OHIO TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT	Locu Proper Numers #
DOMARINE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AMERY - SERVICE - PROTECTION LOCAL INFORMATION	Local Report Number * Crash Severity Hit/Skip 1 - Fatal 2 - Injury 2 - Unsolved 3 -
□ PHOTOS TAKEN □ PDO UNDER □ PRIVATE REPORTING AGENCY NCIC * REPORTING AGENCY NAME *	NUMBER OF UNIT IN ERROR
OH-2 OH-1P STATE PROPERTY REPORTABLE DOLLAR AMOUNT	Units 98 - Animal 99 - Unknown
COUNTY * CITY * CITY * CITY, VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP *	CRASH DAY OF WEEK
DEGREES / MINUTES / SECONDS LATITUDE LONGITUDE	DECIMAL DEGREES LATITUDE LONGITUDE
	O LATITUDE LONGITUDE 7 R
ROADWAY DIVISION DIVIDED LANE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL NUMBER OF THRU LANES ROAD T DIVIDED N - NORTHBOUND E - EASTBOUND AL - A	YPES OR MILEPOST ² LLEY CR - CIRCLE HE - HEIGHTS MP - MILEPOST PL - PLACE ST - STREET WA - WAY
UNDIMIDED S - SOUTHBOUND W - WESTBOUND AV - A BL - B	VENUE CT - COURT HW - HIGHWAY PK - PARKWAY RD - ROAD TE - TERRACE OULEVARD DR - DRIVE LA - LANE PI - PIKE SQ - SQUARE TL - TRAIL
TDAFFIC	CDACU DEDODE
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC	Crash Report
SAFETY	DURE MANUAL
03 - T-Intersection	- Unknown 3 - In Median 9 - Unknown 4 - On Roadside
ROAD CONTOUR	NET 06 - WATER (STANDING, MOVING) 10 - OTHER
3 - Curve Level 03 04 - 1	CE 08 - DEBRIS* * SECONDARY CONDITION ONL
MANNER OF CRASH COLLISION/IMPACT 1 - NOT COLLISION BETWEEN 2 - REAR-END 5 - BACKING 8 - SIDESWIPE, OPPOSITE TWO MOTOR VEHICLES 3 - HEAD-ON 6 - ANGLE DIRECTION IN TRANSPORT 4 - REAR-TO-REAR 7 - SIDESWIPE, SAME DIRECTION 9 - UNKNOWN	Weather 1 - Clear 4 - Rain 7 - Severe Crosswinds 2 - Cloudy 5 - Sleet, Hail 8 - Blowing Sand, Soil, Dirt, Snow 3 - Fog, Smog, Smoke 6 - Snow 9 - Other/Unknown
ROAD SURFACE 1 - CONCRETE 4 - SLAG, GRAVEL, 2 - BLACKTOP, BITUMINOUS, ASPHALT 5 - DIRT 3 - BRICK/BLOCK 6 - OTHER LIGHT CONDITIONS PRIMARY PRIMARY SECONDARY 1 - DAYLIGHT 2 - DAWN 3 - DUSK 4 - DARK- Lic	5 - DARK - ROADWAY NOT LIGHTED 9 - UNKNOWN
WORK ZONE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT COPPICER/VENICLE) LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (OPPICER/VENICLE) LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (VENICLE ORLY) LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (VENICLE ORLY) 3 - WORK ON SHOULDER OR MEDIAN	LOCATION OF CRASH IN WORK ZONE 1 - BEFORE THE FIRST WORK ZONE WARNING SIGN 4 - ACTIVITY AREA
NARRATIVE	Diagram ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
	Write an "N" on the compass diagram indicate the direction of north.
	-
	-
REPORT TAXEN BY Supplement (Correction or Addition to An Existing Report Sent to ODPS) AN Existing Report Sent to ODPS)	
DATE CRASH REPORTED DISPATCH TIME AR	RIVAL TIME TIME CLEARED OTHER INVESTIGATION TIME TOTAL MINUTES
OFFICER'S NAME *	FICER'S BADGE NUMBER CHECKED BY
	Page of



- Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- Emergency Management Agency
- Emergency Medical Services
- Office of Criminal Justice Services
- · Ohio Homeland Security
- Ohio State Highway Patrol

1970 West Broad Street P.O. Box 182081 Columbus, Ohio 43218-2081 (614) 466-3383 www.publicsafety.ohio.gov

October 13, 2011

Law Enforcement Partner:

As a result of the hard work of many different jurisdictions and safety partners working together to save lives, Ohio has seen near-historic laws of traffic fatalities on our roads the last few years. As we look to continue this trend, it is more important than ever that we receive timely, accurate information regarding crashes.

The Ohio Department of Public Safety (ODPS) has completed an updated version of the OH-1 – Ohio's statewide uniform crash report form. The new version of the form contains additional data fields, an improved layout and a new design that will ultimately ease the transition to electronic data capture for every Ohio law enforcement agency. Futhermore, this new version will bring Ohio into compliance with the current edition of Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria standards – a program funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, managed jointly with the Governor's Highway Safety Administration.

The new OH-1 will be available for use beginning January 1, 2012. At that time agencies may begin submitting paper and electronic crash reports using the new OH-1 form. Crash report submissions using the old form will be accepted through the end of 2012; however, agencies are encouraged to transition to the new form as soon as possible. As of January 1, 2013, only the new OH-1 form will be accepted by ODPS. There are numerous advantages to using this new form, including:

- The forms will provide you with a blueprint for conducting your investigation and they assist our department in compiling statistics;
- You and your department will have a record that can be used in civil or criminal proceedings, weeks, months or even years later:
- The data from your report will provide precise information on location, road conditions, weather conditions, signs, signals, pavement and markings, vehicle sizes and mode data which will be used by engineers to remove hazards and design safer roadways and vehicles for the future; and
- Your office, this department and many others concerned about highway safety will be using the statistics generated for educational efforts, and enlisting help from the media to pinpoint and further inform the driving public of the serious problems being encountered on Ohio's roads.

A sample (pdf) version of the new OH-1, a user instruction manual and crash data manual for IT developers are now available on the ODPS website:

http://ohiohighwaysafetyoffice.ohio.gov/otso law enforcement info.stm

We appreciate your continued support and cooperation and look forward to working with you as well as we all strive to make Ohio's roads as safe as possible.

Sincerely,

John Born, Director

Ohio Department of Public Safety

PAG	E 1 – CRASH	9
	Local Report Number	. 11
	Crash Severity	. 11
	Hit/Skip	. 11
	Local Information	. 11
	Associated Documentation	. 11
	PDO Under State Reportable Dollar Amount	. 11
	Private Property	. 12
	Reporting Agency NCIC	. 12
	Reporting Agency Name	. 12
	Number of Units	. 12
	Unit in Error	. 12
	County	. 12
	City, Village, Township	
	Name of City, Village, Township	. 13
	Crash Date	. 13
	Time of Crash	. 13
	Day of Week	. 13
	Latitude/Longitude	. 13
	Roadway Division	. 14
	Divided Lane Direction of Travel	
	Number of Thru Lanes	. 14
	Location Information	. 14
	Location Route Type	
	Location Route Number	. 15
	Loc. Prefix	
	Location Road Name	. 15
	Location Road Type	. 15
	Distance From Reference	. 15
	Dir From Ref	. 15
	Reference Information	. 16
	Reference Route Type	. 16
	Reference Route Number	. 16
	Ref Prefix	. 16
	Reference Name	. 16
	Reference Road Type	. 16
	Reference Point Used	. 17
	Crash Location	. 17
	Intersection Related	. 17
	Location of First Harmful Event	. 18
	Road Contour	. 18
	Road Conditions	. 18
	Manner of Crash Collision/Impact	. 19
	Weather	. 19
	Road Surface	
	Light Conditions	. 19
	School Zone Related	. 19
	School Bus Related	. 20
	Work Zone Related/Workers Present/Law Enforcement in Work Zone	. 20

	Type of Work Zone	21
	Location of Crash in Work Zone	. 21
	Narrative	22
	Diagram	22
	Report Taken By	23
	Supplement	23
	Date Crash Reported	23
	Time Crash Reported	23
	Dispatch Time	23
	Arrival Time	23
	Time Cleared	23
	Other Investigation Time	
	Total Minutes	24
	Officer's Name	24
	Officer's Badge Number	
	Checked By	
	Page of	
	<u> </u>	
PAGI	2 – UNIT	. 25
	Local Report Number	
	Unit Number	
	Owner Name	
	Owner Phone Number	
	Owner Address	
	Damage Scale	
	Damaged Area	
	LP State	
	License Plate Number	27
	Vehicle Identification Number	27
	Number of Occupants	
	Vehicle Year	
	Vehicle Make	
	Vehicle Model	
	Vehicle Color	
	Proof of Insurance	
	Insurance Company	
	Policy Number	
	Towed By	
	Carrier Name, Address City, State and Zip	
	Carrier Phone	
	US DOT	
	HM Placard ID Number	
	HM Class Number	
	Vehicle Weight GVWR/GCWR	
	Hazardous Material Released	
	Cargo Body Type	
	Trafficway Description	
	Hit/Skip Unit	
	Non-Motorist Prior to Impact	
	The state of the s	

	Type of Use	
	In Emergency Response	33
	Unit Type and HM Placard	
	Special Function	
	Most Damaged Area and Impact Area	
	Action	
	Pre-Crash Action	
	Contributing Circumstances	
	Vehicle Defects	
	Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event	
	Unit Speed	
	Posted Speed	
	Traffic Control	
	Unit Direction	
	Pageof	38
_	ACT 2 MACTORIST/NON MACTORIST/OCCUPANT	20
PA	AGE 3 – MOTORIST/NON-MOTORIST/OCCUPANT	
	Local Report Number	
	Unit Number	
	Motorist/Non-Motorist Name Date of Birth	
	Age	
	Gender	
	Address	
	Contact Phone	
	Injuries	
	Injuries	
	EMS Agency	
	Medical Facility Injured Taken To	
	Safety Equipment Used	
	DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet	
	Seating Position	
	Air Bag Usage	
	Ejection	
	Trapped	
	OL State	
	Operator License Number	
	OL Class	
	No Valid OL	44
	M/C End	44
	Condition	44
	Alcohol/Drug Suspected	44
	Alcohol Test Status	
	Alcohol Test Type	44
	Alcohol Test Value	45
	Drug Test Status	45
	Drug Test Type	45
	Offense Charged, Local Code	
	Offense Description	45
	Citation Number	45
	Hands-Free Device Used	16

Driver Distracted By	46
Pageof	46
-	
·	
·	
•	
- .	
• •	
·	
6	
·	
• •	
Pageof	51
ADDENDLY A COLINITY CODES	F2
APPENDIX A - COUNTY CODES	
APPENDIX R – STATE CODES	53
7.1.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	
PAGE 4 – OCCUPANT/WITNESS ADDENDUM Local Report Number	
APPENDIX D – FMCSA VISOR CARDS	55
APPENDIX E – TRAFFICWAY DESCRIPTION	63
APPENDIX F – ROADWAY BREAKDOWN AND GORE DIAGRAMS	64

OHIO DEPARTMENT TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT	LOCAL REPORT NUMBER * CRASH SEVERITY HIT/SKIP
SAFETY - SERVICE - PROTECTION LOCAL INFORMATION	1 - FATAL 2 - INJURY 3 - PDO
PHOTOS TAKEN PROPRITING AGENCY NCIC * REPORTING AGENCY NAME * OH-2 OH-1P REPORTABLE PROPERTY	Number of Unit in error Units 98 - Animal
OH-3 OTHER DOLLAR AMOUNT COUNTY* CITY, VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP *	CRASH DATE * TIME OF CRASH DAY OF WEEK
VILLAGE * TOWNSHIP *	
	Decimal Degrees O Latitude Longitude
	R
□ DIVIDED N - NORTHBOUND E - EASTBOUND AL - ALLEY □ UNDIVIDED S - SOUTHBOUND W - WESTBOUND BL - BOULE AL - ALLEY AV - AVENUBL - BOULE	JE CT - COURT HW - HIGHWAY PK - PARKWAY RD - ROAD TE - TERRACE VARD DR - DRIVE LA - LANE PI - PIKE SQ - SQUARE TL - TRAIL
LOCATION ROUTE NUMBER LOCATION ROAD NAME ROUTE Type 1 LOCATION ROUTE NUMBER LOCATION ROAD NAME N,S, E,W	ROUTE TYPES IR - INTERSTATE ROUTE (INC. TURNPIKE) CR - NUMBERED COUNTY ROUTE US - US ROUTE SR - STATE ROUTE ROUTE TYPES CR - NUMBERED COUNTY ROUTE TR - NUMBERED TOWNSHIP ROUTE
DISTANCE FROM REFERENCE MILES	REFERENCE NAME (ROAD, MILEPOST, HOUSE #) REFERENCE ROAD TYPE 2
2 - MILE POST 02 - FOUR-WAY INTERSECTION 07 - ON RAMP 12 - S	RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING SHARED-USE PATHS OR TRAILS JINTERSECTION RELATED INTERSECTION RELATED LOCATION OF FIRST HARMFUL EVENT 1 - ON ROADWAY 5 - ON GORE 2 - ON SHOULDER 6 - OUTSIDE TRAFFICWAY 3 - IN MEDIAN 9 - UNKNOWN 4 - ON ROADSIDE
ROAD CONTOUR 1 - STRAIGHT LEVEL 4 - CURVE GRADE 2 - STRAIGHT GRADE 9 - UNKNOWN 3 - CURVE LEVEL ROAD CONDITIONS PRIMARY PRIMARY SECONDARY 02 - WET 03 - SNOW 04 - ICE	05 - SAND, MUD, DIRT, OIL, GRAVEL 09 - RUT, HOLES, BUMPS, UNEVEN PAVEMENT* 06 - WATER (STANDING, MOVING) 10 - OTHER 07 07 - SLUSH 99 - UNKNOWN 08 - DEBRIS* * SECONDARY CONDITION ONLY
MANNER OF CRASH COLLISION/IMPACT 1 - NOT COLLISION BETWEEN 2 - REAR-END 5 - BACKING 8 - SIDESWIPE, OPPOSITE TWO MOTOR VEHICLES 3 - HEAD-ON 6 - ANGLE DIRECTION 9 - UNKNOWN	WEATHER
ROAD SURFACE 1 - CONCRETE 2 - BLACKTOP, BITUMINOUS, ASPHALT 5 - DIRT 3 - BRICK/BLOCK 6 - OTHER LIGHT CONDITIONS PRIMARY PRIMARY SECONDARY 1 - DAYLIGHT 2 - DAWN 3 - DUSK 4 - DARK - LIGHTEE	5 - Dark - Roadway Not Lighted 9 - Unknown 6 - Dark - Unknown Roadway Lighting 7 - Glare* DROADWAY 8 - OTHER * Secondary Condition Only School Bus Related Directly Involved Related Yes, School Bus Directly Involved Notificetly Involved Indirectly Involved
WORK ZONE ZONE RELATED WORKERS PRESENT LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (OFFICER/VEHICLE) LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (VEHICLE ONLY) LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENT (VEHICLE ONLY) TYPE OF WORK ZONE 1 - LANE CLOSURE 2 - LANE SHIFT/CROSSOVER 5 - OTHER 3 - WORK ON SHOULDER OR MEDIAN	LOCATION OF CRASH IN WORK ZONE 1 - BEFORE THE FIRST WORK ZONE WARNING SIGN 2 - ADVANCE WARNING AREA 3 - TRANSITION AREA
Narrative	Diagram Write an "N" on the
	compass diagram to indicate the direction of north.
	
