U.S. Department
of Transportation
**National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration**

NHTSA

DOT HS 813 042

December 2020

NHTSA Field Crash Investigation 2019 Coding and Editing Manual

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Suggested APA Format Citation:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2020, December). *NHTSA Field Crash Investigation 2019 Coding And Editing Manual* (Report No. DOT HS 813 042).

Technical Report Documentation Page

1. Report No. DOT HS 813 042	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle NHTSA Field Crash Investigation 2019 Coding and Editing Manual		5. Report Date December 2020	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE Washington, DC 20590		10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)	
		11. Contract or Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE Washington, DC 20590		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Manual 2019	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract NHTSA's investigation-based crash data collection programs consist of the Crash Investigation Sampling System (CISS), Special Crash Investigations (SCI), and the Crash Injury Research & Engineering Network (CIREN). These three programs collect detailed crash data to help scientists and engineers analyze motor vehicle crashes and injuries. This publication is the coding and editing manual for NHTSA's investigation-based data collection programs.			
17. Key Words CISS, Crash Investigation Sampling System, SCI, Special Crash Investigation, CIREN, Crash Injury Research & Engineering Network, coding manual		18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the public from the National Technical Information Service, www.ntis.gov.	
19 Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21 No. of Pages 1,358	22. Price

Form DOT F 1700.7 (8-72) Reproduction of completed page authorized

Introduction

Overview

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has collected crash data since the early 1970s to support its mission to reduce motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and deaths on our Nation's highways. NHTSA's crash data collection program consists of the Crash Investigation Sampling System (CISS), the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), the Crash Report Sampling System (CRSS), Special Crash Investigations (SCI), Non-Traffic Surveillance (NTS), the Crash Injury Research & Engineering Network (CIREN), and special studies conducted to address various safety topics. The CISS builds on the retiring, long running National Automotive Sampling System Crashworthiness Data System (NASS CDS). CISS collects detailed crash data to help scientists and engineers analyze motor vehicle crashes and injuries. CISS collects data on a representative sample of minor, serious, and fatal crashes involving at least one passenger vehicle – cars, light trucks, sport utility vehicles, and vans – towed from the scene.

How It Works

After a crash has been sampled, trained Crash Technicians obtain data from crash sites by documenting scene evidence such as skid marks, fluid spills, and struck objects. They locate the vehicles involved, document the crash damage and identify interior components that were contacted by the occupants. On-site inspections are followed-up with confidential interviews of the crash victims and a review of medical records for injuries sustained in the crash. CISS uses emerging technologies and methods to acquire quality data.

The Crash Technicians are interested only in information that will help them understand the nature and outcome of the crashes.

Personal information such as names, addresses, license and registration numbers, and even specific crash locations are not included in public CISS files.

Sampling

CISS randomly selects thousands of police crash reports at law enforcement agencies in selected areas across the country. The areas reflect the geography, population, miles driven, and crashes in the United States. To be eligible for the CISS sample, a crash must involve at least one towed passenger vehicle.

Cooperation

CISS depends on the participation and cooperation of law enforcement agencies, hospitals, physicians, medical examiners, coroners, insurance companies, salvage facilities, tow yard operators, repair shops, and the people involved in crashes.

Cooperation from law enforcement agencies enables CISS to list and select crashes to be studied. Police crash reports – which provide key information on the location of the crash, the vehicles

involved, and where the injured were taken for medical care – are obtained and treated as confidential documents. Law enforcement agencies also permit access to certain roadways and crashed vehicles.

NHTSA is recognized by the Department of Health and Human Services as a Public Health Authority, allowing the medical community to provide access to its records. Medical records are the primary source of data on the nature and severity of injuries.

Tow yards, repair facilities, and impound lots provide access to damaged vehicles. CISS Crash Technicians photograph vehicles at these sites, measure vehicle damage, document safety systems, and record the sources of occupant injury.

Confidential interviews with victims who were involved in crashes provide crash details, insights into how crashes occur, the extent of injuries, treatment received, safety system performance, and work time lost.

Collectively, information from these sources provides a detailed picture of a crash – from just before the crash through medical care received by the injured.

How the Information Is Used

The data collected by the CISS field teams is used by NHTSA and others for a variety of purposes:

- Identifying existing and emerging highway safety problems;
- Obtaining detailed crash performance data for passenger vehicles, including the vehicle safety systems and designs;
- Learning more about the nature of crash-related injuries and the relationship between the type and severity of a crash and the resulting injuries; and
- Assessing the effectiveness of motor vehicle standards and highway safety programs.

After all personal identifiers are removed, information collected by CISS is made available to other Federal agencies; State and local governments; universities; research institutions; automobile, trucking, and insurance industries; and the general public.

More Information

For more information on CISS technical operations and field procedures, contact:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
National Center for Statistics and Analysis
Crash Investigation Division, NSA0110
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE.
Washington, DC 20590
ncsaweb@dot.gov
800-934-8517

For statistical publications and information, case data, or data files, contact:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
National Center for Statistics and Analysis
Data Reporting and Information Division, NSA0230
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE.
Washington, DC 20590
800-934-8517
ncsaweb@dot.gov

Auto Safety Hotline

Do you need information on auto safety recalls, crash test results, or fuel economy ratings? Do you have a complaint about a possible motor vehicle safety defect?

Call the Auto Safety Hotline, toll-free: 888-327-4236

Table of Contents

Case Form

Case Form Overview

The Case Form provides a basic overall view of the case. It provides a description of the crash sequence and case peculiarities (vehicle or environment). It also provides information regarding the vehicles and people involved in the crash.

Through this form the technician is able to provide a quick reference of the crash particulars to the zone center, a clinical user, or any other person interested in the CISS case.

The form is divided into 10 main tabs.

- Crash
- Structure
- Case Summary
- Events
- Scene
- EMS
- Interview
- Log
- Case Notes
- Edit Checks

The **Crash** tab provides basic overview information about the case. This includes the case number and category, date and time of the crash, location, technician, approval status, due date, and association to any special study.

