



Illinois Department of Transportation

Division of Traffic Safety

Police Crash Report Office, P.O. Box 19211, Springfield, IL 62794-9211

SR 1050

Illinois law requires Police Crash Reports to be submitted to the Illinois Department of Transportation *within 10 days after the crash investigation.*

ATTENTION

Questions? Comments? Need to order forms? Call (217) 782-2575

ATTENTION

SR 1050 KEY CHANGES

Effective January 1, 2013



Work Zone

Work Zone fields have been added. If a crash occurs in a work zone, the type of work zone and whether workers were present must be documented.

DID CRASH OCCUR IN A WORK ZONE?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
IF YES CHECK ONE BELOW:	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> UTILITY	
<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN WORK ZONE TYPE	
WORKERS PRESENT?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N



Cell Phone/Texting

Distracted Driving continues to be under-reported. To collect more accurate data, Contributory Cause and Driver Action (DRVA) Codes have been updated with "44 Texting" and "45 Cell phone use other than texting". A Cell Phone Use check box has been added for each unit.

	Y	N
TOWED DUE TO CRASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIRE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CELLPHONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EXCEED SPEED LIMIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COM VEH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
* IF YES SEE SIDEBAR		



EXCEED SPEED LIMIT

Mandatory Exceed the Speed Limit check boxes have been added for each unit.

REPORTING THRESHOLD CHANGE

Effective January 1, 2009, the legal reporting threshold for traffic crashes involving only property damage increased from \$500 to \$1,500 when all drivers are insured. However, if any driver does not have insurance, the threshold remains \$500. In both cases, the Investigating enforcement agency must complete and submit an SR 1050 report to IDOT.

Example: A 2-vehicle crash occurs causing \$800 damage to one of the units. One driver is insured but the other is not; therefore, a report is required using the \$501-\$1,500 threshold (below).

DAMAGE TO ANY ONE PERSON'S VEHICLE / PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 OR LESS
	<input type="checkbox"/> \$501 - \$1,500
	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER \$1,500

Using the same crash above, if both drivers are insured and the damage remains \$800, no report is required. However, if damage over \$1,500 occurred to either unit, a crash report is required regardless of insurance.

Note: If insurance is unknown, assume they are uninsured (hit and run or parked-no driver).

When a crash results in one or more fatalities and/or injuries, a crash report is required regardless of the damage amount.

Regarding motorists: If the threshold amount is exceeded, motorists must be provided a Motorist Report form to complete and submit to IDOT.

LOCATION...LOCATION...LOCATION

When a crash occurs at an intersection, mark the box labeled **AT INTERSECTION WITH** and the number and/or name of the intersecting highway(s) and/or street(s).

When the crash is not at an intersection, mark the box to indicate the distance and the following: **NUMBER/NAME** of highway/street upon which the crash occurred as well as the **DISTANCE, DIRECTION AND NUMBER/NAME** of the nearest intersecting highway/street.

BAC RESULTS CRUCIAL

BAC test results should be clearly marked in the BAC field using a decimal point before the value using one of the following formats (depending on the actual reported results): **.xx or .xxx**

Example: A BAC test result of .08 should be reported as **.08**, not 08 or 0.8 or 8.

If a drug test was given, indicate such in the Narrative. **If a fatality occurs due to the crash, update and immediately send IDOT the BAC information as soon as you receive it,** using the SR 1050A AMENDED/ADDITIONAL UNITS form.

Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV)

What is a Commerical Motor Vehicle (CMV)?

A CMV is defined as any motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property and:

1. Has a weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds (example: truck or truck/trailer combination); or
2. Is used or designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver (example: shuttle or charter bus); or
3. Is designed to carry 15 or fewer passengers and operated by a contract carrier transporting employees in the course of their employment (example: employee transporter - usually a van-type vehicle or passenger car); or
4. Is used or designated to transport between 9 and 15 passengers, including the driver, for direct compensation (example: large van used for specific purpose); or
5. Is any vehicle used to transport any hazardous material (HAZMAT) that requires placarding (example: placards will be displayed on the vehicle).

