicles, and buses or truck-trailer combinations converted into an RV; it does not include camping trailers that are towed or any RV configuration used commercial business (like a band).

**Farm Machinery** Vehicles such as tractors, combines, sprayers, swath / windrower, etc. This would NOT include grain trucks, as they would be considered a body type of ‘10’-‘12’.

**All Terrain Vehicle – ATV** Use code ‘09’ only for all-terrain vehicles which are used mainly as recreation vehicles; include 3-wheelers, 4-wheelers, and dune buggies.

**LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLES (GVW/GCWR OVER 10,000 POUNDS):**

**Single Heavy Truck (10)** – having no trailer attached; can have 3 or more axles or more than 6 tires. See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Codes ‘02’ and ‘03’. Single Truck includes buses converted into an RV with less than 9 seats and used for commercial business (not personal) and a bobtail semi.

**Truck and Trailer (11)** A single -unit truck pulling a trailer. See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Code ‘04’ . Truck and Trailer includes truck-trailer combinations converted into an RV and used for commercial business (not personal).

**Tractor- Trailer(s) (12)** or Tractor/Semi Trailer consists of a truck tractor (bobtail; see Vehicle Configuration Code 05) and/or one or more attached trailers. See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Codes ‘06’, ‘07’, and ‘08’.

**Cross Country Bus (13)** A large bus that has 16 or more seats, usually used for intrastate or interstate travel, such as a Greyhound Bus. See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Code ‘01’.

**School Bus (14)** A conveyance vehicle to normally transport passengers to and from K through 12 school or a school associated function. Usually has 9 or more seats (including the driver). See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Code ‘00’ and ‘01’.

**Transit Bus (15)** A bus that has 16 or more seats. Usually a “city” bus conveying passengers to various places in a larger city. See “Vehicle Configuration” chart on the back of the 852 “Heavy Vehicle/Hazmat Supplement” form Code ‘01’.

**Other Bus (16)** A conveyance vehicle that has 9 or more seats (including the driver) that would not fit the other “bus” types. Other bus includes buses converted into an RV with more than 8 seats and used for commercial business (not personal).

**Train (25)** A motor vehicle that rides on rails. This would include a truck that is able to ride on the rails, that also can be driven on a roadway using tires, or other single unit testing vehicles used by the railway companies to check rail tracks.

**Note:** The code “Emergency Vehicle” (“77”) has been eliminated. Record the body type that best describes the vehicle, and then record what the Vehicle Use was at the time of the crash.
Other If “other” (‘88’) is coded, specify type (a riding lawn mower, golf cart, etc.). Tractors, street sweepers, sanding trucks, snowplows, road graders and other construction equipment, when in the roadway, are traffic units with a body type of ‘88’ (“other”) with a seat type of ‘01’.

CALCULATED SPEED If a trained person is reconstructing a crash event and calculates the minimum speed of a vehicle before impact, please record the value. This is strongly encouraged for fatal crashes.

BUS CAPACITY Record the seat capacity for any vehicle body type used as a bus. Submit a Heavy Vehicle / Hazmat Supplement (852) if the bus seat capacity is 9 or more, and the other form 852 requirements are met.

POWER SOURCE
Fuel (‘F’): Gasoline, Ethanol, Diesel, etc.
Electric (‘E’): Generally runs on battery power only
Hybrid (‘H’): Uses both fuel and electricity

VEHICLE USE Required. Record how the vehicle was used at the time of the crash. Record ‘01’ - No Special Use, if the other codes do not apply. 03-School bus applies to grades K through 12 only.

Examples:
- If an individual is a volunteer fireman and uses their pickup truck to respond to an emergency call, record ‘08’ (Fire) for the Vehicle Use if they are involved in a crash.
- If a School bus is driven to the shop for repairs (not carrying passengers), record ‘01’ (No Special Use).
- Use ‘06’ where law enforcement is on patrol or responding to a call.

VEHICLE DAMAGE Record one code for the vehicle damage. The following definitions are from the Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Crashes. Record 00-None if the vehicle is not damaged and remember that towed units (trailers, etc.) are considered part of the traffic unit.

- Minor (‘01’): Minor damage is harm to property that reduces its monetary value.
- Functional (‘02’): Functional damage is any damage, other than disabling, which affects operation of the vehicle or its parts.
- Disabling (‘03’): Disabling damage prevents departure of the vehicle from the scene of the crash in its usual operating manner by daylight after simple repairs.
- Destroyed (‘04’): Salvage is not possible or reasonable. Excludes damage which may not be feasible for economic reasons only.
- ‘88’ – Other and ‘99’ - Unknown

DAMAGE LOCATION AREA There are four separate coding opportunities in this section: First (initial) Impact, Major (Principal) Impact, Vehicle Damage Locations, and whether a Trailer was Present (‘P’) or Damaged (‘D’).

First (initial) Impact...is required. It signifies the location of the vehicle where the first harm/impact occurred. Record the number value (01-14, 88, 99) most appropriate to the evidence at the scene; do NOT record the trailing letters (i.e. 3A, 6B, etc). Record 88 where there is no impact.
Major (principal) Impact...is required. It signifies the location of the vehicle where the most harm/impact occurred. Record the number value (01-14, 88, 99) most appropriate to the evidence at the scene; do not record the letters (i.e. 3A, 6B, etc). Record 88 where there is no impact.

Vehicle Damage Locations Circle or check all damaged locations applicable for each vehicle (01-17, 88, 99). If the vehicle has a trailer, the diagram represents the combination unit not just the towing vehicle. DIAGRAMS REFLECTING DIFFERENT VEHICLE COMBINATIONS are shown on EXAMPLE 17 in the back of this manual.

Trailer Present, Damaged If a trailer was present for the given traffic unit, check the Present circle. If the trailer was damaged as a result of the crash, check the Damaged circle. For electronic reports, key a 'P' (present but undamaged) or 'D' (present and damaged).

VEHICLE MANEUVER BEFORE UNSTABILIZED SITUATION Record one code for the vehicle’s maneuver just prior to the unstabilized situation (loss of control, etc) in the associated traffic unit box. Example: On an icy roadway, the driver is “straight and following the road,” then goes out of control (swerving, sliding) for 500 feet prior to the First Harmful Event. Code ‘01’. Do not code ‘88’ – sliding.

NOTE: A legally parked vehicle is not considered “in-transport” and therefore does not have a vehicle maneuver.

VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS Consider that Vehicle Sequence of Events (VSEs) apply to each vehicle once the unstabilized situation begins. Notice the two sections: “Non-collision” and “Collision With”. For each vehicle involved in the crash, record all (up to four) VSE codes that apply in the order they occurred as they apply to that vehicle. Record VSEs for the striking vehicle and vehicles being struck. If there are more than four events applicable to a given vehicle, code what you consider the most important four. Keep in mind that codes ‘01’-’05’ are significant from an engineering / traffic safety standpoint, as they influence potential safety improvements. Accurately recording VSEs is required for every crash report. If the events are known, but the exact sequence is not known, mark the “…exact sequence is unknown” box. Code ‘98’ or ‘99’ where the non-collision or collision event is unknown.

Example: (shown below) A vehicle runs off the road to the right (01) and then strikes a guardrail (27), bounces back into traffic and strikes a vehicle (22). At some point, the vehicle caught on fire (14), but when is not determined.

Multiple Hits: If V1 is struck by V2 and then by V3 and then by V4, code ‘22’ in three boxes for V1.

Codes such as Crossed Median, Overturn, Legally Parked Vehicle, and so on require an understanding of how they are defined. What is a legally parked vehicle? (Page 9) Does Overturn apply to a motorcycle? (Page 31) What is a median? (Page 77) Keep in mind that “crossed median” is not an intentional action, does not involve a designed crossover, and does not include ramp gore areas, but rather is an event stemming from an unstabilized situation where a vehicle travels through a median area and reaches the opposing travel lanes.

NOTE: The Sequence of Events codes may not agree with the First Harmful Event description for the crash. Also, Overturn includes vehicles rotating at least a ¼ turn.
REPORT HEADER
The fields in the header are duplicated for the purpose of matching the Narrative report (851) with all other pages of a case if they become inadvertently separated. Copy the entries from the 850A form.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER / BADGE NUMBER Enter the name and/or badge number of the officer responsible for or in charge of the crash investigation and the report.

NARRATIVE
The Narrative Report (851) form provides for the officer's complete description of the crash and any additional notes that might be relevant to the crash. The Narrative report (851) form must be submitted to the State with the rest of the report.

Completion of the 851 form is required for all crash reports as it contains vital information. Do NOT use other agency forms to take the place of the 851.

It is important to all who review the report (including attorneys, insurance companies, etc.) that the narrative provides enough description to support the crash information recorded. Include any information that helps explain the crash and/or irregularities that may be associated with it. Make your statements brief and clear. Avoid excessive wordiness and inclusion of information which does not contribute to the facts which explain and describe the crash.

Note: Witness statements and other investigative documentation (not required by KDOT) captured on the KDOT forms must be submitted to KDOT and could be required in a court of law.

WITNESSES Record witnesses and their statements on the Narrative form (851). Do NOT list witnesses in the passenger table on the Occupants page (form 850B).

Fatality crashes require an extended narrative. Form 851 must be submitted with the 850A, 850B, and any other crash forms to KDOT.
It matters not if the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) or a personal use vehicle. If it meets the reportable criteria below, form 852 is required to be filled out and submitted along with the 850A and 850B forms.

### REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HEAVY VEHICLES AND/OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

COMPLETE THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VEHICLES INVOLVED WHERE AT LEAST ONE MOTOR VEHICLE IN-TRANSPORT WAS ON A TRAFFICWAY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC:

- **>10,000 lbs**  
  Any truck having a gross vehicle weight rating (GVW/GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) over 10,000 pounds used on public trafficways, OR...

- **BUS**  
  Any motor vehicle with seats to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver OR...

- **HAZMAT**  
  Any vehicle, regardless of weight, carrying placardable hazardous materials or displaying a hazardous materials placard.

AND

**IF THIS ACCIDENT INCLUDES:**

- **A FATALITY:** Any person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) involved in the crash or who dies within 30 days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained in the crash, OR...

- **AN INJURY:** Any person(s) injured as a result of the crash who immediately receives medical treatment away from the crash scene, OR...

- **TOW-AWAY:** Any motor vehicle (truck combination, bus, car, etc.) disabled as a result of the crash and transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle.
CRASH SEVERITY

FATAL: A fatality is ANY person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle involved in the crash or who dies within 30 days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained from the crash.

INJURY: See page 45 for Injury Severity definitions.

TOWED: A tow-away is ANY motor vehicle disabled as a result of the crash and transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle. Do NOT include vehicles that are not disabled and are towed from the scene for other reasons (i.e. driver arrested).

Disabling Damage means damage which precludes departure of a motor vehicle from the scene of the crash in its usual manner after simple repairs. A truck tractor or a single-unit truck pulling a trailer is considered one unit at the time of the crash. Therefore, if the truck tractor can drive away but the trailer is disabled, the entire truck combination should be considered disabled.

Example: A tractor semi-trailer strikes a bridge overhead structure with its trailer and the trailer is disabled and must be towed. However, the truck tractor is not damaged, and is driven off. The vehicle would still be considered “towed” due to disabling damage.

Exclusions:
- Damage which can be remedied temporarily at the scene of the crash 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 which make them inoperative
- If a vehicle is driven from the scene with damage determined to be minor or functional after being assisted by another vehicle (e.g. being pulled out of a ditch for a slide off or being up-righted after), it is not considered to be towed due to disabling damage.
Important data fields for identifying Large/Hazmat vehicles.

If any of the vehicles involved have a Vehicle Body Type of 10 through 16, then a Large Vehicle/Hazmat supplement (852) must be filled out, UNLESS there is no fatality, injury requiring medical treatment away from the scene, or a vehicle towed away due to disabling damage.

### VEHICLE BODY TYPE

- 01 Automobile
- 02 Motorcycle
- 03 Motor scooter or Moped
- 04 Van
- 05 Pickup truck <10,001 lbs
- 06 Sport utility veh - SUV
- 07 Camper or RV
- 08 Farm machinery
- 09 All-terrain vehicle - ATV
- 10 Single heavy truck >10,000 lbs
- 11 Truck & trailer(s)
- 12 Tractor-trailer(s)
- 13 Cross country bus
- 14 School bus
- 15 Transit (city) bus
- 16 Other bus
- 25 Train
- 88 Other:

### LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLE (GCVWR over 10,000lbs)

- Fuel
- Hybrid
- Electric

### POST CRASH INSPECTION CHECKBOX

Check this box to indicate if a post-crash inspection CVSA Level I, II, III or V has been completed.

### REPORT HEADER

Selected fields in the first line are duplicated from the basic form (850A). Their purpose is to enable matching the supplemental form to the rest of the forms if they become separated.

### TRAFFIC UNIT NUMBER (TU)

Enter the traffic unit number for the truck or bus which corresponds to the traffic unit number on form 850B. This is especially important when more than one truck or bus in involved in the same collision.

### CARRIER NAME

If the large vehicle involved in the collision is a commercial vehicle then record the carrier name of the truck or bus even if the vehicle is leased, registered, or owned by another company or person. The motor carrier is the business entity, individual, partnership corporation or religious organization responsible for the transportation of the goods, property, or people. It may not be the registered owner. If driven non-commercially, record Non-Motor Carrier.

### USDOT#

Companies that operate commercial vehicles transporting passengers or hauling cargo in interstate commerce must be registered with the FMCSA and must have a USDOT Number. Also, commercial intrastate hazardous materials carriers who haul quantities requiring a safety permit must register for a USDOT Number. The USDOT Number serves as a unique identifier when collecting and monitoring a company’s safety information acquired during audits, compliance reviews, crash investigations, and inspections. In Kansas, all registrants of commercial motor vehicles, even intrastate and non-Motor Carrier registrants, are required to obtain a USDOT Number as a necessary condition for commercial vehicle registration.
MC/MX# FMCSA operating authority is also referred to as an "MC," "FF," or "MX" number, depending on the type of authority that is granted. This number will be found in the driver's paper work and / or on the outside of the vehicle. Unlike the USDOT Number application process, a company may need to obtain multiple operating authorities to support its planned business operations. The Operating Authority dictates the type of operation a company may run, the cargo it may carry, and the geographical area in which it may legally operate.

Commercial motor vehicles are required to display:

* Legal or single trade name of the CMV
* A motor carrier DOT number preceded by “USDOT” for a federal DOT number.
* 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”

**Note:** Other identifying information may be displayed on the vehicle if it is not inconsistent with the information required.

* It does not matter if the motor carrier is for hire or a private carrier.

Most motor carriers involved in a collision can be identified by their company name and USDOT number that is on the side of the driver's truck tractor or truck, but do NOT stop investigating the DOT number as this may not be the correct carrier.

**STEPS IN IDENTIFYING THE CORRECT MOTOR CARRIER**

Complete a driver interview asking:

1. Is the vehicle leased or rented?
2. Who is the motor carrier responsible for this load (one carrier may responsible for the load to the destination; while another is responsible for the load on the return trip).
3. Who is directing and controlling the movement of this vehicle?
4. Where is the motor carrier’s place of business?

Shipping papers or a Bus Trip Manifest can provide the name of the motor carrier responsible for the load, but not the carrier’s USDOT number. Shipping papers are only required for hazardous material cargo. The driver may state that there are no shipping papers even when they may be in the vehicle. The drivers log may also be useful in identifying the carrier (shown on the next page). The USDOT number will likely not be on the log sheet.
If this vehicle is leased or rented the lease agreement will identify the motor carrier and their USDOT number. A short-term rental agreement for less than 30 days is required to be inside the vehicle. A carrier is required to have their name and USDOT number on the side of the vehicle within 30 days of a long-term lease. One problem that may be encountered is a carrier that extends a short-term lease agreement (by re-renting the vehicle). This is an attempt to avoid putting the carrier’s name and USDOT number on the vehicle.

The vehicle registration may also be used for identifying the owner as well as the registrant. A registrant is a carrier that has a USDOT number that is used to obtain registration only. This number should not be found on the vehicle. The registrant may then lease to another carrier. If a registrant number is found on the registration, look for a lease agreement.

If internet access is available, the following site may be used to assist in identifying the carrier responsible, [http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/companysnapshot.aspx](http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/companysnapshot.aspx). This site will verify a motor carrier’s USDOT number, legal name, “doing business” name, physical address, and telephone 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 its goods from New York to Los Angeles.

**Q:** Who is the motor carrier, John Smith of White Manufacturing?

**A:** 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.

Q: Who is the motor carrier K&S Trucking, John Smith, or Intermodal Inc.?
A: 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.

Q: Who is the motor carrier John Smith or Polyester?
A: The lease agreement between Polyester and Mr. Smith makes Polyester the motor carrier responsible for this load.

EXAMPLE #4:
John Smith is driving a tractor/semi-trailer owned and operated by ABC Trucking.

Q: Who is the motor carrier John Smith or ABC Trucking?
A: 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 in its regular shipping service.

Q: Who is the motor carrier John Smith, ABC Trucking or XYZ Trucking?
A: In this case, XYZ is the carrier because XYZ is directing the carrying of the load.

CARRIER ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
Record the complete address of the carrier. Record the phone number for the carrier. Attempt to verify the number with the driver.

CARRIER COUNTRY
Record the country the carrier is operating out of. The country of origin may be identified by the license plates of the tractor. US carriers, Canadian carriers and Mexican domiciled carriers should have their home country’s plate on the tractor. This information may also be obtained during the driver interview. Mexican domiciled carriers legally allowed to be present in the US will have an “X” suffix after their USDOT designation number. If a “Z” suffix is found after the USDOT number this means the carrier is only allowed to operate in the US/Mexico border zone and should NOT be in Kansas. If there is no designated letter on a Mexican carrier they are not legally allowed to operate in the US.

If a Mexican Carrier operating in Kansas with a “Z” suffix or no authority at all, the vehicle shall immediately be placed out of service by a CVSA certified inspector under 49 CFR 392.9a. This carrier should be immediately reported to the Kansas Highway Patrol or KHP dispatch during evening or nighttime hours.
**Canadian carriers** will not have any designation letter suffix attached to their USDOT number. Also, the registration on the trailer(s) may legally display Canadian or Mexico tags.

**CARRIER TYPE** Record the proper Carrier Type (0-4). For the purposes of INTER and INTRA state motor carriers the origin or destination of the load is the concern.

**INTERSTATE** carrier is a carrier engaged in commerce that is destined to or from a place in a State and a place outside such State (including a place outside the United States/International shipments)

**INTRASTATE** carrier is a carrier engaged in commerce, whose origin and destination are in Kansas.

**Not in commerce-Government** should be used for any government OWNED vehicle. (e.g. buses, Military vehicles, KDOT vehicles, Police/Fire vehicles, most EMS vehicles unless privately owned) A sub-contractor working on a highway for KDOT but not owned by KDOT should have a USDOT number and may be a INTER or INTRAstate CMV.

**Not in Commerce-Other Trucks** should be used for a private citizen who is not in commerce. Example: An individual in a qualifying vehicle who is moving his or her own property from one location to another. Other / Not Specified should only be used when it is undeterminable if there is a motor carrier. The possible person or carriers responsible for the load should ALL be listed in the narrative.

**GVWR/GCWR** The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating or Gross Combined Weight Rating code is a mandatory field and may be determined by the manufacture’s sticker/plate for the truck or single unit. It is usually located inside the driver’s door between the door and the pillar of the door. The manufacture’s sticker/plate for a trailer may be located in several locations. On a Semi-Trailer it will usually be found on the front left side of the unit; another common location would be on the left side of the trailer near the frame. On smaller trailers, the plate may be located on the tongue, left or right side, and may even be located on the underside of the unit.

Determine the GCWR by adding the GVWR of the units together (this designation is in pounds and kgs; record ONLY the GVWR in lbs. (1 lb=0.4535924 kg)). If the GVWR of one of the units in a combination can be determined and meets the criteria for category 02 or 03, but the second GVWR in a combination cannot be determined, mark what code seems appropriate for the combination (02 or 03). For example, if the GVWR of a truck (power unit) alone has a known GVWR of 26,001 lbs, then use code 03 – More than 26,000 lbs. A second example would be a truck that has a GVWR of 8,500 lbs and is pulling a two-axel trailer that the GVWR cannot be found or determined. However, the trailer load, your training or experience indicate the trailer would clearly have a GCWR exceeding combination. So you would code either 02 or 03. Only record 99 if the GVWR, GCVW or category of the units cannot be determined.
The **Actual Weight** box is for the weight of the vehicle and the load it is carrying ONLY. This is determined based on information from a scale (KHP or otherwise) or is determined post collision by weighing the vehicles. Where the Actual Weight is not known for both the vehicle and load BUT the GVWR of the “power unit” is known and the weight of the load is known, add them together for the Actual Weight…this is closer than no weight at all. If the actual Weight cannot be determined, leave blank.

**SOURCE OF CARRIER NAME** Indicate where the carrier information was obtained from.

**PERMITS** (Issuer and Permit) Record any applicable permit numbers found on the left line and type of permit and state in the right line. These may include oversize or overweight permits issued by KS or another jurisdiction, MC numbers, and temporary registration permits.

**VEHICLE INFORMATION**

**Trailer Dimensions** Record the width in inches. Record the length of the units in combination (Truck-Trailer(s) length when coupled together) in feet. Use 99 for unknown.

**Trailer Damage** Mark the proper checkbox for each trailer damaged. If no trailer damage exists, choose none.

**Truck and Trailer Totals** Record the total length (Feet) of the vehicle including trailers in the first box. Record the total number of trailers towed. And, record the total number of axles for both the towing unit and the trailers. If these values cannot be discovered, leave blank.

**Oversized Load** Check any applicable oversize indicator for Height, Weight or Width.

**Trailer Identification Numbers** (TIN) Record the trailer identification number(s).
HAZMAT/ROADWAY INFORMATION Indicate whether or not the vehicle had a placard. A placard is the diamond shaped point on point fixture, comprised of various colors, which should be located on all four sides of a vehicle which is carrying placarded hazardous materials. There are nine classes of Hazardous materials.

Since there is only room on the report to record one hazardous material, record Class 1 hazardous materials over Class 2 hazardous materials. If more than one hazardous material on Class 2 then record the information for the highest quantity of hazardous material transported.

**PLACARD EXAMPLES**

If the vehicle does have a placard then indicate the hazardous material’s 4-digit ID number in the space provided. The ID number may be found in the center of the placard. It may also be found on an orange panel or white square-on-point configuration adjacent to the placard.
The “Class” number is located at the bottom of the hazardous material placard and is critical for identifying and studying the various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes. This number may be a single number or a two digit code with a decimal in the middle. The “Class” number should also be available on the required shipping papers.

Indicate whether or not there was a hazardous materials release. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section. Any material other than fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use should be considered cargo.

**ON ROAD LANE TYPE** Record the code which best describes the lane type for the road on which the crash occurred.

**VEHICLE ACCESS CONTROL TO ROADWAYS** Record the code which best describes the Access Control of the road on which the crash occurred. (See page 17 for further explanation)

**VEHICLE CONFIGURATION** Record the vehicle configuration code. Detailed examples and codes of vehicle configurations are shown on the back of the 852 form.