The **Structure** tab provides the structure for the case after case assignment. All case applicable vehicles and occupants are identified on this tab. This tab provides a tracking mechanism for medical records. The tab also tracks dates associated with the case.

The **Case Summary** tab provides the technician a means for giving a textual description of the crash. The Summary should provide a non-jargon account of the crash.

The **Events** tab lists all harmful events associated with the crash.

The **Scene** tab contains the scene diagram for the case.

The **EMS** tab provides documentation about the EMS services received in the crash.

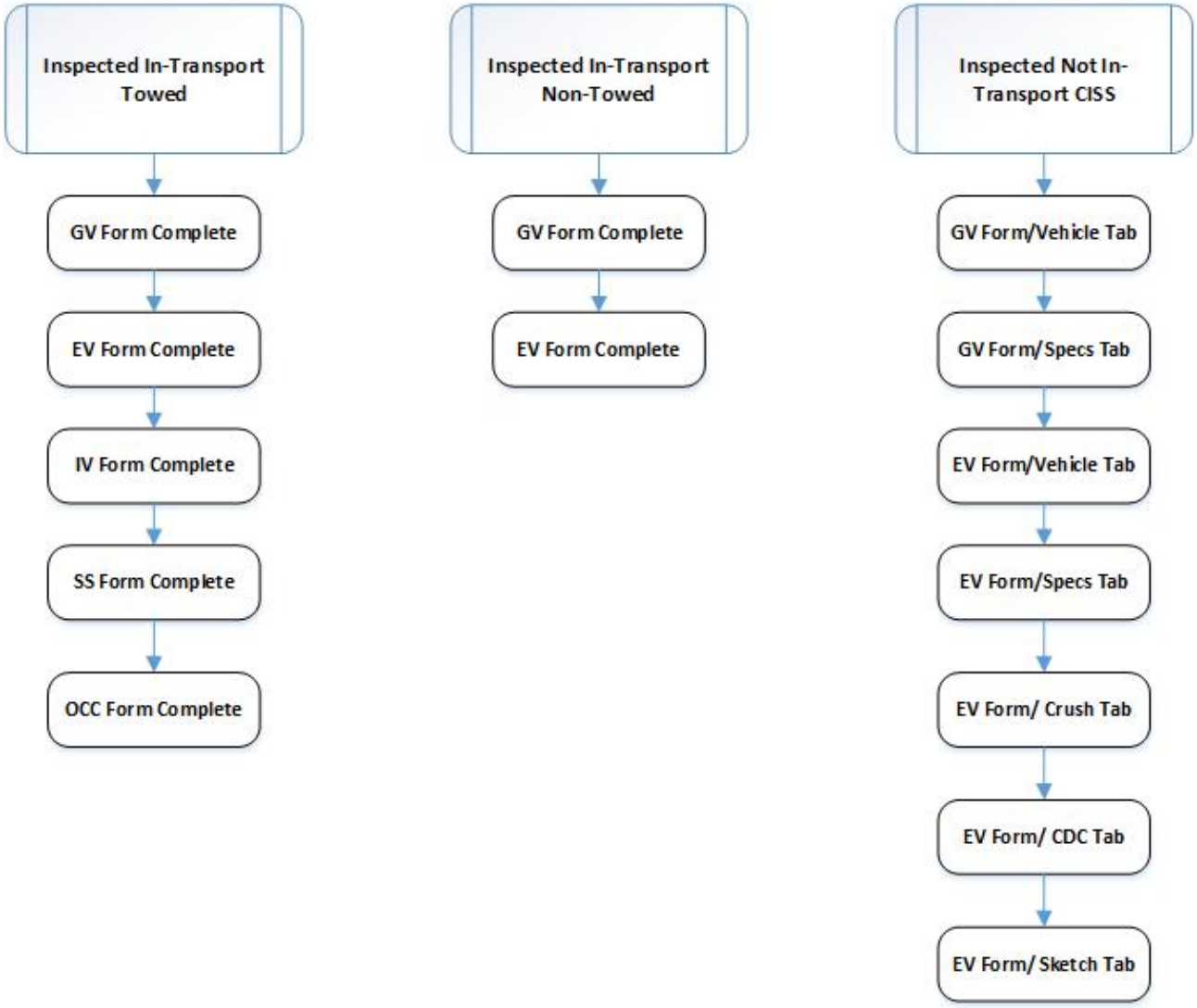
The **Interview** tab lists all occupants of CISS applicable vehicles and provides a place to deposit the completed Interview form into the case.

The **Log** tab provides quality control review items for scene documentation and case dates.