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	- +
REPORT TAKEN BY Supplement (Correction or Addition to an Existing Report Sent to ODPS) AN Existing Report Sent to ODPS)	<u> </u>
DATE CRASH REPORTED TIME CRASH REPORTED DISPATCH TIME ARRIVAL	TIME TIME CLEARED OTHER INVESTIGATION TIME TOTAL MINUTES
1, , , , , , , , , , 1, , , , , , , , ,	

PAGE 1 - CRASH 1 Local Report Number* LOCAL REPORT NUMBER * Enter the unique identifier within a given year that identifies a crash within the agency. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right. 2 **Crash Severity** CRASH SEVERITY 1 - FATAL 3 - PDO Enter corresponding number for most severe injury. In the absence of reported injury, indicate property damage only (PDO). Record possible injuries as, #2 - Injury. In the absence of a reported injury, carry the crash as property damage only. In the case of a hit/skip crash, assume the hit/skip driver was not injured unless there is evidence to the contrary. 3 Hit/Skip - SOLVED 2 - UNSOLVED Enter whether a Hit/Skip crash is Solved or Unsolved. Boxes that may be left blank for the Hit/Skip Unit are: Traffic Crash Report — PDO Under State Reportable Dollar Amount; School Bus Related; Work Zone Related. Unit — Owner Name, Phone and Address; LP State; License Plate Number; Vehicle Identification Number; Vehicle Year, Make, Model and Color; Proof of Insurance Shown; Insurance Company; Policy Number; Towed By; Carrier Name, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone; US DOT; Vehicle Weight GVWR/GCWR; HM Placard ID No.; HM Class Number; Has HM Placard; Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact; Type of Use; In Emergency Response; Special Function; Vehicle Defects; Unit Speed. Motorist/Non-Motorist/Occupant — Name; Date of Birth; Age; Gender; Address; EMS Agency; Medical Facility Injured Taken To; DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet; Ejection; Trapped; OL State; Operator License Number; OL Class; No Valid OL; M/C End.; Condition; Alcohol Test Value; Offense Charged; Offense Description; Citation Number; Hands-Free Device Used. Other boxes should be completed with the number designating "Unknown" for the specific data requested. 4 **Local Information** LOCAL INFORMATION Local Information is an optional area used by the reporting agency for its use.

5 Associated Documentation

PHOTOS TAKEN
OH-2 OH-1P
OH-3 OTHER

"X" boxes for any associated documentation.

- Photos taken include photos taken of the scene, vehicles or the people involved. Do not send photos to Ohio Department of Public Safety, file photos locally.
- The OH-1U (Unit page) and OH-1M (Motorist/Non-Motorist/Occupant page) are considered part of the OH-1 itself. Do not "X" the "Other" box for an OH-1U or OH-1M.
- Send the OH-3 to the Ohio Department of Public Safety for fatal crashes only.

6 PDO Under State Reportable Dollar Amount

☐ PDO UNDER
STATE
REPORTABLE
DOLLAR AMOUNT

"X" if there is no reported injury or fatality AND there is less than \$1000 in property damage. If this box is checked, DO NOT SEND THE OH1 TO ODPS.

7 Private Property



"X" to indicate a private property crash only if all the events in the sequence of events occur on private property. If this box is checked, DO NOT SEND THE OH1 TO ODPS (except in the case of a fatal crash). Leave blank if not on private property.

If, during the sequence of events, any event occurs on the roadway, then it would not qualify as a private property crash, e.g., a car loses control, goes off the right side of the roadway and strikes a house. Although the first harmful event was striking the house on private property, the unit was on the roadway when it lost control. A crash qualifies as private property if:

- The entire sequence of events occurs on private property. So, when a unit did not lose control, and is pulling or has pulled onto private property, and the vehicle strikes something or someone on that private property this is to be considered a private property crash.
- The issue is that the vehicle was still under control until the vehicle was actually on private property.
- However; according to ANSI 2.2.2, the space between the roadway and the far side of the sidewalk would be considered part of the trafficway and not private property.

8 Reporting Agency NCIC*



Enter the N.C.I.C. agency identifier for the reporting agency. Drop the "OH" at the beginning and the last two digits of the agency's assigned N.C.I.C. identifier. Examples: CIP00, 03107, OHP76, 00501 (OH0290300 is recorded as 02903). Be sure N.C.I.C. is 5 characters in length. Do not leave off leading zeros. NOTE: if you do not have an N.C.I.C. agency identifier, contact LEADS at 1-800-589-2077.

9 Reporting Agency Name*



Enter the name of the agency completing the crash report. Examples: Findlay PD, Knox County SO, Perry Twp. PD. Do not use abbreviations such as FPD, KCSO, and PTPD.

10 Number of Units



Enter the actual number of motor vehicles and non-motorists involved in the crash. Animals with riders and animals pulling a buggy, etc., are to be included, but animals such as deer should not be counted as units, nor should fixed objects struck (tree, mailbox, trailers without a power unit, etc.). This should be the total number of units involved (e.g., 01, 02, 03, etc.).

11 Unit in Error



Enter the unit number of the motorist/non-motorist which had the most causative bearing on the crash.

- Enter "98" for animals (deer, dog, cow, etc.).
- Enter "99" if unknown/undetermined.

12 County*



Enter the county where the crash (first event in the sequence of events – NOT the first harmful event) occurred, using the two digit county code. See Appendix A for list of County Codes.

13	City, Village, Township*
	□ CITY * □ VILLAGE * □ TOWNSHIP *
	"X" where the crash occurred based on the location of the first event in the sequence of events, NOT the first harmful event.
	Example: A car goes off the right side of the road in Goshen Township, and then hits a tree in the City of Mechanicsburg. The car going off the right side of the road in Goshen Township would be the first event in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would be the car hitting the tree in the City of Mechanicsburg. The crash location would be the car going off the right side of the road in Goshen Township, NOT where the tree was struck in the City of Mechanicsburg.
14	Name of City, Village, Township*
	City, Village, Township *
	Enter the name of the political subdivision where crash occurred, based on the location of the first event in the sequence of events, NOT the first harmful event. Examples: (City) Cincinnati, (Village) Mariemont, (Township) Union.
15	Crash Date*
	Crash Date *
	Enter numerical date on which the crash occurred in the following format: MMDDYYYY Example: August 14, 2012, is recorded as 08142012.
	If the exact date is unknown, determine the time frame for the crash. Enter the first date of the time frame in this box and enter the entire time frame in the narrative. Example: A hit-skip occurred between 2030 hours on January 23, 2012, and 0715 hours on January 24, 2012. Enter "01232012" in Crash Date and enter the time frame in the narrative.
16	Time of Crash
	TIME OF CRASH
	Enter time of the crash using military (2400 clock) time. Examples: 8:20 A.M. enter as 0820; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005. Enter midnight as 0000.
	If the exact time is unknown, determine the time frame for the crash. Enter the first time of the time frame in this box and
	enter the entire time frame in the narrative. Example: A hit-skip occurred between 1630 - 1800 hours on March 3, 2012. Enter "1630" in Time of Crash and enter the time frame in the narrative.
17	Day of Week
	Day of Week
	Enter day of week the crash occurred using the first three characters. Examples: MON, TUE, WED.
18	Latitude/Longitude
	DEGREES / MINUTES / SECONDS LATITUDE DEGREES LATITUDE LONGITUDE DEGREES LONGITUDE LONGITUDE
	Required for all crashes. This area is completed in cooperation with Global Positioning Systems (GPS). GPS coordinates may

be obtained from several Internet sites. Enter without regard to + or – numbers.

Areas are identified either in Degrees (DD), Minutes (MM), Seconds and decimal seconds (SS.SS): (Latitude) 52:54:54.12, (Longitude) 85:54:45.21 OR in Decimal Degrees (DD.DDDDDD): (Latitude) 52.915033 (Longitude) 85.91253.

19 Roadway Division



"X" if the Roadway is Divided or Undivided. A divided roadway is one on which roadways for travel in opposite directions are separated by a median. Median includes physical barrier, depressed or raised area, or painted area four or more feet wide. Median does not include a turn lane or a continuous turn lane. A median is defined from inside painted edge line to inside painted edge line.

20 Divided Lane Direction of Travel



On a divided roadway, indicate the direction of travel for lanes on which the crash occurred. Leave blank if crash did not occur on a divided roadway as specified in box "Roadway Division". This box is intended to reflect the general direction that the roadway travels over its entire length. Example: IR70 is generally an east/west route even though there are small segments of the roadway that are actually oriented north/south. Therefore, vehicles traveling in the westbound lanes on IR70 would be specified as "W".

For ambiguous routes such as IR270 or IR275, indicate the general compass direction of travel for the lanes where the crash occurred. Example: Vehicles going westbound on IR270 would be specified as "W".

21 Number of Thru Lanes



Enter the number of "thru driving lanes only." Do not include designated turn lanes. For example, if you were to go straight in the lane you are in, thru an intersection with no turns, and not risk running into oncoming traffic, then that would be a thru lane. Total number of thru lanes in the roadway on which the crash occurred.

In the case of a T-Intersection, when the crash occurs while turning off the T road, use the number of thru lanes on the receiving roadway. When a crash occurs on the T road, use the number of thru lanes on the roadway prior to the establishment of the "turn only" lanes.

- For undivided highways, enter the total thru lanes in both directions, excluding designated turn lanes.
- For divided highways, enter the total thru lanes for the roadway on which the crash occurred. Do not include the lanes on the other side of the divider/median for a divided highway.

LOCATION INFORMATION

- Fields 22-26 are used for describing the roadway on which the crash occurred.
- Fields 22-23 are used if the roadway has a route number, fields 24-26 are used if the roadway has a name.
- Complete the location information on all crashes including animal and deer crashes.
- Both boxes may be completed for a route that has a number and a name. The route number must be used if available.

22 Location Route Type¹



Enter the Route Type if the road on which the crash occurred is identified as a route.

23 Location Route Number

LOCATION ROUTE NUMBER



Enter the route number and suffix, if applicable, on which the crash actually occurred. Example: US 20 Alternate would be shown as 20A, not 20. Do not include directions (N, S, E or W).

When a crash occurs within an intersection, this field is determined by using the highest priority route in the following Route Type order: IR, US, SR, CR, TR. If the intersection routes have the same Route Type, then the lowest numbered route has priority. If it is an intersection between a route number and a road name, the route number has priority. Examples:

- for US 40 and CR 10, US 40 is priority and CR 10 is secondary,
- for US 40 and US 23, US 23 is priority and US 40 is secondary,
- for US 40 and Hague Ave, US 40 is priority and Hague is secondary.

NOTE: This is not a zero fill box. Start at left box and work to right. Enter 45, not 00045, for SR 45.

W = West

24 Loc. Prefix

Loc Prefix N,S, E,W

N = North

S = South E = East

Enter the prefix for the Location Road Name if the road is designated as north/south or east/west. Examples: W for West Broad Street, E for East Broad Street or E for East North Broadway. Leave blank if no designation.

25 Location Road Name

LOCATION ROAD NAME

Enter the name of the road on which the crash occurred, such as Main. For crashes that occur in an unnamed alley, record the parallel street name closest to the alley. Mark "AL" in the Location Road Type².

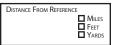
26 Location Road Type²



ROAD TYPES OR MILEPOST 2 AL - ALLEY CR - CIRCLE HF - HEIGHTS MP - MILEPOST PI - PLACE ST - STREET WA - WAY CT - COURT AV - AVENUE HW - HIGHWAY PK - PARKWAY RD - ROAD TE - TERRACE BL - BOULEVARD DR - DRIVE PI - PIKE LA - LANE SQ - SQUARE TL - TRAIL

Enter the Road Type if a Location Road Name was entered.

27 Distance from Reference



Enter the distance from the Reference Point used and "X" the box with the appropriate unit of measure. Leave blank if the value is zero. Do not use more than three spaces. If the number is greater than 999, change to the next higher unit of measure. If this box is completed, then the "Direction from Reference" box (#28) must also be completed.

28 Dir From Ref



N = North S = South E = East W = West

Enter the direction the crash is from the reference point used, whether a route number and/or road name, house number, or milepost number. This is the direction the crash is from the given reference. Example: The crash happens on High St., 45 feet south of E. Main St. Record "S" in this field. In the "Distance from Reference" box, record "45" and "X" the "Feet" box. This field must be completed if, and only if, there is an entry in the "Distance from Reference" box.

PAGE 1 - CRASH

REFERENCE INFORMATION

- Items 29-33 are used for the reference which describes the location.
- 29-30 are used when the roadway referenced is a route number.
- 32-33 are used when the roadway referenced is by name.
- If the reference is a milepost or house/driveway number, only field 32 is used.
- Complete the reference information on all crashes, including animal and deer crashes. Both sets of boxes may be completed for a route that has a number and a name. However, the route number must be used if available.

29 Reference Route Type¹



Enter the Reference Type if a route is supplied as a reference.

30 Reference Route Number

REFERENCE ROUTE NUMBER

Enter the Reference Route Number, and suffix if applicable, which is being used as the crash location reference. Example: US 20 Alternate would be shown as 20A not 20. NOTE: This is not a zero fill box. Start at left box and work to right. Enter 45, not 00045, for SR 45.

When a crash occurs within an intersection, this field is determined by using the lowest, or secondary, route in the following Route Type order, IR, US, SR, CR, TR. For example:

- For US 40 and CR 10, CR 10 is the secondary route that should be used as the reference.
- For US 40 and US 23, US 40 is the secondary route that should be used as the reference.
- For US 40 and North High Street, North High Street is the secondary road name that should be used as the reference, so the Reference Route information fields will be blank (#29, #30) and North High Street will instead be entered in the Reference Name information fields (#31, #32, #33).

31 Ref Prefix

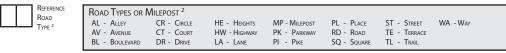
Enter the prefix for the Location Road Name if the road is designated as north/south or east/west. Examples: W for West Broad Street, E for East Broad Street or E for East North Broadway. Leave blank if no designation.

32 Reference Name

REFERENCE NAME (ROAD, MILEPOST, HOUSE #)

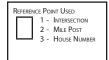
For crashes that occur in an unnamed alley, record the address of the parallel street name used for Location Road Name. Examples: For a road name, "Main"; for a milepost, "23" or "91.20"; for a house number, "1256".

33 Reference Road Type²



Enter the Reference Road Type if the reference point used is the intersection of two streets, or enter MP if a Mile Post is used as a reference. Leave blank if reference is a house number.

34 Reference Point Used



Select the corresponding value for the reference being used to locate where the crash occurred.