**CARGO BODY TYPE** Record the cargo body type for single trucks or combinations. Detailed examples of various configurations are shown on the back of the 852 form.

**CARGO TYPE** Record the code for the cargo. If code ‘88’ is used, indicate the type of cargo in the blank provided.

**CAB TYPE** Record the code that best describes the cab type for the vehicle.
ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS AND PEDESTRIANS

The front of this form is to be used to list additional passengers (only) that cannot be listed on the 850B form(s). Do NOT record drivers, pedestrians, or witnesses on the front of this form. Please list passengers in traffic unit and seat type order if possible. See the instructions on pages 52-54 for form 850B on how to fill out the front of this form.

NOTE: The following fields require a value where information is unknown: TU, ST, Last Name (Unknown), DOB (99/99/9999), Gender, Age, SE Used, Eject/Trapped, and Injury Severity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN Last Name</th>
<th>PED Type</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN Address (Number, Street, Sfx, etc.)</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

TRAFFIC UNIT (TU) NUMBER Record a unique (non-repeating) number in relation to the other TU's involved.

Example: Do NOT record V1 (01), V2 (02), PED1 ('01'). In this case, the pedestrian is coded as PED3 ('03'). They are the third traffic unit.

If an injured occupant of legally parked vehicle, record as separate TU with the parked vehicle as the last TU number: striking vehicle ‘01’, injured Ped ‘02’, and then ‘X03’.

PEDESTRIAN TYPE See pedestrian type list on the Crash Code Sheet, form 855 and code the appropriate ped type.

PEDESTRIAN NAME, DOB, ADDRESS, PHONE #, ETC. Record all information requested on the 854 form, including the transporting unit (EMS, private car etc) with ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, ..., ‘N’.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE This is a mandatory field for all drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. If the safety equipment is not known, record a ‘U’. The following two codes (‘Q’, ‘V’) are to be used for pedestrians only. Do NOT record a motorcycle helmet for pedestrians

Q Pedestrian helmet or protective pads  V Reflective clothing

GENDER, AGE, INJURY SEVERITY Code the same as drivers and passengers. See pg. 43.

EJECTED/TRAPPED Record ejected/trapped codes for pedestrian types 24- in animal-drawn vehicle, 25- in vehicle NOT in-transport, and 26- machine operator or passenger as they apply. If the individual was not ejected, code ‘N’. If the person was ejected, indicate the Ejection Path.

EXTRICATION? Check this box as it applies to pedestrian types 24- in animal-drawn vehicle, 25- in vehicle NOT in-transport, and 26- machine operator or passenger.
**EMS INFORMATION** The Pedestrian EMS fields are the same as the Driver and Passenger fields. Refer to page 46 for instruction.

**DIRECTION OF TRAVEL** Enter a direction of travel prior to the crash for each pedestrian traffic unit. Valid codes are: 'N', 'S', 'E', 'W', 'NE', 'NW', 'SE', 'SW', 'NA' (not applicable), and 'U' (unknown).

**DRIVER’S LICENSE NUMBER** If deemed useful for identification purposes or other reasons, record the number as shown on the driver’s license or identification number obtained by other means. Do not record a Social Security Number.

**DRIVER’S LICENSE STATE** Record the two-letter abbreviation of the state issuing the license. See State Abbreviations, page 87.

**SPECIAL DATA** This special data field can be utilized by anyone completing the forms to capture additional information concerning pedestrians involved.

**PEDESTRIAN ROADWAY LOCATION BEFORE IMPACT** Three main choices apply here: 1) NOT in the roadway 2) IN the roadway, “In or At Intersection” 3) IN the roadway “NOT In or At Intersection”. Mark what is appropriate for the pedestrian TU you are coding.

**OTHER PEDESTRIAN LOCATION (Not in Driving Lanes)** If you have marked choice ‘01’ above (NOT in the roadway), mark whichever code applies for the crash scenario.

**PEDESTRIAN ACTION BEFORE CRASH** Choose the PED Action that is most appropriate. Mark only one choice.

**PEDESTRIAN OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL** This is a mandatory section. Mark ‘00’ (No pedestrian signal) if there is not one at the crash location.

**IMPAIRMENT INFORMATION** The Pedestrian impairment fields are the same as the Driver fields. Refer to pages 50-51 for instruction.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

CRASH: An unstabilized situation which includes at least one motor vehicle in-transport and at least one harmful event. For the purpose of this manual, crash fully implies “motor vehicle crash.”

AGGRESSIVE / ANTAGONISTIC DRIVING: A contributing circumstance code representing the actions of a driver. Such actions are with the intent to display a driver’s irritation towards others or about circumstances. Intimidation, fear, and threats are attributes of this display.

Aggression: an offensive action...an unprovoked attack.
Antagonism: actively expressed opposition or hostility.

Examples: tailgating (intentional), improper passing, shining bright lights, etc. (Note: This is NOT the same as a road-rage incident.)

This code should only be used when evidence, either physical or witnessed, indicates aggressive action by a driver. In addition, this code is not a substitute for other codes such as followed too closely. It should be used in conjunction with any and all codes that apply to the crash.

BUS: A bus is a motor vehicle with seating for transporting nine or more persons, including the driver.

BOOSTER SEATS: Used when a child outgrows the child seat and is normally between ages 4-8 and/or 40-80 lbs. This seat is intended to raise the child up so the shoulder and lap belts can properly protect. Keep in mind that booster seats can be no, low, or high back and can have their own safety belt restraint system.

CATACLYSM: A cataclysm is a cloudburst (very intense rain), downburst (very strong winds from a storm), tornado, earthquake, flood, or lightning. Crashes resulting from a cataclysm are not considered state-reportable crashes.

Exclusions (reportable crashes):
1. Rain, snow, fog, hail, sleet, freezing rain, strong winds (less than 74 mph), etc.
2. An old tree falling only due to a rotting root system.
3. Shallow standing water.

CARRYING ROUTE: Applies only to Kansas, US, and Interstate highways: Where two highways ride together, the carrying route is the higher classed route or, if the same class, the lower numbered route. The On Road Name field should always reflect the carrying route in these cases.

Example: U040 rides on I070. I070 therefore is the carrying route (interstate is highest class).

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE: A commercial motor vehicle is any motor vehicle used for the transportation of goods, property or people in interstate or intrastate commerce.

CMV Inclusions:
— Motor vehicles providing transportation of goods, property, or people for hire
— Privately-owned motor vehicles providing transportation of privately-owned goods or property in furtherance of a business enterprise.
— Privately-owned motor vehicles providing passenger transportation in furtherance of a business enterprise.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

Examples:
1. A trucking company hauling a company's goods for a fee. (UPS, DHL or FedEx for example)
2. A motor coach transporting passengers within and between cities and towns. (Greyhound bus)
3. A truck or truck tractor owned by an individual truck driver used to carry goods or property under contract. (Independent hauler)
4. An airport shuttle bus service paid to transport persons to hotels and other businesses. (Roadrunner Express, Emu-Express)
5. A manufacturing company hauling its own products to retail stores. (Steinway Piano Company)
6. A retail store delivering products to its buyers. (Best Buy, Sears)
7. A business engaged in the transportation of students to and from school and school-related activities. (Various USD buses)
8. An agricultural farm hauling its produce to market. (Meadow Gold Dairy)
9. A taxi or limousine service transporting passengers for a fee. (Yellow Cab)

CMV Exclusions:
— Persons providing private transportation of personal property or people.

Examples:
1. Large family of 10 persons taking a trip in the family's 12-person van.
2. Recreational vehicle (provided they are not selling anything or providing a service out of it)

CROSSED MEDIAN During an unstabilized situation on a divided roadway, a vehicle travels off the roadway, across the median, and reaches the opposing lanes of travel.

EMERGENCY VEHICLE: (MMUCC) “Indicates 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.” We add vehicles used for towing or traffic control under the same response conditions.

FRONTAGE ROAD: A roadway generally paralleling an expressway, freeway, or parkway. It also could be a through street designed to intercept, collect and distribute traffic desiring to cross, or enter the main trafficway.

FULL TRAILER: A full trailer is a trailer, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying property and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon or is carried by the towing road vehicle.

GORE: The area at the end of a lane (e.g. interchange ramp) where the lane or it’s shoulder merge with another road. The direction of the diverging or converging lanes must be the same.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT (GVW): Gross vehicle weight is the actual weight of a road vehicle including the weight of the road vehicle, its load of persons and property, and all added equipment.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (GVWR): A gross vehicle weight rating is the value specified by the manufacturer as the recommended maximum loaded weight and appears on a label or tag affixed to single-unit trucks, truck tractors and trailers manufactured for use in the United States. Such a label is required by federal regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The required label is generally placed on the door or door frame next to the driver's seating position or, for trailers, on the forward half of the left side. Gross vehicle weight ratings for trucks are also encoded in vehicle identification numbers and may be included in computerized motor vehicle records maintained by the states. This rating includes the maximum rated capacity of a vehicle, including the base vehicle, mounted equipment and any cargo and passengers. Most of the time, GVWR is the sum of the maximum rated capacity of the axles of the vehicle.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

HARMFUL EVENT: A harmful event is an occurrence of injury or damage. Harm is NOT defined as only an adverse reaction or the beginning of an unstabilized situation.

HEAVY TRUCK: A heavy truck has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 lbs.

INTERSECTION: An area which contains a crossing or connection of two or more public roadways not classified as driveway access or alleys. Intersection applies only to “At-Grade” or “Same Plane” junctions (no grade separation, ramps, etc).

IN-TRANSPORT: The term “in-transport” denotes the state or condition of a transport vehicle which is in motion or within the portion of a transport way ordinarily used by similar transport vehicles. When applied to motor vehicles, “in-transport” means on a roadway or in motion within or outside the trafficway. For Kansas reporting, a “working motor vehicle” (see definition) at the time of the unstabilized situation is considered “in-transport.”

In-transport Inclusions:
— Motor vehicle in traffic on a roadway
— Driverless motor vehicle in motion on the shoulder, roadside or median.
— Motionless or disabled motor vehicle abandoned on a roadway (in driving lanes)
— Motor vehicle in motion outside the trafficway.
— A stopped motor vehicle with any portion of its primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, within the roadway.

Examples:
1. A driverless vehicle previously parked on the shoulder begins to roll forward because the parking brake was not set.
2. A stopped vehicle partially on the shoulder with two tires on the roadway.
3. A stopped tractor trailer on the shoulder with its load hanging over the roadway edge line.
4. A person deliberately driving an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) down a median or the roadside.
5. A police vehicle patrolling or responding to an emergency.
6. A police or emergency vehicle stopped on the roadway (in the driving lanes) at the scene of a crash or traffic stop or other police action, regardless of whether or not the emergency lights have been activated.
7. Construction, maintenance, or utility work vehicles traveling on a trafficway from one work site to another location.
8. A school bus stopped in a travel lane with signs and/or lights activated.
10. A private citizen using his pickup truck or lawn tractor with a blade removing snow from the roadways in his neighborhood. (Not a highway maintenance activity.)
11. A farm tractor or combine moving from a storage facility to a field under its own power on the trafficway.
12. An ATV driving on a recreational off-road trail inside or outside the trafficway.

In-transport Exclusions:
— Transport vehicle stopped off the roadway within the trafficway.
— Transport vehicle stopped in parking lanes during periods when parking is allowed.
— Transport vehicle performing construction, maintenance, or utility work related to the work zone of a trafficway.
— A stopped motor vehicle with any portion of its primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, not within the roadway.
— A vehicle parked in roadway in order to unload merchandise (see Section 98 of the Kansas Traffic Ordinances)
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

Examples:
1. A disabled utility vehicle stopped on the shoulder, median, or roadside.
2. An automobile parked in an area designated for parking area against the curb of a residential street, or in a parking space or lane.
3. A truck stopped on the shoulder where only the extended side-view mirror overhangs the roadway edge line.
4. A power company truck working on the power lines in an elevated basket in a maintenance work zone.
5. A concrete mixer discharging its load of concrete in a construction work zone.
6. An asphalt spreader or roller repaving the roadway.

MEDIAN: A median is an area of a trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in opposite directions (See Example 15A and 15B in the back). A flush or painted median should be four or more feet wide between inside roadway edge lines. Medians fewer than four feet wide must have a barrier to be considered a median. Continuous left-turn lanes are not considered painted medians.

Median Inclusions:
— Physical barriers separating roads with travel in opposite directions
— Depressed, raised or flush areas between roads with travel in opposite directions
— Painted medians of four or more feet wide between roads with travel in opposite directions

Examples:
1. A depressed grassy median separating directions of travel of a divided highway.
2. A median with a concrete traffic barrier, guardrail or cable, separating roads of a multi-lane divided highway.
3. A flush painted median of four or more feet of a divided highway.

Median Exclusions:
— Shoulders
— Turn lanes
— Continuous left-turn lanes

MEDIUM TRUCK: A medium truck is a truck which has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds and less than or equal to 26,000 pounds.

MOPED: A moped is a speed-limited motor-driven cycle which may be propelled by pedaling.

MOTORCYCLE: A motorcycle is any motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of its operator and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

MOTOR-DRIVEN CYCLE: A motor-driven cycle is any motorcycle having an engine with less than 150 cubic centimeters displacement or with five brake horsepower or less.

Inclusions: Moped, Miniature motorcycles, "Pocket Bikes"

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH: A transport crash that 1) involves a motor vehicle in transport, and 2) is not an aircraft crash or watercraft crash.

NON-CONTACT VEHICLES: A non-contact ("phantom") vehicle or pedestrian may be recorded if it had a role in the crash. Record them as an "N##" unit. Information about a non-contact vehicle may be recorded for legal or documentation purposes, but such vehicles are not counted for statistical purposes.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

Examples:
1. A vehicle changes lanes into the path of another vehicle (without making contact) causing a crash. The vehicle changing lanes is a non-contact vehicle.
2. A school bus is stopped on the roadway picking up or discharging pupils and one of the pupils is struck without the school bus being struck. The school bus is a non-contact vehicle.
3. A pedestrian darts into the roadway causing a motor vehicle to stop suddenly without striking the pedestrian. A following vehicle swerves to avoid the stopped vehicle and collides with a fixed object. The first vehicle is a non-contact vehicle.

OTHER BUS: An “other bus” is any bus used for transportation purposes other than school bus, transit bus, intercity bus, or charter bus.

Inclusions:
— Private companies providing transportation services for their own employees and others (hotel shuttles, etc.).
— Non-governmental organizations (such as churches and non-profit groups).
— Non-educational units of government (such as departments of corrections).

OVERTURN/ROLLOVER: Includes vehicles rotating at least a ¼ turn (motorcycles included if damaged or riders injured)

PERSONAL CONVEYANCE: A personal conveyance is a device, other than a transport device, used by a pedestrian for personal mobility assistance or recreation. These devices can be motorized or human powered, but not propelled by pedaling.

Personal Conveyance Inclusions:
- Rideable toys
- Roller skates or incline skates
- Skateboards
- Roller blades
- Baby Carriage
- Scooters
- Toy Wagons
- Motorized rideable toys
- Motorized skateboard
- Motorized toy car
- Sidewalk scooters
- Devices for personal mobility assistance
- Segway-style devices
- Motorized/non-motorized wheelchairs
- Handicapped scooters

Personal Conveyance Exclusions:
- Golf cart
- Low Speed Vehicles (LSVs)
- Go-carts
- Mini-bike
- "Pocket" motorcycles
- Motor scooters
- Any registered or “tagged” vehicle
- Lawn Mower
- Parade motorized cars

RIDING ROUTE: A riding route is a highway that rides on another highway with a higher designation. Example – U040 rides on I070 from Oakley to Topeka; I070 is the “carrying route” and U040 is the “riding route”, because Interstate routes “carry” U and K routes. Further, lower numbered routes of the same type “carry” higher numbered routes (e.g. U160 and U183).

SEMI-TRAILER: A semitrailer is a trailer, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying property and so constructed that part of its weight rests upon or is carried by the towing road vehicle.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

SHOULDER: A shoulder is 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.

SINGLE-UNIT TRUCK: A single-unit truck is a truck consisting primarily of a single motorized transport device designed for carrying property. When connected to a trailer, such a device may be part of a truck combination.

Examples:
- Two axle, four-tire trucks
- Two axle, six-tire trucks
- Three or more axle trucks

Exclusions:
- Truck tractors
- Truck combinations

SPORT UTILITY VEHICLE (SUV): A utility vehicle is a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or large bus consisting primarily of a transport device designed for carrying persons, and generally considered a multi-purpose vehicle that is designed to have off-road capabilities. These vehicles are generally four-wheel-drive (4x4) and have increased ground clearance. An SUV typically has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 10,000 pounds or less.

Examples:
1. Small — S-10, Santa Fe, Wrangler, Ranger, Jimmy, Tracker
2. Midsize — Cherokee, Comanche, Yukon, Typhoon, Explorer, Escape, Envoy, Sorrento, Element, Axiom, Rodeo, Mountaineer, Xterra
3. Full-size — Blazer, Suburban, Bronco, F Series, Sierra, Land Cruiser, Pathfinder Armada, Ascender, Pilot, Escalade, Expedition, Excursion, Yukon
4. Large — Hummer, Navigator
5. Small bus – Utility vehicles with more than nine seats; i.e. Chevy Suburban, Ford Excursion, Ford Expedition, GMC Yukon SL, Chevy Tahoe

TRUCK TRACTOR: A truck tractor is a motor vehicle consisting of a single motorized transport device designed primarily for drawing trailers.

RECKLESS / CARELESS DRIVING: A contributing circumstance code representing the actions of a driver. Such actions display a driver’s apathy towards the law and others. This code should only be used when evidence, either physical or witnessed, indicates reckless action by a driver. In addition, this code is not a substitute for other codes such as improper passing or exceeded posted speed limit. It should be used in conjunction with any and all codes that apply to the crash.

Reckless: marked by a lack of caution; rash; irresponsible; wild; negligent.
Careless: not taking care; unconcerned or indifferent of the consequences.

Examples: Excessive speed or racing, “pulling stunts” with a vehicle, disregarding traffic control devices (intentional), etc. (Note: This is not the same as aggressive / antagonistic driving)

ROAD RAGE INCIDENT: “…an assault with a motor vehicle or other dangerous weapon by the operator or passenger(s) of one motor vehicle on the operator or passenger(s) of another motor vehicle or is caused by an incident that occurred on a roadway.” (source: NHTSA) Therefore, Road Rage is an intentional act of harming another and is not a crash.
DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

TRUCK CLASSIFICATION BY WEIGHT…(see Gross Vehicle Weight)
   Categories:
   - Light truck — Gross vehicle weight rating under 10,000 pounds
   - Medium truck — Gross vehicle weight rating 10,000 to 26,000 pounds
   - Heavy truck — Gross vehicle weight rating over 26,000 pounds

UNSTABILIZED SITUATION: An unstabilized situation is a set of events not under human control. It originates when control is lost and terminates when control is regained or, in the absence of persons who are able to regain control, when all persons and property are at rest. In cases of multiple events, determination for documenting one or more crashes is based upon whether the events are continuous or whether there is time between unstabilized situations.

WORKING MOTOR VEHICLE: A motor vehicle in the act of performing emergency response, enforcement, construction, maintenance, or utility activities related to the trafficway. This "work" may be located within open or closed portions of the trafficway and motor vehicles performing these activities can be within or outside of the trafficway boundaries. Drivers of these vehicles are NOT to be listed in the Drivers Table (unless at fault). Record as PED type 26 and list on the 854 form. Their PED action is (04) Working; PED Location is where the vehicle was at the time of collision (like ‘13’; see Report Example 19); PED Obedience equals NA (‘04’). Record passengers in the passenger table (850B). Kansas is differing from the ANSI D16 standard in two ways: 1. A working vehicle is considered “in-transport” when operating within an open trafficway and 2. Law enforcement and emergency vehicle activities are included.

WORK ZONE: An area of a trafficway where construction, maintenance, or utility work activities are identified by warning signs/signals/indicators, including those on transport devices (e.g., signs, flashing lights, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, flagmen, warning signs and arrow boards mounted on the vehicles in a mobile maintenance activity) that mark the beginning and end of a construction, maintenance or utility work activity. It extends from the first warning sign, signal or flashing lights to the “END ROAD CONSTRUCTION” sign or the last traffic control device pertinent for that work activity. Work zones also include roadway sections where there is ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity such as lane line painting or roadside mowing only if the beginning of the ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity is designated by warning signs or signals.
**DEFINITIONS / CLARIFICATIONS**

**WORK ZONE CRASH:** a motor vehicle traffic crash where the unstabilized situation and/or the First Harmful Event occur within the boundaries of a trafficway work zone or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, resulting from an activity, behavior, or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone.

**Inclusions:**
— Collision and non-collision crashes occurring within the signs or markings indicating a work zone.
— Collision and non-collision crashes occurring on approach to, exiting from, or adjacent to work zones that are related to the work zone, regardless of distance. (See Example #4 below)

**Examples:**
1. An automobile on the roadway loses control within a work zone due to a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle in the work zone.
2. A van in an open travel lane strikes a highway worker in the work zone.
3. A highway construction vehicle working on the edge of the roadway is struck by a motor vehicle in-transport in a construction work zone.
4. A rear-end collision crash occurs before the signs or markings indicating a work zone caused by vehicles slowing or stopped on the roadway because of the work zone activity.
5. A pickup in-transport loses control in an open travel lane within a work zone caused by a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle down the road that had already exited the work zone.
6. A sport utility loses control and overturns on a roadway within a work zone due to a severe lane shift without any collision event.

**Exclusion Examples:**
1. Two motor vehicles collide while performing work in a work zone closed area.
2. A highway maintenance truck strikes a highway worker...both are within the closed portion of the work site.

**WORK ZONE CATEGORY:** Denotes the main characteristic of work zone...Lane closure (01) indicates the project consists of one or more closed lanes of traffic by cones, barricades, or other such devices. Traffic flow is more restricted and may be led by a pilot car, controlled by automated devices, or flaggers depending on the project extent. Lane shift / crossover (02) reflect projects where the traffic flow is moved over in order to allow continuous flow during work. Shoulder and median only work should be shown as code 03. Projects involving intermittent or moving work zones are coded as 04.
CRASH PHOTOGRAPHS

An important part of traffic crash investigation is recording information so that it can be used later. Photography is an indispensable means of recording certain kinds of traffic crash information and a useful supplement to the traffic crash report and diagram. Photos are employed in two ways to preserve information:

a. As a permanent, accurate unbiased record of something specifically observed by an investigator.

b. To capture the detailed appearance of something such as a mark on the road or damage to a vehicle, which may later reveal significant details that were not observed at the time the picture was taken.

As a record of observations, photos serve...

1) To recall later to an investigator’s mind details of what he saw, and

2) To explain what the investigator saw to someone else, perhaps in court. A dozen pages, which could take hours to write, cannot describe details of damage to a vehicle as well as a single picture. The nature of scratches on a vehicle’s body, or the pattern of fractures in a windshield defies accurate description in words.