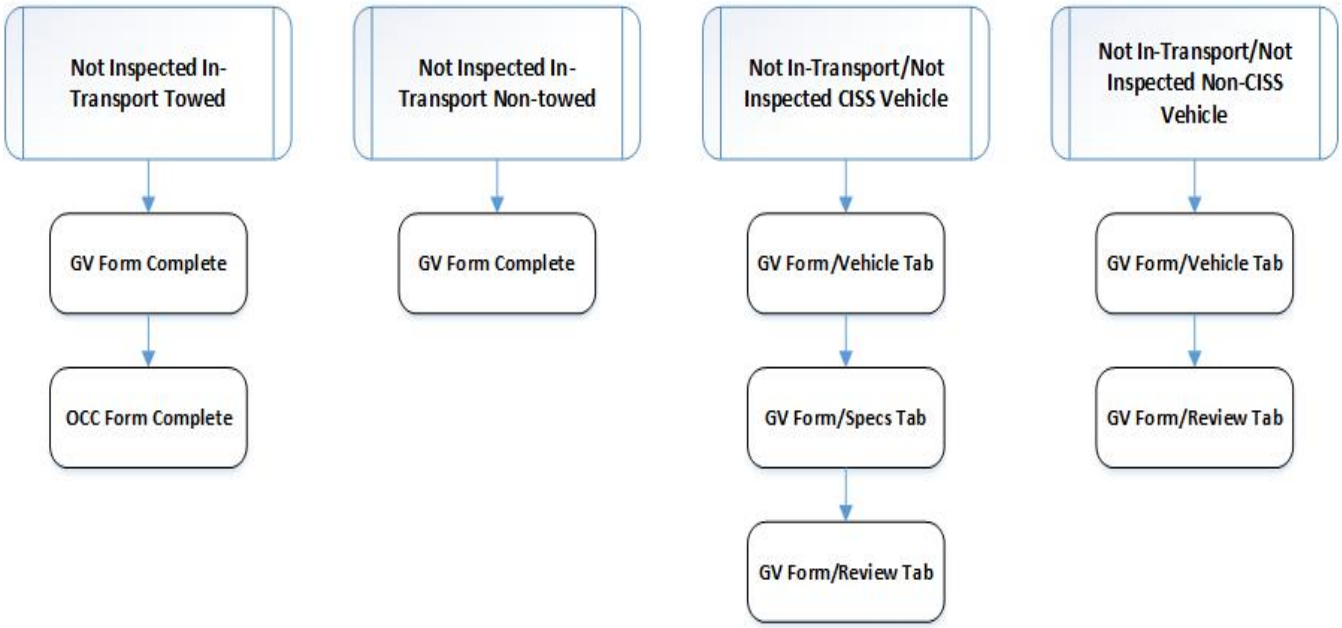
The **Case Notes** tab permits the technician/reviewer to include typewritten notes about specific items or components of the case.

The **Edit Checks** tab provides a summary list of all the edit checks currently present for the case.

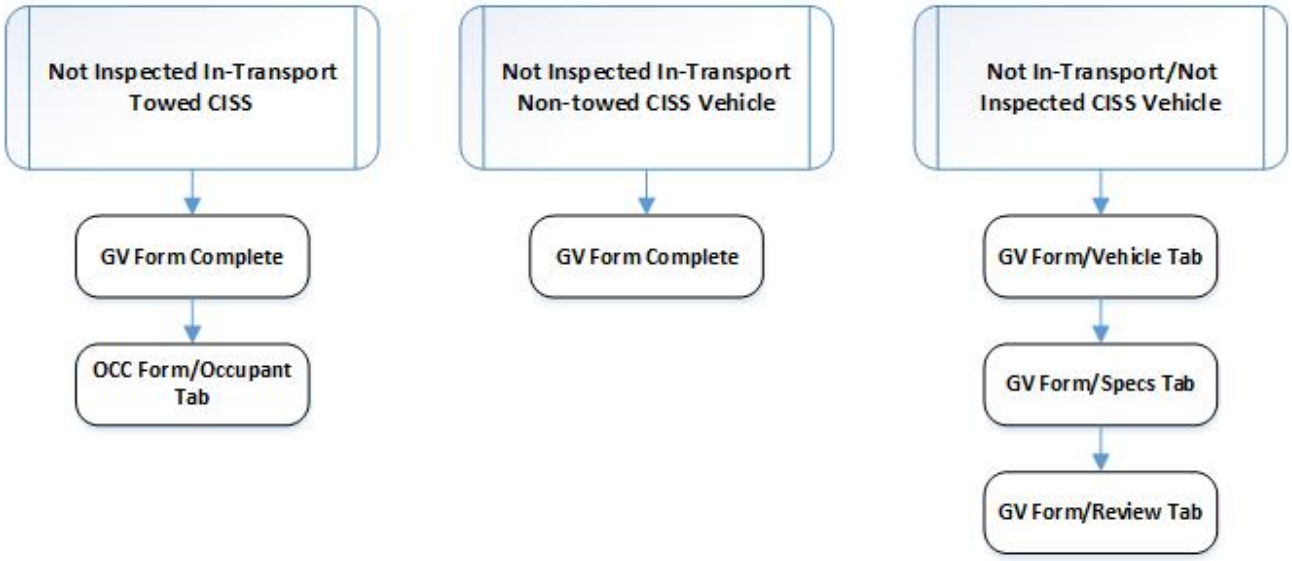
Required Forms and Tabs
CISS-Applicable Vehicles



Required Forms and Tabs
Not Inspected



Required Forms and Tabs
Not Inspected



Required Forms and Tabs
Working Vehicles

Crash

[Case Number]

Screen Name: Case Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.CASENUM***

Element Attributes:

Range:

Source: Assigned by Automated Case Selection System

Remarks:

This variable is assigned by ACSS and cannot be changed.

This variable reports Study ID - PSU #, Year, Case Number, and Category. No numbers will be skipped. If a case must be dropped, the number will not be reused. Example: 1-99-2016-009-01.

Cases sampled within the CISS sampling frame are numbered 001-499. Cases selected outside of the CISS sampling frame as part of a special study data collection effort are numbered outside of the normal range by the ACSS.

[Domain]

Screen Name: Domain

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.DOMAIN***

Element Attributes:

Range: CISS Sampling Categories — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Source: Assigned by Automated Case Selection System

Remarks:

This variable is generated by the ACSS and cannot be changed.

The Category is the letter identifying which CISS sampling classification the case is assigned.

For further information refer to the CISS Sampling Manual.

[Date of Crash (Month/Day/Year)]

Screen Name: Date of Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.CRASHDATE***

Element Attributes:

Month: 01-12
Day: 01 through 31
Year: Calendar year of the crash

Source: Rolled up from PARSE and Assigned by Automated Case Selection System.

Remarks:

This variable is assigned by the ACSS and cannot be changed.

[Time of Crash]

Screen Name: Time of Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.CRASHTIME***

Element Attributes:

00:00-23:59
99:99 Unknown

Source: Rolled up from PARSE and Assigned by Automated Case Selection System.

Range: 00:00-23:59, 99:99

Remarks:

This variable is assigned by the ACSS and cannot be changed.

PCR Number

Screen Name: PCR Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.PCRNUMBER***

Element Attributes:

Police report number recorded from the PCR

Source: Police Report

Remarks:

This variable reports the police report number as entered into the ACSS and cannot be changed. For further information, refer to the CISS Sampling Manual.