35 Crash Location

CRASH LOCATIO	DN .		
	01 - Not an intersection	06 - FIVE-POINT, OR MORE	11 - RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING
1 1 1	02 - Four-way Intersection 03 - T-Intersection	07 - On RAMP	12 - Shared-Use Paths or Trails
ш	03 - T-Intersection	08 - Off Ramp	99 - Unknown
	04 - Y-Intersection	09 - Crossover	
	05 - TRAFFIC CIRCLE/ROUNDABOUT	10 - Driveway/Alley Access	

Enter the type of location that best describes where the first event of the crash occurred. Do not leave blank. "On Ramp" and "Off Ramp" locations are directly related to what was coded as the "Location Route Number". For a crash identified as "on" IR70 in the Location Route Number field, then the on/off would be in relation to that route number.

- Example 1: On IR70 with reference of IR270, where the crash occurred getting off IR70 onto IR270, the crash location would be "Off Ramp".
- Example 2: On IR70 with reference of IR270, where the crash occurred getting on IR70 from IR270, the crash location would be "On Ramp".

36 Intersection Related



"X" if this crash is intersection related. A traffic crash that: 1) occurs within, on an approach to, or exit from an intersection and 2) results from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of traffic units through the intersection, is considered an intersection related crash. Example: If five cars are stopped in a line at a stop sign and the fifth vehicle is struck in the rear by another vehicle, the crash would be intersection related because it occurred on the approach to an intersection and resulted from the activity of the units related to the movement through the intersection.

- If traffic is backed up as a result of a traffic control device at the intersection and the vehicles are involved in a crash as a result of that traffic control device, it would meet the definition of an intersection related crash.
- If a crash occurs in an intersection and involves an animal, it is not intersection related unless the other criteria apply.
- There is no maximum distance from the intersection that would exclude the crash from being intersection related.

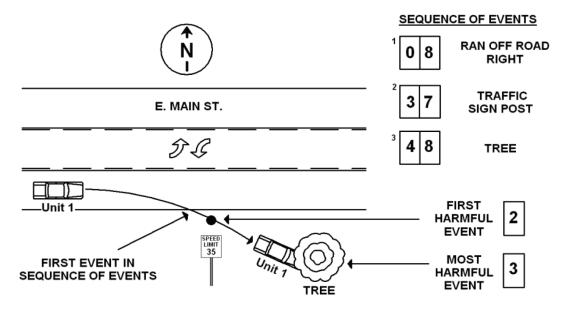
37 Location of First Harmful Event

Locatio	N OF FIRST HARMFUL EVENT		
	1 - On Roadway	5 -	On Gore
I I I	2 - On Shoulder	6 -	OUTSIDE TRAFFICWAY
ı	3 - In MEDIAN	9 -	Unknown
	4 - On Roadside		

Enter the location of the first harmful event for the crash as it relates to its position within or outside the trafficway. See Roadway Breakdown & Gore Diagrams in Appendix F for more information if necessary.

The first harmful event is defined as that place where the first fatality, personal injury, or property damage occurs. Example: if a car goes off the right side of the roadway and strikes a traffic sign post, striking the traffic sign post would be the first harmful event. Leaving the roadway would be the first event in the sequence. The location of the first harmful event would be #4, On Roadside.

Example of Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event



38 Road Contour

ROAD CONTOUR	
1 - Straight Level 2 - Straight Grade 3 - Curve Level	4 - CURVE GRADE 9 - UNKNOWN

Enter alignment and grade characteristics that best describe the roadway at the location of the first event.

39 Road Conditions

Road Conditions PRIMARY	Secondary	01 - DRY 02 - WET 03 - SNOW 04 - ICE	05 - SAND, MUD, DIRT, OIL, GRAVEL 06 - WATER (STANDING, MOVING) 07 - SLUSH 08 - DEBRIS*	09 - Rut, Holes, Bumps, Uneven Pavement* 10 - Other 99 - Unknown	
		0. 102	OO BEBINS		* SECONDARY CONDITION ONLY

Enter the roadway surface condition at the location of the first event.

- PRIMARY = Overall road surface condition.
- SECONDARY = Additional road condition associated with the crash location. "Debris" and "Rut, Holes, Bumps, and Uneven Pavement" are secondary conditions ONLY and cannot be used as primary conditions. Secondary conditions can be blank. Secondary conditions cannot be the same as primary.

40 Manner of Crash Collision/Impact

MANNER OF CRASH COLLISION/IMPACT			
1 - NOT COLLISION BETWEEN TWO MOTOR VEHICLES IN TRANSPORT	2 - Rear-End 3 - Head-On 4 - Rear-to-Rear	5 - BACKING6 - ANGLE7 - SIDESWIPE, SAME DIRECTION	8 - Sideswipe, Opposite Direction 9 - Unknown

Enter the manner in which two motor vehicles in transport initially came together without regard to the direction of force.

Unless there are at least two motor vehicles in transport involved in the crash, the manner of collision will be "1" – not a collision between two motor vehicles in transport. If a motor vehicle in transport strikes a parked vehicle, the manner of collision will be "1". If a motor vehicle in transport strikes a pedestrian or a person on a bicycle and does not strike another motor vehicle in transport, the manner of collision will also be "1".

41 Weather

WEATHER	2	- CLEAR - CLOUDY - FOG, SMOG, SMOKE	5	- SLEET, HAIL	8	- SEVERE CROSSWINDS - BLOWING SAND, SOIL, DIRT, SNOW - OTHER/UNKNOWN
---------	---	---	---	---------------	---	--

Enter the prevailing atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of the crash.

42 Road Surface



Enter the physical type of road surface at the location of the first event. If the crash involves two separate roadways, use the roadway that may have contributed to the crash. Example: a car slides on a gravel road through a stop sign and strikes another vehicle. Had the sliding car been on asphalt it may have been able to avoid the impact. Use "04"-Slag, Gravel, Stone, otherwise, use the surface at impact.

43 Light Conditions



Enter lighting conditions at the time of the crash.

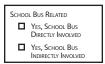
• SECONDARY = Additional light conditions. Glare can ONLY be used as a secondary condition. Secondary conditions can be blank. Secondary conditions cannot be the same as primary.

44 School Zone Related



"X" if the crash occurred within an active school zone. Active School Zone means during school recess and while children are going to or leaving school during the opening or closing hours.

45 School Bus Related



"X" if a School Bus was directly or indirectly involved. A school bus is a motor vehicle used for the transportation of any school pupil at or below the 12th grade level, to or from a public or private school, or school-related activity. A motor vehicle is not a school bus while on trips which involve the transportation exclusively of other passengers or exclusively for other purposes. A motor vehicle is a school bus only if it is externally identifiable by all of the following characteristics:

- 1) Its color is yellow (School Bus Chrome).
- 2) The words "SCHOOL BUS" must appear on the front and rear.
- 3) Flashing red lights are located on the front and rear (without regard to whether or not the lights were on at the time of the crash).
- 4) Lettering on the bus identifies the school or school district, or the company operating the bus.

46 Work Zone Related/Workers Present/Law Enforcement in Work Zone



"X" if any boxes apply to crash location. Boxes left blank default to "NO". If the first box is checked "Yes", Workers Present and Law Enforcement information must also be completed, if applicable.

If the first box is checked "Yes", #47-Type of Work Zone and #48-Location of Crash in Work Zone must be completed. These boxes are used for a crash that occurs in, or related to, a construction, maintenance, or utility work zone area, whether or not workers were actually present at the time of the crash. "Work zone-related" crashes may also include those involving motor vehicles slowed or stopped because of the work zone, even if the first harmful event occurred before the first warning sign.

A Work Zone Crash is a traffic crash in which the first harmful event occurs within the boundaries of a work zone or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, resulting from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone. Includes collision and non-collision crashes occurring within the signs or markings indicating a work zone or occurring on approach to, exiting from or adjacent to work zones that are related to the work zone. Examples:

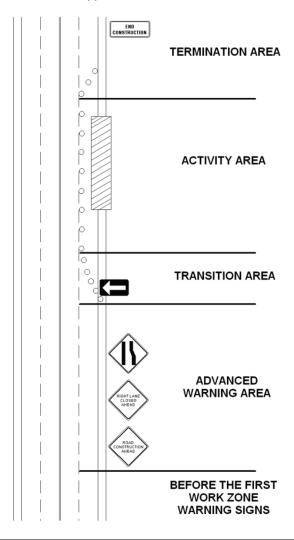
- 1) An automobile on the roadway loses control within a work zone due to a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle in the work zone.
- 2) A van in an open travel lane strikes a highway worker in the work zone.
- 3) A highway construction vehicle working on the edge of the roadway is struck by a motor vehicle in transport in a construction zone.
- 4) a rear-end collision crash occurs before the signs or markings indicating a work zone due to 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 due to a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle which exited the work zone.
- 6) A tractor-trailer approaching an intersection where the other roadway has a work zone strikes a pedestrian outside the work zone because of lack of visibility caused by the work zone equipment.

PAGE 1 - CRASH

Excludes crashes involving, or between, *only* work zone vehicles, equipment, and/or work zone pedestrians, when the crash occurred within the restricted work zone area, and as a result of normal work zone job functions. Examples:

- 1) A highway maintenance truck strikes a highway worker inside the work site.
- 2) A utility worker repairing the electrical lines over the trafficway falls from the bucket of a cherry picker.

For a larger version of the work zone, refer to Appendix C.



47 Type of Work Zone



If the crash is a work zone related crash, indicate work zone type. Leave blank if not in a work zone.

48 Location of Crash in Work Zone



If work zone related crash, indicate the location of the crash in relation to the work zone. See Work Zone Related/Workers Present/Law Enforcement in Work Zone.

49 Narrative

Narrative

DO NOT include social security numbers in the narrative. Print a brief and concise view of the crash, explaining how and why the crash happened in simple, easy-to-understand English. Refer to units by number and be sure the narrative corresponds to the codes recorded in other fields and the crash diagram. Do not use the narrative as a place to write a statement of facts for court. If, as the investigating officer, you are able to determine how the crash occurred, even if you can't prove fault, then put your opinion as to how the crash occurred.

NOTE: If the drivers' statements conflict and the evidence is insufficient to determine how the crash occurred, write a brief synopsis of each driver's statement. Example: Unit #1 stated....., Unit #2 stated.....

Example of a poorly written statement taken from an actual report: "Unit #1 was going south on Court St. the light changed from red to green and Unit #2 turned from East Main onto Court St. and sideswiped Unit #1. Unit #1 then followed Unit #2 to get license number."

Questions left unanswered:

- 1) For which unit did the light change from red to green?
- 2) Was Unit #2 eastbound or westbound on East Main Street?
- 3) Who contributed to the crash?

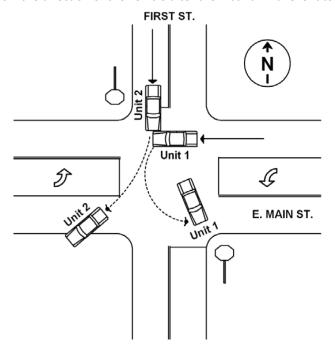
If submitting electronically, append all new information to the end of the current narrative before submitting new complete narrative. DO NOT DELETE THE FIRST NARRATIVE THAT WAS SUBMITTED.

50 Diagram

A diagram should be made on all crashes, except for animal crashes where no injuries are reported. If the only diagram for the crash is found on an OH-2, write "See OH-2" in the diagram area and include the OH-2 in the crash submission to ODPS.

A diagram is a picture of what the investigating officer believes happened based on the information available. It is not what the scene looked like upon arrival, nor does it matter if all the vehicles had been moved prior to the officer's arrival. Each unit should be shown in its position at each harmful event and at the position of their uncontrolled final rest.

- Indicate north by writing an "N" on the compass within the diagram.
- Refer to units by number. Label streets and other physical features necessary to explain the crash.
- Do not show multiple pictures of the same unit to indicate direction of travel.
- Use a solid line to show the direction of the vehicle prior to the first harmful event.
- Use a dotted line to show the direction of the vehicle after the first harmful event to final rest.



51	Report Taken By
	REPORT TAKEN BY POLICE AGENCY MOTORIST
	"X" the appropriate box to indicate by whom the report was completed.
52	Supplement
	SUPPLEMENT (CORRECTION OR ADDITION TO AN EXISTING REPORT SENT TO ODPS)
	"X" if this report is being used for a correction or addition to a report previously sent to ODPS. Data that might be supple mented would be: results from a chemical test for drugs; a person's injury status; a hit skip crash was solved after the OH2 was forwarded to ODPS; errors were found after the crash was submitted; or any data that would be changed if the OH2 had not yet been sent. With the exception of the boxes with the "*", only complete the boxes that need changed. Put the new information in the box(es) and make a note at the end of the Narrative section advising what data was changed Do not delete what was originally provided in the Narrative.
	Do not mark supplement just to indicate that OH2s and/or OH3s were done at the scene.
	Complete all boxes with an "*" for a supplement. Those boxes are: Local Report #; NCIC #; Reporting Agency; Date of Crash City, Village, Twp.; Name (of City, Village or Township) and County #.
	Forward all pages of the report to ODPS.
53	Date Crash Reported Date Crash Reported Date Crash Reported Date Crash Reported Enter numerical date on which the crash was reported to the agency in the following format: MMDDYYYY. Example: August 14, 2012, would be recorded as 08142012.
54	Time Crash Reported Time Crash Reported
	Enter time the crash was reported to the agency using military (2400 clock) time. Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 08:00 P.M. enter as 2000.
55	Dispatch Time DISPATCH TIME LILI Using military time, enter time law enforcement was dispatched to the crash scene. Examples: 8:05 A.M. enter as 0805; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005.
56	Arrival Time ARRIVAL TIME
	Using military time, enter the time the first law enforcement officer arrived at the crash scene. Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005.
57	Time Cleared
	TIME CLEARED

Using military time, enter the time the investigating officer left the crash scene.

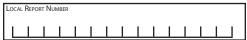
Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 8:00 P.M. enter as 2000.