Complete all areas within **CMV**.

Record the **USDOT** number (when it applies).

Record the **ILCC** (state number) when it applies.

If more than one **CMV** is involved, use the Additional Unit/Amended Report.

VEHICLE CONFIGURATION (Choose Applicable Number)			COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE
1 Bus	4 Truck/trailer	7 Tractor/doubles	
2 Single unit truck, 2 axles, 6 tires	5 Truck/tractor		
3 Single unit truck, 3 or more axles	6 Tractor/semi-trailer	9 Unknown heavy truck	
CARGO BODY TYPE (Choose Applicable Number)			FLATBED LOAD TYPE 1 Farm equipment 2 Construction equipment 3 Building materials 4 Steel coils 5 Other 9 Unknown
1 Bus	4 Flatbed	7 Auto transporter	
2 Van/enclosed box	5 Dump	8 Garbage/refuse	
3 Tank	6 Concrete mixer	9 Other	

If you have any questions regarding a **Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash** please call IDOT Division of Traffic Safety at **(217) 785-3038**.

TYPE OF FIRST CRASH (COLL)
DEFINITIONS and EXAMPLES

SINGLE VEHICLE CRASH TYPES

A SINGLE VEHICLE CRASH occurs when a motor vehicle's first damage/injury is with someone or something other than another motor vehicle. This type of crash may eventually involve two or more motor vehicles, but the first contact is **not** between any two motor vehicles.

- 1 **Pedestrian Crash** – A collision involving a pedestrian and a motor vehicle when the pedestrian is the first contact for the vehicle. If a motor vehicle has contact with another vehicle or object before striking the pedestrian, then the crash is not a Pedestrian Crash.
- 2 **Pedalcyclist Crash** – A collision involving a pedalcyclist and a motor vehicle when the pedalcyclist is the first contact for the vehicle. If a motor vehicle has contact with another vehicle or object before striking the pedalcyclist, then the crash is not a Pedalcyclist Crash.
- 3 **Train Crash** – A collision involving a railway vehicle and a motor vehicle when the railway vehicle is the first contact for the motor vehicle. If a motor vehicle has contact with another vehicle or object before striking the railway vehicle, then the crash is not a Train Crash.
- 4 **Animal Crash** – An animal, other than one powering another road vehicle (such as a buggy), should not be shown as a unit. If a motor vehicle has contact with another vehicle or object before striking an animal, then the crash is not an Animal Crash. Wild animals are owned by the State of Illinois and should be entered (as are other animals) as **DAMAGED PROPERTY**.
- 5 **Overtuned Crash** – A motor vehicle overturning without first striking another motor vehicle or an object.
- 6 **Fixed Object Crash** – A collision of a motor vehicle with a fixed object when no other vehicle or object has been struck. The Fixed Object Crash always occurs off pavement (roadway) unless the vehicle has struck the underside of an overpass, a curb, an overhead sign, an overhead traffic control device or a railway crossing gate. The **EVENT** prior to striking the fixed object must be **1 – Ran off the roadway**, unless the fixed object struck is one of those listed above.
- 7 **Other Object Crash** – A collision of a motor vehicle with an object that is not a fixed object. Examples include fallen trees, stones, and lost tires. In general, the other objects are not intended to be in the roadway; however, this collision can occur on or off the roadway.
- 8 **Other Noncollision Crash** – A motor vehicle that has not collided with another motor vehicle or object, or has **not** overturned. Examples include: jackknife; fire starting in a motor vehicle while it is in transport; an object falling on or in a motor vehicle in transport causing damage; breakage of any part of the motor vehicle resulting in injury or further property damage; injury or damage that is of a noncollision nature involving only the motor vehicle. This crash type is also used in crashes where a breakage of any part of the motor vehicle (ex: blown tire) precedes other collision types (ex: overturned, fixed object, etc.).
- Example 1:** Unit 1 slips on a patch of ice, spins out of control, leaves the roadway and strikes a tree in the median. This should be coded **6 – Fixed Object**: Note: simply losing control and leaving the roadway does not, in this case, cause damage or injury; consideration must be given to when damage actually occurs. Therefore, losing control does not warrant coding this crash **8 – Other Noncollision**.
- Example 2:** Unit 1 is traveling north on a two-lane roadway when a deer crosses its path. Unit 1 strikes the deer, overturns, and strikes another motor vehicle traveling in the opposite direction. This crash should be coded **4 – Animal** because Unit 1 struck the deer before overturning and striking the other motor vehicle.