As a reservoir of nondescript information, photos include unnecessary data and may omit essential facts because the photographer was unaware of those facts when the photo was made. However, photos made on the chance that they might prove useful to include an immense amount of data that would otherwise be unavailable. Moreover, photos made only to record an investigator’s particular observations often also include a wealth of detail not noticed by the investigator at the time he made the photograph.

Uses of photographs

Credibility of photos is impressive. People tend to believe that “photos don’t lie.” Although a photo may not be completely “true representation,” it is regarded as relatively free from the bias that may influence verbal or written reports. Photos are certainly not subject to the loss of detail and uncertainties that memory is. Hence, photos are very effective in verifying reports of observations. Photos are unsurpassed in offering the officer a reminder to refresh the memory about something seen in the past, perhaps years ago.

Writing and sketching are simplified by making photos. Often a photograph makes notes of observations unnecessary. A spare print of a photograph can be marked with notes giving dimensions, pointing out significant observations, and explaining why the photo was made. Do this as soon as you receive the print of the picture. This makes the photo more effective in reminding you of what you observed. Such a marked photo cannot ordinarily be admitted as evidence in court, but it may be referred to like any other notes you have made. It is useful to mark each photo of a traffic crash scene with a small arrow to show which direction is north.

If the crash is later sent to a reconstructionist, photographs are very helpful to bring the reconstructionist to the scene. Sometimes details that the investigating officer did not observe or note will be evident to the trained professional. It may allow the reconstructionist a chance to follow up with the investigator or witness in dissecting this crash further.

Copies of documents made photographically by one process or another are frequently used in traffic crash investigation. The most commonly copied document is the official traffic crash report form.
**When to make photographs**

The point in the investigation at which to make photos depends on how urgent photographic documentation is compared to other procedures. For example, if there are no injuries, but damaged vehicles must be moved promptly to clear the road, photographing the position of the vehicles may be the first thing you should do upon arrival at the scene. It may take priority over locating the position of vehicles by measurements because the position can be quickly marked when the pictures are taken and the measurements made later. On the other hand, if no photos are necessary, except a general view of the scene, photos may be deferred until just before trial. In this case, photography might be about the last step in the investigation.

**Postponing some photographs**

Make photographs soon of things that will change. Marks on the road are very important because they may soon be obliterated. Photograph vehicles on the roadway promptly so that they can be removed to restore traffic movement, but photographs of vehicles off the road can be postponed. You can delay getting views of the general scene, pictures of view obstructions, damage to cars or fixed objects, and positions of signs. Delay in taking pictures may prove to be desirable, because light or weather conditions may improve. It is a good practice to return to the site the day following a serious night traffic crash for better photos than were possible in darkness. Sometimes tire and other marks on the roadway may be obscured by debris, water or snow at the time of the traffic crash but become visible later and may be photographed, perhaps even days later.

**At the scene**

At the scene, photography is most difficult because there are so many other things to do, and because conditions at the time may be unfavorable. Remember the general rule: at the scene, you do not have to do anything that can be done later. However, remember too, that it is sometimes easier to take a photo at the scene than to make a special trip to get it later.

Final positions of vehicles and bodies can only be photographed at the scene, and sometimes if the vehicles or bodies must be removed for safety reasons before photos can be made, then mark the road giving an indication of their position to be photographed later.

To be most useful, take pictures showing either vehicles or a vehicle and a body where they came to rest. It is important to include some of the roadway and recognizable landmarks in the vicinity; otherwise, the picture may lose much of its value. If there is more than one vehicle, take one picture with each vehicle in the foreground and one or more with them in the background. If vehicles are widely separated and it is dark, good photos that meet these requirements are not easily made. A second flash for the further car is recommended. Photograph final resting positions of vehicles. Show their relationship to the road and other vehicles, if possible. General views of final positions of vehicles and bodies help make traffic crash situation maps when measurements either were not made at the scene or turn out to be unsatisfactory.

Photos made of vehicle damage at the scene are preferable to those made after the vehicle has been moved because they may show additional damage caused by the process of removing the vehicle. Photo documentation of damaged vehicles can often show the relationship of damage to other vehicles or fixed objects with which damaged vehicles are engaged. Photos of damage can be taken more easily at the scene then elsewhere. For example, during daylight when the vehicle is in the open, it may be more accessible to the photographer than it will be later in a crowded salvage yard.
On the other hand, a vehicle down in a ditch among bushes at night may make good at-scene damage pictures impossible. So a decision has to be made about where it is best to make damage photos. Detached parts of vehicles should be treated exactly like separate vehicles as far as photographing final positions is concerned.

Results of the traffic crash on the road require the same kind of decision. Some traffic crash evidence like debris, tire ruts in snow, furrows in gravel roads, and light tire scrubs, will soon disappear and must be photographed as soon as possible. Other evidence like gouges will last and photographs of them can be left until later, possibly for someone else to do. Taken later, they become part of the technical follow-up rather than initial at-scene investigation.

**What to photograph**

Tire marks and long scratches that show the path of the vehicle need to be fully and systematically photographed to supplement rather than substitute for measurements. If tire marks are shown adequately in photos of the final positions of the vehicles, no additional photos are required. If the marks extend along the roadway for more than about 50 ft., a series of photos may be necessary.

Ruts and furrows on the roadside are usually best photographed in the direction of movement of the vehicle that made them. Show the edge of the road where such marks begin or if they are more than 40 ft., make a series of two or more pictures.

Smaller marks, especially gouges or groups of gouges, collision scrubs and irregularities in tire marks, require close-up photographs to show necessary detail, even if the marks are included in the general pictures. If there are more than two small marks, be careful to identify each in some way so as to eliminate possible confusion about which mark shown on the field sketch was the one in the picture. The easiest way to identify a mark is by a crayon letter -- A, B, C, etc. -- beside it. This can be the same letter used to identify it for measurements or you can make special notes relating to it.

Often, close-up pictures of sections of long marks are useful to show exactly what they look like. Such pictures can show pavement texture in a skid mark or striations in yaw mark.

**RESULTS OF THE TRAFFIC CRASH TO THE VEHICLE**

**Contact and induced** damage is usually recorded better by photographs than any other way; but do not think the photographs make other records of damage unnecessary. For example, photography is no substitute for measurements to show how much the wheels have been moved by the collision.

Damage is photographed to help reconstruct the traffic crash, to evaluate the probable cost of repair, or both. In reconstruction, we want to know such things as how one vehicle fitted against another vehicle or fixed object at maximum engagement, from what direction the force came, whether the vehicle rolled over, whether it was involved in more than one collision during the traffic crash, what areas received contact damage, and what parts of the vehicle were forced into unusual contact with the road. In evaluating cost of repairs for financial responsibility assessments or claim settlements, investigators/adjusters want to know what parts will require replacement. For either traffic crash reconstruction or repair cost evaluation, it is often as important to know what parts of the vehicle were not damaged as to know what parts were affected.
When the traffic crash warrants few pictures or when your supply of film is limited, you may decide that one picture of damage to a vehicle will be enough. In this case, the best single picture usually shows not only the damage area but also as much adjacent undamaged area as possible. Therefore, take the picture to show one side and one end. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. For example, the vehicle may be so located that it is impossible to take a picture from the most desirable viewpoint without moving the vehicle or some other object and you cannot or may not move either; or perhaps it is important to show more minute detail of the damage than would be possible from a distance required to include the entire vehicle in the one picture.

If not all the damage can be shown in one picture, you should make additional photos. At least two are required to show satisfactorily which parts are damaged and which are not. Usually, therefore, the best two pictures of a damaged vehicle are those that show opposite corners, each photo showing one side and one end. Circumstances may be such that it is impossible to get such pictures but try to approximate such views as well as possible.

Oblique or corner photographs like those recommended for the best one or two photographs usually leave much to be desired for technical reconstruction purposes. For example, from an oblique picture it may be difficult to judge how far a vehicle part, such as a wheel or headlamp, was pushed straight back and how much to the right or left. This is important; four damage pictures of a vehicle are usually needed for technical purposes. Each shows the entire vehicle from one side or end. Make these pictures on the centerline of the vehicle facing directly toward it. Damage to the vehicle often makes it difficult to decide just where the centerline is. Align your camera by undamaged parts of the vehicle. For example, if the front end has been forced to the right, do not take the picture looking directly toward the offset front end, but rather on a line that passes down the left side.

The center of the windshield and the rear window if in their normal position. For side views, make the center doorposts on each side coincide so that the one on the rear side covers that on the far side.

View obstructions should be photographed under two conditions: (1) the driver claims or suggests that his view was obstructed by something on the road; and/or (2) you believe that this may have been the case. Much time can be avoided in court, if photographs are produced which allow others to judge for themselves the nature of the view obstruction.

If there are vertical view obstructions such as crests or hills, have a person or a car stationed at known and recorded distances beyond the crest to show how much or how little they could have seen. If there are horizontal view obstructions on curves, a sequence of pictures with a wide-angle lens will show them adequately. For view obstructions at junctions or railroad crossings, an extremely wide-angle lens would be necessary to show as much to the side as the human eye can perceive. Such a lens usually gives distorted perspective, so if there is a view obstruction probable, make approach pictures at 50-ft. intervals, but in addition, one straight ahead down the road at each location. Also, make one at a 45-degree angle to the side in the direction at which the hazard was located.

Try to make view obstruction pictures under as nearly as possible the same conditions as existed at the time of the traffic crash. For example, if trees and shrubs were bare of leaves at the time of the traffic crash, try to make the picture when they are that way; and if cars were parked at a junction when the traffic crash occurred, make the picture with cars parked in as nearly the same way as possible.

Photography documentation provided by the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center.
COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

The following are the standard alphabetic abbreviations for each county in Kansas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>AN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>AT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber</td>
<td>BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton</td>
<td>BT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>BU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chase</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua</td>
<td>CQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>CY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffey</td>
<td>CF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche</td>
<td>CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowley</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur</td>
<td>DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doniphan</td>
<td>DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>EK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
<td>EW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finney</td>
<td>FI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>FO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>FR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geary</td>
<td>GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gove</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>GH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>GT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>GY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeley</td>
<td>GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>GW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>HM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper</td>
<td>HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td>HV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell</td>
<td>HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgeman</td>
<td>HG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>JF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewell</td>
<td>JW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>JO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearny</td>
<td>KE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingman</td>
<td>KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiowa</td>
<td>KW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth</td>
<td>LV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>LN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>LY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson</td>
<td>MP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>MG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton</td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemaha</td>
<td>NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neosho</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ness</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>OT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnee</td>
<td>PN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottawatomie</td>
<td>PT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawlins</td>
<td>RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>RN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>RC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley</td>
<td>RL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooks</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedgwick</td>
<td>SG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee</td>
<td>SN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>SM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanton</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens</td>
<td>SV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner</td>
<td>SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>TH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trego</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabaunsee</td>
<td>WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>WS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>WH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>WL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodson</td>
<td>WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandotte</td>
<td>WY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATE ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL - Alabama</td>
<td>KY - Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK - Alaska</td>
<td>LA - Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ - Arizona</td>
<td>ME - Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR - Arkansas</td>
<td>MD - Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA - California</td>
<td>MA - Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO - Colorado</td>
<td>MI - Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT - Connecticut</td>
<td>MN - Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE - Delaware</td>
<td>MS - Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC - Dist. of Col.</td>
<td>MO - Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL - Florida</td>
<td>MT - Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA - Georgia</td>
<td>NE - Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI - Hawaii</td>
<td>NV - Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID - Idaho</td>
<td>NH - New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL - Illinois</td>
<td>NJ - New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN - Indiana</td>
<td>NM - New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA - Iowa</td>
<td>NY - New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS - Kansas</td>
<td>NC - North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND - North Dakota</td>
<td>OH - Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK - Oklahoma</td>
<td>OR - Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA - Pennsylvania</td>
<td>RI - Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC - South Carolina</td>
<td>SD - South Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN - Tennessee</td>
<td>UT - Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX - Texas</td>
<td>VT - Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA - Virginia</td>
<td>WA - Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WV - West Virginia</td>
<td>WI - Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNATIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

**Canada** (CD)

- AB - Alberta
- BC - British Columbia
- MB - Manitoba
- NB - New Brunswick
- NF - Newfoundland
- NT - Northwest Territory
- NS - Nova Scotia
- ON - Ontario
- PE - Prince Edward Is.
- QC - Quebec
- SK - Saskatchewan
- YT - Yukon Territory

**Mexico** (MM)

- AG - Aguascalientes
- BA - Baja California Norte
- BJ - Baja California Sur
- CE - Campeche
- CI - Chiapas
- CH - Chihuahua
- CU - Coahuila de Zaragoza
- CL - Colima
- DF - Distrito Federal
- DO - Durango
- GU - Guanajuato
- GR - Guerrero
- HL - Hidalgo
- JL - Jalisco
- MX - Mexico
- MC - Michoacán de Ocampo
- MR - Morelos
- NA - Nayarit
- NL - Nuevo Leon
- OA - Oaxaca
- PB - Puebla
- QU - Queretaro de Arteaga
- QR - Quintana Roo
- SL - San Luis Potosi
- SI - Sinaloa
- SO - Sonora
- TB - Tabasco
- TA - Tamaulipas
- TL - Tlaxcala
- VC - Veracruz
- YU - Yucatan
- ZA - Zacatecas

### MISCELLANEOUS OTHER CODES

- US - US Government
- YY - Other Countries, Provinces or States
- UN - Unknown
- PR - Puerto Rico
- VI - Virgin Islands
- OT - Native American Reservations (US, CA, MX)
## NCIC Codes for Common Automobile Makes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACUR</td>
<td>Acura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMER</td>
<td>American Motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDI</td>
<td>Audi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMW</td>
<td>BMW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUI C</td>
<td>Buick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADI</td>
<td>Cadillac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEV</td>
<td>Chevrolet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRY</td>
<td>Chrysler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATS</td>
<td>Datsun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DODG</td>
<td>Dodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIAT</td>
<td>Fiat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOND</td>
<td>Honda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYUN</td>
<td>Hyundai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINC</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAZD</td>
<td>Mazda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERZ</td>
<td>Mercedes Benz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERC</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITS</td>
<td>Mitsubishi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NISS</td>
<td>Nissan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDS</td>
<td>Oldsmobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLYM</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PONT</td>
<td>Pontiac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORS</td>
<td>Porsche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENA</td>
<td>Renault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBA</td>
<td>Subaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOYT</td>
<td>Toyota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLK</td>
<td>Volkswagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLV</td>
<td>Volvo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLV</td>
<td>Volvo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatality Reporting
FATALITY CRASH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FATAL CRASH DEFINITION: A fatality is ANY person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle involved in the crash or who dies within 30 days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained from the crash.

REQUIREMENTS:
- A full completed crash report is required to be submitted for all fatal crashes involving a motor vehicle on all roadways in Kansas, this includes crashes on private property, under $1000 in property damage, or occur in a parking lot.
- An 850A, 850B, and 851 is required to be filled out and submitted for all fatal crashes with supplemental forms as necessary.
- All fields are required to be completed where applicable. See page 54 for highly important fields.
- An initial crash report is required to be submitted to KDOT for FARS analysis (Federal Requirements) within 10 days of the date of crash if BAC/Drug results are pending.
- If a driver dies in one crash and their vehicle is involved in another, they are only recorded as fatal in the first crash and not recorded in the 850B in the next, but rather in the narrative.
- Include supporting documentation such as a coroner’s report, witness statements, etc. Do not include SSN.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) REPORTING / DRUG/MEDICATION INVOLVEMENT: Refer to pages 50 & 51. All fatal crash reports where alcohol and/or drugs are tested requires a full complete amended report with the results sections completed within 10 days of closure of the investigation. A preliminary 850A, 850B, and 851 is required to be sent if test results are pending or if other supporting documentation implies the crash was a fatality due to impairment. Submit a complete amended report when results are verified.

NARRATIVE FORM (851): Refer to page 61. A narrative form 851 describing the details of a crash involving a fatality is required to be submitted along with a full completed crash report. All narratives are required to be on State approved 851 forms, although any narrative form will be accepted to assist with our FARS analysis. Other documentation and non-state narratives will not be visible in the states database for public view, only the state approved forms narratives. Details are necessary to accurately report for Federal requirements and narratives are the primary source for this.

INTENTIONAL DEATH (Suicide, intent to do harm, etc.): A fatal crash report is required to be submitted to the KDOT regardless of cause of death in these situations with a coroner’s report. The coroner’s report wording determines if reportable or not. Mark all as injury severity “F”.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS: Refer to page 13. A coroner’s report is acceptable to be submitted along with the crash report to support the cause of death was due to a medical condition and not a result of the crash.

SUBMITTING FATAL CRASH REPORTS:
- Electronic Reporting Agencies: only submit fatal and fatal amended reports through the electronic method approved by KDOT, which currently is only through KLER.
- Paper Reporting Agencies: only mail fatal crash reports and fatal amended reports to the following:

  Eisenhower State Office Building
  Bureau of Transportation Safety and Technology
  Attn: Crash Data Unit
  700 SW Harrison, 6th Floor Tower
  Topeka, Kansas 66603-3754
Examples &
Diagrams
CRASH CODING EXAMPLES

Example No.  Scenario

❖  Unusual Crash Coding Situations

❖  Completed Crash Form Examples

Note: On the crash forms, the Example Number is located in the Local Case Number field.

1. Two vehicle crash / Intersection of Two Highways / Two Junctions / KDOT Property
2. Three vehicle crash / Cross Median
3. Large Truck CMV / Amended Alcohol-Drugs Involved / Roundabout
4. Cellphone / Work Zone
5. Legally Parked / Fatal / Overturned
6. School Bus / Medication Contributing Circumstances
7. Fire / Non-Collision
8. Hit & Run / No Name Road / Unknown Info
9. Non-contact crash
10. Train/ Vehicle Crash (alcohol involved)
11. Parking lot Entrance Crash
12. Pedestrian / Interchange Ramp
13. Working Vehicle
14. Autonomous (Self Driving) / Electric Car / Tire Comes off

15. Crossover Diagram examples (15A, 15B)
16. Crash Location Diagrams
17. First (Initial) and Most (Principal) Impact Point Examples
18. Roundabout / Traffic Circle Diagrams
19. Parking Lot Diagrams
### Cargo, debris, a part of a vehicle hits another vehicle, water, etc.

- Vehicle hits motionless cargo or debris in roadway
- Motionless cargo / debris, but set in motion by V1 hitting V2
- Motionless and damages more than one vehicle
- Vehicle in-transport hits cargo or debris that is in motion
- Vehicle in-transport loses tire/wheel on roadway, tire in motion hits legally parked vehicle off roadway (1st harm is vehicle brake rotor striking pavement)
- **Ice** comes off V1 and hits V2
- Falling Cargo or debris by V1 and hits V2
- If cargo only is damaged inside / on a vehicle over $1,000, it is a crash
- **Mower** throws debris and strikes a vehicle
- **Power line** falls on vehicle (Not a crash if an act of nature)
- **Golf ball** hits a vehicle
- **Jackknife**
- Immersion in standing water without overturning or collision (It is not a reportable crash if the water is running over a roadway due to flooding)

### Fatalities (pg. 89)

- A pregnant mother is injured or dies, and her fetus/baby dies
- If a person dies of medical condition OR after 30 days
- If a person dies as a result of one crash, and then is involved in another crash (see page 89)

### Fire

- Vehicle catches fire while parked, not while traveling on roadway
- **Fire** or **Explosion** in vehicle in-transport

---

**AC**=Crash Class / **TU**=Traffic Unit / **PT**=Ped Type / **ST**=Seat Type / **CWOV**=Collision with other motor veh.
| **Illegally parked vehicles** | • TU hits parked vehicle on roadside or parked in a stall on a street and door(s) is open or vehicle parked in the roadway  
• Giving assistance and in the roadway (illegally parked)  
• Driver leaves car and re-enters from Passenger’s Side and is hit  
**Note:** If you are entering a vehicle but not all the way in = Ped.; If you exit a vehicle but not all the way out = Occupant | • 2 TUs or more, AC=03  
• 2 TUs or more, AC=03  
• person is the driver |
| **Legally parked vehicles** | • Collision with a legally parked vehicle  
• If there are occupants, they are considered peds only if injured.  
• A bicycle hits a legally parked vehicle.  
• A vehicle (with or without driver) rolls into a legally parked vehicle on or across the roadway.  
• Vehicle giving assistance (not in the roadway) to another vehicle regardless of which direction vehicles are facing. | • 1 TU, 1 Unit X, AC=04  
• 2 or more TUs, PT=25, 1 Unit X  
• Not reportable (NR)  
• 1 TU, AC=04  
• 1 TU, AC=04 |
| **Defined:** parked, all doors are shut, in the proper direction of traffic, and not in the roadway (does not include bridges)  
(Also see Vehicles in the line of duty) | **Non-state-reportable (NR) (unless fatal)** | • Private roads (not used by the traveling public)  
• Unstabilized event and damage all occur on / within closed travel lanes or roads.  
• Vehicle comes out of gear (or parking brake fails) and the unstabilized situation does NOT begin on and NO damage occurs on a public trafficway  
• Drive through lanes at banks, pick-up windows, and scales  
• Inside Parking Lots (excluding 50 feet from entrance way)  
• Train strikes a pedestrian **NOT** at a public roadway crossing | • All are NR unless fatal |
| **Persons falls or jumps out of vehicle**  
(for reasons other than the intent to harm oneself...like suicide) | • Driver  
• Passenger  
**Note:** If you are entering a vehicle but not all the way in = Ped.; If you exit a vehicle but not all the way out = Occupant | • ST=01, not a driverless veh. or ped.  
• ST= before they fell, not a ped. AC=00 (most of the time) |
| **Railroad crossing** | • RR equipment / device comes down on a vehicle  
• RR equipment / device is hit by a vehicle  
• Train strikes a pedestrian w/ no other motor vehicle involvement | • 1 TU, AC=00  
• 1 TU, AC=08  
• Not a crash |

AC=Crash Class / TU=Traffic Unit / PT=Ped Type / ST=Seat Type / CWOV=Collision with other motor veh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towing Vehicles</th>
<th>Working vehicles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle is hit while towing another vehicle (considered a trailer)</td>
<td>• Hit an emergency vehicle acting as a barricade in the line of duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trailer comes unhooked, hits another vehicle</td>
<td>• Emergency vehicle intentionally strikes another vehicle to redirect or slow pursued vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle hits trailer attached to another vehicle</td>
<td>• Emergency vehicle parked in the roadway in the line of duty is struck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 TUs, AC=03, Occupants in trailer are ST=08.</td>
<td>• Officer takes action to deflate vehicle tires and a the vehicle crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 TUs, AC=03, and CWOV=88</td>
<td>• Paving machinery used for intended function is struck by a vehicle traveling on or coming from the roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 TUs, AC=03, and CWOV=1-6</td>
<td>• Commercial motor vehicles parked in the roadway for loading or unloading are legally parked according to Standard Traffic Ordinance Section 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• AC=03, 2 TUs…the EV is considered “in-transport” – ANSI 2.2.34…if there is a driver of EV, code as PED type 26</td>
<td>• Utility vehicle w/ cones and/or signing (considered legally parked) is struck by another vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NR: Legal intervention</td>
<td>• Street sweepers are considered working vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NR: Legal intervention</td>
<td>• Snow from snow plow strikes and damages legally parked car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• AC=09, 1 TU</td>
<td>• Snow from snow plow strikes and damages vehicle in-transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 TU, AC=04</td>
<td>• 2TU, AC=03, …if there is a driver of plow, code as PED type 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 TU, AC=04</td>
<td>• 1TU, AC=04…Driver of plow is PED type 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2TU, AC=03, CWOV=88, …Driver of plow is PED type 26</td>
<td>• 2TU, AC=03, CWOV=88, …Driver of plow is PED type 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AC=Crash Class / TU=Traffic Unit / PT=Ped Type / ST=Seat Type / CWOV=Collision with other motor veh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>1 TU, AC=09, occup. are peds (24).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle hits Horse–n-buggy (not a TU)-</td>
<td>1 TU, AC=02, Ped=23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse w/ a rider kicks, backs into, etc. a vehicle</td>
<td>Body Type=16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School buses used other than for school</td>
<td>1 TU, AC=04, Sp Cond=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle traveled off roadway then struck by another vehicle</td>
<td>Is a TU &amp; a reportable crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle comes out of gear (or parking brake fails) and the unstabilized</td>
<td>Not state-reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation begins on or damage occurs on a public trafficway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle comes out of gear (or parking brake fails) and the unstabilized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation does NOT begin on or NO damage occurs on a public trafficway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle traveled off roadway then struck building injuring residents inside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle hits an overhead bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric wheelchairs, motorized skateboards, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver of a tractor on a public roadway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AC=Crash Class / TU=Traffic Unit / PT=Ped Type / ST=Seat Type / CWOV=Collision with other motor veh.
Narrative: Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel.