58	Other Investigation Time OTHER Investigation Time
	Enter actual number of minutes required to complete the crash investigation/report after leaving the crash scene. This would include additional time at a hospital, interviews, and/or notifications.
59	Total Minutes Total Minutes Total Minutes Enter the total number of minutes required to complete the crash investigation from the time law enforcement arrived at scene until all follow up investigations are complete. Fill blocks from left to right. Example: Arrived time: 1700 Cleared scene: 1800 Other investigation = 35 Minutes 95 Minutes
60	Officer's Name Officer's Name * Enter reporting officer's name. Print legibly. Does not require a signature.
61	Officer's Badge Number Officer's Badge Number Enter reporting officer's identification number assigned by his/her law enforcement agency.
62	Checked By CHECKED BY Enter name, initials or badge number of person checking the report for completeness, accuracy and legibility. Print legibly. Does not require a signature.
63	Page of Page OF

THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SERVICE - PROTECTION			LOCAL RE	PORT NUMBER	
UNIT NUMBER OWNER NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE (SAM_AS DRIVER)		OWNER PHONE NUMBER - INC. AREA	CODE (SAM ⊡ IS DRIVER)	DAMAGE SCALE	DAMAGED AREA
					FRONT
Owner Address: City, State, Zip (Sam As Driver)				1 - None	
LP STATE LICENSE PLATE NUMBER	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		# Oc	CUPANTS 2 - MINOR	08 10 04
		<u> </u>		3 - FUNCTION	1 1 1'1 1'1 1
VEHICLE YEAR VEHICLE MAKE	VEHICLE MODEL		VEHICLE COLOR	4 - Disablino	05
PROOF OF INSURANCE COMPANY	POLICY NUMBER	Towed By			
INSURANCE SHOWN				9 - Unknown	REAR
CARRIER NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP				Carrier Ph	ONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE
US DOT VEHICLE WEIGHT GVWR/GCWR	ARGO BODY TYPE		Trafficwa	y Description	
1 - LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 10K LBS. 2 - 10,001 TO 26,000 LBS	01 - No Cargo Body T 02 - Bus/Van (9-15 Si	EATS, INC DRIVER) 10 - CA	ARGO TANK	- Two-Way, Not Divided	CONTINUOUS LEFT TURN LANE
3 - More Than 26,000 Lbs.	03 - Bus (16+ Seats, II 04 - Vehicle Towing A 05 - Logging	NOTHER VEHICLE 12 - DU	JMP 3		ROTECTED (PAINTED OR GRASS > 4 Ft.) MEDIAN
HM CLASS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	06 - Intermodal Conta 07 - Cargo Van/Enclo	AINER CHASSIS 14 - AU	ONCRETE MIXER UTO TRANSPORTER ARBAGE/REFUSE	- ONE-WAY TRAFFICWAY	
Number Released	08 - Grain, Chips, Gra			SKIP UNIT	
Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact Type of Use 01 - Intersection - Marked Crosswalk			ED/HEAVY TRUCKS OR COMBO UN		5/VAN/LIMO (9 or More Including Driver)
02 - Intersection - No Crosswalk 03 - Intersection - Other	01 - SUB-COMP 02 - COMPACT	1	3 - SINGLE UNIT TRUCK OR VAN4 - SINGLE UNIT TRUCK; 3+ AXI	LES 22	I - Bus/Van (9-15 Seats, Inc Driver) 2 - Bus (16+ Seats, Inc Driver)
04 - MIDBLOCK - MARKED CROSSWALK 1 - PERSONAL 05 - TRAVEL LANE - OTHER LOCATION 2 - COMMERCIAL	99 - UNKNOWN 03 - MID SIZE OR HIT / SKIP 04 - FULL SIZE	1	5 - SINGLE UNIT TRUCK / TRAILI6 - TRUCK/TRACTOR (BOBTAIL)		n-Motorist 3 - Animal with Rider
06 - Bicycle Lane 3 - Government 07 - Shoulder/Roadside	05 - Minivan 06 - Sport Uti	LITY VEHICLE 1	7 - TRACTOR/SEMI-TRAILER 8 - TRACTOR/DOUBLE	24	4 - Animal with Buggy, Wagon, Surrey 5 - Bicycle/Pedacyclist
08 - Sidewalk 09 - Median/Crossing Island	07 - PICKUP 08 - VAN	2	9 - Tractor/Triples 20 - Other Med/Heavy Vehicl	26	5 - Pedestrian/Skater 7 - Other Non-Motorist
10 - Driveway Access 11 - Shared-Use Path or Trail ☐ In Emergency Response	09 - Motorcyc 10 - Motorizei	BICYCLE			
12 - Non-Trafficway Area 99 - Other/Unknown	11 - Snowmob 12 - Other Pa		Has HM Placa	ARD	
SPECIAL FUNCTION	17 - FARM VEHICLE 18 - FARM EQUIPMENT		- None 08 - Lef		JNKNOWN 1 - NON-CONTACT
03 - RENTAL TRUCK (Over 10k Lbs) 11 - HIGHWAY/MAINT 04 - BUS - SCHOOL (PUBLIC OR PRIVATE) 12 - MILITARY	NANCE 19 - MOTORHOME 20 - GOLF CART	03		P AND WINDOWS	2 - Non-Collision 3 - Striking
05 - Bus - Transit 13 - Police 06 - Bus - Charter 14 - Public Utility	21 - Train 22 - Other (Explain in Narra	TIVE) 05	- RIGHT REAR 12 - LO	idercarriage ad/Trailer	4 - Struck 5 - Striking/Struck
07 - Bus - Shuttle 15 - Other Governm 08 - Bus - Other 16 - Construction E			- REAR CENTER 13 - TO - LEFT REAR 14 - OT	TAL(ALL AREAS) HER	9 - Unknown
Pre-Crash Actions Motorist		Non-Motor	RIST		
01 - Straight Ahead 07 - Making U-Turn 02 - Backing 08 - Entering Traffic	13 - Negotiating Lane 14 - Other Mot		ERING OR CROSSING SPECIFIED LOC LKING, RUNNING, JOGGING, PLAYIN		OTHER NON-MOTORIST ACTION
99 - Unknown 03 - Changing Lanes 09 - Leaving Traffic L		17 - Wo			
05 - Making Right Turn 11 - Slowing or Stope 06 - Making Left Turn 12 - Driverless	ED IN TRAFFIC	19 - Appi 20 - Stan	ROACHING OR LEAVING VEHICLE NDING		
Contributing Circumstances				VEHICLE DEF	ECTS
PRIMARY MOTORIST 01 - None 11 - IMPR	OPER BACKING	Non-Motorist 22 - None			01 - TURN SIGNALS 02 - HEAD LAMPS
02 - FAILURE TO YIELD 12 - IMPR	OPER BACKING OPER START FROM PARKED POSITION PED OR PARKED ILLEGALLY	23 - IMPROPER 24 - DARTING			03 - TAIL LAMPS 04 - BRAKES
04 - RAN STOP SIGN 14 - OPE	RATING VEHICLE IN NEGLIGENT MANNER RIVING TO AVOID (DUE TO EXTERNAL CONDI-	25 - LYING AN	id/or Illegally in Roadway to Yield Right of Way		05 - Steering 06 - Tire Blowout
06 - Unsafe Speed 16 - Wro	ING SIDE/WRONG WAY JIPE TO CONTROL		ble (Dark Clothing)		07 - WORN OR SLICK TIRES 08 - TRAILER EQUIPMENT DEFECTIVE
08 - LEFT OF CENTER 18 - VISIO	N OBSTRUCTION RATING DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT		TO OBEY TRAFFIC SIGNS		09 - MOTOR TROUBLE 10 - DISABLED FROM PRIOR ACCIDENT
10 - Improper Lane Change 20 - Load	SHIFTING/FALLING/SPILLING ER IMPROPER ACTION		SIDE OF THE ROAD ION-MOTORIST ACTION		11 - Other Defects
SEQUENCE OF EVENTS	Non-Collision Events				
1 2 3 4 5	01 - Overturn/Roll 02 - Fire/Explosion	(BLC	UIPMENT FAILURE DWN TIRE, BRAKE FAILURE, ETC)	10 - Cross Median 11 - Cross Center Line	
FIRST MOST 99 - UNKNOWN	03 - Immersion 04 - Jackknife	08 - RAI	PARATION OF UNITS N OFF ROAD RIGHT	Opposite Direction 12 - Downhill Runawa	Y
HARMFUL SVENT EVENT	05 - CARGO/EQUIPME COLLISION WITH FIXED C		N OFF ROAD LEFT	13 - OTHER NON-COLLIS	ION
COLLISION WITH PERSON, VEHICLE OR OBJECT NOT FIXED 14 - PEDESTRIAN 21 - PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE	25 - Impact Attenua 26 - Bridge Overhea	tor/Crash Cushion 33 - M	Median Cable Barrier Median Guardrail Barrier	41 - OTHER POST, PO	DLE 48 - TREE 49 - FIRE HYDRANT
15 - PEDALCYCLE 22 - WORK ZONE MAINTENANCE I 16 - RAILWAY VEHICLE (TRAIN, ENGINE) 23 - STRUCK BY FALLING, SHIFTING	QUIPMENT 27 - BRIDGE PIER OR A	ABUTMENT 35 - N	MEDIAN GOARDIARE BARRIER MEDIAN OTHER BARRIER	42 - CULVERT 43 - CURB	50 - Work Zone Maintenance Equipment
17 - Animal - Farm OR AnyThing SET in Motion 18 - Animal - Deer Motor Vehicle		37 - T	RAFFIC SIGN POST DVERHEAD SIGN POST	44 - Ditch 45 - Embankment	51 - WALL, BUILDING, TUNNEL 52 - OTHER FIXED OBJECT
19 - Animal - Other 24 - Other Movable Object 20 - Motor Vehicle in Transport	31 - GUARDRAIL END 32 - PORTABLE BARRIE	39 - L	LIGHT/LUMINARIES SUPPORT JTILITY POLE	46 - FENCE 47 - MAILBOX	3000
Unit Speed Posted Speed Traffic Control			UNIT DIRECTION		
01 - No Controls 02 - Stop Sign	08 - RAILROAD FLASHERS	13 - Crosswalk Line: 14 - Walk/Don't W.		To 1 - No 2 - Sou	JTH 6 - NORTHWEST
O3 - YIELD SIGN O4 - TRAFFIC SIGNA				3 - EAS 4 - We	
ESTIMATED 05 - TRAFFIC FLASH 06 - SCHOOL ZONE	ERS 11 - PERSON (FLAGGER, OFF 12 - PAVEMENT MARKINGS	ICER)			Page of

64 Local Report Number



Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.

65 Unit Number



Enter a sequential number starting with "01" for each motorist/non-motorist involved in the crash, using two digits. Neither a trailer nor an animal qualify as a unit. In the case of a trailer, even if the trailer was the only thing damaged, record the information of the vehicle that was towing the trailer as the unit. If the trailer was not being towed, it should not be carried as a unit. Examples: 01, 02, 03, etc.

66 Owner Name



Enter name of vehicle owner in order of last, first, middle. If same as driver, "X" the "Same As Driver" box.

67 Owner Phone Number



Enter owner contact phone number including area code. If same as driver, "X" the "Same As Driver" box.

68 Owner Address

Owner Address: City, State, Zip (Samas Driver)

Enter the address, city, state and zip code of the vehicle owner. If same as driver, "X" the "Same As Driver" box.

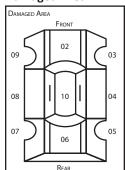
69 Damage Scale



Estimate of total damage to vehicle as result of crash.

- 1) None: No damage.
- 2) <u>Minor Damage</u>: Damage that does not affect the operation of or disable any part of the unit. This damage would be cosmetic in nature.
- 3) Functional Damage: Damage that affects the operation of the unit or its parts but is not disabling.
- 4) <u>Disabling Damage:</u> Damage that precludes departure of the unit from the scene of the crash, in its usual daylight-operating manner, after simple repairs. As a result, the unit had to be towed, or carried from crash scene, or assisted by an emergency motor vehicle.

70 Damaged Area



Shade in damaged areas for units

The areas of damage to the unit caused by the crash. These areas should include the area of the unit that received the initial impact and the area that was most damaged.

71	LP State LP State
	Enter the two-digit state code, Canadian province or 'MX' for Mexico, of state that issued the vehicle's license plate. See Appendix A for listing of state codes and Canadian provinces. Use "XX" if there is no state code for the vehicle's license plate or if the plate was not issued by a state.
72	License Plate Number License Plate Number
	Enter the license plate number of the vehicle supplying the power. Example: Car pulling a trailer and the trailer strikes another vehicle. Vehicle pulling the trailer is the power unit listed as unit #1. The trailer information should be carried in the narrative or on the OH-2.
	Do not record validation sticker number.
	If a vehicle does not have a state issued license plate (XX used in LP State), but has a unique combination of alpha-numeric characters that is designated by the agency and assigned to this unit, enter those characters in License Plate Number. Example: A police car that does not have state issued license plates but is designated as "1106" by the local police department. Record "1106" here.
73	Vehicle Identification Number Vehicle Identification Number Vehicle Identification Number for this vehicle. Manufacturer assigned number (permanently affixed to the motor vehicle).
74	Number of Occupants # Occupants Enter the total number of occupants in, or on, this vehicle involved in the crash using two digits. Examples: 01, 02, 03, etc.
	Include driver in the total number of occupants. If no occupants, fill with "00". Record "00" for an unoccupied parked vehicle. Leave blank if unit type is 26 – pedestrian/skater.
	If the total number of occupants is unknown, determine the minimum number of occupants and record it here. Explain further in the narrative or on an OH-2. Every attempt should be made to identify every occupant within a vehicle. Example: A bus accident where the exact number of people on the bus is unknown (i.e., occupants left prior to law enforcement arrival). If the investigation concludes there were 25 to 35 people on the bus, but no less than 25, record "25" and explain further in the narrative or on an OH-2.
75	Vehicle Year Vehicle Year
	Enter the 4-digit model year that is assigned to this motor vehicle by its manufacturer.
76	Vehicle Make Vehicle Make Vehicle Make Enter the make given by the manufacturer to a line of vehicles. Example: Ford, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Volkswagen. Use "Buggy"

for animal pulled unit.

77	Vehicle Model
	VEHICLE MODEL
	Enter the model name or number given by the manufacturer to a given model of vehicle. The code assigned by the manufacturer to a given model of vehicle. The code assigned by the manufacturer to a given model of vehicle.
	facturer denoting a family of motor vehicles (within a make) that has a degree of similarity in construction, such as body chassis, etc. Example: Explorer, Lumina, 230I, F-150. Use "Buggy" for animal pulled unit.
78	Vehicle Color
	VEHICLE COLOR
	List the color of the vehicle using general colors. LT Blue, DK Blue, etc. When a vehicle is more than one color, the order of
	listing is from top to bottom, or front to rear. Use a diagonal line (/) to separate top/bottom or front/rear colors.
79	Proof of Insurance
	PROOF OF INSURANCE
	Shown
	"X" only if proof of insurance is shown.
80	Insurance Company
	INSURANCE COMPANY
	Enter the name of the insurance company and/or agent which insures the vehicle and/or driver. The information for the
	vehicle's insurance is preferred over the driver's insurance, if both are presented. Leave blank if no proof is shown or a non motorist is involved.
	The order of preference for insurance information is the owner's information first. If the owner's information is not avail
	able, use the driver's insurance information.
81	Policy Number
	POLICY NUMBER
	Enter the insurance policy number if insurance company has been entered or proof of insurance has been shown.
82	Towed By
	TOWED BY
	Enter the towing company's name or if private tow, write "private".
83	Carrier Name, Address City, State and Zip
	Carrier Name, Address, City, State, Zip
	Enter the carrier's business name and full address including city, state and zip code. This box must be filled out for all:
	• commercial vehicles
	government vehicles
	HM placarded vehicles
	all buses including school and transit authorities
	Do not assume the owner of the vehicle and the responsible carrier are the same. See "How to Find the Responsible Carrie
	and Correct U.S. DOT Number" on next page and in Appendix D for more information.
84	Carrier Phone
	Carrier Phone- include area code
	Enter the carrier's company phone number including area code
	Enter the carrier's company phone number including area code.

85 **US DOT**

US DOT

Enter the US DOT number of carrier. See "How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number" below and in Appendix D for more information.

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

SIDE OF THE VEHICLE



In most cases, this is good for name and number. Look for a number preceded by the letters: USĎOT.



DON'T STOP

...keep on looking...

The information on the side of the truck may not be the U.S. DOT number, name, or address of the responsible motor carrier.