[Police Jurisdiction]

Screen Name: Jurisdiction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.PJID***

Element Attributes:
PSU specific list of sampled Police Jurisdiction

Source: Rolled up from PARSE and Assigned by Automated Case Selection System.

Remarks:

This variable reports the sampled police jurisdiction from which the case was selected. This variable is selected in the ACSS and cannot be changed.

Technician Assigned to Case

Screen Name: Crash Technician

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.RESEARCHER***

Element Attributes:
PSU Specific

Source: CISS Personnel Roster

Remarks:

Select the name of the technician assigned the case.

PSU Reviewer

Screen Name: PSU Reviewer

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.PSUREVIEWER***

Element Attributes:
PSU Specific

Source: CISS Personnel Roster

Remarks:

Select the name of the technician assigned the case.

Case Reviewer

Screen Name: Case Reviewer

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.REVIEWER***

Element Attributes:

Zone Center Roster
Injury Coding Center Roster

Source:

Remarks:

Select the name of the reviewer who reviewed the majority of the case.

[Case Status]

Screen Name: Case Status

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.STATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
7		PSU Active
2		PSU Complete
3		Zone Center Review
4		Zone Center Complete
12		Injury Ready
9		Injury Active
6		Injury Complete
11		Approved
8		Published
10		Unapproved
5		Dropped

Source: System Assigned.

Remarks:

The Case Status is an indicator of a case's status within the CDAN system. It is a system assigned variable that is dependent upon the creation of the case or other user actions (case release, approval, etc.). Some of the attributes are program specific.

Preliminary Approval

Screen Name: Preliminary Approval

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Yes
No

Source:

Remarks:
Cases can be preliminarily approved by the ZC. Preliminarily approved cases will be visible on the web to the public

[Case Due Date]

Screen Name: Due Date

SAS Data Set:*N/A*

SAS Variable:*N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.DUEDATE***

Element Attributes:

Date generated by Automated Case Selection System

Source: Automated Case Selection System

Remarks:

This variable is generated by the ACSS and cannot be changed. The case due date is generally 5 weeks after sampling date.

[Case Identification Number]

Screen Name: Case ID

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.CASEID***

Element Attributes:
Unique Number generated by the CISSWeb Program

Source: CISSWeb Program

Remarks:

This variable is generated by the CISSWeb Program and cannot be changed.

[Type of Case]

Screen Name: Case Type

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.CASETYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	SCI
1	1	CISS
2	2	CIREN
3	3	TEST
4	4	TRAINING
5	5	SCI-CISS
9	9	SCI-TEST

Source: System Assigned – primary, Technician – secondary.

Remarks:

Case Type is assigned by the system during the case creation process. It may also be updated to one of the combination types (SCI-CISS, etc.). The Case Type determines the structure of the case within CISSWeb. Due to the differing structure of the different Case Types, it also affects which consistency checks will be applicable to the case.

SCI
Assigned to cases created thru the CISSWeb Create – SCI Case feature. Cases assigned to this Case Type belong solely to the SCI program.

CISS
Assigned to cases created by the CISS program. Cases assigned to this Case Type belong solely to the CISS program.

CIREN
Assigned to cases created thru the CISSWeb Create – CIREN Case feature. Cases assigned to this Case Type belong solely to the CIREN program.

SCI-CISS
Assigned to cases originally assigned to CISS, however the case is later picked up and augmented by the SCI program. This Case Type is assigned by the user.

Global Position - Latitude

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.GPSLAT***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks: Record the latitude of the crash location in degrees to the nearest 0.00000. The data may be entered in Degrees, Minutes, Seconds (DD MM SS) or decimal format (DDD.ddddd).

Range:

Method: Enter value in appropriate space

Global Position - Longitude

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.GPSLON***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks: Record the longitude of the crash location in degrees to the nearest 0.00000. The data may be entered in Degrees, Minutes, Seconds (DD MM SS) or decimal format (DDD.ddddd). For longitude, the value should always be negative. The mat for data entry has the negative sign pre-coded.

Range:

Method: Enter value in appropriate space

Case Form Structure Overview

The case form serves as the foundation of a CISS case; the structure is established and several variable selections are preset based upon data entered in the case form.

Any time data on the case form needs to be changed all field collection forms (EV, IV, etc.) must be closed before changes are made on the case form. For instance, it may be determined from the PCR that the crash involved the frontal plane of vehicle 1; the case form would reflect a frontal impact. However, at the time of inspection, it is determined that the left plane is involved. If the EV form for vehicle 1 is already opened, the technician will need to save then exit the form. The change can now be made on the case form and the EV form re-opened.

When the sampling procedure is complete and cases have been selected, the new cases will be listed in the CISSWeb program. The new cases should be structured on the same day as selection: 1) to remove them from the new cases list and activate them and 2) to prepare the cases to receive data. The following is a summary to assist in structuring a case.

With these steps completed, the case is structured and ready for data entry. There are other variables on the Case form that need to be completed; refer to the specific sections of the manual for assistance in their completion.

Structure/Case

Total Number of Vehicles in Crash

Screen Name: Vehicles – Total All Vehicles

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

The total number of vehicles (in-transport, CISS, and non-CISS) in the crash with the exception on non-contact vehicles.

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

- Includes all contacted vehicles that are listed on the PCR.
- Each case must have at least one in-transport and towed CISS applicable vehicle.

*Non-contact vehicles listed on the police reports should **not** be structured in the case*, however, they should be included on the scene diagram.

Vehicle information must be entered for each motor vehicle involved in the crash. For example, one CISS applicable vehicle is towing another by a non-fixed linkage (rope, chain, etc.). Assuming both vehicles are involved in a crash event, data are required for both vehicles. If the linkage was fixed (see below for "fixed linkage") only the power unit would be considered in-transport. If it is contacted, it would be structured in the case. If it is not directly involved in a contact event and its lost cargo is its only involvement, it would be treated as a non-contact vehicle.