V1 WAS SOUTHBOUND ON US-183
V2 WAS TRAVELING NE ON US-56
V1 FAILED TO STOP AT STOP SIGN, COLLIDED WITH V2 AND THEN STRUCK A KDOT SIGN DUE TO DISTRACTION BY CELL PHONE.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>DRIVER First Name</th>
<th>DOB</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transpt Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>PENNYWORTH</td>
<td>GLEN</td>
<td>12/07/1941</td>
<td>3636 S JOKER AVE</td>
<td>GOTHAM</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67411</td>
<td>(913) 456-7890</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>WAYNE</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>08/02/1972</td>
<td>3636 S JOKER AVE</td>
<td>GOTHAM</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67411</td>
<td>(913) 555-1542</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trafic Unit# 01** (01, 03, N3, X3, etc)

**Driver's License Number**: KS K01487546

**Commercial Endorsements**

**Method of Determination** (mark all that apply)

**Substance Use** (mark all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>DRUGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impairment Test</th>
<th>Method of Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Fluid</td>
<td>Blood (BAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transpt Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>PASSENGER Last Name</th>
<th>PASSENGER First Name</th>
<th>DOB</th>
<th>PASSENGER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transpt Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TU 02</td>
<td>LOIS</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>02/09/1973</td>
<td>7126 SE LEX LUTHER LN</td>
<td>SMALLVILLE</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>62113</td>
<td>(785) 555-4456</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 02</td>
<td>LANE</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>08/02/1972</td>
<td>3636 S JOKER AVE</td>
<td>GOTHAM</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67411</td>
<td>(913) 555-3210</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport Unit A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMS Time Notified</th>
<th>Injured taken by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20:25</td>
<td>PAWNEE CO EMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport Unit B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMS Time Notified</th>
<th>Injured taken by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20:27</td>
<td>LARNED EMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport Units**: A, B, C, ..., N
## Occupants & Vehicles

### Vehicle 1

**Policy Number**: 4D03

**Vehicle Damage**

- **Type**: 10 Single heavy truck >10,000 lbs
- **Damage Location Area**: Bus Seat Capacity
- **Causes of Damage**: 04 Destroyed
- **Technical Details**: Odometer 20002, Calculated speed at impact 57

### Vehicle 2

**Policy Number**: 1JFF845U4JI94F98F

**Vehicle Damage**

- **Type**: 10 Single heavy truck >10,000 lbs
- **Damage Location Area**: Bus Seat Capacity
- **Causes of Damage**: 04 Destroyed
- **Technical Details**: Odometer 20002, Calculated speed at impact 64

## Damage Location Area

### Vehicle 1

**First Impact**: 01 Straight/ following road, 11 Stopped awaiting turn

**Major Impact**: 12 Awaiting turn, 15 Windshield

### Vehicle 2

**First Impact**: 01 Straight/ following road, 11 Stopped awaiting turn

**Major Impact**: 12 Awaiting turn, 15 Windshield

## Vehicle Sequence of Events

### Non-Collision

- **Event**: 10 Downhill runaway
- **Event**: 11 Trailer swing
- **Event**: 12 Separation of units
- **Event**: 13 Jackknife
- **Event**: 14 Fire
- **Event**: 15 Explosion
- **Event**: 16 Immersion in water
- **Event**: 88 Other event: FAILED TO YIELD

### Collision

- **Event**: 21 Pedestrian
- **Event**: 22 Motor veh in-transport
- **Event**: 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- **Event**: 24 Train
- **Event**: 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc)
- **Event**: 26 Animal
- **Event**: 27 Fixed Object
- **Event**: 28 Other moveable object

### Non-Collision

- **Event**: 10 Downhill runaway
- **Event**: 11 Trailer swing
- **Event**: 12 Separation of units
- **Event**: 13 Jackknife
- **Event**: 14 Fire
- **Event**: 15 Explosion
- **Event**: 16 Immersion in water
- **Event**: 88 Other event: FAILED TO YIELD

### Collision

- **Event**: 21 Pedestrian
- **Event**: 22 Motor veh in-transport
- **Event**: 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- **Event**: 24 Train
- **Event**: 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc)
- **Event**: 26 Animal
- **Event**: 27 Fixed Object
- **Event**: 28 Other moveable object

---

**Note**: The exact sequence is unknown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigating Officer / Badge No.</th>
<th>Officer / Witness Statements / Description</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. CONKLIN</td>
<td>V1 WAS SOUTHBOUND ON US-183</td>
<td>V1 FAILED TO STOP AT STOP SIGN, COLLIDED WITH V2 AND THEN STRUCK A KDOT SIGN DUE TO DISTRACTION BY CELL PHONE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R. CONKLIN
**Kansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report**

**KDOT Form 850A page 1 Rev. 2019**

**Investigating Department**
GOVE CO SHERIFF

**Investigating Officer Name**
KERN

**Badge Number**
120

**County**
GO

**Date Occur.**
03/17/2018

**Time Occur.**
20:12

**Date Notified (mm/dd/yyyy)**
03/17/2018

**Time Notif.**
20:40

**Location in Work Zone (AOI)**
99 Unknown

**Surface Type**
OFF ROADWAY:
- Shoulder
- Roadside (not shoulder)
- Median
- Rest area

**Surface Conditions**
- Concrete
- Blacktop (Asphalt)
- Gravel
- Dirt
- Brick
- Dry

**Surface Feature**
- None
- Bridge
- Bridge Overhead
- Railroad Bridge
- RRXING
- Intersection
- Ramp

**Adverse Weather Conditions**
- Daylight
- Dawn
- Dusk
- Rain & wind
- Snow
- Fog

**Crash Location**

**Object 1 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- 00/04/03/02

**Object 2 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- 00/04/03/02

**Light Conditions**
- 01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09

**Surface Special Features**
- 00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09

**Narrative:**
V1 CLIPPED THE BACK END OF V2 CAUSING V2 TO LOSE CONTROL, CROSS THE MEDIAN, AND COLLIDED WITH V3.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transpt Unit Extarct?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TU 01</td>
<td>METCALF</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>12123 SW 56TH AVE TOPEKA KS 66653</td>
<td>(785) 555-6317</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 02</td>
<td>FENDER</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>3636 S JOKER AVE GOTHAM KS 67411</td>
<td>(913) 555-1542</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compliance**

- **Restrictions**
  - Not licensed
  - Valid License
  - Suspended
  - Expired
  - Revoked
  - Cancelled or Denied
  - Denied
  - Limited
  - Restricted

**Commercial Endorsements**

- **Z** - None
- **T** - Double/Trailer
- **P** - Passenger Vehicle
- **N** - Tank Vehicle
- **H** - Placarded Haz. Material
- **X** - Combination Tank/HazMat
- **S** - School Bus
- **U** - Unknown

**Driving for Employer**

- Yes
- No

**Emergency Medical Services**

- **Injured taken by:** AMR
- **EMS Time Notified:** 20:25
- **EMS Time@Hosp:**
- **Transport Unit:**
- **Transport:**
- **Injured taken to:** HAYS MEDICAL
**Officer's Opinion of Apparent Contributing Circumstances - Enter as Many as Apply to this Crash (Factor Type, TU#, CC Code):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00 Not licensed</td>
<td>00 Not licensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01 Valid License</td>
<td>01 Valid License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Suspended</td>
<td>02 Suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Revoked</td>
<td>03 Revoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Expired</td>
<td>04 Expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Cancelled or Denied</td>
<td>05 Cancelled or Denied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Disqualified</td>
<td>06 Disqualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 Restricted</td>
<td>07 Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Z - None</th>
<th>T - Double/Triple Trailer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver's Lic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New address?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Violations Charged:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Not licensed</td>
<td>Z - None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Valid License</td>
<td>T - Double/Triple Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Suspended</td>
<td>P - Passenger Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Revoked</td>
<td>N - Tank Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Expired</td>
<td>H - Placarded Haz. Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Cancelled or Denied</td>
<td>X - Combination Tank/HazMat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Disqualified</td>
<td>S - School Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Restricted</td>
<td>U - Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commercial Endorsements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
<th>AP - Alcohol ingested</th>
<th>AC - Alcohol contributed</th>
<th>AP - Alcohol ingested</th>
<th>AC - Alcohol contributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DC - Illegal drugs contributed</td>
<td>MP - Medication ingested</td>
<td>MC - Medication contributed</td>
<td>DP - Illegal drugs ingested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imimpairment Test:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHODOLOGY OF DETERMINATION</th>
<th>DRUGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 No evidence of impairment</td>
<td>NG - No Test given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Evidentiary Test (Breath,Blood) etc</td>
<td>TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT</td>
<td>PT - Preliminary Positive Test (PBT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg standing, etc</td>
<td>TG - Evidentiary Test given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)</td>
<td>RP - Results pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)</td>
<td>TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Other (e.g. saliva test)</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug Screen Result:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Determination</th>
<th>DRUGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 No evidence of impairment</td>
<td>NG - No Test given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Evidentiary Test (Breath,Blood) etc</td>
<td>TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT</td>
<td>PT - Preliminary Positive Test (PBT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg standing, etc</td>
<td>TG - Evidentiary Test given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)</td>
<td>RP - Results pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Other (e.g. saliva test)</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency Services:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Notified</th>
<th>EMS Time Notified</th>
<th>Injured taken by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russell CO EMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:41</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hays Medical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport Units:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Time Notified</th>
<th>EMS Time at Hosp</th>
<th>Injured taken by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>11:22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russell CO EMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>12:03</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hays Medical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Occupants & Vehicles**

**VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

**VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

**NON-COLLISION**

**COLLISION WITH**

**VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

**NON-COLLISION**

**COLLISION WITH**
DRIVER 1: I LOST CONTROL WHILE ATTEMPTING TO PASS, VEERED TO THE RIGHT AND STUCK VEHICLE IN FRONT OF ME.

DRIVER 2: V1 HIT THE BACK OF MY CAR CAUSING ME TO LOSE CONTROL, GO ACROSS THE CENTER GRASS MEDIAN AND STRIKE A CAR IN THE OPPOSING LANES.

DRIVER 3: A VEHICLE CAME ACROSS THE MEDIAN AND STRUCK MY VEHICLE. I COULD NOT AVOID THE CRASH DUE TO OTHER TRAFFIC AND THE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

### Narrative

V1 AND V2 WERE TRAVELING IN THE ROUNDABOUT WHEN V1 STRUCK V2. V1 WAS TRAVELING AT A HIGH RATE OF SPEED. SEE AMENDED BAC/DRUG TEST RESULTS.

### Investigation Details

**Investigating Department**
- WICHITA POLICE

**Investigating Officer Name**
- RONALD

**Date of Crash**
- 06/10/2018

**Spd Lmt**
- 40

**Date of Notification**
- 06/10/2018

**Date Arrived**
- 06/10/2018

**From Dist**
- 20:12

### Crash Details

**Object 1 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- (show in diagram)

**Object 2 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- (show in diagram)

### Traffic Conditions

**Surface Conditions**
- 01 Dry
- 02 Wet
- 03 Snow
- 04 Ice
- 05 Mud/dirt/sand
- 06 Debris (oil, etc.)
- 07 Standing/ moving water
- 08 Slush

**Surface Type**
- 02 On

**Surfacing**
- 01 Concrete
- 02 Blacktop (Asphalt)
- 03 Gravel
- 04 Dirt
- 05 Brick

### Resulting Events

**1st Harmful Event**
- 01 Bridge structure
- 02 Bridge rail
- 03 Crash cushion / Impact attenuator
- 04 Divider, median barrier
- 05 Overhead sign support
- 06 Utility devices: pole, meter, etc
- 07 Other post or pole
- 08 Building
- 09 Guardrail
- 10 Sign post
- 11 Culvert
- 12 Curb
- 13 Fence/Gate
- 14 Hydrant
- 15 Barricade
- 16 Mailbox
- 17 Ditch
- 18 Embankment
- 19 Wall
- 20 Tree
- 21 RRXING fixtures
- 88 Other:

**2nd Harmful Event**
- 01 Head on
- 02 Rear end
- 03 Angle - side impact
- 04 Sideswipe: opposite direction
- 05 Sideswipe: Same direction
- 06 Backed into
- 88 Other:

**3rd Harmful Event**
- 01 Hit & Run
- 02 DUI
- 03 Amended Report
- 04 DUl
- 05 OK
- 06 Fatality
- 07 Injury
- 08 PDO $1,000
- 09 PDO < $1,000

### Crash Location

**On Roadway**
- (within travel lanes)
  - 11 Non-intersection
  - 12 Intersection +
  - 13 Intersection-related +
  - 14 Access to Parking lot / Driveway
  - 15 Interchange Area +
  - 16 On Crossover
  - 17 Toll Plaza

**Off Roadway**
- 20 Shoulder
- 21 Roadside (not shoulder)
- 22 Median
- 23 Rest area

**Fixed Object Type**
- 88 Other:

### Road Special Features

**Road Special Features**
- 00 None
- 01 Bridge
- 02 Bridge/Overhead
- 03 Railroad Bridge
- 04 RRXING
- 05 Interchange
- 06 Ramp
- 99 Unknown

### Other Details

**Object 1 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- Owner Street Address
- Personal Phone

**Object 2 Damaged & Nature of Damage**
- Owner Street Address
- Personal Phone

KDOT Form 850A page 1 Rev. 2019

---

For more details, refer to the full report.
### Crash Diagram

Local Case No. Page of 2 / 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES</th>
<th>ROAD CHARACTER ON</th>
<th>ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES AT</th>
<th>ROAD CHARACTER AT</th>
<th>SPECIAL JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 One</td>
<td>01 Straight &amp; Level</td>
<td>00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Two</td>
<td>02 Straight on grade/slope</td>
<td>01 National Park Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Three</td>
<td>03 Straight on hillcrest</td>
<td>02 Military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Four to Six</td>
<td>04 Curved &amp; level</td>
<td>03 Indian Reservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Seven or more</td>
<td>05 Curved on grade/slope</td>
<td>04 College / University Campus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>06 Curved on hillcrest</td>
<td>05 Other Federal property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.

EXAMPLE 3

HARRY ST

OLIVER ST
### Occupants & Vehicles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State)</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transp Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUNN</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2566 S SCOTLAND AVE STRANGE KS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BRYAN</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>01/22/2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>New address?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EARP</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>245 N GRANT ST GODDARD KS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WYATT</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/02/1970</td>
<td></td>
<td>New address?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TRAFFIC UNIT 01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DL State</th>
<th>Driver's License Number</th>
<th>Driver's License Information</th>
<th>COMMERICAL ENDORSEMENTS</th>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
<th>DR LICENSE COMPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>K08765474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DR LICENSE COMPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions?</th>
<th>Complied?</th>
<th>Y N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RESTRICT COMPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions?</th>
<th>Complied?</th>
<th>Y N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

**SUBSTANCE USE**
- AP - Alcohol ingested
- AC - Alcohol contributed
- DP - Illegal drugs ingested

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION**
- Blood (BAC) 0.112

#### IMPAIRMENT TEST

**EVIDENTIARY BREATH**: 0.112
**EYE FLUID**: 0.0
**DRUG SCREEN RESULT**: P

### DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State)</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transp Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DUNN</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2566 S SCOTLAND AVE STRANGE KS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRYAN</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>01/22/2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>New address?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARP</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>245 N GRANT ST GODDARD KS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYATT</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/02/1970</td>
<td></td>
<td>New address?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PASSENGER Last Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSENGER First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>PASSENGER ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State)</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Transp Unit Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TRANSPORT UNIT

- EMS Time Notified: 20:25
- EMS Time @ Hosp: 21:25
- Injured taken to: WICHITA GENERAL
V1 WAS EASTBOUND ON HARRY ST IN THE ROUNDABOUT TRAVELING AT A HIGH RATE OF SPEED.
V2 WAS TRAVELING NORTHBOUND ON OLIVER IN THE ROUNDABOUT.
V1 WAS TRAVELING TOO FAST AND COLLIDED INTO V2 TRAILER. DRIVER OF V1 HAD OPEN CONTAINERS AND WAS VISUALLY INTOXICATED. DRIVER OF V1 FAILED BEHAVIORIAL TEST.

AMENDED REPORT 7/21/2018, RESULTS FROM KBI LAB = BAC .112, POSITIVE COCAINE
HEAVY VEHICLE & HAZMAT Supplement  
KDOT Form 852 - Rev. 2019

**MOTOR CARRIER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARRIER TYPE</th>
<th>0 - Intrastate</th>
<th>1 - Interstate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 AT THE TIME OF CRASH, THIS VEHICLE WAS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Operating on a trafficway open to the public (In-Transport)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Parked on or off the trafficway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARRIER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USDOT#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC/MX#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Street Address (P.O. Box only if no street address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEHICLE INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAILER DIMENSIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIDTH (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERSIZED LOAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUCK AND TRAILER TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Length (include trailer(s))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Trailers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Axles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON-Road LANE Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Two-way traffic - Undivided roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 One-way traffic - Undivided roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Two-way traffic - Median strip w/o barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Two-way traffic - Median strip w/ barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Two-way traffic - Undivided with a continuous left turn lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARGO BODY TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Not applicable/No cargo body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Van or Enclosed box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Hopper (e.g. Grain, Chips, Gravel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Cargo tank (liquid, powder, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Flatbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Concrete mixer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Vehicle transporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Garbage or refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Bus 9-15 people, including driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Bus more than 15 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Vehicle towing another motor vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Intermodal chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARGO TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Drive away or Tow away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Explosives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Animals: farm or other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Farm products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 General freight (packages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Heavy machinery, objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Liquids (bulk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Logs, poles, lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Metal (coils, sheets, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mobile / Modular home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Refrigerated foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Solids (bulk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Rock, sand, gravel, salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Other food products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Plastic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Garbage / refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pavement mixture: concrete, asphalt, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09 Heavy truck &gt; 10,000 lbs cannot classify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Vehicles less than 10,000 lbs carrying hazardous materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAB TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Cab behind engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Cab over engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE OF KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Include trail(s)) Tractor 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERMITS (Issuer and Permit Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. KCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVEMENT**

Did the vehicle have a Hazardous Materials Placard? [ ]

If Yes, Include The Following Information From The Placard:

- HazMat 4-digit # from the diamond center box: 
- HazMat Class # from the bottom of diamond: 

Was HazMat released (spilled) from THIS vehicle's cargo? [ ]
ON ROADWAY: (within travel lanes)
11 Non-intersection
12 Intersection +
13 Intersection-related +
14 Access to Parking lot/Drvwy
15 Interchange Area +
16 On Crossover
17 Toll Plaza

OFF ROADWAY:
20 Shoulder
21 Roadside (not shoulder)
22 Median
23 Rest area

88 Other: 99 Unknown

08 INTERSECTION TYPE
01 Four-way intersection
02 Five-way or more
03 T - intersection
04 Y - intersection
05 L - intersection
06 Roundabout (See Manual for Definitions)
07 Traffic Circle
08 Part of an interchange
99 Unknown

ROAD SPECIAL FEATURES (up to 3)
00 None
01 Bridge
02 Bridge Overhead
03 Railroad Bridge
04 RRXING
05 Interchange
06 Ramp
99 Unknown

ON WORK ZONE TYPE (AIO)
01 Lane closure
02 Lane shift / crossover
03 Work on shoulder / median
04 Intermittent or moving vehicle
88 Other:
99 Unknown

- LOCATION IN WORK ZONE (AIO)
01 Before first warning sign
02 Advance warning sign
03 Transition area
04 Activity area
05 Termination area
99 Unknown

04 ROAD SPECIAL FEATURES
00 None
01 Bridge
02 Bridge rail
03 Crash crush./Impact attenuator
04 Divider, median barrier
05 Overhead sign support
06 Utility devices: pole,meter,etc
07 Other post or pole
08 Building
09 Guardrail
10 Sign post
11 Culvert
12 Curb
13 Fence/Gate
14 Hydrant
15 Barricade
16 Mailbox
17 Ditch
18 Embankment
19 Wall
20 Tree
21 RRXING fixtures
88 Other: 99 Unknown

**FIXED OBJECT TYPE**

CRASH CLASS (mark 1 box per side)
01 Bridge structure
02 Bridge rail
03 Crash crush./Impact attenuator
04 Divider, median barrier
05 Overhead sign support
06 Utility devices: pole, meter, etc
07 Other post or pole
08 Building
09 Guardrail
10 Sign post
11 Culvert
12 Curb
13 Fence/Gate
14 Hydrant
15 Barricade
16 Mailbox
17 Ditch
18 Embankment
19 Wall
20 Tree
21 RRXING fixtures
88 Other: 99 Unknown

1st Harmful Event
01 Head on
02 Rear end
03 Angle - side impact
04 Sideswipe: opposite direction
05 Sideswipe: Same direction
06 Backed into
88 Other: 99 Unknown

TRAFFIC CONTROLS
(On / At Road) O/A
00 None
01 Officer, flagger
02 Traffic signal
03 Stop sign
04 Flasher
05 Yield sign
06 RR gates / signal
07 RR crossing signs
08 No passing zone
09 Center/Edge lines
10 Warning signs
11 School zone signs
12 Parking lines
88 Other: 99 Unknown