DRIVER INTERVIEW

- 1. Is the vehicle leased or rented?
- 2. Who is the motor carrier responsible for this load?
- Who is directing and controlling the movement of this vehicle?
- 4. Where is the motor carrier's principal place of business?



LEASE AGREEMENT

identifies the name of the lessee and their U.S. DOT number.





DRIVER'S LOG

contains the name of the motor carrier and the city and State for the carrier's principal place of business.





SHIPPING

PAPERS provide the name of the motor carrier responsible for the load, but not the carrier's U.S. DOT number.

NOTE: VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Generally good for identifying owner or registrant. CAREFUL: This may not be the responsible carrier! FMCSA WEB SITE: http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx is an excellent source for verifying a motor carrier's U.S. DOT number, legal name,

"doing business as" name, physical address, and phone number.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



U.S. Department of Transportation www.fmcsa.dot.gov

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

EXAMPLE 1: John Smith owns his own truck tractor, operating under John Smith Trucking. He contracts with White Manufacturing to take one of its trailers loaded with its goods from New York to Los Angeles.

Who is the Motor Carrier:

A. John Smith?

B. White Manufacturing?

John Smith is the motor carrier, because he is the entity that has agreed to carry this particular load. Inc. shipping company for his return trip back to New York. Who is the Motor Carrier:

A. John Smith?

B. K&S Trucking?

C. Intermodal Inc.?

John Smith is the motor carrier. because K&S transferred the responsibility of the load to John Smith.

EXAMPLE 3: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, leases his services to Polyester Chemical Company. Polyester directs Smith to deliver a semi-trailer

from New York to St. Louis.

Who is the Motor Carrier: A. John Smith?

B. Polyester?

The lease agreement between Polyester and Mr. Smith makes Polyester the motor carrier responsible for the load.

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

EXAMPLE 2: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, utilizes a

cargo broker, K&S Trucking, to obtain goods from Intermodal

Who is the Motor Carrier:

A. John Smith?

B. ABC Trucking?

ABC Trucking is the motor carrier. John Smith is just a driver for ABC Trucking.

EXAMPLE 5: John Smith is driving a tractor owned by ABC Trucking, which has been leased to XYZ Trucking. XYZ uses the tractor to pull XYZ trailers in its regular shipping service.

Who is the Motor Carrier:

A. John Smith?

B. ABC Trucking?

C. XYZ Trucking?

In this case XYZ is the motor carrier, because XYZ is directing the carrying of the load.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



U.S. Department of Transportation www.fmcsa.dot.gov

86 **HM Placard ID Number**



Enter the 4-digit ID number from the hazardous materials placard, white square-on-point display configuration or orange rectangular box. When more than one placard type is present, select the ID number according to the Hazard Class or Division in the order below:

HM Priority Order

- (1) Class 1 (Explosives)
- (2) Class 7 (Radioactive Materials)
- (3) Division 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)
- (4) Division 2.1 (Flammable Gases)
- (5) Division 2.2 (Nonflammable Gases)
- (6) Division 6.1 (Poisonous Liquids)
- (7) Division 5.1 (Oxidizer)
- (8) Division 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet)
- (9) Division 5.2 (Organic Peroxide)
- (10) Division 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible)
- (11) Division 4.1 (Flammable Solid)
- (12) Class 3 (Flammable Liquids)
- (13) Class 8 (Corrosive Materials)
- (14) Class 3 (Combustible Liquids)

Reference box number 2 on the below guidance document (Reporting Hazardous Materials Information, also in Appendix D) for additional information regarding the entering of the Hazardous Materials 4-digit Identification Number.

Reporting Hazardous Materials Information

ACCURATE REPORTING SAVES LIVES

Data you collect is used to calculate risk assessment, determine response methods, and develop regulations. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to carry shipping papers containing the HM Class and ID number (or name). Your Accident or Collision Report/Supplement may ask the following hazardous materials questions (exact wording will vary by State):

1. DOES THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARD? YES - NO -

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



Placards

OXIDIZER

1993

2. ENTER THE FOUR-DIGIT NUMBER (OR NAME) FROM THE PLACARD 1993-

1993 The four-digit number may be on an orange panel or a white "square-on-point" panel. If no four-digit number appears on the 1075 placard, enter the Placard Name.

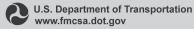
3. ENTER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASS NUMBER FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PLACARD 3.

The Class Number can be a one- or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle. 5.1. It is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.

4. WAS HAZARDOUS CARGO RELEASED? YES NO

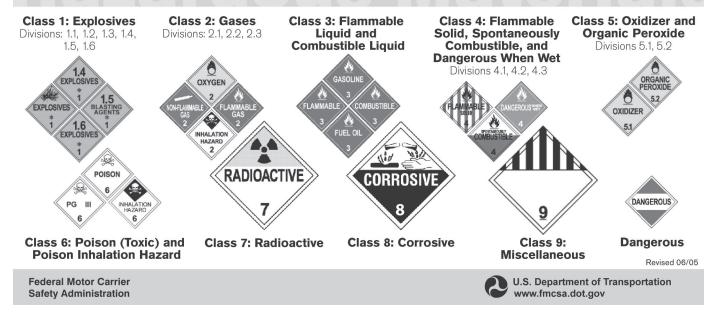
The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the placarded material was released or escaped from its transport container into the environment. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



£1760

Nine Classes of Hazardous Materials



87 HM Class Number

Enter the single-digit Hazardous Materials Class Number from the bottom of the diamond placard. If more than one placard is present, refer to the chart found in HM Placard ID Number, Box 86.

Only report the single digit hazard class number and not the 2-digit class/division number (i.e., 5 instead of 5.1). For a full size view of the above guidance document, please see Appendix D.

88 Vehicle Weight GVWR/GCWR

VEHICLE WEIGHT GVWR/GCWR	
1 - LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 10k LBS. 2 - 10,001 TO 26,000 LBS 3 - MORE THAN 26,000 LBS.	

Enter the weight rating of the vehicle.

Weight rating is normally found inside of driver's door or door pillar on the FID sticker.

The gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) is the maximum weight a vehicle can carry including the truck and its load. The GVWR is a value specified by the manufacturer(s) as the recommended maximum loaded weight of a single vehicle.

The gross combination weight rating (GCWR) is the sum of the gross vehicle weight ratings (GVWR) of all units, power unit and its trailer(s). This is for truck tractors and single-unit trucks pulling a trailer(s).

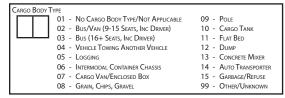
89 Hazardous Material Released

_	Hazardous Material Released
---	--------------------------------

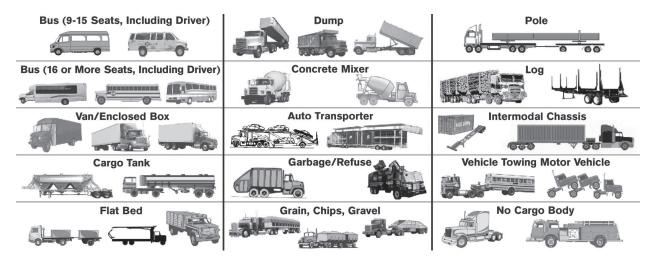
"X" if hazardous materials were released. Indicate whether or not hazardous materials were released from the cargo compartment. Leakage of fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use DOES NOT qualify.

Reference box number 4 on field 86 guidance document (Reporting Hazardous Materials Information) for additional information regarding entering Hazardous Materials Released.

90 Cargo Body Type



Enter the body type of the vehicle. For a full-size view of the guidance document, please see Appendix D.



91 Trafficway Description



Enter the best description of the trafficway (i.e., from right-of-way to right-of-way) for this vehicle. If the crash happens within an intersection, show the appropriate trafficway for each vehicle prior to reaching the intersection. See Appendix E.

- Unprotected Median would be a painted or grassy area four or more feet wide.
- Positive Median Barrier includes a physical barrier, and depressed or raised areas.
- A median is defined from inside painted edge line to inside painted edge line.

92 Hit/Skip Unit

☐ HIT / SKIP UNIT

"X" if this unit is a hit and run unit. Refers to cases where the vehicle, or the driver of the vehicle in transport, involved in the crash departs the scene without stopping to render aid or report the crash.

NOTE: Even if there was no contact between the units, and the driver of one of the units didn't realize they contributed to the crash, the crash will be shown as a Hit/Skip crash.

93 Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact

Non-Motorist	LOCATION PRIOR TO IMPACT
	01 - INTERSECTION - MARKED CROSSWALK 02 - INTERSECTION - NO CROSSWALK 03 - INTERSECTION - OTHER 04 - MIDBLOCK - MARKED CROSSWALK 05 - TRAVEL LANE - OTHER LOCATION 06 - BICYCLE LANE 07 - SHOULDER/ROADSIDE 08 - SIDEWALK 09 - MEDIAN/CROSSING ISLAND 10 - DRIVEWAY ACCESS 11 - SHARED-US PATH OR TRAIL 12 - NON-TRAFFICWAY ÅREA 99 - OTHER/UNKNOWN

Enter the location of the non-motorist with respect to the roadway prior to the time of crash. Leave blank if unit is a motorist.

94 Type of Use



Enter the type of use for this vehicle. Choose the type that best describes the use of this vehicle. Leave blank if Non-Motorist.

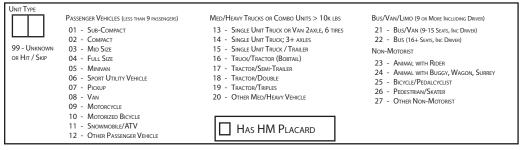
- Personal = Private individual citizen. Not used in affiliation with any organization, company, government, etc.
- Commercial/Business = Used for the purposes of any business or other organization. Examples: Bob's Towing, First Baptist Church, J.B. Hunt, March of Dimes, U.P.S.
- Government = Police, fire, EMS (not private ambulances), military, school buses.

95 In Emergency Response



"X" if this vehicle was on an emergency response, whether or not the emergency warning equipment was in use.

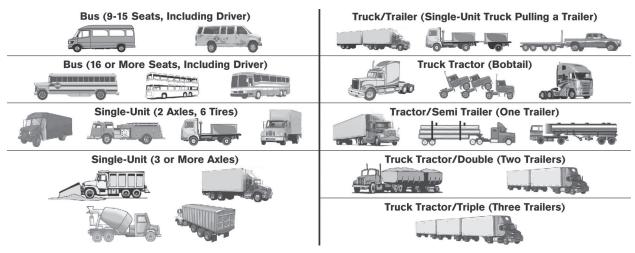
96 Unit Type and HM Placard



Enter the vehicle type indicating the general configuration or shape of a motor vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, rows of seats, windows, or roof line.

- For van/bus vehicles: Any motor vehicle with seating to transport nine or more people, including the driver's seat.
- Personal conveyances such as skateboards, motorized toy cars, and wheelchairs are considered non-motorists.
- #99 Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.
- "X" the "Has HM Placard" box if the vehicle has a hazardous materials placard displayed.

Vehicle Configuration — For a full size view of the guidance document, please see Appendix D.



97 Special Function

SPECIAL FUNCTION	01 - None	09 - AMBULANCE	17 - FARM VEHICLE
	02 - Taxi	10 - FIRE	18 - FARM EQUIPMENT
	03 - RENTAL TRUCK (OVER 10K LBS)	11 - HIGHWAY/MAINTENANCE	19 - Мотокноме
	04 - BUS - SCHOOL (PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)	12 - MILITARY	20 - GOLF CART
	05 - Bus - Transit	13 - POLICE	21 - Train
	06 - Bus - Charter	14 - Public Utility	22 - OTHER (EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE)
	07 - Bus - Shuttle	15 - OTHER GOVERNMENT	
1	08 - Bus - Other	16 - Construction Equip.	

Enter the type of special function being served by this vehicle, whether or not the function is marked on the vehicle.

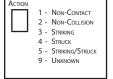
98 Most Damaged Area and Impact Area



Most Damaged Area - Enter the area with the most damage.

Impact Area - Enter the area that was impacted during the first harmful event.

99 Action



Enter the action of the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

- 1 Non-Contact: A vehicle that is directly or indirectly involved in a crash where the vehicle did not come in contact with another vehicle, non-motorist, or property during the crash. Possible examples are: a school bus discharging a student and the student is struck by another vehicle; a vehicle stops abruptly which results in several other vehicles rear ending each other; a vehicle changes lanes and cuts off another vehicle resulting in the other vehicle colliding with a sign.
- 2 Non-Collision: A vehicle that is directly involved in a crash where the crash itself did not involve a collision between a vehicle and another vehicle, non-motorist, or property. Possible examples are: rollover, fire/explosion, immersion, jack-knife, cargo/equipment shift or loss, carbon monoxide poisoning, object falling on this vehicle, this vehicle is hit by a thrown object, etc.
- 3 Striking: A vehicle that impacted/collided with another vehicle, object or pedestrian; though it is not necessarily the vehicle at fault. Possible examples: a vehicle hits a tree; a vehicle sideswipes a parked car; a vehicle strikes another vehicle in transport.
- 4 Struck: A vehicle that is impacted by another vehicle, object or pedestrian. Possible examples: a pedestrian walks into the side of this vehicle; a bicyclist rear ends this vehicle; this vehicle is struck by another vehicle.
- 5 Striking/Struck: Any combination of 3 Striking and 4 Struck. Possible example: Two vehicles collided at an intersection, one of the vehicles gets struck by another vehicle and the vehicle that was struck is forced into another vehicle. The vehicle will be shown as striking and struck.

100 Pre-Crash Action



Enter what the motorist/non-motorist was doing immediately prior to the crash.

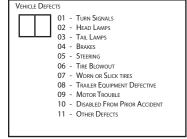
- Do not confuse "11 Slowing or Stopped in Traffic" with "10 Parked". If a vehicle is merely stopped in traffic when the crash occurred, it is NOT a parked vehicle.
- "13 Negotiating a Curve" indicates a motorist was following a section of curved roadway. It is not to be used when a motorist is making a turn of any kind.
- "99 Unknown" applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

101 Contributing Circumstances



Enter the PRIMARY and SECONDARY (if applicable) actions by the motorist/non-motorist that may have contributed to the crash. This is based on the judgment of the law enforcement officer investigating the crash and need not match the Offense Charged field or result in any offense being charged. The primary and secondary circumstance cannot be the same.

102 Vehicle Defects



Enter the pre-existing motor vehicle defects or maintenance conditions that may have contributed to the crash. May be completed even if the defect did not contribute to the crash

If "19 - Operating Defective Equipment" is entered as either a primary or secondary contributing circumstance, this box must be completed.