When one motor vehicle is towing another, the number of vehicles depends on the crash circumstances and the type of linkage between the vehicles. A fixed linkage is defined as one that has the purpose of keeping the towed unit separated from the power unit by a distance that is essentially constant. Included within this definition are cradle linkages where the towed unit has two or more wheels off the ground. A non-fixed linkage (such as a rope or a chain) required the towed unit to be manually controlled. If the linkage between the units is fixed, consider only the vehicle that is the power/towing unit and consider the towed unit as cargo throughout the entire crash sequence, regardless of subsequent events/impacts sustained by the towed unit. In other words, a vehicle towed by a fixed linkage:

- is not considered as an in-transport vehicle,
- will not have vehicle information entered, and
- is considered as cargo associated with the power unit.

If a fixed linkage is used, the power/towing unit is only structured in the case if it is contacted. If its only involvement is the towed vehicle becoming detached, the power/towing unit is considered as a non-contact vehicle. The detached vehicle is treated as cargo throughout the crash.

Similar events would include:

- an axle breaking from a towed vehicle and striking another vehicle
- a boat trailer breaking free from the power unit and struck by another vehicle
- cargo falling from a large truck and striking a passing vehicle

In each of these examples, the contacted object separating from the power unit is treated as cargo. The power unit would only be structured in the case if it experienced contact damage. Otherwise, it would be included only on the scene diagram.

If the linkage between the units is non-fixed, each vehicle is considered in-transport, and all vehicle(s) involved in the crash sequence should be recorded individually. Hit-and-run crashes occasionally cause some confusion. Vehicle information is entered for each motor vehicle involved in the crash independent of the amount of information collected on the vehicles by the police.

Number of CISS in Transport Vehicles in Crash

Screen Name: Vehicles - CISS in Transport

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
The total number of CISS in transport vehicles in the crash

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The number of CISS in transport vehicles is rolled up from the Structure/Vehicles screen.

Number of CISS Not-in-Transport Vehicles in Crash

Screen Name: Vehicles - CISS Not in Transport

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
The total number of CISS not-in-transport vehicles in the crash

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The number of CISS not-in-transport vehicles is rolled up from the Structure/Vehicles screen.

Vehicles in Crash

Screen Name: Vehicles - Non-CISS

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

The total number of Non-CISS vehicles in the crash

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The number of non-CISS vehicles is rolled up from the Structure/Vehicles screen.

Total Number of Occupants in CISS Vehicles in Transport

Screen Name: Occupants – Total Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
The total number of occupants in vehicles in the crash

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This total number of occupants in vehicles is rolled up from the Structure/Occupants screen.

Total Number of Medical Records in Case

Screen Name: Medical Records – Total Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

The total number of Medical Records required for occupants of CISS in transport vehicles in the crash

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This total number of medical records requested or received for occupants of CISS vehicles in transport is rolled up from the Structure/Medical Records screens.

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Veh #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

As numbered

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Each motor vehicle (regardless of body type) listed on the PCR is assigned a unique number. Vehicle numbers are to be assigned consecutively according to the order listed on the PCR.

Transport Status

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		CISS in-transport
3		NON CISS
2		CISS NOT-in-transport

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

All vehicles involved in the crash must be counted. All in-transport CISS, Non-CISS, and inspected not-in-transport vehicles that are struck by any CDC-applicable in-transport vehicle must be counted. For additional guidance on transport status see CISS sampling manual.

CISS in-transport
Used when the vehicle has been determined to be a CISS applicable vehicle that is in-transport. This is technician-determined and may not necessarily agree with the police report. For example, the PCR may list a “parked vehicle” as a struck vehicle: upon inspecting the scene the technician determines there is no “legal’ parking at the scene, so the PCR-reported parked vehicle becomes an in-transport vehicle.

NON CISS
Used when the vehicle is not a CISS applicable vehicle.

CISS NOT in-transport
Used when the inspected vehicle has been determined to be a CISS applicable vehicle that is not-in-transport. This is technician-determined and may not necessarily agree with the police report.

Date of Vehicle Inspection

Screen Name: Inspected

SAS Data Set: *N/A*

SAS Variable: *N/A*

Database Name: ***VEHICLECRASH.INSPECTIONDATE***

Element Attributes:

Month: 01-12
Day: 01 through 31
Year: As appropriate

Source: Date is rolled up from the Vehicle Exterior Form, Vehicle screen.

Remarks:

Inspection date - the date the inspection was begun. This does not count unsuccessful attempts to locate the vehicle. Some data must be collected from the vehicle

The technician enters the date on the Vehicle Exterior Form, Vehicle screen and it automatically rolls up to this variable.

Number of Occupants in This Vehicle

Screen Name: Occupants

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
Total number of occupants in this vehicle

Source: The number of occupants is rolled up from the Case Form, Structure, and Occupant screen.

Remarks:

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Veh #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
As numbered from vehicle tab

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects “add occupant” from Quick Add case items on the left of the screen. This opens a drop-down list of all the vehicles entered on the Structure/Vehicles screen. The technician then selects the vehicle number for which to enter the rest of the data.

Occupant Number

Screen Name: Occ #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
As numbered

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects “add occupant.” This opens a drop-down list of all the vehicles entered on the Structure/Vehicles screen. The technician then selects the vehicle number for which to enter the rest of the data. This automatically inserts the next available occupant number for this vehicle.

- Occupant numbers must be assigned sequentially, beginning in the passenger compartment area with "1.” No numbers may be skipped. Assign numbers left to right and front to back among occupants.
- Assign numbers last to persons on the vehicle or in an unenclosed area. Persons appended to vehicle for motion (e.g., bicyclist holding onto vehicle) are either pedestrians or other nonmotorists and not occupants; therefore, no form is completed, and no number is assigned.
- For seating locations where more than one occupant occupies the seat, begin numbering the occupant seated in the seat first. For each additional occupant in the lap or lying across, assign one number higher. If an occupant is on the floor in front of a person assign one number higher.
- Occupants sharing a seating position should be assigned numbers using the guidelines stated in item #3.