V2 MADE A LEFT TURN INTO THE NB LINES OF GAGE FROM THE EB I470 EXIT RAMP. V1 FAILED TO STOP AT THE RED LIGHT AND COLLIDED WITH V2 IN A KDOT MAINTENANCE ZONE. V1 THEN VEERED RIGHT AND STRUCK A KDOT SIGN.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

- cones for work
### Passengers & Vehicles

#### KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019

**DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION**

- **(record pedestrians on supplemental form 854)**

| Unit # | ST | Seat Type | Passenger Last Name | Middle Name | Date of Birth | Passenger Address (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.) | City | State | Zip | Personal Phone Number | Work Phone Number | Gender | Age | SE Used | Eject/Trap | Inj Severity | Eject Path | Transpt Unit | Extradiction? |
|--------|----|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| D1     | 01 |          | SAME                |             |              | 6322 SW KANSAS AVE                            | TOPEKA | KS    | 66612 | (785) 555-2256       |                  | F      | R   | I       |            |             |           |             |               |             |
| D1     | 02 |          | SHEPARD             |             |              |                                               |       |       |     |                     |                  | G      |     |          |            |             |           |             |               |             |
| D1     | 03 |          | JAMES               |             |              |                                               |       |       |     |                     |                  | F      |     |          |            |             |           |             |               |             |

**OFFICER’S OPINION OF APPARENT CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES - ENTER AS MANY AS APPLY TO THIS CRASH (FACTOR TYPE, TU, CC CODE):**

**TU# VIOLATIONS CHARGED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>Violation Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TU# VIOLATIONS CHARGED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>Violation Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNIT # 01**

- **01 Dr. License Comply**
  - **Restrictions Comply?** Y
  - **Commercial Endorsements?**
  - **Impairment Test (mark all that apply)**
  - **Substance Use (mark all that apply)**
  - **Method of Determination (mark all that apply)**
  - **Driving for Employer?**
  - **CDL?**

**UNIT # 02**

- **02 Dr. License Comply**
  - **Restrictions Comply?** Y
  - **Commercial Endorsements?**
  - **Impairment Test (mark all that apply)**
  - **Substance Use (mark all that apply)**
  - **Method of Determination (mark all that apply)**
  - **Driving for Employer?**
  - **CDL?**

**Transport**

- **Unit**
- **Time Notified**
- **Injured taken to:**
- **EMS Time@Hosp**

**Transport Units:** A, B, C, ..., N
V2 HAD JUST EXITED EB I470 RAMP AND MADE A LEFT TURN INTO THE NB LANES OF GAGE BLVD. D1 SAID SHE WAS MAD AT HER BOYFRIEND TEXTING HIM AND DID NOT SEE THE LIGHT CHANGE. V1 FAILED TO STOP AT THE RED LIGHT AND COLLIDED WITH V2. V1 THEN VEERED RIGHT AND STRUCK A KDOT SIGN. D1 SUSTAINED MINOR INJURIES. KDOT WAS PERFORMING MAINTENANCE WORK IN THE INTERCHANGE AREA AT THE TIME OF CRASH. THE NB RIGHT LANE WAS CLOSED OFF BY CONSTRUCTION.
V1 WAS EB ON JADE RD AND FAILED TO AVOID A LEGALLY PARKED VEHICLE ON THE ROADWAY AND STRUCK IT, LEFT THE ROADWAY, HIT A DRAINAGE CULVERT WALL AND OVER TurnED IN A DITCH.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
| Unit # | Seat Type | DRIVER Last Name | Middle Name | DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.) | State | Zip | Personal Phone Number | Work Phone Number | Gender | Age | SE Used | Eject/Trap | Inj Severity | Eject Path | Transport Unit Extrication? |
|--------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----|---------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 01     |           | FOSTER           |             | WILLIAM                                       | KS    | 67311| Patient                | (984) 225-3355  | M      | 49  | P       | F          | A           | No         | No                  | No                  |
| 01     |           | KEITH            |             | TINSELTON                                     | KS    | 67311| Personal               | (984) 332-5547  | N      |      |         | No         | No          | No        | No                  | No                  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRIVER &amp; PASSENGER INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>пасenger First Name</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR cond of compy</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions?</td>
<td>Driver's License Complied?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions?</td>
<td>Driver's License Complied?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions?</td>
<td>Driver's License Complied?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions?</td>
<td>Driver's License Complied?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE USE</th>
<th>DC - Illegal drugs contributed</th>
<th>MP - Medication ingested</th>
<th>MC - Medication contributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>AP - Alcohol ingested</td>
<td>AC - Alcohol contributed</td>
<td>DP - Illegal drugs ingested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of determination</td>
<td>(mark all that apply)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>00 No evidence of impairment</td>
<td>01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)</td>
<td>02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03 Behavioral</td>
<td>Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04 Passive Alcohol Sensor</td>
<td>(detects alcohol from driver's mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05 Observed</td>
<td>(Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06 Other (e.g. saliva test)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPAIRMENT TEST</th>
<th>Eye Fluid</th>
<th>Blood (BAC)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>00 No Test given</td>
<td>TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)</td>
<td>PT - Prelim Positive Test (PBT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evidentiary Breath</td>
<td>Blood (BAC)</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE USE</th>
<th>DC - Illegal drugs contributed</th>
<th>MP - Medication ingested</th>
<th>MC - Medication contributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>AP - Alcohol ingested</td>
<td>AC - Alcohol contributed</td>
<td>DP - Illegal drugs ingested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of determination</td>
<td>(mark all that apply)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>00 No evidence of impairment</td>
<td>01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)</td>
<td>02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03 Behavioral</td>
<td>Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04 Passive Alcohol Sensor</td>
<td>(detects alcohol from driver's mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05 Observed</td>
<td>(Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06 Other (e.g. saliva test)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPAIRMENT TEST</th>
<th>Drug screen result</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>00 No Test given</td>
<td>TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evidentiary Breath</td>
<td>Blood (BAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V1 was traveling EB on Jade Rd and rear ended V2, a legally parked vehicle, then proceeded to go around V2, lost control and drove off the roadway, striking a drainage culvert, then overturned into the ditch. Driver of V1 was pronounced dead at the scene from possible wounds of the crash and rollover. Driver of V1 was intoxicated with alcohol per eye fluid results.
**Narrative:** Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel.

V1 was WB on 190TH RD, fell asleep and drifted off the roadway and struck a bridge rail.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

---

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.

**Crash Diagram**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES</th>
<th>ROAD CHARACTER ON AT</th>
<th>SPECIAL JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 One</td>
<td>01 Straight &amp; Level</td>
<td>00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Two</td>
<td>02 Straight on grade/slope</td>
<td>01 National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Three</td>
<td>03 Straight on hillcrest</td>
<td>02 Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Four to Six</td>
<td>04 Curved &amp; level</td>
<td>03 Indian Reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Seven or more</td>
<td>05 Curved on grade/slope</td>
<td>04 College / University Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>06 Curved on hillcrest</td>
<td>05 Other Federal property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLE 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRASH SCENE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**190TH ROAD**

**1.04 MILES W OF HWY K-23**
### Occupants & Vehicles

**KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019**

**DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION**

(Record pedestrians on supplemental form 854)

**Investigating Officer / Badge No.**

S. METCALF  771

**Local Case No.**  EXAMPLE 6

**Page of**  3 / 6

---

#### ROOF UNIT

**TU#** VIOLATIONS CHARGED  CITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>DRIVER First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit Extrication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>DENNY</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>815 S MAPLE ST</td>
<td>TOPEKA</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>55688</td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal (913) 456-7890</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>MICHAEL</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TRAFFIC UNIT# 01 (C01, N3, X3, etc)

**TU#** VIOLATIONS CHARGED  CITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>PASSenger Last Name</th>
<th>PASSenger First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>PASSenger ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SE Used Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit Extrication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>LANE</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7126 SE LEX LUTHER</td>
<td>LN</td>
<td>SMALLVILLE</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>62113</td>
<td>(785) 555-4456</td>
<td>Personal Work (785) 555-3210</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>LOU</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Person (620) 999-9999</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>GIBBS</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2455 CRIGHTON RD</td>
<td>DIGHTON</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal (620) 999-9999</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>BILLY</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Person Work (620) 999-9999</td>
<td></td>
<td>09</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>KELLER</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7562 CRIGHTON RD</td>
<td>DIGHTON</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal (620) 999-9999</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>JAMES</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Person Work (620) 999-9999</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9999 CRIGHTON</td>
<td>DIGHTON</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>67000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Person (620) 999-9999</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INJURED Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured Taken</th>
<th>Transport Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured Taken by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured Taken to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V1 was traveling WB on 190TH RD when the driver of V1 dozed off asleep. As a result of his fatigue, he ran off the road striking the bridge rail. V1 was not towed away and no occupants were transported by EMS. The driver was injured and appeared to be impaired. Driver indicated he had taken sinus medication for his cold which made him drowsy.
| Unit # | Seat Type | PASSENGER Last Name | PASSENGER First Name | DOB       | Address          | City      | State | Zip | Gender | Age | SE Used | Eject/Trap | Inj Severity | Extradication? | Transport Unit | EMS Time Notified | Injured taken by | Transport Unit | EMS Time Notified | Injured taken by | Transport Unit | EMS Time Notified | Injured taken by |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------|-----|--------|-----|---------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| TU    | 01        | JONES               | K                    | 05/10/2008| 9852 CRIGHT RD    | DIGHTON   | KS    | 67779 | F     | 10  | N       | N          |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| ST    | 18        | KYLIE               |                      |           |                  |           |       |      |        |     |         |            |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| TU    | 01        | WAKE                | E                    | 09/12/2009| 999 S MAIN S      | DIGHTON   | KS    | 68885 | F     | 08  | N       | N          |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| ST    | 18        | JONATHAN            |                      |           |                  |           |       |      |        |     |         |            |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| TU    | 01        | FRANKENSTEIN        | J                    | 03/03/2007| 999 S MAIN       | DIGHTON   | KS    | 55633 | M     | 11  | N       | N          |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| ST    | 18        | MARK                |                      |           |                  |           |       |      |        |     |         |            |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |

Transport Units: A, B, C, ..., N
**Narrative:** Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel.

V1 BEGAN TO GIVE OFF SMOKE FROM THE HOOD. DRIVER PULLED OVER TO THE RIGHT SHOULDER AND THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT BURST INTO FLAMES.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES</th>
<th>ROAD CHARACTER</th>
<th>SPECIAL JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 One</td>
<td>01 Straight &amp; Level</td>
<td>00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Two</td>
<td>02 Straight on grade/slope</td>
<td>01 National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Three</td>
<td>03 Straight on hillcrest</td>
<td>02 Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Four to Six</td>
<td>04 Curved &amp; level</td>
<td>03 Indian Reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Seven or more</td>
<td>05 Curved on grade/slope</td>
<td>04 College / University Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>06 Curved on hillcrest</td>
<td>05 Other Federal property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>09 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.

0.25 MI E OF NE 20TH ST

NE SCRANTON RD

Unit 1
### Driver's License Information

- **Driver's License Number:** K03495643
- **State:** KS
- **Extrication:** No
- **Restrictions:**
  - 01: Valid License
  - 02: Suspended
  - 03: Revoked
  - 04: Expired
  - 05: Cancelled or Denied
  - 06: Disqualified
  - 07: Restricted
  - 99: Unknown

### Traffic Unit

- **Unit Type:** 01
- **Driver's License Number:** K03495643
- **State:** KS
- **Restrictions:**
  - 01: Not licensed
  - 02: Valid License
  - 03: Revoked
  - 04: Expired
  - 05: Cancelled or Denied
  - 06: Disqualified
  - 07: Restricted
  - 99: Unknown

### Occupants & Vehicles

- **Driver's Last Name:** THOMAS
- **Driver's First Name:** DEAN
- **Middle Name:** VIOLATIONS CHARGED
- **Driver's Address:** 555 W WEST AVE FAIRVILLE KS 66278
- **City:** FAIRVILLE
- **State:** KS
- **Zip:** 66278
- **Restrictions:**
  - 01: Valid License
  - 02: Suspended
  - 03: Revoked
  - 04: Expired
  - 05: Cancelled or Denied
  - 06: Disqualified
  - 07: Restricted
  - 99: Unknown

### Impairment Test

- **Method of Determination:**
  - Alcohol:
    - 00: No evidence of impairment
    - 01: Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)
    - 02: Preliminary Breath Test PBT
    - 03: Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.
    - 04: Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)
    - 05: Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)
    - 06: Other (e.g. saliva test)
  - Other:
    - 00: No Test given
    - 01: Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)
    - 02: Prelim Positive Test (PBT)
    - 03: Evidentiary Test given
    - 04: Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)
    - 05: Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)
    - 06: Other (e.g. saliva test)

- **Drug screen result:**
  - 00: No evidence of impairment
  - 01: Evidential Breath (Breath,Blood,etc)
  - 02: Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03: Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.
  - 04: Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)
  - 05: Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)
  - 06: Other (e.g. saliva test)

### Passenger Information

- **Passenger Address:**
  - **Number:**
  - **Street:**
  - **Suffix:**
  - **City:**
  - **State:**
  - **Zip:**
  - **Restrictions:**
  - 01: Valid License
  - 02: Suspended
  - 03: Revoked
  - 04: Expired
  - 05: Cancelled or Denied
  - 06: Disqualified
  - 07: Restricted
  - 99: Unknown

### Medical Information

- **Injury:**
  - **Body Location:**
  - **Transported:**
  - **Transported to:**
  - **EMT:**
  - **Transported by:**
  - **Transported to:**
  - **Transported by:**
  - **Transported to:**

### Additional Information

- **Transport Units:** A, B, C, ..., N
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS</th>
<th>OCCUPANTS</th>
<th>VEHICLE DAMAGE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DAMAGE LOCATION AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NON-COLLISION</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Driver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Collision</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The exact sequence is unknown.
- The vehicle sequence is up to 4 per unit in the order of occurrence.
WHEN I ARRIVED ON SCENE, I OBSERVED THAT V1 HAD CAUGHT FIRE TO THE FRONT OF THE VEHICLE. DRIVER STATED THAT HE WAS DRIVING EB AND NOTICED SMOKE COMING FROM UNDER THE HOOD SO HE PULLED OVER, OPENED UP THE HOOD AND THE ENGINE WAS ON FIRE. DRIVER WAS UNHARMED. FURTHER INVESTIGATION DISCOVERED A POBBILE FLUID LEAK THAT IGNITED. ENTIRE FRONT OF VEHICLE WAS DESTROYED INCLUDING WINDSHIELD AND SOME INTERIOR.
**Narrative:**

V1 APPEARED TO BE TURNING EB ON AN UNNAMED ROAD AND SLID INTO LEGALLY PARKED VEHICLE X2 OFF THE ROADWAY.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available

NO NAME RD

STOP

Unit 1

X2

K128

SPECIAL JURISDICTION

00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)
01 National Park Service
02 Military
03 Indian Reservation
04 College / University Campus
05 Other Federal property
88 Other: ______________________
99 Unknown
### Occupants & Vehicles

**KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019**

#### DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION

- **Driver’s License Number:** 99/99/9999
- **Driver’s Date of Birth:** 99/99/9999
- **Driver’s Address:** MN
- **Driver’s City:** MN
- **Driver’s State:** MN
- **Driver’s Zip:** MN
- **Driver’s Phone Number:** 00
- **Driver’s Occupation:** Work
- **Driver’s Gender:** U
- **Driver’s Age:** U
- **Driver’s seat type:** U
- **Driver’s Extrication:** U
- **Driver’s CDL:** N

#### DR LICENSE COMPLY

- **Restrictions:** None
- **Compliance:** Y

#### COMMERCIAL ENDORSEMENTS

- **Restrictions:** None

#### SUBSTANCE USE

- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U

#### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** Y
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U
- **AC - Alcohol contributed:** U
- **AP - Alcohol ingested:** U

#### IMPAIRMENT TEST

- **Evidentiary Breath:** 0.0
- **Eye Fluid:** 0.0
- **Blood (BAC):** 0.0
- **Other:** 0.0

#### TRANSPORT UNIT

- **Unit #:** 01
- **Transport Unit:** N
- **Transport Unit:** N
- **Transport Unit:** T
- **Transport Unit:** T

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION

- **Driver’s Last Name:** UNKNOWN
- **Driver’s First Name:** T.
- **Driver’s Middle Name:** T.
- **Passenger’s First Name:** T.
- **Passenger’s Last Name:** T.
- **Passenger’s Address:** MN
- **Passenger’s Phone Number:** 00
- **Passenger’s Occupation:** Work
- **Passenger’s Gender:** U
- **Passenger’s Age:** U

#### VIOLATIONS CHARGED

- **Drug screen result:** U
- **Drug screen result:** U
- **Drug screen result:** U
- **Drug screen result:** U

#### TRANSPORT UNIT

- **Injured taken by:** U
- **Injured taken by:** U
- **Injured taken by:** U
- **Injured taken by:** U
### Occupants & Vehicles

**Vehicle #1**

- **Owner Last Name**: GRACIE
- **Owner First Name**: RICKSON
- **Owner Address (Number, Street)**: 5912 MAIN ST
- **City**: OVERLAND PARK
- **ZIP**: 66755
- **Phone**: (785) 555-5555

**Vehicle #2**

- **Owner Last Name**: "Same" if Driver
- **Owner Address (Number, Street)**: New address?
- **City**: KS
- **ZIP**: 99 Unknown
- **Phone**: (785) 555-5555

**Vehicle #3**

- **License Plate**: 1GTKKK9R99WWKWO
- **Owner**: Removed by: MC CCs

### Vehicle Identification Number

**Vehicle Identification Number**: 1GTKKK9R99WWKWO

**Driver of Travel**: E

**# Occupants**: 1

### Special Conditions for Traffic Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hit &amp; Run</td>
<td>Non-Contact</td>
<td>Stolen</td>
<td>Towed away due to damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally Parked</td>
<td>Pursued by LE</td>
<td>Driverless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vehicle Use

- **01** Automobile
- **02** Motorcycle
- **03** Motor scooter or Moped
- **04** Van
- **05** Pickup truck <10,000 lbs
- **06** Sport utility veh - SUV
- **07** Camper or RV
- **08** Farm machinery
- **09** All-terrain vehicle - ATV

### Vehicle Damage

- **00** None
- **01** Damage (minor)
- **02** Functional
- **03** Disabling

### Vehicle Damage Location Area

- **First Impact**: 1
- **Major Impact**: 99

### Vehicle Sequence of Events

- **Non-Collision**: 03 02 23
- **Collision**

### Special Conditions for Traffic Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hit &amp; Run</td>
<td>Non-Contact</td>
<td>Stolen</td>
<td>Towed away due to damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally Parked</td>
<td>Pursued by LE</td>
<td>Driverless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vehicle Use

- **01** Automobile
- **02** Motorcycle
- **03** Motor scooter or Moped
- **04** Van
- **05** Pickup truck <10,000 lbs
- **06** Sport utility veh - SUV
- **07** Camper or RV
- **08** Farm machinery
- **09** All-terrain vehicle - ATV

### Vehicle Damage

- **00** None
- **01** Damage (minor)
- **02** Functional
- **03** Disabling

### Vehicle Damage Location Area

- **First Impact**: 10
- **Major Impact**: 10

### Vehicle Sequence of Events

- **Non-Collision**: 22 22 22 22
- **Collision**

---

### Notes

- **Vehicle Identification Number**: 1GTKKK9R99WWKWO
- **Driver of Travel**: E
- **# Occupants**: 1
- **Special Conditions for Traffic Units**: Hit & Run, Non-Contact, Stolen, Towed away due to damage, Legally Parked, Pursued by LE, Driverless
- **Vehicle Use**: Automobile, Motorcycle, Motor scooter or Moped, Van, Pickup truck, Sport utility veh, Camper or RV, Farm machinery, All-terrain vehicle
- **Vehicle Damage**: None, Damage (minor), Functional, Disabling
- **Vehicle Damage Location Area**: First Impact, Major Impact
- **Vehicle Sequence of Events**: Non-Collision, Collision

---

### Additional Information

- **Special Conditions for Traffic Units**: Hit & Run, Non-Contact, Stolen, Towed away due to damage, Legally Parked, Pursued by LE, Driverless
- **Vehicle Use**: Automobile, Motorcycle, Motor scooter or Moped, Van, Pickup truck, Sport utility veh, Camper or RV, Farm machinery, All-terrain vehicle
- **Vehicle Damage**: None, Damage (minor), Functional, Disabling
- **Vehicle Damage Location Area**: First Impact, Major Impact
- **Vehicle Sequence of Events**: Non-Collision, Collision

---

### Diagram

- **Damage Sequence**: Diagram showing the sequence of events and damage locations.
- **Diagram Reference**: Diagram 8

---

### Table

- **Table Reference**: Table 8
- **Table Content**: Various automobile and traffic parameters including dates, times, and locations.
V1 APPERED TO BE TURNING EB ON AN UNNAMED ROAD AND SLID INTO LEGALY PARKED VEHICLE X2 OFF THE ROADWAY. V1 DROVE AWAY AS A HIT AND RUN AND IS SUSPECTED TO BE A WHITE COLORED VEHICLE DUE TO LEFT OVER PAINT ON X2.
### Kansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report

**KDOT Form 850A page 1 Rev. 2019**

**Investigating Department:** HAYS POLICE  
**Reviewed by:** R. MCCOMMON  
**Local Case No.:** EXAMPLE 9  
**Milepost:** 0100  
**Block No:** 27TH  
**At:** 14:15  
**Date of Crash:** 01/01/2018  
**City:** HAYS  

#### Narrative:

V1 LEFT THE ROADWAY WHILE TRAVELING WB ON 27TH ST, AN EB NON CONTACT VEHICLE DRIFTED ACROSS THE CENTER LINE CAUSING D1 TO TAKE EVASIVE ACTION. V1 THEN COLLIDED WITH A LIGHT POLE AND PROCEEDED INTO A BANK PARKING LOT BEFORE STOPPING.