103 Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS		Non-Collision Events			
FIRST MOST HARMFUL EVENT EVENT	99 - UNKNOWN	01 - OVERTURIV/ROLLOVER 02 - FIRE/EXPLOSION 03 - IMMERSION 04 - JACKINIFE 05 - CARGO/EQUIPMENT LOSS OR SHIFT	06 - EQUIPMENT FAILURE (BLOWN TIBE, BRAKE FAILURE, ETC) 07 - SEPARATION OF UNITS 08 - RAN OFF ROAD RIGHT 09 - RAN OFF ROAD LEFT	10 - Cross Median 11 - Cross Center Line Opposite Direction of Ti 12 - Downhill Runaway 13 - Other Non-Collision	RAVEL
COLLISION WITH PERSON, VEHICLE OR OBJECT NOT FIXE	<u>D</u>	COLLISION WITH FIXED OBJECT 25 - IMPACT ATTENUATOR/CRASH CUSHION	33 - Median Cable Barrier	41 - OTHER POST, POLE	48 - Tree
17 - Animal - Farm	Parked Motor Vehicle Work Zone Maintenance Equipment Struck by Falling, Shifting Cargo or Anything Set in Motion by a	26 - BRIDGE OVERHEAD STRUCTURE 27 - BRIDGE PIER OR ABUTMENT 28 - BRIDGE PARAPET 29 - BRIDGE RAIL	34 - MEDIAN GUARDRAIL BARRIER 35 - MEDIAN CONCRETE BARRIER 36 - MEDIAN OTHER BARRIER 37 - TRAFFIC SIGN POST	OR SUPPORT 42 - CULVERT 43 - CURB 44 - DITCH	FIRE HYDRANT WORK ZONE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT WALL, BUILDING, TUNNEL
18 - Animal - Deer 19 - Animal - Other 20 - Motor Vehicle in Transport	MOTOR VEHICLE 24 - OTHER MOVABLE OBJECT	30 - Guardrail Face 31 - Guardrail End 32 - Portable Barrier	38 - OVERHEAD SIGN POST 39 - LIGHT/LUMINARIES SUPPORT 40 - UTILITY POLE	45 - EMBANKMENT 46 - FENCE 47 - MAILBOX	52 - OTHER FIXED OBJECT

Enter the events in sequence for this vehicle. Enter as many as six events. If the number of events exceeds six, include the first harmful event and most harmful event and then list the next four most relevant events, giving preference to other harmful events. A harmful event is defined as an event that causes property damage, injury or death.

- 32 Portable Barrier: Portable barriers are moveable pieces of interlocking barrier made of concrete or steel used to protect the traveling public from a work zone, oncoming traffic, or other hazard for limited periods of time.
- 33 Median Cable Barrier: Cable barrier is a flexible barrier made of galvanized steel cables and galvanized posts. It is installed to reduce the number of cross median crashes.
- 34 Median Guardrail Barrier: Guardrail is a semi-rigid barrier made of galvanized steel rail, plastic or wood block outs, and steel or wood posts. It is installed to protect the traveling public from oncoming traffic or other hazards.
- 35 Median Concrete Barrier: Concrete center wall is rigid barrier made of concrete and rebar. It is installed to protect the traveling public from oncoming traffic or other hazards.
- 36 Median Other Barrier: Any other barrier not listed above.
- 99 Unknown applies to any of the three categories: Non-Collision Events; Collision with Person, Vehicle or Object Not Fixed; or Collision With Fixed Object.
- Example #1: A car leaves the right side of road, strikes a tree, overturning. Code sequence would be: 08, 48, and 01.
- Example #2: A car strikes another vehicle in the rear. Code sequence would be: 20.
- Example #3: Right front tire blowout, car leaves right side of road, striking ditch. Code sequence would be: 06, 08, and 44.
- Example #4: A car leaves the right side of road, overcorrects crossing road leaving left side of roadway, overturning and catching fire. Code sequence would be: 08, 09, 01, and 02.

First Harmful Event

Enter the box number from the sequence of events that produced the first property damage, injury or death.

- Example #1: The first harmful event was striking the tree. The tree was recorded in box #2 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would then be a 2.
- Example #2: The first harmful event was striking the vehicle in the rear. This was recorded in box #1 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would then be a 1.
- Example #3: The first harmful event was the blown front tire. This was recorded in box #1 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would be a 1.
- Example #4: The first harmful event was the vehicle overturning. This was recorded in box #3 in the sequence of events.

 The first harmful event would be a 3.

Most Harmful Event

Enter the box number from the sequence of events that produced the most property damage, most severe injury or death. If injury occurs, record the event that caused the most serious injury or death. Injuries always supersede property damage. If only property damage occurs, record the box number from the sequence of events that caused greatest degree of damage.

PAGE 2 - UNIT

Leave the First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event boxes blank if this unit did not incur damage, injury or death (as in the case of a non-contact vehicle). A non-contact vehicle is that vehicle that contributed to the crash but was neither struck by nor struck another unit. An example of a non-contact vehicle would be that vehicle that pulls into the roadway from a stop sign to turn right and does so into the path of an oncoming vehicle. The oncoming vehicle swerves off the roadway to avoid striking the other vehicle and crashes into a pole. The driver of the vehicle turning right is oblivious as to what happened. The vehicle turning right would be considered a non-contact unit and it would be appropriate to record "13 – Other Non-Collision" for this vehicle in the Sequence of Events.

If a vehicle was just in the area and didn't contribute to the crash it should not be considered part of the crash, carry the driver of such a vehicle as a witness.

E. MAIN ST. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS 1 0 8 RAN OFF ROAD RIGHT 2 3 7 TRAFFIC SIGN POST 3 4 8 TREE

FIRST

HARMFUL EVENT

MOST

HARMFUL

EVENT

2

Example of Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event

104 Unit Speed



Unit 1

FIRST EVENT IN

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Enter the vehicle's speed in miles per hour based on driver's statement, or officer's estimate. Enter "0" for a vehicle that is stopped in traffic, parked, or otherwise not in motion. Fill blocks left to right.

"X" either the Stated or Estimated box to indicate the source of information for the Unit Speed.

SPEEI LIMIT 35

Unit Speed may be left blank if speed is unknown and not able to be estimated. However, Unit Speed must be recorded if either the Stated or Estimated box has an "X".

105 Posted Speed



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

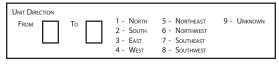
PAGE 2 - UNIT

106 Traffic Control

TRAFFIC CONTROL 01 - NO CONTROLS 02 - STOP SIGN 03 - YIELD SIGN 04 - TRAFFIC SIGNAL	07 - Railroad Crossbucks 08 - Railroad Flashers 09 - Railroad Gates 10 - Construction Barricade	13 - Crosswalk Lines 14 - Walk/Don't Walk 15 - Other 16 - Not Reported
		16 - NOT REPORTED
05 - Traffic Flashers 06 - School Zone	11 - Person (Flagger, Officer)12 - Pavement Markings	

Enter the type of traffic control device most applicable to the motorist/non-motorist at crash location.

107 Unit Direction



Indicate motorist/non-motorist direction by entering the direction the unit was coming "from", and the direction the unit was going "to". Example: A vehicle headed north on Vine Street turning west on 6th Street would be recorded as <u>from</u> "2" to "4."

108 Page of



THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.

OHIO DEPARABIT OF PUBLIC OHIO DEPARABIT OHI	ION-MOTORIST / OCCUPANT	Local Report Number
SAFETY SERVICE - PROTECTION UNIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE	1011 11101011131 / Occo1/1111	DATE OF BIRTH AGE GENDER
UNIT NUMBER INAME. LAST, FIRST, MILIDLE		Date of Birth AGE Gender F - Female M - Male
Address, City, State, Zip		CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE
INJURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EMS AGENCY	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT COMPLIANT SEATING POSITION AIR BAG USAGE EJECTION TRAPPED TRAPPED HELMET
	CLASS NO VALID OL END. CONDITION ALCOHOL/DRUG SUSPECTED ALCOHOL TEST STATUS	ALCOHOL TEST TYPE ALCOHOL TEST VALUE DRUG TEST STATUS DRUG TEST TYPE
Offense Charged (L□al Code)	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION CITATION NUMBER	HANDS-FREE DEVICE USED DRIVER DISTRACTED BY
UNIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE		DATE OF BIRTH AGE GENDER F - FEMALE M - MALE
Address, City, State, Zip		CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE
INJURIES INJURIED TAKEN BY EMS AGENCY	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT COMPLIANT MOTORCYCLE HELMET SEATING POSITION AIR BAG USAGE EJECTION TRAPPED
	CLASS NO VALID OL END. CONDITION ALCOHOL/DRUG SUSPECTED ALCOHOL TEST STATUS	ALCOHOL TEST TYPE ALCOHOL TEST VALUE DRUG TEST STATUS DRUG TEST TYPE DRUG TEST TYPE
OFFENSE CHARGED (L□AL CODE)	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION CITATION NUMBER	HANDS-FREE Device Used Device
Injuries 1 - No Injury / None Reported 2 - Possible 3 - Non-Incapacitating 4 - Incapacitating 5 - Fatal Injured Taken By 1 - Not Transported / Treated at Scene 2 - EMS 3 - Police 4 - Other 9 - Unknown	SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED 99 - UNKNOWN SAFETY EQUIPMENT	
SEATING POSITION 01 - FRONT - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE DRIVER) 02 - FRONT - MIDDLE 03 - FRONT - RIGHT SIDE 04 - SECOND - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE PASSENGER) 05 - SECOND - MIDDLE 06 - SECOND - RIGHT SIDE	07 - THIRD - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE SIDE CAR) 12 - PASSENGER IN UNENCIC 08 - THIRD - MIDDLE 13 - TRAILING UNIT 09 - THIRD - RIGHT SIDE 14 - RIDING ON VEHICLE EX 10 - SLEEPER SECTION OF CAB (TRUCK) 15 - NON-MOTORIST 11 - PASSENGER IN OTHER ENCLOSED CARGO AREA (NON-TRAILING UNIT SUCH AS A BUS, PICK-UP WITH CAP) 16 - OTHER	2 - DEPLOYED FRONT
EJECTION TRAPPED 1 - NOT EJECTED 1 - NOT TRAPPED 2 - TOTALLY EJECTED 2 - EXTRICATED BY MECHANICAL MEANS 4 - NOT APPLICABLE 3 - EXTRICATED BY NON-MECHANICAL MEANS	2 - Class B 2 - Physical Impairment 6 3 - Class C 3 - Emotional (Depressed, Angry, Disturbed)	ALCOHOL/DRUG SUSPECTED 1 - FELL ASLEEP, FAINTED, FATIGUED 1 - NONE 2 - YES - ALCOHOL SUSPECTED 3 - YES - HBD NOT IMPAIRED 4 - YES - DRUGS SUSPECTED 5 - YES - ALCOHOL AND DRUGS SUSPECTED
1 - None Given 1 - I 2 - Test Refused 2 - I 3 - Test Given, Contaminated Sample/Unusable 3 - I 4 - Test Given, Results Known 4 - I	OL TEST TYPE DRUG TEST STATUS DRUG TEST TYPE NONE 1 - NONE GIVEN 1 - NONE BLOOD 2 - TEST REFUSED 2 - BLOOD Jaine 3 - TEST GIVEN, CONTAMINATED SAMPLE/UNUSABLE 3 - URINE BREATH 4 - TEST GIVEN, RESULTS KNOWN 4 - OTHER OTHER 5 - TEST GIVEN, RESULTS UNKNOWN	DRIVER DISTRACTED BY 1 - NO DISTRACTION REPORTED 6 - OTHER INSIDE THE VEHICLE 2 - PHONE 7 - EXTERNAL DISTRACTION 3 - TEXTING/E-MAILING 4 - ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICE 5 - OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICE (NAVIGATION DEVICE, RADIO, DVD)
UNIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE		Date of Birth AGE Gender F - Female M - Male
ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP		CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE
INJURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EMS AGENCY	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT COMPLIANT SEATING POSITION AIR BAG USAGE EJECTION TRAPPED HELMET
UNIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE		DATE OF BIRTH AGE GENDER F - FEMALE M - MALE
ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP		CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE
INJURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EMS AGENCY	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT COMPLIANT MOTORCYCLE HELMET SEATING POSITION AIR BAG USAGE EJECTION TRAPPED
HSY8306 OH1M (Rev 01/12)		PAGE OF

109	Local Report Number				
	LOCAL REPORT NUMBER				
	Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every				
	page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.				
110	Unit Number				
	Unit Number				
	Enter the 2 digit Unit Number of the unit for which each motorist/non-motorist/occupant is associated with. Examples: 01 02, 03, etc.				
	The sections labeled OCCUPANT are also used for recording witnesses. The only fields completed for a witness are Name Date of Birth, Age, Gender, Address, and Phone Number. Leave all other fields blank for a witness.				
111	Motorist/Non-Motorist Name				
	Name: Last, First, Middle				
	Enter full name of motorist/non-motorist in order of last, first, middle.				
112	Date of Birth				
	DATE OF BIRTH				
	Enter the 8 digit numerical date of birth of the motorist/non-motorist using the following format: MMDDYYYY.				
	Example: August 14, 1985, is recorded as 08141985.				
113	Age				
	AGE				
	Enter the age of the motorist/non-motorist. Examples: 6, 15, 77. Less than 1 year old, enter "0".				
114	Gender				
	GENDER F - FEMALE				
	M - Male				
	Enter the gender of the motorist/non-motorist.				
115	Address				
	Address, City, State, Zip				
	Enter street address, city, state and zip code of motorist/non-motorist.				
116	Contact Phone				
	Contact Phone-include area code				

 ${\bf Enter\ contact\ telephone,\ including\ area\ code,\ for\ motorist/non-motorist.}$

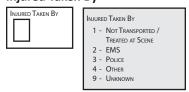
117 Injuries

Injuries	Injuries 1 - No Injury / None Reported 2 - Possible 3 - Non-Incapacitating 4 - Incapacitating 5 - Fatal

Enter the injury level of this motorist/non-motorist.

- 1 No Injury/None Reported: When there is no information about an individual being injured (i.e., a hit-skip driver) there would be no "reported" injury and this would be the appropriate selection.
- 2 Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury. Examples: whiplash; headache.
- 3 Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Examples: contusions (bruises); lacerations; bloody nose.
- 4 Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."
- 5 Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred.

118 Injured Taken By



Enter the mode of transportation to a medical facility. Complete this field for every motorist/non-motorist reported as injured (including Possible, Non-incapacitating, Incapacitating or Fatal). Leave blank if the injury field was reported as No Injury/None Reported.

1 - Not Transported/Treated at Scene: Motorist/non-motorist was not transported. Does allow for the possibility, but does necessarily mean, that the motorist/non-motorist was treated at the scene.

Leave blank for witnesses.

119 EMS Agency



Enter the name of EMS agency/ambulance that responded to the scene, whether or not the EMS unit or ambulance transported anyone from the scene.

If no transport was made, record the name of EMS agency that examined/treated the motorist/non-motorist at the scene. This box is not to be completed if the motorist/non-motorist was transported by an individual.

120 Medical Facility Injured Taken To



Enter the name of medical facility motorist/non-motorist was taken to.

121 Safety Equipment Used

SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	99 - Unknown Safety Equipment	Non-Motorist		
	MOTORIST 01 - NONE USED - VEHICLE OCCUPANT 02 - SHOULDER BELT ONLY USED 03 - LAP BELT ONLY USED 04 - SHOULDER AND LAP BELT USED	05 - CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM-FORWARD FACING 06 - CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM- REAR FACING 07 - BOOSTER SEAT 08 - HELMET USED	09 - NONE USED 10 - HELMET USED 11 - PROTECTIVE PADS USED (ELBOWS,KNES, ETC)	12 - REFLECTIVE CLOTHING 13 - LIGHTING 14 - OTHER	

Enter the safety restraint/equipment in use by the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.