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES
(See Below)

EROCOS DTIOA

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES

A MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH occurs when a motor vehicle's first damage/injury is with another motor vehicle. Therefore, if two or more vehicles are involved in a crash, but the first contact is between a motor vehicle and someone or something other than another motor vehicle, it is not a MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH. The primary at fault vehicle should be entered as Unit 1. The intended direction of travel of each motor vehicle prior to the onset of the crash should determine the selection of the MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH code, not the direction of travel or position/angle of the vehicle at the point of contact. If the first damage/injury occurs when two vehicles strike, you must select from codes 9 - 15. More than two motor vehicles may be involved in a single crash.

- 9 **Parked Motor Vehicle Crash** – A collision between a moving motor vehicle and a legally parked motor vehicle. This crash type takes precedence over all other MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES. The striking unit should be entered as Unit 1 and its first EVENT should be coded **18 – Hit parked vehicle**. The parked vehicle should be entered as Unit 2 and its first EVENT should be coded **11 – Motor vehicle in traffic**.
- 10 **Turning Crash** – For those occurring at an intersection, the initial impact must take place within the specific boundaries of the intersection. At least one unit must be in the process of performing a turning maneuver to be considered a **Turning** crash. Crashes occurring in turn lanes approaching but not within an intersection **should not** be coded as a **Turning** crash. Non-intersection related **Turning** crashes are those occurring at unnamed exit/entry ways to parking lots, alleys and residential, commercial or public driveways; these are not considered intersections. For the non-intersection **Turning** crash, at least one unit must be in the process of performing a **Turning** maneuver. This crash type **takes precedence** over all other MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES except **9 – Parked Motor Vehicle** crash.
- 11 **Rear End Crash** – A collision between motor vehicles where vehicles cause either front end damage and/or rear end damage to another vehicle. Also, all motor vehicles need not be going forward.
- 12 **Sideswipe Same Direction Crash** – A collision involving motor vehicles traveling in the same direction and the contact results in damage to the sides of both motor vehicles.
- 13 **Sideswipe Opposite Direction Crash** – A collision involving motor vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions and the contact results in damage primarily to the sides of both motor vehicles.
- 14 **Head-on Crash** – A collision between two vehicles traveling in opposite directions where the first damage is primarily to the front area of at least one of the involved vehicles.
- 15 **Angle Crash** – A collision between two motor vehicles approaching a location, such as an intersection, at an angle to each other where the intent of both motor vehicles is to go straight (forward or reverse). Other locations where an Angle Crash may occur would be a driveway entrance or diagonal parking position. An Angle Crash cannot occur on an interstate.
- Example 1:** Two motor vehicles are at the same intersection heading in opposite directions. Unit 1 loses control, crosses a median, and strikes Unit 2 at an angle, with nearly all damage occurring on one side of each motor vehicle. This should be coded as **13 – Sideswipe Opposite Direction**, even though the motor vehicles collided at an angle, based on the intended direction of each unit prior to the onset of the crash.
- Example 2:** Unit 1 approaches a four-way stop intersection from the east. Unit 1 slides on a patch of ice, spins through the intersection and strikes Unit 2, which proceeded southward through the intersection after stopping. Each motor vehicle sustains damage to the front end only. This should be coded as **15 – Angle** based on the intended direction of each unit prior to the onset of the crash.

PROOF