#### Crash Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On Road Name</th>
<th>Road Type</th>
<th>Dir Sfx</th>
<th>Spd Lmt</th>
<th>Date Occur.</th>
<th>Date Notif.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27TH ST</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>01/01/2018</td>
<td>01/01/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fixed Object Type

**Light Pole Destroyed:**

- **Object 1 Damaged & Nature of Damage:**
  - Owner Address: HAYS 125 W 27TH ST  
  - City: HAYS  
  - State: KS  
  - Zip: 67601  
  - Personal Phone: (785) 555-5555

**Object 2 Damaged & Nature of Damage:**

- **Owner Address:**
  - City: HAYS  
  - State: KS  
  - Zip: 67601  
  - Personal Phone: (785) 555-5555

#### Traffic Controls

**TRAFFIC CONTROLS (On / At Road) O/A:**

- **Type Present:**
  - OK/NF: 0

#### Crash Class

**Mark 1 box per side:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Harmful Event</th>
<th>Most Harmful Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Other non-collision</td>
<td>01 Overturned/Rollover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLISION WITH:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Pedestrian</td>
<td>03 Motor vehicle in-transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Legally Parked Vehicle</td>
<td>05 Railway train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Pedal cyclist</td>
<td>07 Animal Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Fixed object**</td>
<td>09 Other object:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mark 1 box per side if applicable:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Harmful Event</th>
<th>Most Harmful Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Bridge structure</td>
<td>02 Bridge rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Crash cushion/impact attenuator</td>
<td>04 Divider, median barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Overhead sign support</td>
<td>06 Utility devices: pole, meter, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Other post or pole</td>
<td>08 Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Guardrail</td>
<td>10 Sign post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Clutter</td>
<td>12 Curb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Fence/Gate</td>
<td>14 Hydrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Barricade</td>
<td>16 Mailbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Ditch</td>
<td>18 Embankment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Wall</td>
<td>20 Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 RR/XING fixtures</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mark 1 box if applicable:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Harmful Event</th>
<th>Most Harmful Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 None</td>
<td>01 Officer, flagger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Traffic signal</td>
<td>03 Stop sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Flasher</td>
<td>05 Yield sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 RR gates / signal</td>
<td>07 RR crossing signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 No passing zone</td>
<td>09 Center/Edge lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Warning signs</td>
<td>11 School zone signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Parking lines</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Road Special Features

**Road Special Features:**

- **00 None**  
- **01 Bridge**  
- **02 Bridge Overhead**  
- **03 Railroad Bridge**  
- **04 RR/XING**  
- **05 Interchange**  
- **06 Ramp**  
- **99 Unknown**
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.

EXAMPLE 9
### Occupants & Vehicles

**Vehicle 1**
- **Make**: 2007
- **Model**: AEO7777
- **License Plate**: 2MEFLRJX993M44443
- **Vehicle Body Type**: LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLE
- **Vehicle Damage**: 1 Hit & Run, 2 Non-Contact, 3 Stolen, 4 Legally Parked
- **Vehicle Use**: 01 No special use
- **Damage Location Area**: 01 Straight/ following road
- **Sequences of Events**: 01 Ran off road right, 02 Ran off road left, 03 Crossed centerline, 04 Overturn/Rollover, 05 Crossed median, 06 Fell/Jumped from veh, 07 Thrown or falling object, 08 Cargo loss or shift, 09 Equipment failure

**Vehicle 2**
- **Make**: 2019
- **Model**: 7777777777
- **License Plate**: 2MEFLRJX993M44443
- **Vehicle Body Type**: LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLE
- **Vehicle Damage**: 1 Hit & Run, 2 Non-Contact, 3 Stolen, 4 Legally Parked
- **Vehicle Use**: 01 No special use
- **Damage Location Area**: 01 Straight/ following road
- **Sequences of Events**: 01 Ran off road right, 02 Ran off road left, 03 Crossed centerline, 04 Overturn/Rollover, 05 Crossed median, 06 Fell/Jumped from veh, 07 Thrown or falling object, 08 Cargo loss or shift, 09 Equipment failure

### Additional Information
- **Policy Number**: DJJIAS9-1
- **Insurance Company**: ALLSTATE

---

**Vehicle Body Type**
- **Vehicle**: LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLE
- **GCW**: over 10,000 lbs

**Vehicle Damage**
- **Events**: Hit & Run, Non-Contact, Stolen, Legally Parked

**Sequences of Events**
- **Non-Collision**: Ran off road, Crossed centerline, Overturn/Rollover, Crossed median, Fell/Jumped from veh, Thrown or falling object, Cargo loss or shift, Equipment failure
- **Collision**: Ran off road, Motor veh in-transport, Legally Parked Vehicle, Train, Pedal cycle, Animal, Fixed Object, Other moveable object

---

**Vehicle Body Type**
- **Vehicle**: LARGE / HEAVY VEHICLE
- **GCW**: over 10,000 lbs

**Vehicle Damage**
- **Events**: Hit & Run, Non-Contact, Stolen, Legally Parked

**Sequences of Events**
- **Non-Collision**: Ran off road, Crossed centerline, Overturn/Rollover, Crossed median, Fell/Jumped from veh, Thrown or falling object, Cargo loss or shift, Equipment failure
- **Collision**: Ran off road, Motor veh in-transport, Legally Parked Vehicle, Train, Pedal cycle, Animal, Fixed Object, Other moveable object
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officer / Witness Statements / Description</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1 WAS TRAVELING WEST ON 27TH ST WHEN N2 DRIFTED TO THE LEFT TOWARDS V1. V1 AVOIDED A COLLISION AND TURNS RIGHT OFF THE ROADWAY CLIPPING A LIGHT POLE THEN CAME TO REST IN A PARKING LOT. N2 LEFT THE SCENE. THERE WERE NO WITNESSES AND NO ID FOR THE N2 OTHER THAN DRIVER OF V1 CLAIMING N2 TO BE A RED PICK-UP TRUCK.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrative: Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel

V1 was WB on 1ST ST and failed to stop for railroad crossing. V1 proceeded across the tracks and was hit by V2, a SB train. There was heavy snow fall and slick roads.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
### Occupants & Vehicles

**KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>DRIVER First Name</th>
<th>DR DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit Extraction?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>MUNOZ</td>
<td>FERNANDO</td>
<td>1215 NE KING ST KS 63888</td>
<td>(555) 555-5555</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>PEDRO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION**

(Record pedestrians on supplemental form 854)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>PASSENGER Last Name</th>
<th>PASSENGER First Name</th>
<th>PASSENGER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.)</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit Extraction?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>SCRITO</td>
<td>ABBY</td>
<td>155 STATE ST KS 63866</td>
<td>(620) 555-8664</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>MALLARD</td>
<td>GARY</td>
<td>8312 N BERRY RD KS 66593</td>
<td>(555) 555-5555</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OCCUPANTS & VEHICLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DR DRIVER License Comply</th>
<th>COMMERICAL ENDORSEMENTS</th>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
<th>COMMERCIAL ENDORSEMENTS</th>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Driver's Lic</td>
<td>Driver's Lic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complied?</td>
<td>Complied?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Double/Triple Trailer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Passenger Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Tank Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Placarded Haz. Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Combination Tank/HazMat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>School Bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBSTANCE USE**

- AP - Alcohol ingested
- AC - Alcohol contributed
- DP - Illegal drugs ingested
- MC - Medication contributed

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION**

- ALCOHOL
  - 00 No evidence of impairment
  - 01 Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc.)
  - 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.
- DRUGS
  - 00 No evidence of impairment
  - 01 Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc.)
  - 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.

**IMPAIRMENT TEST**

- DRUGS
  - 00 No evidence of impairment
  - 01 Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc.)
  - 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.

**Transport Unit**

- EMS Time Notified
- Injured taken by:
- Transport Unit

- EMS Time@Hosp
- Injured taken to:
- EMS Arrived
- Injured taken to:

---

Transport Units: A, B, C, ... N
V1 WAS WB ON 1ST ST AND CROSSED THE TRAIN TRACKS WITHOUT STOPPING. HEAVY SNOW FALL CAUSED LOW VISIBILITY AND FOR V2 (A TRAIN) TO COLLIDE WITH V1. EMERGENCY STOPPING PROCEDURES WERE STARTED ABOUT 100 FEET SW FROM THE TRACK CROSSING.
### Kansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report

#### KDOT Form 850A page 1 Rev. 2019

**Date: 05/15/2018**

**Time Occur.:** 08:20

**Date Notified:** 05/15/2018

**On/At Road:** O/A

**DATE & TIME OF OCCURRENCE:**

- **Date:** 05/15/2018
- **Time:** 08:20

**LOCATION:**

- **Crash Location:** Lot Access Rd
- **Road Type:** County Rd
- **Dir Sfx:** West
- **State:** Kansas
- **City Name:** Goodland
- **County:** Sherman

**EXAMINED BY:**

- **Investigating Officer Name:** B. House
- **Investigating Department:** Sheriff

**REVIEWED BY:**

- **Reviewed by:** T. Burton
- **Badge Number:** 839

**ACCIDENT SEVERITY:**

- **Fatality:** No
- **Injury:** None
- **PDO:** $1,000

**WORK ZONE CATEGORY:**

- **Construction Zone:** No
- **Maintenance Zone:** No
- **Utility Zone:** No

**ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS:**

- **Daylight:** Dusk
- **Dark:** No street lights

**SURFACE TYPE:**

- **Surface:** Blacktop (Asphalt)

**LIGHT CONDITIONS:**

- **Daylight:** 04 Dark: street lights on
- **Dusk:** 99 Unknown

**ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS:**

- **No adverse conditions:** No

**SURFACE CONDITIONS:**

- **Dry:** 88 Other:
- **Snow:** 99 Unknown

**ROAD SPECIAL FEATURES:**

- **None:** 00
- **Bridge:** 01
- **Bridge Overhead:** 02
- **Railroad Bridge:** 03
- **RRXING:** 04
- **Interchange:** 05
- **Ramp:** 06
- **99 Unknown**

**COLLISION WITH VEHICLE:**

- **Bridge structure:** 01
- **Bridge rail:** 02
- **Crash cush./Impact attenuator:** 03
- **Divider, median barrier:** 04
- **Overhead sign support:** 05
- **Utility devices: pole, meter, etc:** 06
- **Other post or pole:** 07
- **Building:** 08
- **Guardrail:** 09
- **Sign post:** 10
- **Curb:** 11
- **Fence/Gate:** 13
- **Hydrant:** 14
- **Barricade:** 15
- **Mailbox:** 16
- **Ditch:** 17
- **Embarkment:** 18
- **Wall:** 19
- **Tree:** 20
- **RRXING fixtures:** 21
- **99 Unknown**

**ONLY CHOOSE ONE CODE PER CATEGORY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE**

- **1st Harmful Event:**
  - **Most Harmful Event:**
    - **Non-intersection:** 11
    - **Intersection:** 12
    - **Intersection-related:** 13
    - **Access to Parking lot/Dryway:** 14
    - **Interchange Area:** 15
    - **On Overcross:** 16
    - **Toll Plaza:** 17

- **2nd Harmful Event:**
  - **Most Harmful Event:**
    - **Shoulder:** 20
    - **Roadside:** 21
    - **Median:** 22
    - **Rest area:** 23

**Fixed Object Type:**

- **1st Harmful Event:**
  - **Most Harmful Event:**
    - **Fixed object:**
      - **Pedestrian:** 02
      - **Motor vehicle in-transport:** 03
      - **Legally Parked Vehicle:** 04
      - **Railway train:** 05
      - **Pedal cyclist:** 06
      - **Animal Type:** 07
      - **88 Other:** 88
      - **99 Unknown**

**LOCATION IN WORK ZONE (AOI):**

- **Before first warning sign:** 01
- **Advance warning area:** 02
- **Warning signs:** 03
- **Notice zone:** 04
- **Termination area:** 05

**TRAFFIC CONTROLS:**

- **Off / At Road:** O/A

- **00 None**
- **01 Officer, flagger**
- **02 Traffic signal**
- **03 Stop sign**
- **04 Flasher**
- **05 Yield sign**
- **06 RR gates / signal**
- **07 RR crossing signs**
- **08 No passing zone**
- **10 Center/Edge lines**
- **09 Warning signs**
- **11 School zone signs**
- **12 Parking lines**
- **88 Other:**

**NOTE:**

V1 WAS TURNING NORTH ON THE S LOT ACCESS RD TO WALMART PARKING LOT AND REAR ENDED V2 AT THE ENTRANCEWAY.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

### Crash Diagram

#### ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES
- 01 One
- 02 Two
- 03 Three
- 04 Four to Six
- 05 Seven or more
- 88 Other: __________
- 99 Unknown

#### ROAD CHARACTER AT
- 01 Straight & Level
- 02 Straight on grade/slope
- 03 Straight on hillcrest
- 04 Curved & level
- 05 Curved on grade/slope
- 06 Curved on hillcrest
- 88 Other: __________
- 99 Unknown

#### SPECIAL JURISDICTION
- 00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)
- 01 National Park Service
- 02 Military
- 03 Indian Reservation
- 04 College / University Campus
- 05 Other Federal property
- 88 Other: __________
- 99 Unknown

**Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available**

---

[Diagram of a crash scene with street names and vehicle positions labeled]
### Occupants & Vehicles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
<th>COMMERCIAL ENDOREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrict Comply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions? Y N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Z - None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T - Double/Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P - Passenger Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N - Tank Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H - Placarded Haz. Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X - Combination Tank/HazMat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S - School Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U - Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DR LICENSE COMPLY

- 00 Not licensed
- 01 Valid License
- 02 Suspended
- 03 Revoked
- 04 Expired
- 05 Cancld or Denied
- 06 Disqualified
- 07 Restricted
- 99 Unknown

### SUBJECT USE (mark all that apply)

- AP - Alcohol ingested
- AC - Alcohol contributed
- DP - Illegal drugs ingested

### METHOD OF DETERMINATION (mark all that apply)

- ALCOHOL
  - 00 No evidence of impairment
  - 01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)
  - 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03 Behavioral
    - Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.
  - 04 Passive Alcohol Sensor
    - (detects alcohol from driver’s mouth)
  - 05 Observed
    - (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)
  - 06 Other (e.g. saliva test)

- DRUGS
  - 00 No evidence of impairment
  - 01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,Drug)
  - 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - 03 Behavioral
    - Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.

### IMPAIRMENT TEST (mark all that apply)

- Eye Fluid
- Blood (BAC)
- Other

### TRANSPORT UNIT

- Unit # 01
- Driver Last Name: SHERMAN
- Middle Name: MN
- Date of Birth: 02/09/1995
- Address: 1212 NW COTTONWOOD
- City: SHARON SPRINGS
- State: KS
- Zip: 68334
- Phone Number: (813) 555-1847
- Work: FN
- Age: 24

- Unit # 02
- Driver Last Name: BROSnan
- Middle Name: MN
- Date of Birth: 11/21/1955
- Address: 295 S TAYLOR ST
- City: SHARON SPRINGS
- State: KS
- Zip: 68246
- Phone Number: (813) 555-6621
- Work: MN
- Age: 63

### DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION

- Personal
- Work

### Injured taken by:

- EMS Time Notified: __________
- EMS Time@Hosp: __________
- Injured taken by: __________
- Transport Unit: __________

### Offender's Opinion of Apparent Contributing Circumstances

- Enter as many as apply to this crash (FACTOR TYPE, TU#, CC CODE)

### Transport Units: A, B, C, ..., N
**V1 WAS ON THE OFF RAMP FROM EB I-70 RAMP TO SW WANAMAKER RD WHEN IT HIT A PEDESTRIAN STANDING IN THE ROADWAY.**

**ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS**
- 00 No adverse conditions
- 01 Rain, mist, drizzle
- 02 Sleet, hail
- 03 Snow
- 04 Fog
- 05 Smoke
- 06 Strong wind
- 07 Blowing dust, sand, etc.
- 08 Freezing rain, mist, drizzle
- 14 Rain & fog
- 16 Rain & wind
- 24 Sleet & fog
- 36 Snow & wind

**ROADWAY SPECIAL FEATURES**
- 00 None
- 01 Bridge
- 02 Bridge Overhead
- 03 Railroad Bridge
- 04 RRXING
- 05 Interchange
- 06 Ramp
- 99 Unknown

**CRASH LOCATION**
- 11 Non-intersection
- 12 Intersection +
- 13 Intersection-related +
- 14 Access to Parking lot/Drvwy
- 15 Interchange Area +
- 16 On Crossover
- 17 Toll Plaza

**CRASH CLASS**
- 00 Other non-collision
- 01 Overturned/Rollover

**ACCIDENT SEVERITY**
- PDO >= $1,000
- Injury
- Fatal

**TRAFFIC CONTROLS**
- 01 Head on
- 02 Rear end
- 03 Angle - side impact
- 04 Sideswipe - opposite direction
- 05 Sideswipe - Same direction
- 06 Backed into
- 88 Other:

---

**KDOT Form 850A page 1 Rev. 2019**
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
### Occupants & Vehicles

**KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019**

**DRIVER & PASSENGER INFORMATION**

(record pedestrians on supplemental form 854)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>DRIVER First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name Date of Birth</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.) City Zip</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit</th>
<th>Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST 01</td>
<td></td>
<td>BARKER</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/06/1955</td>
<td>6130 S JENSON DR TOPEKA KS 66614</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>(785) 555-2255</td>
<td>(785) 236-5555</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OFFICER’S OPINION OF APPARENT CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES - ENTER AS MANY AS APPLY TO THIS CRASH (FACTOR TYPE, TUE, CC CODE):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Seat Type</th>
<th>DRIVER Last Name</th>
<th>DRIVER First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name Date of Birth</th>
<th>DRIVER ADDRESS (Number, Street, Suffix, etc.) City Zip</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Personal Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Eject Path</th>
<th>Transport Unit</th>
<th>Extrication?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST 01</td>
<td></td>
<td>BOB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIVING for Work:**

- Restrictions?
- Restrictions Complied?
- Driver's Lic
- Restrictions
- Y
- N
- Eject/Trap
- Eject Path
- Transport Unit
- Extrication?
- New address?

**SUBSTANCE USE (mark all that apply):**

- AP - Alcohol ingested
- AC - Alcohol contributed
- DP - Illegal drugs ingested

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION (mark all that apply):**

**IMPAIRMENT TEST:**

- Eye Fluid
- Blood (BAC)
- Other

**ALCOHOL:**

- 00 No evidence of impairment
- 01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)
- 02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION (mark all that apply):**

**IMPAIRMENT TEST:**

**SUBSTANCE USE (mark all that apply):**

- DC - Illegal drugs contributed
- MP - Medication ingested
- MC - Medication contributed

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION (mark all that apply):**

**IMPAIRMENT TEST:**

- Eye Fluid
- Blood (BAC)
- Other
### Occupants & Vehicles

**VEHICLE# 01**

**SPECIAL DATA**

- Make: 4D
- Model: ST
- Body Style: 4D
- Color: KS
- License Plate #: 1GH448D999DKWKKMM
- Owner Last Name: HUMANA
- Policy Number: FFROO-334

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR TRAFFIC UNITS**

- 1 Hit & Run: 2 Non-Contact, 3 Stolen
- 4 Legally Parked: 5 Pursued by LE, 6 Driverless

**ODOMETER:** 49,000

**VEHICLE DAMAGE**

- 01 Stolen: 11 Stopped
- 02 Following: 12 Stopped in traffic
- 03 Right: 13 Illegally parked
- 04 U Turn: 14 Disabled in roadway
- 05 Passing: 15 Slowing or stopping
- 06 Changing lanes: 16 Negotiating a curve
- 07 Avoidance: 88 Other
- 09 Parking: 99 Unknown

**DAMAGE LOCATION AREA**

First Impact: 12 Major Impact: 01

**VEH. MANU. BEFORE UNSTAB. SIT.**

**FAG**

- 12C: 13
- 9A: 8
- 7B: 6

**VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

**Non-Collision**

- 01 Ran off road right: 10 Downhill runaway
- 02 Ran off road left: 11 Trailer swing
- 03 Crossed centerline: 12 Separation of units
- 04 Overturn/Rollover: 13 Jackknife
- 05 Crossed median: 14 Fire
- 06 Fell/Jumped from vehicle: 15 Explosion
- 07 Thrown or falling object: 16 Immersion in water
- 08 Cargo loss or shift: 88 Other event
- 09 Equipment failure (tire, brakes, etc.): 98 Unknown non-coll

**Collision with**

- 21 Pedestrian
- 22 Motor veh in transport
- 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- 24 Train
- 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc.)
- 26 Animal
- 27 Fixed Object
- 28 Other moveable object

**Non-Collision**

- 01 Ran off road right: 10 Downhill runaway
- 02 Ran off road left: 11 Trailer swing
- 03 Crossed centerline: 12 Separation of units
- 04 Overturn/Rollover: 13 Jackknife
- 05 Crossed median: 14 Fire
- 06 Fell/Jumped from vehicle: 15 Explosion
- 07 Thrown or falling object: 16 Immersion in water
- 08 Cargo loss or shift: 88 Other event
- 09 Equipment failure (tire, brakes, etc.): 98 Unknown non-coll

**Collision with**

- 21 Pedestrian
- 22 Motor veh in transport
- 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- 24 Train
- 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc.)
- 26 Animal
- 27 Fixed Object
- 28 Other moveable object

---

**VEHICLE USE**

- 01 No special use: 06 Police
- 02 Taxi / Limo: 07 Ambulance
- 03 School bus: 08 Fire
- 04 Other bus: 09 Mail/Parcel
- 05 Military: 99 Unknown

---

**VEHICLE BODY TYPE**

- 01 Automobile: 10 Single heavy truck >10,000 lbs
- 02 Motorcycle: 11 Truck & trailer(s)
- 03 Motor scooter or Moped: 12 Tractor-trailer(s)
- 04 Van: 13 Cross country bus
- 05 Pickup truck <10,001 lbs: 14 School bus
- 06 Sport utility veh - SUV: 15 Transit (city) bus
- 07 Camper or RV: 16 Other bus
- 08 Farm machinery: 25 Train
- 09 All-terrain vehicle - ATV: 88 Other: 99 Unknown

---

**VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

1GH448D999DKWKKMM

**DIR OF TRAVEL**

W

**# OCCUPANTS**

3

---

**VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

(List up to 4 per unit in the order of occurrence)

---

**TRAFFIC UNITS**

**VEHICLE USE**

- 01 No special use: 06 Police
- 02 Taxi / Limo: 07 Ambulance
- 03 School bus: 08 Fire
- 04 Other bus: 09 Mail/Parcel
- 05 Military: 99 Unknown

---

**VEHICLE DAMAGE**

- 01 Stolen: 11 Stopped
- 02 Following: 12 Stopped in traffic
- 03 Right: 13 Illegally parked
- 04 U Turn: 14 Disabled in roadway
- 05 Passing: 15 Slowing or stopping
- 06 Changing lanes: 16 Negotiating a curve
- 07 Avoidance: 88 Other
- 09 Parking: 99 Unknown

---

**DAMAGE LOCATION AREA**

First Impact: 12 Major Impact: 01

**VEH. MANU. BEFORE UNSTAB. SIT.**

**FAG**

- 12C: 13
- 9A: 8
- 7B: 6

---

**VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

(List up to 4 per unit in the order of occurrence)

---

**COLOR**

- 2019

---

**LICENSE PLATE #**

- Removed by: HUGHS TOW

---

**LOCAL CASE NO.**

EXAMPLE 12

---

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NON-COLLISION**

- 21 Pedestrian
- 22 Motor veh in transport
- 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- 24 Train
- 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc.)
- 26 Animal
- 27 Fixed Object
- 28 Other moveable object

---

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR COLLISION WITH**

- 21 Pedestrian
- 22 Motor veh in transport
- 23 Legally Parked Vehicle
- 24 Train
- 25 Pedal cycle (bike, etc.)
- 26 Animal
- 27 Fixed Object
- 28 Other moveable object