- For motorist, use 01-08, 99
- For non-motorist use, 09-14, 99.
- 99 Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

122 DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet



"X" if motorist/occupant was on a motorcycle or moped and was wearing a DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet.

Motorcycle helmets that are compliant with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT-compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.

123 Seating Position



SEATING POSITION

01 - FRONT - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE DRIVER)

02 - FRONT - MIDDLE

03 - FRONT - RIGHT SIDE

04 - SECOND - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE PASSENGER)

08 - THIRD - MIDDLE
09 - THIRD - RIGHT SIDE
10 - SLEEPER SECTION OF CAB (TRUCK)
11 - PASSENGER IN OTHER ENCLOSED CARGO AREA
(NON-TRAILING UNIT SUCH AS A BUS, PICK-UP WITH CAP)

07 - THIRD - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE SIDE CAR)

12 - Passenger in Unenclosed Cargo Area 13 - Trailing Unit

13 - TRAILING ON VEHICLE EXTERIOR (Non-TRAILING UNIT)
15 - NON-MOTORIST
16 - OTHER

Enter the location of this motorist/non-motorist in, on, or outside of the vehicle prior to the crash.

124 Air Bag Usage



AIR BAG USAGE

1 - NOT DEPLOYED

2 - DEPLOYED FRONT

06 - SECOND - RIGHT SIDE

2 - DEPLOYED FRONT
3 - DEPLOYED SIDE

4 - DEPLOYED BOTH FRONT/SIDE 5 - NOT APPLICABLE

9 - DEPLOYMENT UNKNOWN

Enter the deployment status of an air bag relative to the Seating Position for this occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

125 Ejection



EJECTION

1 - NOT EJECTED

2 - TOTALLY EJECTED

3 - PARTIALLY EJECTED

4 - NOT APPLICABLE

Enter ejection code for occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

Record whether this occupant was completely or partially thrown from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle as a result of a crash. If any part of the occupant is outside the vehicle, no matter how little, the "partially ejected" box should be checked. Record "4 - Not Applicable" for any occupant who was seated in an area not commonly protected by safety belts (i.e., motorcycle, cargo area, etc.)

126 Trapped



Enter the occupant's ability to free himself/herself from the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

- Mechanical Means Jaws of Life, etc.
- Non-Mechanical Means Examples: 1) A car door is jammed and someone jerks it open or breaks a window to get a passenger out. 2) A pry bar is used to open the door to get a passenger out.

127 OL State



If the operator has a license, whether or not it is valid at the time of the crash, enter the 2 digit code of operator's license state/province of issuance. Examples: OH, KY, IN, NS (Nova Scotia). Use "XX" for jurisdictions not listed in the State Code Tables in Appendix B.

128 Operator License Number



If the operator has a license, whether or not it is valid at the time of the crash, enter the operator license number of the driver. Definition: A unique set of alphanumeric characters assigned by the authorizing agent issuing a driver license to the individual.

129 OL Class



Enter the type of operator license issued by the State. Class indicates the type of operator's license issued by the State and the type of motor vehicle the driver is qualified to drive.

- 1 Class A: Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more provided the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- 2 Class B: Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 or more pounds, or any such vehicle towing another vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.
- 3 Class C: Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B, but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous which require the motor vehicle to be placarded.
- 4 Regular Driver License Class: Any regular or standard driver's license issued for the operation of automobiles and light trucks by states that separate these vehicles from Class "C". Class designation codes such as "D", "R" and others may be used by states to indicate a regular driver's license class.
- 5 Motorcycle/Moped Only: This is used if the license is only valid for motorcycle or moped operation. Do not use this class if the operator has a motorcycle endorsement on his/her operator's license.

130 No Valid OL



"X" if the operator's license is expired, suspended or otherwise not valid. This includes the operation of a vehicle outside the class the driver is licensed to operate. Example: The operator has a regular operator's license, but was operating a commercial motor vehicle requiring a Class A CDL.

131 M/C End



"X" only if this driver was operating a motorcycle and has a motorcycle endorsement or motorcycle license. Leave blank if this driver was not operating a motorcycle, even if they have a motorcycle endorsement or motorcycle license.

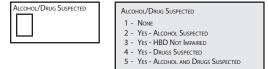
132 Condition





Enter the physical or emotional condition of the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.

133 Alcohol/Drug Suspected



Enter the investigating officer's assessment of alcohol or drug use by the motorist/non-motorist. HBD = Had Been Drinking. Do not leave blank for motorist/non-motorist.

134 Alcohol Test Status



Alcohol Test Status

1 - None Given

2 - Test Refused

3 - Test Given, Contaminated Sample/Unusable

4 - Test Given, Results Known

5 - Test Given, Results Unknown

Enter the status of the alcohol chemical test performed.

- If #4 is selected, the results must be given in the Alcohol Test Value box.
- If #5 is selected, the results must be supplemented to ODPS when they are received by the reporting agency.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.

135 Alcohol Test Type



Indicate specimen type for alcohol test performed.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.

Alcohol Test Value Alcohol Test Value I I I I I

Enter the three digits of any alcohol concentration known. Example: an alcohol result of .093% would be recorded as 093.

If no test is given, leave blank. Entering zeros when no test is given is misinterpreted as having administered a test with no alcohol detected. Only enter zeros if that is the actual test result. Leave blank for test refusal.

Supplement late results to ODPS.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.

137 Drug Test Status



Enter the status of the drug chemical test performed. In the case of a fatal crash, if #4 is selected, a description of the drug should be noted on an OH2 and included in the initial report. Selecting #5 requires that the results be forwarded or supplemented to ODPS when they are received by the reporting agency.

138 Drug Test Type



Indicate specimen type for drug test performed.

139 Offense Charged, Local Code



Enter the offense number charged to the motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash (causative factor). Example: 4511.202. Record only one offense per unit here.

Do not record Hit/Skip, OVI, DUS, and seatbelt violations here. These violations and any others should be recorded in the narrative. "X" Local Code box if a city ordinance or township code is used instead of an ORC Section. Leave blank if ORC is used.

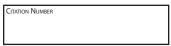
140 Offense Description



Enter the offense charged to motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash. Example: Failure to control.

Do not record Hit/Skip, OVI, DUS and seatbelt violations here. These violations and any others should be recorded in the narrative.

141 Citation Number



Enter the citation number of the Offense Charged to motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash. List all letters and/or numbers of the citation number.

142 Hands-Free Device Used



"X" if the driver was using a hands-free device at the time of the crash, whether or not the use of the device contributed to the crash.

143 Driver Distracted By



Enter distractions which may have influenced the driver's performance. The distractions can occur inside the motor vehicle (internal) or outside the motor vehicle (external).

Record up to two distractions. Investigating officer's assessment as to whether the mere use of a device, or the activity, was a distraction (actual or possible).

144 Page of



THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.

Î	OHIO OC	CLIDANT /	MITNII	ecc Anne	ИDI	1 1 1 1 1	LOCAL REF	PORT NUMBER			
SAFE	OCCUPANT / WITNESS ADDENDUM SAFETY SERVICE - PROTECTION SAFETY SERVICE - PROTECTION					$\exists \bot$	 				
I Ur	NIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	MIDDLE					Date of Birth		AGE	GENDER F - M -	FEMALE MALE
A A	DDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP							CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA O	CODE		
	Norse Turn Dr. E	MS Agency		Aspest French hungs Tress To		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED		Centrus Destroy	No Dec House	Essenau -	Touross
	JURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EI	MS AGENCY	ľ	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT C MOTOR HELMET	CYCLE	AIR BAG USAGE	EJECTION	TRAPPED
Ur I	NIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	Middle					DATE OF BIRTH	A	AGE	GENDER F - M -	Female Male
CUPANT	DDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP							CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA O	CODE		
IN.	JURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EI	MS Agency	٨	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT C	UMPLIANT	AIR BAG USAGE	EJECTION	TRAPPED
L							HELMET				
L	NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	MIDDLE					DATE OF BIRTH	^	AGE	GENDER F - M -	Female Male
OCCUPANT	ddress, City, State, Zip							CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA O	CODE		
ln.	IURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EI	MS AGENCY	N	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT C Motor Helmet	CYCLE	AIR BAG USAGE	EJECTION	TRAPPED
Ur	NIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	Middle				<u> </u>	DATE OF BIRTH	A	AGE	GENDER F - M -	FEMALE
LNY A	ddress, City, State, Zip							CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA O	CODE		IVIALE
OCCUPAN	JURIES INJURED TAKEN BY E	MS Agency	- In	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	1	OMPLIANT SEATING POSITION A	Air Bag Usage	Esseriou -	Townson
	INJURED TAKEN BY E	INIS AGENCY	ľ	VIEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT OSED	MOTOR HELMET	CYCLE	AIR DAG USAGE	EJECTION	RAPPED
Ur	NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	MIDDLE					DATE OF BIRTH	A	AGE	GENDER F - M -	Female Male
OCCUPANT	ddress, City, State, Zip							CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA O	CODE		
\vdash	IURIES INJURED TAKEN BY EI	MS AGENCY	N	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT C Motor Helmet	CYCLE	AIR BAG USAGE	EJECTION	TRAPPED
Ur	NIT NUMBER NAME: LAST, FIRST, I	Middle					DATE OF BIRTH	A	AGE	GENDER F - M -	FEMALE Male
JPAN	DDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP							Contact Phone- include area of	CODE	<u> </u>	
	IURIES INJURED TAKEN BY E	MS AGENCY	Λ	MEDICAL FACILITY INJURED TAKEN TO		SAFETY EQUIPMENT USED	DOT C MOTOR HELMET	CYCLE	Air Bag Usage	EJECTION	Trapped
	Injuries 1 - No Injury / None Reported 2 - Possible 3 - Non-Incapacitating 4 - Incapacitating 5 - Fatal	Injured Taken By 1 - Not Transported / Treated at Scene 2 - EMS 3 - Police 4 - Other 9 - Unknown	02 - SHOULDE 03 - LAP BELT	SED - VEHICLE OCCUPANT R BELT ONLY USED	05 - Сн 06 - Сн 07 - Во	IKNOWN SAFETY EQUIPMENT IILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM-FORWARD IILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM- REAR FAC OSTER SEAT LMET USED		Non-Motorist 09 - None Used 10 - Helmet Used 11 - Protective Pads Use (Elbows, Knees, Etc)	13	- Reflective Clo - Lighting - Other	DTHING
	SEATING POSITION 01 - FRONT - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE 02 - FRONT - MIDDLE 03 - FRONT - RIGHT SIDE 04 - SECOND - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE 05 - SECOND - MIDDLE 06 - SECOND - RIGHT SIDE 07 - THIRD - LEFT SIDE (MOTORCYCLE 08 - THIRD - MIDDLE 09 - THIRD - RIGHT SIDE 10 - SLEEPER SECTION OF CAB (TRUC	12 12 PASSENGER) 13 14 15 15 SIDE CAR) 16 99	(Non-Trailing Unit Si - Passenger in Unen - Trailing Unit	ER ENCLOSED CARGO AREA UCH AS A BUS, PICK-UP WITH CAP) KCLOSED CARGO AREA EXTERIOR (NON-TRAILING UNIT)		AIR BAG USAGE 1 - NOT DEPLOYED 2 - DEPLOYED FRONT 3 - DEPLOYED SIDE 4 - DEPLOYED BOTH FRONT 5 - NOT APPLICABLE 9 - DEPLOYMENT UNKNOWN		EJECTION 1 - NOT EJECTED 2 - TOTALLY EJECTED 3 - PARTIALLY EJECTED 4 - NOT APPLICABLE	3 - Extrica	TED BY SICAL M EANS	5
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PAGE 4 – OCCUPANT/WITNESS ADDENDUM

145	Local Report Number
	LOCAL REPORT NUMBER
	Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every
	page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.
146	Unit Number
	Unit Number
	Enter the 2 digit Unit Number of the unit for which each motorist/non-motorist/occupant is associated with. Example: 01,
	02, 03, etc.
	The sections labeled OCCUPANT are also used for recording witnesses. The only fields completed for a witness are Name,
	Date of Birth, Age, Gender, Address, and Phone Number. Leave all other fields blank for a witness.
147	Motorist/Non-Motorist Name Name: Last, First, Middle
	Enter full name of motorist/non-motorist in order of last, first, middle.
148	Date of Birth
	Date of Birth
	Enter the 8 digit numerical date of birth of the motorist/non-motorist using the following format: MMDDYYYY. Example:
	August 14, 1985, is recorded as 08141985.
149	Age
	Age
	Enter the age of the motorist/non-motorist. Example: 6, 15, 77. Less than 1 year old, enter "0".
	Effect the age of the motorist/non-motorist. Example: 0, 13, 77. Less than 1 year old, effect 0.
150	Gender
	GENDER F - FEMALE
	M - Male
	Enter the gender of the motorist/non-motorist.
151	Address
	Address, City, State, Zip
	Enter street address, city, state and zip code of motorist/non-motorist.
152	Contact Phone
	CONTACT PHONE- INCLUDE AREA CODE

Enter contact telephone, including area code, for motorist/non-motorist.

PAGE 4 – OCCUPANT/WITNESS ADDENDUM

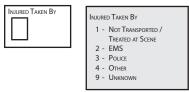
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153	ını	uri	les



Enter the injury level of this motorist/non-motorist.

- 1 No Injury/None Reported: When there is no information about an individual being injured (e.g., a hit-skip unit occupant) there would be no "reported" injury and this would be the appropriate selection.
- 2 Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury. Examples: whiplash; headache.
- 3 Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Examples: contusions (bruises); lacerations; bloody nose.
- 4 Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."
- 5 Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred.

154 Injured Taken By



Enter the mode of transportation to a medical facility. Complete this field for every motorist/non-motorist reported as injured (including Possible, Non-incapacitating, Incapacitating or Fatal). Leave blank if the injury field was reported as No Injury/None Reported.

1 - Not Transported/Treated at Scene: Motorist/non-motorist was not transported. Does allow for the possibility, but does necessarily mean, that the motorist/non-motorist was treated at the scene.

Leave blank for witnesses.

155 EMS Agency



Enter the name of EMS agency/ambulance that responded to the scene, whether or not the EMS unit or ambulance transported anyone from the scene.

If no transport was made, record the name of EMS agency that examined/treated the motorist/non-motorist at the scene. This box is not to be completed if the motorist/non-motorist was transported by an individual.

156 Medical Facility Injured Taken To



Enter the name of medical facility motorist/non-motorist was taken to.

PAGE 4 - OCCUPANT/WITNESS ADDENDUM

157 Safety Equipment Used



Enter the safety restraint/equipment in use by the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.

- For motorist, use 01-08, 99
- For non-motorist, use 09-14, 99.
- 99 Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

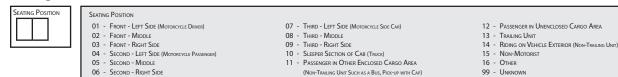
158 DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet



"X" the box if motorist/occupant was on a motorcycle or moped and was wearing a DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet.

Motorcycle helmets that are compliant with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT-compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.

159 Seating Position



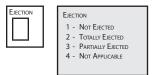
Enter the location of this motorist/non-motorist in, on, or outside of the vehicle prior to the crash.