Interview Required

Screen Name: Interview Reqd

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	02	Yes
0	01	No

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

An interview is required for in transport, CISS applicable vehicles. This application automatically places a "Yes" in this variable. To change it to "No" the technician must click on the variable box, and a drop-down list will appear.

No
Interview is required for occupants of non-CISS-applicable vehicles that are not police-reported "towed due to damage."

Interview Completion Date

Screen Name: Completed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	As appropriate

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Interview Results

Screen Name: Reason

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	1	Unable to contact or locate
	2	Hit-and-run
	3	Fatal-surrogate not available
	4	In intensive care-surrogate not available
	6	Refused interview
	7	Insurance company refusal
	8	Attorney refusal or litigation
	9	No return of questionnaire
	10	Other (specify)
	11	Partial interview
	12	Complete interview
-8887		Not applicable

Source: System Assigned – primary, Technician - secondary.

Remarks:

Rolled up from Occupant From/Log/Interview.

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Vehicle #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.VEHID***

Element Attributes:
As numbered

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects the appropriate vehicle from the drop-down list that lists a number for each CISS vehicle in the case.

Medical record data must be entered on the Case/Structure/Medical Records tab for all case occupants that received medical treatment.

Occupant Number

Screen Name: Occupant #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.OCCID***

Element Attributes:
As numbered

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects the appropriate occupant from the drop-down list that lists a number for each occupant in the vehicle selected in the previous variable.

Medical record data must be entered on the Case/Structure/Medical Records tab for all case occupants that received medical treatment.

Screen Name: Medical Record

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.RECORDTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3		Admission Records
17		Autopsy - External
16		Autopsy - Internal
18		Death Certificate
15		Discharge Face Sheet
4		Discharge Summary
8		Emergency Room Records
11		EMS Record
7		History/Physical Examination
10		Lay Coroner
5		Operative Report
14		Other (specify)
2		Post-ER Medical Record
9		Private Physician
6		Radiographic
19		Urgent Care Clinic

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

For all applicable occupants, the Technician selects Add Medical Record. On the Medical Record edit window, the Technician selects the applicable check boxes corresponding to the medical record(s) type(s) that are needed for this occupant. When the medical record data is received, the Technician verifies and updates the Medical Record window.

Autopsy - Internal
Internal examination of a deceased individual by a licensed or official medical examiner. The examination should be a systematic review all major body regions and organs. Overall anatomical structure and condition should be detailed in conjunction with injury detail (location and measurement) and evidence of possible pre-morbid conditions. An accurate cause of death should be documented.

Autopsy - External
External examination of a deceased individual by a licensed or official medical examiner. The examination will consist of a visual record of the individual from general body build and features to details of visible external injury (lacerations, contusions, open fractures...). A cause of death will be determined from the examiners external findings.

Death Certificate
A document giving pertinent identifying information about a deceased person and certifying the manner of death.

Post-ER Medical Record
Medical chart documentation for an individual admitted to a hospital after initial evaluation in the emergency room (ER) or trauma resuscitation unit (TRU). Documentation may be from physicians, nurses, therapists or other health care providers who provide services for the individual during their stay in the hospital. This documentation will cover the period of time from transfer from the ER/TRU till discharge.

Admission Records
Initial documentation for an individual that is admitted to a health care facility. The documentation usually includes insurance information and permissions for the admitting facility to treat the individual. Rights of the individual as they relate to their treatment and stay are outlined. The individual's admitting physician will be recorded in this document. Issues related to advance directives and living wills are often documented in these records.

Discharge Face Sheet
This documentation is typically only one sheet in length and identifies the individual discharged with post discharge instructions. Details on the sheet usually include dates of admission and discharge, reason for admission, diagnostic codes, medications, and post discharge plans. Post discharge plans may refer to prescriptions, therapies, follow-up visits or other related issues still pending related to the individual's discharge.

Discharge Summary
A broad overview of an individual's hospital course for a unique admission. The summary usually contains the individual's medical doctor of record, admission and discharge dates, diagnoses, medical history, procedures performed, complications and discharge status. With the exception of the individual's complete chart this document typically provides the best overall review of hospital experience for an individual.

Operative Report
A detailed narrative of a medical procedure performed on an individual. The document should identify the medical staff performing the procedure, date and times of the procedure, reason for procedure (diagnosis), and a detailed narrative of the procedure from start to finish.

Radiographic
A report generated by a radiologist (M.D.) on the findings of a radiologic image or procedure. Typically, these reports are on the contents of X-rays, CAT scans, or MRI's.

History/Physical Examination (H&P)
Documentation of an initial medical evaluation of an individual by a health care provider. The examination should contain a chief complaint (why the individual is seeking medical attention). The individual's medical history should be included and a complete physical assessment of each body section should be detailed. Basic vitals should be included and the H&P should conclude with a care plan. This includes consultations.

Emergency Room Records
Medical chart documentation for an individual during their stay in the eemergency room. Documentation may be from physicians, nurses, therapists or other health care providers. Documentation should include an H&P and a disposition plan.

Private Physician
Documentation from a physician encounter in a private office.

Urgent Car Clinic
Documentation from a clinic focused on the delivery of ambulatory care in a dedicated medical facility outside of a traditional emergency room. Urgent care centers primarily treat injuries requiring immediate care, but not serious enough to require an ER visit. Urgent care centers are distinguished from similar healthcare centers such as emergency departments by their scope of conditions treated and available facilities on-site.

Other (specify)
Documentation of medical or injury status not previously mentioned.

EMS record
A report from the transporting emergency team detailing an individual's health status at the crash scene and during transport to a health care facility. The report may document visible injury (lacerations) and possible injury (deformed ankle). Vital signs are generally documented as well. Details related to extrication and restraint status might be included in this record.