---

**PERSONAL PHONE**

- FFROO-334
V1 WAS DRIVING ON THE EXIT RAMP FROM EB I-70 TO SW WANAMAKER RD WHEN IT HIT A PEDESTRIAN WALKING IN THE ROADWAY. THERE WAS HEAVY RAIN AND WIND CONDITIONS AND IT WAS DARK. DRIVER OF V1 SAID HE DID NOT SEE THE PED WALKING IN THE ROADWAY UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE TO STOP. HE TRIED TO STOP BUT HIT THE PEDESTRIAN FROM BEHIND.
## Passengers & Pedestrians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN Last Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN First Name</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN ADDRESS (Number, Street, Sfx, etc.)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Local Case No.</th>
<th>casenumber</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>DirTrvl</th>
<th>SE Used</th>
<th>Inj Severity</th>
<th>Inj Eject/Trap</th>
<th>Tranport Unit</th>
<th>Eject/Traphook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>KRUGER</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>1428 N GENESEE AVE</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>77832</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>R.PRYOR</td>
<td>(862) 555-1253</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>FRED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LOS ANGELES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(862) 555-3325</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEDESTRIAN INFORMATION

- **Personal**
  - Middle Name: MN
  - DOB: 10/31/1981
  - City: LOS ANGELES
  - State: CA
  - Zip: 77832
  - Phone: (862) 555-1253
  - Phone: (862) 555-3325
  - Gender: M
  - Age: 36
  - Zip: N
  - Eject/Traphook: A

### TRANSPORT UNIT

- **Unit**: A
- **Time Notified**: 23:30
- **Injured taken by**: FREESTATE EMS
- **Time Notified**: 23:55
- **Injured taken to**: ST FRANCIS
- **Time Notified**: 23:59
- **Injured taken to**: ST FRANCIS

### PEDESTRIAN ROADWAY LOCATION BEFORE IMPACT

- **00** NOT in roadway (driving lanes)
  - **IN or AT INTERSECTION**
    - 01 In crosswalk or bikeway
    - 02 NOT in crosswalk or bikeway
    - 03 In intersection without a crosswalk or bikeway
  - **NOT IN or AT INTERSECTION**
    - 11 In crosswalk or bikeway
    - 12 NOT in crosswalk or bikeway
    - 13 In area without a crosswalk or bikeway

- **88** Other:
  - 99 Unknown

### OTHER PEDESTRIAN LOCATION (Not in Driving Lanes)

- **01** Within a work zone
- **02** In median (not shoulder)
- **03** On Island
- **04** Road shoulder (not ditch or median)
- **05** Roadside (not on shoulder)
- **06** Sidewalk
- **07** Outside trafficway

### PEDESTRIAN ACTION BEFORE CRASH

- **01** Walking / cycling to or from school
- **02** Approaching or leaving bus
- **03** Approaching or leaving vehicle
- **04** Working (not on vehicle)
- **05** Working on vehicle
- **06** Pushing motor vehicle

### PEDESTRIAN OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL

- **00** No pedestrian signal
- **01** Obeyed pedestrian signal
- **02** Disobeyed pedestrian signal

### SUBSTANCE USE

- **AP** - Alcohol ingested
- **AC** - Alcohol contributed
- **DP** - Illegal drugs ingested

### IMPAIRMENT TEST

- **ALCOHOL**
  - **NG** - No Test given
  - **TR** - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)
  - **PT** - Preliminary Breath Test (PBT)
  - **TG** - Evidentiary Test given
  - **BP** - Breath Alcohol Per Se
  - **Evidentiary Breath**
  - **Eye Fluid**
  - **Blood (BAC)**
  - **Other**

### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **00** No evidence of impairment
  - **01** Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc)
  - **02** Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **03** Behavioral
  - **04** Passive Alcohol Sensor
  - **05** Observed
  - **06** Other (e.g. saliva test)

### IMPAIRMENT TEST

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **ALCOHOL**
  - **NG** - No Test given
  - **TR** - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)
  - **PT** - Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **TG** - Evidentiary Test given
  - **BP** - Breath Alcohol Per Se
  - **Evidentiary Breath**
  - **Eye Fluid**
  - **Blood (BAC)**
  - **Other**

### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **00** No evidence of impairment
  - **01** Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc)
  - **02** Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **03** Behavioral
  - **04** Passive Alcohol Sensor
  - **05** Observed
  - **06** Other (e.g. saliva test)

### SUBSTANCE USE

- **AP** - Alcohol ingested
- **AC** - Alcohol contributed
- **DP** - Illegal drugs ingested

### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **00** No evidence of impairment
  - **01** Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc)
  - **02** Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **03** Behavioral
  - **04** Passive Alcohol Sensor
  - **05** Observed
  - **06** Other (e.g. saliva test)

### IMPAIRMENT TEST

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **ALCOHOL**
  - **NG** - No Test given
  - **TR** - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)
  - **PT** - Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **TG** - Evidentiary Test given
  - **BP** - Breath Alcohol Per Se
  - **Evidentiary Breath**
  - **Eye Fluid**
  - **Blood (BAC)**
  - **Other**

### METHOD OF DETERMINATION

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **00** No evidence of impairment
  - **01** Evidential Test (Breath, Blood, etc)
  - **02** Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **03** Behavioral
  - **04** Passive Alcohol Sensor
  - **05** Observed
  - **06** Other (e.g. saliva test)

### IMPAIRMENT TEST

- **(mark all that apply)**
  - **ALCOHOL**
  - **NG** - No Test given
  - **TR** - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)
  - **PT** - Preliminary Breath Test PBT
  - **TG** - Evidentiary Test given
  - **BP** - Breath Alcohol Per Se
  - **Evidentiary Breath**
  - **Eye Fluid**
  - **Blood (BAC)**
  - **Other**
**Crash Location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roadway Type</th>
<th>Dir Sfx</th>
<th>SpdLimt</th>
<th>Date of Crash (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Time Occur.</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FWY</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>05/02/2018</td>
<td>20:12</td>
<td>WE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>05/02/2018</td>
<td>20:20</td>
<td>WE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date of Crash (mm/dd/yyyy)**: 05/02/2018

**Time of Occurrence**: 20:20

**Day of the Week**: WE

**Road Type**: FWY, RD

**Direction**: AT, RD

**Speed Limit**: 75, 35

---

**Crash Location Description**:

V2 was mowing grass on the side of the roadway when V1 ran off the road and crashed into V2.

---

**Road Special Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Overhead</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Bridge</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXRXING</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Surface Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Dry</td>
<td>88 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Wet</td>
<td>88 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Snow</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Ice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Mud/dirt/sand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Debris (oil, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Standing/ moving water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Slush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Surface Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Blacktop (Asphalt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Gravel</td>
<td>88 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Dirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Brick</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Light Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Daylight</td>
<td>04 Dark: street lights on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Dawn</td>
<td>05 Dark: no street lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Dusk</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Adverse Weather Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 No adverse conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Rain, mist, drizzle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Sleet, hail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Snow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Fog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Smoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Strong wind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Blowing dust, sand, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Freezing rain, mist, drizzle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Rain &amp; fog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Rain &amp; wind</td>
<td>88 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Sleet &amp; fog</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Snow &amp; wind</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Traffic Controls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Officer, flagger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Traffic signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Stop sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Flasher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Yield sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 RR gates / signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 RR crossing signs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 No passing zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Center/Edge lines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Warning signs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 School zone signs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Parking lines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Crash Class**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Other non-collision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Overturned/Rollover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Motor vehicle in-transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Legally Parked Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Railway train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Pedal cyclist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Animal Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Fixed object**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Other object</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fixed Object Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Bridge structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Bridge rail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Crash crush/Impact attenuator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Divider, median barrier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Overhead sign support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Utility devices: pole, meter, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Other post or pole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Guardrail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Sign post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Culvert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Curb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Fence/Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Hydrant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Barricade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mailbox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Ditch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Embankment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 RXRXING fixtures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other</td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Investigating Officer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRETT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**State of Kansas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Type</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Concrete</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>TOPEKA</td>
<td>66603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Narrative**

V2 was mowing grass on the side of the roadway when V1 ran off the road and crashed into V2.
**Crash Diagram**

850A page 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROADWAY NUMBER OF LANES</th>
<th>ROAD CHARACTER ON AT</th>
<th>SPECIAL JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 One</td>
<td>00 Normal Jurisdiction (Not Special)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Two</td>
<td>01 National Park Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Three</td>
<td>02 Military</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Four to Six</td>
<td>03 Indian Reservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Seven or more</td>
<td>04 College / University Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td>05 Other Federal property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td>88 Other:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available

---

**Local Case No.**

EXAMPLE 13

Page 2 / 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TU#</th>
<th>VIOLATIONS CHARGED</th>
<th>CITATION#</th>
<th>TU#</th>
<th>VIOLATIONS CHARGED</th>
<th>More violations in narrative</th>
<th>CITATION#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OFFICER'S OPINION OF APPARENT CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES - ENTER AS MANY AS APPLY TO THIS CRASH (FACTOR TYPE, TU#, CC CODE):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR LICENSE COMPLY</th>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
<th>COMMERICAL ENDORSEMENTS</th>
<th>DR LICENSE COMPLY</th>
<th>RESTRICT COMPLY</th>
<th>COMMERICAL ENDORSEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Not licensed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z - None</td>
<td>00 Not licensed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z - None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Valid License</td>
<td></td>
<td>T - Double/Trailer</td>
<td>01 Valid License</td>
<td></td>
<td>T - Double/Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Suspended</td>
<td></td>
<td>P - Passenger Vehicle</td>
<td>02 Suspended</td>
<td></td>
<td>P - Passenger Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Revoked</td>
<td></td>
<td>N - Tank Vehicle</td>
<td>03 Revoked</td>
<td></td>
<td>N - Tank Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Expired</td>
<td></td>
<td>H - Placarded Haz. Material</td>
<td>04 Expired</td>
<td></td>
<td>H - Placarded Haz. Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Cancld or Denied</td>
<td></td>
<td>X - Combination Tank/HazMat</td>
<td>05 Cancld or Denied</td>
<td></td>
<td>X - Combination Tank/HazMat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Disqualified</td>
<td></td>
<td>S - School Bus</td>
<td>06 Disqualified</td>
<td></td>
<td>S - School Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td>U - Unknown</td>
<td>07 Restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td>U - Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPAIRMENT TEST (mark all that apply):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALCOHOL</th>
<th>DRUGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 No evidence of impairment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Evidential Test (Breath,Blood,etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Preliminary Breath Test PBT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Behavioral Tests: HGN, walk-and-turn, one leg stand, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Passive Alcohol Sensor (detects alcohol from driver's mouth)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Observed (Odor, staggering, slurred speech, etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Other (e.g. saliva test)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION (mark all that apply):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE USE</th>
<th>METHOD OF DETERMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP - Alcoholic ingested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC - Alcohol contributed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP - Illegal drugs ingested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC - Illegal drugs contributed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP - Medication ingested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Medication contributed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INJURED:**

- Name: HARRIS
- DOB: 11/06/1966
- Address: 5236 W MAIN ST TOPEKA KS 66613
- Personal Phone Number: (785) 222-2632
- Work Phone Number: (785) 223-6584
- Gender: M
- Age: 52
- Seat Type: J
- Injured taken by: AMBULANCE
- EMS Time Notified: 21:25
- EMS Time@Hosp: 22:30
- Transport Unit: A
- EMS Arrived: 21:46
- Injured taken to: ST FRANICS HOSPITAL
### Occupants & Vehicles

#### VEHICLE# 01
- **SPECIAL DATA**
  - **Local Case No.:** 13
  - **Page of:** 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEHICLE#</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER Last Name:</strong></td>
<td>HARRIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE:</strong></td>
<td>KANSAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER Address:</strong></td>
<td>5236 W MAIN ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLOR:</strong></td>
<td>BLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>License Plate #:</strong></td>
<td>EIS543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAKE:</strong></td>
<td>CHEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model:</strong></td>
<td>S10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST:</strong></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZIP:</strong></td>
<td>66133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odometer:</strong></td>
<td>13589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire?</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damage Location Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE DAMAGE:</strong></td>
<td>04 Destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **NEW ADDRESS?**
- **New address?**
- **New address?**
- **New address?**
- **New address?**

### VEHICLE# 02
- **SPECIAL DATA**
  - **Local Case No.:** 13
  - **Page of:** 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEHICLE#</th>
<th>02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER Last Name:</strong></td>
<td>JOHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE:</strong></td>
<td>KANSAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER Address:</strong></td>
<td>700 SW HARRISON ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLOR:</strong></td>
<td>BLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>License Plate #:</strong></td>
<td>VAS592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAKE:</strong></td>
<td>CHEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model:</strong></td>
<td>S10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST:</strong></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZIP:</strong></td>
<td>66603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odometer:</strong></td>
<td>52386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire?</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damage Location Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE DAMAGE:</strong></td>
<td>04 Destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **NEW ADDRESS?**
- **New address?**
- **New address?**
- **New address?**

### SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR TRAFFIC UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 01 Damaged (minor) | 02 Functional | 03 | 04 | 05

### Coverage
- **VEHICLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:**
  - **List up to 4 per unit in the order of occurrence**
  - **The exact sequence is unknown**

### Damage Area

#### DAMAGE LOCATION AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>3A</th>
<th>3B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9B</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Damage Details

- **12FN:** 9B 8 7 6A 6B 9A 9B 13
- **12Rx:** 15 14 Undercarriage 15 Windshield
- **12W:** 16 Other windows 99 Unknown
- **12E:** 17 Entire vehicle damaged 99 Unknown
- **12R:** 88 Other: 99 Unknown

### Collision

#### NON-COLLISION

1. **10 Downhill runaway**
2. **11 Trailer swing**
3. **12 Separation of units**
4. **13 Jackknife**
5. **14 Fire**
6. **15 Explosion**
7. **16 Immersion in water**
8. **17 Other event:**
9. **18 Other event:**
10. **19 Unknown object**

#### COLLISION WITH

1. **20 Pedestrian**
2. **21 Motor veh in-transport**
3. **22 Legally Parked Vehicle**
4. **23 Train**
5. **24 Animal**
6. **25 Fixed Object**
7. **26 Other moveable object**
8. **27 Other event:**
9. **28 Unknown non-coll.**
### Passengers & Pedestrians

**854 page 2**

| Type | Ped Type | PEDESTRIAN Last Name | PEDESTRIAN First Name | Middle Initial | PEDESTRIAN ADDRESS (Number, Street, Sfx, etc.) | City | State | Zip | Personal Phone Number | Work Phone Number | Gender | Age | SE Used | Eject/Trap | Inj Severity | Eject Path | Transport Unit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>STOSSEL</td>
<td>GARY</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>226 NE JONSTON DR</td>
<td>TOPEKA</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>6623</td>
<td>(785) 213-6879</td>
<td>(785) 296-3351</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEDESTRIAN INFORMATION**

- Personal:
  - Phone: (785) 213-6879
  - Work Phone: (785) 296-3351

- **Driver's License Number:** 66623
- **Extrication:**
  - **DL State:** KS
  - **Special Data:** S

**Transport Unit**

- **Transport Unit:**
  - **EMS Time Notified:**
  - **Injured taken by:**

- **Transport Unit:**
  - **EMS Time Notified:**
  - **Injured taken by:**

**PEDESTRIAN ROADWAY LOCATION BEFORE IMPACT**

- **In or AT INTERSECTION**
  - **00 NOT in roadway (driving lanes):**
    - 01 In crosswalk or bikeway
    - 02 Not in crosswalk or bikeway
    - 03 In intersection without a crosswalk or bikeway
  - **88 Other:**
    - 99 Unknown

- **In or AT INTERSECTION**
  - **00 NOT in roadway (driving lanes):**
    - 01 In crosswalk or bikeway
    - 02 Not in crosswalk or bikeway
    - 03 In intersection without a crosswalk or bikeway

**PEDESTRIAN ACTION BEFORE CRASH**

- **01 Walking / cycling to or from school:**
  - 07 Standing, sitting, or lying
- **02 Approaching or leaving bus:**
  - 08 Playing, running, walking
- **03 Approaching or leaving vehicle:**
  - 09 Cycling
- **04 Working (not on vehicle):**
  - 10 Entering or crossing
- **05 Working on vehicle:**
  - 88 Other:
  - 99 Unknown
- **06 Pushing motor vehicle:**
  - 99 Unknown

**PEDESTRIAN OBEEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL**

- **00 No pedestrian signal:**
  - 03 Ped signal malfunction
- **01 Obeyed pedestrian signal:**
  - 04 Not applicable
- **02 Disobeyed pedestrian signal:**
  - 99 Unknown

**SUBSTANCE USE**

- **AP - Alcohol ingested**
  - **(mark all that apply):**
  - **AC - Alcohol contributed**
  - **DP - illegal drugs ingested**

**METHOD OF DETERMINATION**

- **(mark all that apply):**
  - **NG - No Test given**
  - **TR - Test Refused (Alcohol/Drug)**
  - **PT - Preliminary Positive Test (PBT)**
  - **TG - Evidentiary Test given**
  - **RP - Results pending**

**IMPAIRMENT TEST**

- **(mark all that apply):**
  - **Evidentiary Breath**
  - **Eye Fluid**
  - **Blood (BAC)**
  - **Drug screen result**
**Narrative:** Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel.

V1 WAS TRAVELING NB ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE WHEN THE DRIVER SIDE FRONT TIRE CAME OFF AND THE TIRE STRUCK SB V2.
A basic diagram is required for all state reportable crashes showing movements, direction, and positions of all traffic units in relationship to the trafficway. Identify (label) the street(s) and traffic unit(s) along with the area of impact (AOI) where possible. Refer to vehicles and pedestrians by unique numbers assigned in this report.

Indicate North Direction.

Draw scene as observed or recreate per statements and evidence available.
### Occupants & Vehicles

**KDOT Form 850B page 1 - Rev. 2019**

**Driver & Passenger Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Officer's Opinion of Apparent Contributing Circumstances - Enter as many as apply to this crash (Factor Type, Tu, CC Code):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
<th>Passenger &amp; Driver Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Driver's License Number:**

- **Restrict Comply**
  - Restrictions?
  - Driver's License:
    - Complied?
  - New Address?

**Commercial Endorsements**

- **Restrict Comply**
  - Restrictions?
  - Driver's License:
    - Complied?

**Method of Determination**

**Impairment Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug Screen Result**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport Unit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Transport Unit #01 (01, 03, N3, X3, etc)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>DR License Comply</th>
<th>Passenger &amp; Driver Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Driver's License Number:**

- **Restrict Comply**
  - Restrictions?
  - Driver's License:
    - Complied?

**Commercial Endorsements**

- **Restrict Comply**
  - Restrictions?
  - Driver's License:
    - Complied?

**Method of Determination**

**Impairment Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug Screen Result**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1 02</th>
<th>Violations Charged</th>
<th>Citation#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Occupants & Vehicles

850B page 2

**VEHICLE# 01**

**SPECIAL DATA**

- **Owner Last Name** ("Same" if Driver): TELSAC INC
- **Owner First Name**
- **Middle Name**
- **Address**
- **City**
- **State**
- **ZIP**
- **Phone**
- **License Plate**
- **Replace License Plate**
- **Vehicle Identification Number**
- **Make**
- **Model**
- **Body Style**
- **Year**
- **Color**
- **Other Special Data**

**VEHICLE# 02**

**SPECIAL DATA**

- **Owner Last Name** ("Same" if Driver): UBER
- **Owner First Name**
- **Middle Name**
- **Address**
- **City**
- **State**
- **ZIP**
- **Phone**
- **License Plate**
- **Replace License Plate**
- **Vehicle Identification Number**
- **Make**
- **Model**
- **Body Style**
- **Year**
- **Color**
- **Other Special Data**

### Accident Details

**First Impact 14**

**Major Impact 14**

**Frame**

- 12B
- 12C
- 3A
- 3B
- 4
- 5
- 6A
- 6B
- 7

**Damaged Parts**

- Front: 12B, 3A, 3B, 5
- Rear: 12C, 6C, 6B, 7

**Affected Body Parts**

- 14: Undercarriage
- 16: Other windows
- 17: Entire vehicle damaged
- 88: Other:

**Trailer: Present / Damaged**

**Vehicle Sequence of Events**

**List up to 4 per unit in the order of occurrence**

- **1. Run off road right** 10 Downhill runaway
- **2. Run off road left** 11 Trailer swing
- **3. Crossed centerline** 12 Separation of units
- **4. Overturn/Rollover** 13 Jackknife
- **5. Crossed median** 14 Fire
- **6. Fell/Jumped from vehicle** 15 Explosion
- **7. Thrown or falling object** 16 Immersion in water
- **8. Cargo loss or shift** 88 Other event:
- **9. Equipment failure** (tire, brakes, etc.) 98 Unknown non-coll.

**Collision with**

- **21 Pedestrian**
- **22 Motor vehicle in transport**
- **23 Legally Parked Vehicle**
- **24 Train**
- **25 Pedal cycle (bike, e.t.c.)**
- **26 Animal**
- **27 Fixed Object**
- **28 Other moveable object**

**Non-Collision**

- The exact sequence is unknown"
V1 (an electric car) was traveling NB on Pennsylvania Ave when the driver side front tire came off the vehicle and the brake rotor struck the pavement causing damage to the pavement and undercarriage of V1. The tire from V1 rolled into the opposite lane and struck V2, which was SB on Pennsylvania Ave. V2 received minor damage to the front bumper area. V2 is an autonomous vehicle for Uber. The passenger of the vehicle was in the driver seat but claimed the vehicle was in autonomous mode and driving itself.

Due to the passenger being in the driver seat position, he has to be listed as the driver. If he was in another seat position, he would be listed as a passenger and the driver field then left blank.

D.TRUMP #45
Driver has Intent to Enter Crossover Zone (Location Code 16)

Exiting Crossover Zone (Location Code 16)

Driver Intent is to go NB on US-75 (Location Code 12)

Driver Intent to go WB on County Road (Location Code 12)

Sideswipe Opposing in Crossover Zone (Location Code 16)
Other Vehicle Examples

CLOCKPOINT DIAGRAM

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
ROUNDABOUT CHARACTERISTICS

Typical elements that constitute a roundabout are:

1. **Yielded entry** – cars entering must wait for a gap in the circulating traffic before entering
2. Roundabout **Islands** separate the entry from the circular roadway and direct traffic to the right.
3. Designated **crossing area for pedestrians**
4. Designed to be driven at speeds of **15 – 20 miles per hour**
5. **Single or multiple lanes**
6. Sometimes an inside “**apron**” is present for large vehicle use

Remember, roundabouts are not the same as traffic circles…see the next page.
TRAFFIC CIRCLE CHARACTERISTICS

Typical elements that constitute traffic circle are:
1. **NO signed, yielded entry**
2. **NO Islands** to separate the entry from the circular roadway and direct traffic to the right.
3. **NO** Designated **crossing area for pedestrians**
4. **NO** signed speed of **15 – 20 miles per hour**
5. **Normally single lane**
6. **NO** inside “apron” present for large vehicle use
ROUNDABOUT CRASH LOCATION (AL) CODING

AL13  
Outside the circle but related to the intersection

Inside the circle on the roadway AL12

Crash first harmful events occurring ON the roadway within the circle are coded as Crash Location 15 (interchange) with an Intersection Type of 06-Roundabout.