160 Air Bag Usage



Enter the deployment status of an air bag relative to the Seating Position for this occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

161 Ejection



Enter ejection code for occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

Record whether this occupant was completely or partially thrown from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle as a result of a crash. If any part of the occupant is outside the vehicle, no matter how little, the "partially ejected" box should be checked. Record "4 - Not Applicable" for any occupant who was seated in an area not commonly protected by safety belts (i.e., motorcycle, cargo area, etc.)

PAGE 4 - OCCUPANT/WITNESS ADDENDUM

162 Trapped



Enter the occupant's ability to free himself/herself from the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

- Mechanical Means Jaws of Life, etc.
- Non-Mechanical Means Examples: 1) A car door is jammed and someone jerks it open or breaks a window to get a passenger out. 2) A pry bar is used to open the door to get a passenger out.

163	Page	of		
		Page	OF	

THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.

APPENDIX A - COUNTY CODES

Ohio Counties

01 - Adams 02 - Allen 03 - Ashland 04 - Ashtabula 05 - Athens 06 - Auglaize 07 - Belmont 08 - Brown 09 - Butler 10 - Carroll 11 - Champaign 12 - Clark 13 - Clermont 14 - Clinton 15 - Columbiana 16 - Coshocton 17 - Crawford 18 - Cuyahoga 19 - Darke 20 - Defiance 21 - Delaware 22 - Erie 23 - Fairfield 24 - Fayette 25 - Franklin 26 - Fulton 27 - Gallia 28 - Geauga 29 - Greene 30 - Guernsey 31 - Hamilton 32 - Hancock 33 - Hardin 34 - Harrison 35 - Henry 36 - Highland 37 - Hocking 38 - Holmes 39 - Huron 40 - Jackson 41 - Jefferson 42 - Knox 43 - Lake 44 - Lawrence

45 - Licking 46 - Logan 47 - Lorain 48 - Lucas 49 - Madison 50 - Mahoning 51 - Marion 52 - Medina 53 - Meigs 54 - Mercer 55 - Miami 56 - Monroe 57 - Montgomery 58 - Morgan 59 - Morrow 60 - Muskingum 61 - Noble 62 - Ottawa 63 - Paulding 64 - Perry 65 - Pickaway 66 - Pike 67 - Portage 68 - Preble 69 - Putnam 70 - Richland 71 - Ross 72 - Sandusky 73 - Scioto 74 - Seneca 75 - Shelby 76 - Stark 77 - Summit 78 - Trumbull 79 - Tuscarawas 80 - Union 81 - Van - Wert 82 - Vinton 83 - Warren 84 - Washington 85 - Wayne 86 - Williams 87 - Wood 88 - Wyandot

APPENDIX B - STATE CODES

United States

AL - Alabama
AK - Alaska
AZ - Arizona
AR - Arkansas
CA - California
CO - Colorado
CT - Connecticut
DE - Delaware

DC - District of Columbia FL - Florida GA - Georgia HI - Hawaii ID - Idaho IL - Illinois IN - Indiana IA - Iowa KS - Kansas **KY** - Kentucky LA - Louisiana ME - Maine MD - Maryland MA - Massachusetts MI - Michigan MN - Minnesota MS - Mississippi MO - Missouri

MT - Montana NE - Nebraska NV - Nevada

> NH - New Hampshire NJ - New Jersey NM - New Mexico NY - New York NC - North Carolina ND - North Dakota

OH - Ohio OK - Oklahoma OR - Oregon PA - Pennsylvania RI - Rhode Island SC - South Carolina SD - South Dakota TN - Tennessee TX - Texas UT - Utah VT - Vermont VA - Virginia WA - Washington WV - West Virginia WI - Wisconsin WY - Wyoming

Canada

AB - Alberta
BC - British Columbia
MB - Manitoba
NB - New Brunswick
NF - Newfoundland

NT - Northwest Territory

NS - Nova Scotia

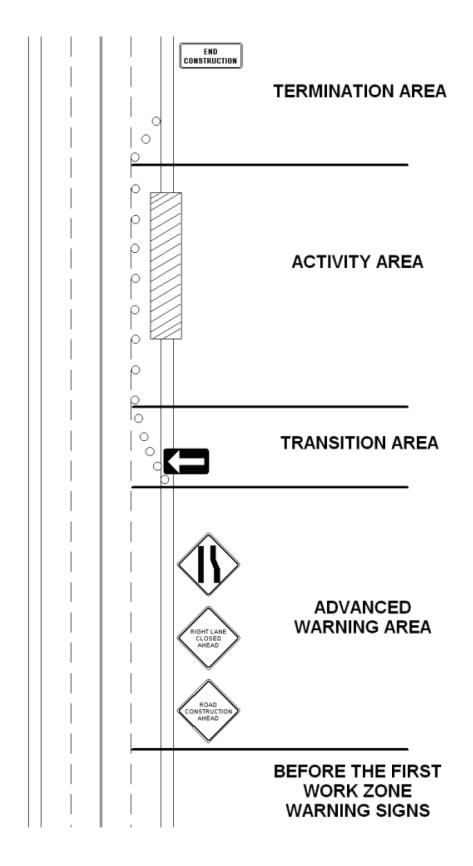
NU - Nunavut ON - Ontario

PE - Prince Edward Island

QC - Quebec SK - Saskatchewan YT - Yukon Territory

Mexico - MX

Other Jurisdictions - XX



How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

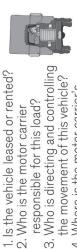


SIDE OF THE VEHICLE

In most cases, this and number. Look is good for name preceded by the etters: USĎOT. for a number

..keep on looking... DON'T STOP

responsible motor carrier. side of the truck may not be the U.S. DOT number, name, or address of the The information on the



responsible for this load?

2. Who is the motor carrier

DRIVER INTERVIEW

principal place of business?

4. Where is the motor carrier's

carrier responsible for the the name of the motor PAPERS provide



SHIPPING

load, but not the carrier's U.S. DOT number.



AGREEMENT

identifies the name of the lessee and their U.S. DOT number.



DRIVER'S LOG

the city and State for contains the name of the motor carrier and the carrier's principal place of business.



Revised 06/05 FMCSA WEB SITE: http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx is an excellent source for verifying a motor carrier's U.S. DOT number, legal name, "doing business as" name, physical address, and phone number. U.S. Department of Transportation

www.fmcsa.dot.gov

NOTE: VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Generally good for identifying owner or registrant. CAREFUL: This may not be the responsible carrier!

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

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

1760

1075

1993

Reporting Hazardous Materials Information

ACCURATE REPORTING SAVES LIVES

Data you collect is used to calculate risk assessment, determine response methods, and develop regulations. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to carry shipping papers containing the HM Class and ID number (or name). Your Accident or Collision Report/Supplement may ask the following hazardous materials questions (exact wording will vary by State):

1. DOES THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARD? YES ■ NO ○

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

2. ENTER THE FOUR-DIGIT NUMBER (OR NAME) FROM THE PLACARD 1993. The four-digit number may be on an orange or a white "square-on-point" panel.

The four-digit number may be on an orange panel or a white "Square-on-point" panel. If no four-digit number appears on the placard, enter the Placard Name.

4. WAS HAZARDOUS CARGO RELEASED? YES ■ NO ○

1993

OXIDIZER

It is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.

Placards

3. ENTER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASS NUMBER

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PLACARD 3

The Class Number can be a one- or two-digit

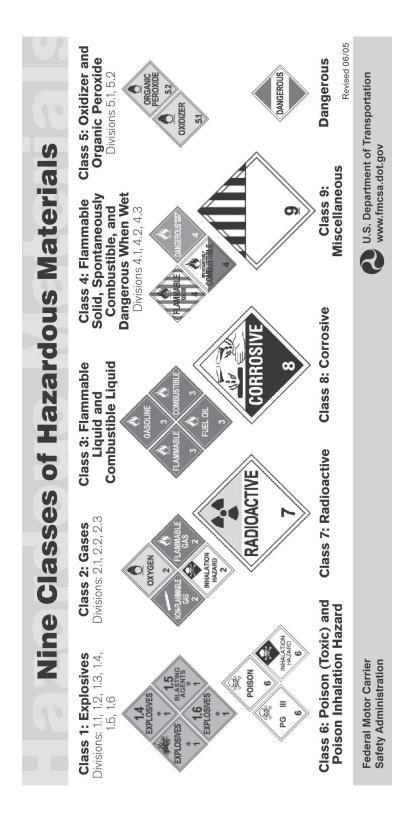
number with a decimal in the middle. 5.1

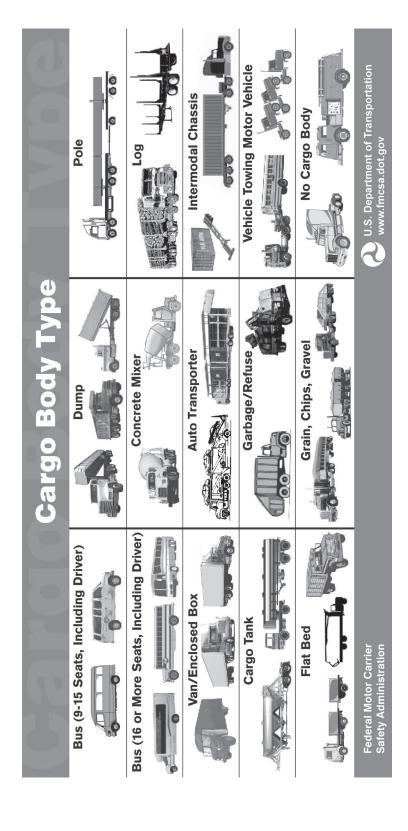
The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the **placarded material** was released or escaped from its transport container into the environment. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.

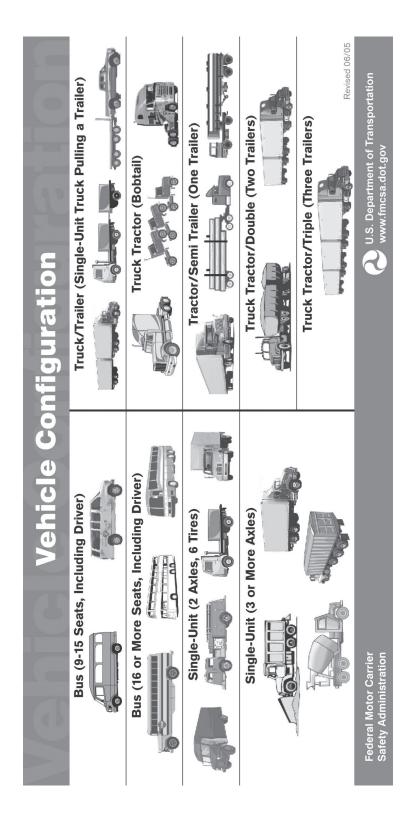


U.S. Department of Transportation www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration





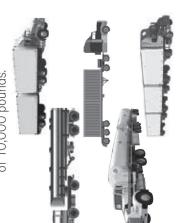


Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

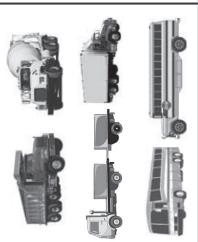
COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE GROUPS

Group A (Combination Vehicle) Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more, provided the

gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.



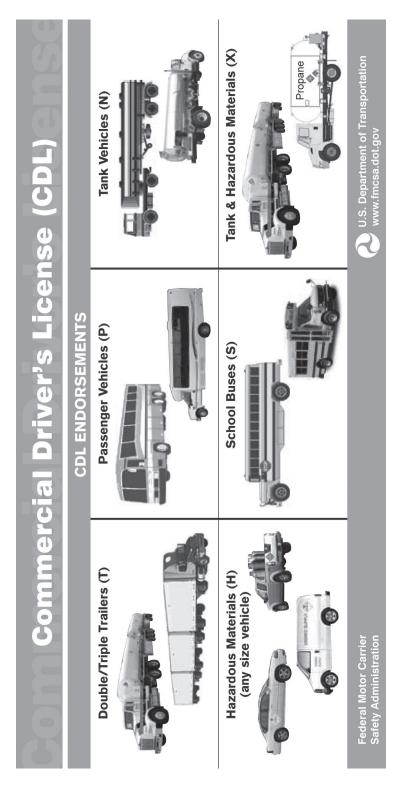
Group B (Heavy Straight Vehicle) Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.



Group C (Small Vehicle)

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

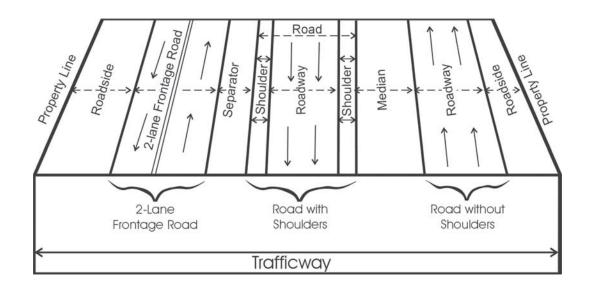


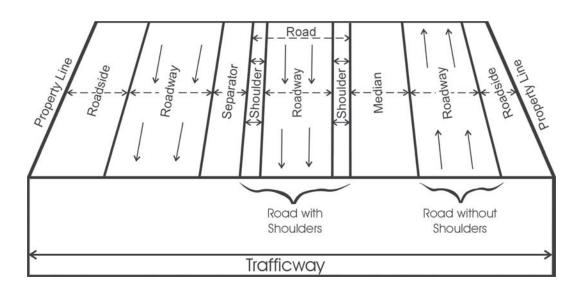


APPENDIX E - TRAFFICWAY DESCRIPTION

Diagram of the Trafficway

Source: ANSI D16.1-2007 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Seventh Edition

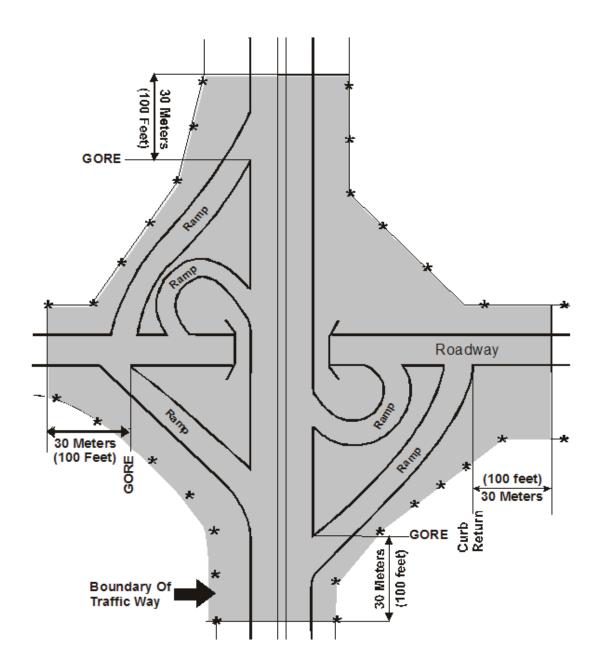




APPENDIX F - ROADWAY BREAKDOWN & GORE DIAGRAMS

Diagram of an Interchange

Source: ANSI D16.1-2007 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Seventh Edition





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