Lay Coroner
Documentation from an individual appointed by local government to assign cause of death in fatal injury cases in their jurisdiction. These individuals are usually not medical doctors and the injury/cause of death is typically derived from an external exam of the expired individual.

Medical Facility

Screen Name: Medical Facility

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.FACILITY***

Element Attributes:
Site specific

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects the appropriate medical facility from the drop-down list. If more than one facility is used by this occupant, the technician must select "Add Another Medical Record" for each facility.

Medical Release

Screen Name: Medical Release

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Databasename: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.RELEASE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Not Required
2		Required-not obtained
3		Required-obtained

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The technician selects the appropriate response from the drop-down list.

Date Medical Record Was Requested

Screen Name: Requested

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.REQUESTED***

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	As appropriate

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician enters the date that the medical record was requested.

This element should be left blank when the Medical Record Reason is non-cooperative hospital, or a medical release required-not obtained.

Date Medical Record Was Received

Screen Name: Received

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.RECEIVED***

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	As appropriate

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician enters the date that the medical record was received.

This element should be left blank when the Medical Record Reason is no record of treatment, non-cooperative hospital, medical release required-not obtained, or record not obtained.

Date Medical Record Was Forwarded to Injury Coding Center

Screen Name: Forwarded to Injury Coding Center

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.FORWARDED***

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	As appropriate

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician enters the date that the medical record was forwarded to the Injury Coding Center.

This element should be left blank when the Medical Record Reason is no record of treatment, non-cooperative hospital, or a medical release required-not obtained.

Screen Name: Reason

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.REASON***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
5		Hospital out-of-study area
2		Medical release required-not obtained
1		No record of treatment at medical facility
4		Non-cooperative hospital
12		Partial record obtained - no update pending
13		Partial record obtained - update pending
6		Private Physician would not release data
10		Record not obtained
9		Record not received before file closeout
11		Record obtained
7		Unknown if medically treated
8		Update pending

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Technician selects the appropriate response from the drop-down list.

Record not obtained
Examples of record not obtained include: when occupant is a minor, unable to obtain the DOB, and medical facility will not release the data without the DOB.
This is not selected when the record has not been received before releasing the case to the Zone Center (reason will remain 'update pending').

Record not received before file closeout
coded by Injury Coding Center or NHTSA Headquarters when medical updates have not been received prior to the date the file is closed and released to the public.

Update Pending
selected when the medical record has been requested and waiting for the medical record or response from the medical facility.

Notes

Screen Name: Notes

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.MEDICAL.NOTEs***

Element Attributes:

Source: Technician

Remarks:

This tab is for relevant medical record information.

Examples:

a) For V2-O4: no record obtained - occupant is a minor, the required DOB was not obtained to process request'

b) V1-O2 - follow up requests sent to 'X' Hospital 4/15/18, 5/15/18, and 8/15/18

[Sample Date]

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Month
Day
Year

Source: Automated case selection system.

Remarks:

The Sample date is rolled up from PARSE program.

Case Summary Overview

Through the summary, the technician is able to provide the zone center, a clinical user, or any other person interested in the CISS case a quick reference of crash particulars by providing a non-jargon account of the crash.

The summary should provide a brief synopsis of the crash sequence as reconstructed by the technician. Do not identify vehicle/driver culpability. For example, suppose vehicle #1 ran a stop sign and struck vehicle #2 in its left side. This situation should be described as follows:

Vehicle #1 was going north and vehicle # 2 was going east on an intersecting roadway. The front of vehicle #1 impacted the right side of vehicle #2.

Thus, the impact configuration is emphasized rather than who was at fault. Any particulars concerning vehicle crashworthiness should be highlighted. Include any abnormal crash occurrences that may be of interest to quality control or the data user. Make sure personal identifiers are not used (i.e., highway/road/street names or names of persons).

Items that are listed on the vehicle and person summary screens should not be included unless unusual circumstances are involved.

Case Summary

Screen Name: Case Summary

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.SUMMARY***

Element Attributes:

The narrative summary of the crash as developed by the technician.

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Summary/Vehicles

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from Case Structure/Vehicle Tab.

Remarks:

The vehicle number of each in-transport vehicle and inspected not in-transport vehicle in the crash is indicated.

Vehicle Year

Screen Name: Year

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from General Vehicle form/Vehicle Tab.

Remarks:

Refer to the General Vehicle form/Model Year.

Vehicle Make

Screen Name: Make

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from General Vehicle form/Vehicle Tab.

Remarks:

Refer to the General Vehicle form/Make.

Vehicle Model

Screen Name: Model

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from General Vehicle form/Vehicle Tab.

Remarks:

Refer to the General Vehicle form/Model.

Damage Plane

Screen Name: Damage Plane

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Front
2	2	Left
3	3	Right
4	4	Back
5	5	Top
6	6	Undercarriage
-99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The technician must determine the most severe impact and choose the associated damage plane.

All efforts should be made to determine the plane of damage. The vehicle inspection, occupant interview, police report, tow yard operator, damage to other vehicles or objects should be considered.

If there is absolutely no information available, then “Unknown” may be used. However, it should rarely be selected.

Damage Severity

Screen Name: Severity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Light
2	2	Moderate
3	3	Severe
9	9	Unknown

Source: Rolled up from General Vehicle form/Delta V tab.

Remarks:

Unknown
Used if no vehicle inspection is completed.

Screen Name: FSN

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Field Safety Notification

Remarks:

This is not editable by the technician. If a Field Safety Notification form has been completed by the technician this field will indicate its presence.

Any vehicular component that malfunctioned during the crash sequence should be noted.

Summary/Occupants

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Range: Numeric value

Source: Rolled up from General Vehicle form.

Remarks:

The identifying number for each vehicle, of an in-transport CISS vehicle involved in the crash is indicated here.

Person Role

Screen Name: Role

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Driver
2	2	Passenger
9	9	Unknown

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

Person Role indicates if the person was the ***driver*** or a ***passenger***, or **unknown.**

Seat Position

Screen Name: Seat

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Range*:*

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form

Remarks:

The seat position of each person in the vehicle is indicated here. Seat position is indicated as “front left,” “second middle,” etc.