If FHE is on a ramp or roadway within an interchange area AL15

FHE with center obstruction AL88
# Parking Lot Coding

**Example 19** (1 of 2)

- **#4 Parking Lot** – Not reportable (unless fatal)
- **#3 Mall Loop** – Not reportable (unless fatal or named)
- **#1 Entrance Only** – Code as NW Lot Access Rd
- **#2 Entrance Only** – Code as N Lot Access Rd

---

**Legend**
- **N** - North
- **S** - South
- **W** - West
- **E** - East
EXAMPLE 19 (1 OF 2)  PARKING LOT CODING

Crashes inside parking lots or their private roadways or aisles are not state reportable UNLESS fatal. KDOT only accepts crashes related to or in the entranceway of a parking lot.

Location #1 & #2 represent crashes occurring within 50 feet of the entrance way to the Mall’s parking lot. A crash further into the entranceway would not be reportable. You would code #1 & #2 similar as the following example below if the road has no name. Use the correct direction prefix to determine the correct entrance.

**Kansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report**

- **Milepost**: 11500
- **Block No**: N
- **Dir Phs**: 45
- **On Road Name**: LOT ACCESS
- **Road Type**: RD
- **Dir Sfx**: ST
- **Spd Lim**: 95TH

**Narrative**: Describe each traffic unit's pre-crash movement and direction of travel

V1 WAS TURNING SB INTO THE N LOT ACCESS RD TO OAK PARK MALL AND REAR ENDED V2 AT THE ENTRANCEWAY.
### INDEX

- Access Control ............................................. 17, 71
- Actual Weight (852) ....................................... 69, 75
- Age .............................................................. 44, 53, 54, 72
- Aggressive / Antagonistic Driving .................. 74, 79
- Airbag Reporting ............................................. 44, 45, 53
- Alcohol .......................................................... 51, 89
- Alley ............................................................... 14, 17, 18, 22, 76
- All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV) .......................... 38, 45, 53, 58, 76
- Amended Reports ............................................ 50, 51, 59, 65, 66, 71, 88
- At Road .......................................................... 14-20, 26, 34, 35, 37
- At Road Distance ........................................... 14, 15, 18, 19
- At Road Direction ........................................... 14, 18, 26
- At Road Units of Measurement (Ft/Mi) ... ........... 18
- Axles (Number of) .......................................... 57, 58, 69
- Block Number .................................................. 14
- Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) .......................... 50, 89
- Vehicle Body Type ......................................... 45, 53, 57-59, 64, 71
- Badge Number ................................................ 12, 61
- Body Style (Vehicle) ........................................ 55
- Body Type (Vehicle) ........................................ 45, 53, 57-59, 64, 71, 94
- Bus ................................................................. 2, 8, 9, 31, 35, 38, 54, 64, 65, 74-79, 90, 94
- Bus Capacity .................................................... 59
- Calculated Speed ............................................. 59
- Cargo Body Type ............................................. 71
- Cargo Type ....................................................... 71
- Carrier Address ................................................ 67
- Carrier Identification Numbers ....................... 64-68
- Carrier Name .................................................... 64, 69
- Carrier Type ..................................................... 68
- Commercial Driver’s License (CDL) ............... 47, 49, 50
- Construction zone... SEE WORK ZONE ............. 10, 20
- Citations Issued ................................................. 10, 42, 54, 80
- Citation Number .............................................. 42
- Collision Diagram ........................................... 2, 36
- Collision with Other Motor Vehicle (CWOV) ...... 30-33, 91,93
- Contributing Circumstances ............................ 42
- County ................................................................ 12, 55
- County Codes (Alpha Abbreviations) .............. 86
- Crash Coding Example List .............................. 90
- Crash Class First Harmful Event ................... 29-33
- Crash Class Most Harmful Event .................... 29-33
- Crash (Definition) ............................................. 4, 74
- Crash Location ............................................... 12,14-16, 18-20, 22, 24, 29, 34, 35, 37, Example 16
- Crossover ....................................................... 7, 27, 28, 93
- Damage Location Area ..................................... 59
- Date of Crash .................................................. 17, 89
- Date of Birth .................................................... 43
- Day of Week ..................................................... 18
- DC-66 Forms .................................................... 3
- Diagram ........................................................... 36
- Direction Prefix ................................................. 14
- Direction of Travel .......................................... 56, 73
- Direction Suffix ................................................ 17, 19
- Driverless (Special Condition) ....................... 38, 43, 54, 76
- Driver’s License Class ...................................... 47
- Driver’s License Compliance .......................... 49
- Driver’s License Number ................................. 47, 73
- Driver’s License Restrictions Compliance ......... 49
- Driver’s License Restrictions ........................... 49
- Driver’s License State ....................................... 47, 73
- Driver Table ...................................................... 11, 40
- Driving Under the Influence (DUI) ................. 13
- Driving for Employer ........................................ 49
- Drug Involvement ............................................. 51,89
- Ejected ............................................................... 9, 45, 52, 72
- Eject Path ........................................................ 45
- Emergency Medical Services ......................... 46, 68, 73, 80
- Emergency Vehicles ......................................... 9, 10, 58, 59, 75, 76, 80, 93
- Extrication ....................................................... 46, 72
- Fatality ............................................................. 13,36,61,63,64,89,91
- Fire ................................................................. 31, 56, 60, 90, 91
- First Harmful Event ......................................... 29-31, 60
- First Impact (Initial) ......................................... 59, 60, Example 17
- Fixed Object Type ............................................. 30
- Gated Community ............................................. 4, 6
- Gender ............................................................. 44,72
- Government Permits ........................................ 47, 69
- Gross Combined Vehicle Weight Rating (GCWR). 47,58, 68
- Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) ............ 68, 75-77, 79, 80
- Hazardous Materials ........................................ 41, 70, 71
- Hazardous Material ID ....................................... 70
- Heavy Vehicle & Hazmat Supplement (852) .... 62-71
- Hit & Run (Special Condition) ......................... 13
- Identification of Persons ................................... 43
- Illegally Parked Vehicles ................................ 6, 9, 11, 31, 32, 38, 39-41, 43, 52, 56, 57, 60, 72, 90-93
- Impairment Test ............................................... 50
- Injured Taken By ................................................. 46
- Injured Taken To ............................................... 46
- Injury Severity .................................................. 45
- Insurance Company ......................................... 56
- Insurance Policy Number ................................ 56
- Insurance Reporting Requirement .................. 3, 56
Interchange…………………………...23-26, 29, 35
Intersection Type………………………22, 28
Investigating Department (Agency)………12
Investigating Officer……………………12, 61
KDOT Construction Zone…………………20
KDOT Property Damage…………………2, 13
Latitude / Longitude………………………19
Legal Intervention…………………………5
Legally Parked Vehicles……6, 9, 11, 31, 32, 38-41, 43, 52, 56, 57, 90-94
License Plate Number………………………55
Light Conditions……………………………34
Local Case Number……………………………12
Major Impact (Principal)…………………60, Example 16, 17
Median…………………………27, 28, 37-40, 60, 75-77, 80-81, 90
Medication Involvement…………………..51, 89
Method of Determination…………………..50
Milepost……………………………………14, 16
Make (Vehicle)……………………………55
Model (Vehicle)……………………………55
Most Harmful Event…………………………29-33
Motorcycle CCs……………………………56
Motor Vehicle – Definition………………….6
Narrative (850A)…………………………31
Narrative (851)…………………………..9, 15, 16, 19, 24, 26
NCIC Codes………………………………..88
Non-Contact (Special Condition)……….9, 39-41, 43, 57, 77, 78, 90
Non-Collision Crashes……………………31
Non-State-Reportable Crashes………….1, 5, 13, 92
Number of Axles…………………………57, 58, 69
Number of Trailers………………………58, 69
Number of Occupants…………………..56
Object Damaged…………………………20
Object Owner……………………………20
Odometer Reading…………………………56
On Road……………………………………14-17
On Road Lane Type……………………….71
Ordering Blank Forms……………………3
Oversized Load……………………………69
Parked Vehicle…………………………6, 9, 11, 31, 32, 38-41, 43, 52, 56, 57, 60, 72, 90-92
Parking Lots…………………………4, 5, 6, 7, 13-18, 22, 28, 36, 37, 89, 90, 94, Examples 19
Passenger Table…………………………52, 54
Pedal Cycle………………………………32
Pedestrian (PED – Definition)……………11, 31
Pedestrian Action…………………………73
Pedestrian Location…………………………73
Pedestrian Other Location…………………73
Pedestrian Obedience to Traffic Signal……73
Pedestrian Table…………………………72, 73
Personal Conveyance……………………9, 78
Photography Instructions…………………82-85
Photos By…………………………………..19
Pursued By Law Enforcement (Police Pursuit)………57
Policy Number……………………………56
Power Source……………………………59
Preliminary Breath Test……………………50
Private Property…………………………2, 7, 10, 13
Railroad Crossing (RRXING)…………..22, 34, 85, 92
Reckless / Careless Driving………………79
Registration County………………………55
Registration Year…………………………55
Removed By………………………………..56
Reportable Crashes………………………1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 40, 74
Restriction Compliance…………………..49
Reviewed By……………………………..12
Roadway Character………………………37
Roadway Number of Lanes………………37
Road Rage…………………………………79
Road Special Features……………………34
Road Type…………………………………16, 17, 19
Roundabout………………………………..28, 29, 90, Example 18
Safety Equipment Used…………………..44, 52, 53, 72
Seat Capacity (see bus capacity)………..59
Seat Type…………………………………..43, 52
Sequence of Events…………………………60
Sex (Gender)……………………………44, 72
Source of Carrier Name…………………..69
Special Conditions Check Boxes for Vehicle Data…56
Special Data……………………………..15, 16, 36, 55, 73
Special Event…………………………….36
Special Jurisdiction………………………37
Speed Limit………………………………..17, 19
State Abbreviations………………………87
State-Reportable Crashes……………….1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 40, 74
Surface Condition……………………….34
Surface Type……………………………..34
Time Arrived and Day……………………18
Time EMS Arrived………………………46
Time EMS Arrived at Hospital……………46
Time EMS Notified………………………46
Time Notified and Day……………………18
Time Occurred and Day……………………18
Toll Plaza…………………………………..22, 23, 27, 28
Towed Away (Special Condition)……………..…57
Traffic Circle……………………….........29, Example 18
Traffic Controls……………………………………35
Traffic Unit……………………………………...9, 38-41, 52
Trafficway………………………………………...4, 6
Trailer Damaged…………………………………69
Trailer Identification Number………………….69
Trailer Length……………………………………69
Trailer Width……………………………………69
Train………………………………………..……...10, 32, 35, 40, 58
Transport Unit……………………………………46
Trapped…………………………………………45, 72
U.S. Government Unit Numbers………………47
Unit Number…………………………………….43, 52, 64
Units of Measurement (UOM)…………………18
Unstabilized Situation…4, 14, 22, 60, 74, 76,80, 94
Example 16
Unusual Crash Coding Situations……………91-94
Vehicle Body Type…………………………….57, 58
Vehicle Color……………………………………55
Vehicle Configuration…………………………71
Vehicle Damage………………………………69
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)…………56
Vehicle Maneuver………………………………60
Vehicle Owner…………………………………55
Vehicle Sequence of Events…………………..60
Vehicle Use……………………………………..59
Violations……………………………………….42
Water…………………………………………31, 74, 83, 91
Weather Conditions…………………………34
Work Zone Location…………………………20
Work Zone Type………………………………20
Work Zone Type – KDOT……………………....20
Working Vehicle…………10, 11, 31, 38, 43, 80, 90, 93
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRIVER CCs</th>
<th>PEDESTRIAN CCs</th>
<th>VEHICLE CCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(D + TU# = D1)</td>
<td>(P + TU# = P1)</td>
<td>(V + TU# = V1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVER CONDITION AT THE TIME OF CRASH</td>
<td>NON-MOTORIST CONDITION AT THE TIME OF CRASH</td>
<td>PROBLEMS WITH OR LOSS OF...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Under the influence of illegal Drugs</td>
<td>01 Under the influence of illegal Drugs</td>
<td>01 Brakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Under the influence of Alcohol</td>
<td>02 Under the influence of Alcohol</td>
<td>02 Tires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Under the influence of medication</td>
<td>03 Under the influence of medication</td>
<td>03 Unattended or driverless in motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Ill or Medical condition</td>
<td>04 Ill or Medical condition</td>
<td>04 Wheel(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Fell asleep or fatigued</td>
<td>05 Fell asleep or fatigued</td>
<td>05 Unattended or driverless not in motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Emotional: Angry, depressed, upset, impatient, etc.</td>
<td>06 Emotional: Angry, depressed, upset, impatient, etc.</td>
<td>06 Window or windshield; ice on windshield, tinting, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON-MOTORIST DISTRACTED BY</td>
<td>07 Wipers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Mobile (cell) phone (calling, texting, other use)</td>
<td>08 Lights: Front (head), tail, signals, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Other electronic devices (audio, video, GPS, computer,...)</td>
<td>09 Steering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Other distraction in or on vehicle</td>
<td>10 Power Train: engine, driveshaft, transmission, differential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 An item or action NOT in or on vehicle</td>
<td>11 Exhaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Inattention (general sense)</td>
<td>12 Suspension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVER DISTRACTED BY</td>
<td>NON-MOTORIST ACTIONS AT THE TIME OF CRASH</td>
<td>ROAD CCs (On/At)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Mobile (cell) phone (calling, texting, other use)</td>
<td>25 Failed to yield the right of way</td>
<td>(code OR or AR, no TU#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Other electronic devices (audio, video, GPS, computer,...)</td>
<td>26 Disregarded traffic control signs, signals, officer, etc.</td>
<td>01 Wet surface, standing or moving water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Other distraction in or on vehicle</td>
<td>27 Improper crossing</td>
<td>02 Icy or slushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 An item or action NOT in or on vehicle</td>
<td>28 In Roadway (standing, lying, etc)</td>
<td>03 Snow accumulation or snow packed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Inattention (general sense)</td>
<td>29 Dashing</td>
<td>04 Debris or obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVER ACTIONS AT THE TIME OF CRASH</td>
<td>30 Wrong side of roadway</td>
<td>05 Road construction or maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Failed to yield the right of way</td>
<td>31 Not visible (dark clothing)</td>
<td>06 Ruts, holes, bumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Disregarded traffic signs, signals, or markings</td>
<td>32 Pedal cycle violation(s)</td>
<td>07 Traffic control device inoperative or missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Red light running (disregarded traffic signal)</td>
<td>33 Followed too closely</td>
<td>08 Shoulders: none, low, soft, or high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Followed too closely</td>
<td>34 Exceeded posted speed limit</td>
<td>09 Worn, travel-polished surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Exceeded posted speed limit</td>
<td>35 Too fast for conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Too fast for conditions</td>
<td>36 Impeding or Too slow for traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Impeding or Too slow for traffic</td>
<td>37 Avoidance or Evasive action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Avoidance or Evasive action</td>
<td>38 Over correction / Over steering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Over correction / Over steering</td>
<td>39 Reckless / Careless driving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Reckless / Careless driving</td>
<td>40 Aggressive / Antagonistic driving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Aggressive / Antagonistic driving</td>
<td>41 Improper lane change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Improper lane change</td>
<td>42 Made improper turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Made improper turn</td>
<td>43 Improper backing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Improper backing</td>
<td>44 Improper passing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Improper passing</td>
<td>45 Improper or No turn signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Improper or No turn signal</td>
<td>46 Improper parking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Improper parking</td>
<td>47 Wrong side or wrong way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Wrong side or wrong way</td>
<td>48 Did not comply with license restrictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>VEHICLE CCs</td>
<td>ROAD CCs (On/At)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(code E, no TU#)</td>
<td>(code OR or AR, no TU#)</td>
<td>(code OR or AR, no TU#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Animal: domestic or wild</td>
<td>01 Wet surface, standing or moving water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEATHER RELATED</td>
<td>02 Brakes</td>
<td>02 Icy or slushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Rain, mist, or drizzle</td>
<td>13 Mirrors</td>
<td>03 Snow accumulation or snow packed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Sleet, hail, or freezing rain</td>
<td>14 Unattended or driverless in motion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Falling or blowing snow</td>
<td>03 Wheel(s)</td>
<td>04 Debris or obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Strong winds</td>
<td>15 Unattended or driverless not in motion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Fog, smoke, or smog</td>
<td>04 Trailer coupling, hitch, or safety chains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Blowing sand, soil, or dirt</td>
<td>05 Cargo</td>
<td>05 Road construction or maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Reduced visibility due to cloudy skies</td>
<td>06 Window or windshield; ice on windshield, tinting, etc</td>
<td>06 Ruts, holes, bumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISION OBSTRACTIONS</td>
<td>07 Wipers</td>
<td>07 Traffic control device inoperative or missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Building, vehicles, object made by humans</td>
<td>08 Lights: Front (head), tail, signals, etc</td>
<td>08 Shoulders: none, low, soft, or high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Vegetation: trees, shrubs, etc.</td>
<td>09 Steering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Glare from sun, headlights, or other lights</td>
<td>10 Power Train: engine, driveshaft, transmission, differential</td>
<td>09 Worn, travel-polished surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Other lights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes 88 and 99 apply to Other and Unknown
**OCCUPANT SEAT POSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRONT ROW</th>
<th>01 Driver</th>
<th>02 Center</th>
<th>03 Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECOND ROW</td>
<td>04 Left</td>
<td>05 Center</td>
<td>06 Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD ROW</td>
<td>07 Left</td>
<td>08 Center</td>
<td>09 Right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Motorcycle passenger
11 Extra person on driver’s seat or lap
12-17 Extra person on passenger lap
18 Other seat position IN vehicle
19 Other position ON or Outside vehicle
27 Enclosed cargo area
28 Unenclosed cargo area (pickup bed, etc)
29 Sleeper section of truck cab
30 Trailing unit (auto, boat, camper)
99 Unknown position IN or On vehicle

**SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE**

| S | Shoulder & Lap belt |
| X | Shoulder belt only |
| L | Lap belt only |
| I | Infant seat/restraint system (rear facing) |
| C | Child seat/restraint system (front facing) |
| T | "Booster" seat/restraint system (see manual) |
| P | Airbag deployed only (Passive system) |
| R | Airbag deployed - Shoulder & Lap belt |
| J | Airbag deployed - Shoulder belt only |
| W | Airbag deployed - Lap belt only |
| F | Airbag deployed - Infant seat (rear facing) |
| D | Airbag deployed - Child seat (front facing) |
| K | Airbag deployed - "Booster" seat |
| B | Both Motorcyclist helmet & eye protection |
| E | Motorcyclist eye protection |
| H | Motorcyclist helmet |
| Q | Pedestrian helmet or protective pads |
| V | Reflective clothing |
| N | None used |
| U | Unknown |

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CLASS CODES**

1 Explosives
2 Gases
3 Flammable/combustible liquid
4 Flammable/combustible solid
5 Oxidizers & organic peroxides
6 Poisonous/infectious substance
7 Radioactive material
8 Corrosive material
9 Misc. HazMat

**KANSAS LICENSE CLASS**

(see manual)

A - GCWR > 26,000
B - GVWR > 26,000
C - GVWR < 26,001
M - Motorcycle
(Class+) P - Permit
ID - Identification #
U - Unknown

**PEDESTRIAN TYPES (non-motorist)**

21 Walking, standing, running, etc
22 Pedal cyclist
23 Rider of animal
24 Occupant of animal-drawn vehicle
25 In vehicle NOT IN TRANSPORT (legally parked veh)
26 Machine operator (Working Vehicles)
88 Other
99 Unknown

**TRAIN OCCUPANT SEAT TYPES**

31 Train crew
32 Train passengers (list if injured)

**GENDER**

M Male
F Female
U Unknown

**EJECTED / TRAPPED**

N Not ejected or trapped
E Ejected (totally)
P Partially ejected
T Trapped in vehicle
U Unknown

**INJURY SEVERITY**

N No Apparent Injury
P Possible injury (complaint of pain)
I Suspected Minor Injury
D Suspected Serious Injury
U Unknown
F Fatal injury

**EJECTION PATH**

01 Side door
02 Side window
03 Windshield
04 Back window
05 Back door/Tailgate
06 Roof - sunroof/convertible top down
07 Roof - convertible top up
08 Other path (pickup bed)
99 Unknown

**ANIMAL TYPES**

01 Deer
02 Other wild animal: bobcat, coyote, etc
03 Cow or Bull
04 Other domestic animal: cat, dog, etc
05 Horse

**KANSAS LICENSE RESTRICTIONS**

B Corrective lenses
C Mechanical aid (devices)
D Prosthetic aid (devices)
E Automatic Transmission
F Outside mirror
G Daylight only
H Employment only
I Limited - Other
K Intrastate only
L Without Air-brakes
M No CDL - A Bus
N No CDL - A/B Bus
O No Tractor-Trailer
P No Passenger in CMV Bus
U Unknown
V Medical Variance
W 3 Wheel Restriction
X No Cargo CMV Tank Vehicle
Z No Full Air Brake in a CMV
J01 Outside business area
J02 Under Age Sixteen
J03 No Freeway driving
J04 25 Mi. from Home
J05 Within City Limits
J06 Lic Driver Front Seat
J07 Moped
J08 Seasonal CDL
J09 Farm Permit
J10 Non-residential CDL
J11 5 Miles of Home
J12 10 Miles of Home
J13 15 Miles of Home
J14 20 Miles of Home
J15 30 Miles of Home
J16 50 Miles of Home
J17 100 Miles of Home
J18 Temporary Resient
J19 Hearing Aid in CMV
J20 Auto Transmission Non-CMV
J21 Hearing Aid in CMV
J22 No A/B School Bus
J23 Corrective Lens in a CMV
J24 Auto Transmission Non-CMV
J25 Cognitive Disorder
QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

KEY AREAS

- **Reporting requirement**: Submission “within 10 days of the investigation” 2
- **Fatality Coding**: Requirements for fatal reporting 89
- **Unstabilized Situation**: Where did it begin? End? 4, 14
- **1st harmful Event** (damage or injury): What? Where? 12, 22-29
- **Crash Location Code**: Based upon the 1st harmful event. 22-29
  - See Example 16
- **Public trafficway**? 4-7
- **State-reportable**?
  - Fatality, Injury, and/or Damage >=$1,000? 2, 4, 89
- **Parking Lot Coding**: Inside vs Entrance 15
- **Private Property box**: No longer valid and should never be marked 13
- **Road Names**: Consistency, Proper hierarchy, and As Signed 14
- **Reference (AT) Road**: Nearest named crossroad 19
- **Multiple Road Junctions**: Use WJCT, NJCT, SJCT, EJCT 19
- **Large / Heavy Vehicle or HazMat**: Is form 852 required? 62
- **Pedestrians or Additional Passengers**: Form 854 required 72-73
- **Legally parked vehicles**: Record as X-units (list after normal units) 9, 40, 92
- **Non-contact vehicles**: Record as N-units (list after normal units) 9, 39
- **Construction or Maintenance Zone**: 20-21, 80
- **“Working Vehicle”** (construction, emergency vehicle, law enforcement) 10, 80, 93
- **Alcohol/Drugs** 51, 89