Restraints Use

Screen Name: Restraints

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Range*:*

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

The type of restraint "used" by the person during the crash (e.g., combinations of manual belts, automatic belts, air bags, and/or child seats) is indicated.

AIS Description

Screen Name: AIS Description

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

The most severe (i.e., highest AIS) injury to the person is indicated by the seven digit AIS90 code.

Injury Severity

Screen Name: Severity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

The most severe (i.e., highest AIS) injury to the person is indicated as minor, moderate, serious, severe, critical, maximum, or injured unknown severity.

IPC Configuration

Screen Name: IPC Configuration

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

The IPC configuration of the most severe (i.e., highest AIS) injury to the person is indicated.

IPC Area

Screen Name: Area/IPC

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Rolled up from Occupant form.

Remarks:

The Involved Physical Component (IPC) of the most severe (i.e., highest AIS) injury to the person is indicated.

Events/Summary/Detail

Information rolls up from the “detail” tab to the “summary” tab. Use the icon to the right to edit event.

Note: Use the “add event” button to add each event to the case.

Crash Events Overview

A "crash" is the total set of "events" (one or more) that results from an unstabilized situation such that at least one harmful event occurs not directly resulting from a cataclysm. The "crash" is concluded in time when all events that originated from the unstabilized situation have stabilized.

A crash is considered applicable to the CISS if one of its events resulted in harm (except for non-qualifying non-collision events); and that event involved an in-transport CISS applicable vehicle that was reported on a police report as being towed from the scene of the crash due to damage.

Harm can be either an impact or a non-collision event. An impact is defined as any vehicle-to-vehicle or vehicle-to-object (fixed or non-fixed, stationary or non-stationary) contact that may or may not result in vehicle damage, injury or property damage. Non-collision events such as fire/explosion, occupant fell from vehicle, occupant injury without vehicle impact, etc., are included in these variables unless this non-collision event is the only event in the case.

Below are some examples of non-qualifying events and the technician should not include them in the crash sequence.

Exclude events such as:

Not in-transport vehicle impacts pedestrian, pedalcyclist, or other nonmotorist.

Not in-transport vehicle impacts an object (fixed or non-fixed).

Pedestrian (pedalcyclist, other nonmotorist) impacts an object.

Pedestrian (pedalcyclist, other nonmotorist) impacts a not in-transport vehicle.

Pedestrian, pedalcyclist, or other nonmotorist inter-impact.

The crash events variables are designed to provide a description of all qualifying events that occurred in the crash sequence. Events are listed in chronological sequence. In events involving impacts with objects, the object is identified subsequent to the vehicle. Code events as they occur during the crash sequence.

With this chronological sequence of qualified crash events in the CISS database, analysts can review the entire series of events involving motor vehicles. Various areas of concern to the highway safety community will be easily assessed using these variables. For instance, the injury severity in crashes can be assessed relative to the number and type of impacts involved.

Likewise, certain collision configurations may create a greater hazardous condition for the occupants. A possible area of analysis would be the mix of vehicle classes or the type(s) of object(s) the vehicles impact.

Complete these variables based upon an accurate and complete reconstruction of the vehicle dynamics involved in the crash.

An example of a crash sequence follows:

> Vehicle 1 (a compact passenger car) went out of control on a wet roadway and struck a median guardrail with its front {Event 1}. The vehicle was redirected by the guardrail and reentered the roadway, where it struck vehicle 2 (a large pickup truck) {Event 2} in the left side with its front. Vehicle 1 spun to a stop in the roadway. During event 2 the driver hit his head on the door pillar breaking his neck {not a coded event}. Vehicle 2, out-of-control, ran off the roadway and struck a pedestrian with its front {Event 3}.

Note: For the driver of vehicle 1, breaking his neck is not a separate codeable event. Rather, this injury, and almost all occupant injuries resulting from occupant interior contact, is a result of a collision event.

A vehicle is considered a rollover if it rotates 90 degrees or more about any true longitudinal or lateral axis.

[Event Number]

Screen Name: Event No

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.SEQNUM***

Element Attributes:
As assigned

Source: Technician-Determined

Remarks:

The technician selects "Add Event," this opens a new detail tab for each event. This number is automatically assigned by the application as each event is entered. The events will be displayed in chronological sequence. The technician must enter the events in proper order.

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.VEHID***

Element Attributes:

As entered into Case Form/Structure/Case Summary/Total All Vehicles

Source: Technician-determined by selecting the vehicle from the drop-down list.

Remarks:

Vehicle numbers must be consecutive beginning with "1." Vehicle numbers are rolled up from those listed in the vehicle tab. A vehicle may be listed in more than one event.

Screen Name: Class of Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.VEHCLASS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	Not a motor vehicle
1	1	Subcompact/mini (wheelbase < 254 cm)
2	2	Compact (wheelbase ≥ 254 but < 265 cm)
3	3	Intermediate (wheelbase ≥ 265 but < 278 cm)
4	4	Full size (wheelbase ≥ 278 but < 291 cm)
5	5	Largest (wheelbase ≥ 291 cm)
9	9	Unknown passenger car size
14	14	Compact utility vehicle
15	15	Large utility vehicle (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
16	16	Utility station wagon (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
19	19	Unknown utility type
20	20	Minivan (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
21	21	Large van (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
24	24	Van based school bus (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
28	28	Other van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
29	29	Unknown van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
30	30	Compact pickup t ruck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
31	31	Large pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
38	38	Other pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
39	39	Unknown pickup truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
45	45	Other light truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
48	48	Unknown light truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
49	49	Unknown light vehicle type
50	50	School bus (excludes van based) (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
58	58	Other bus (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
59	59	Unknown bus type
60	60	Truck (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
67	67	Tractor without trailer
68	68	Tractor - trailer(s)
78	78	Unknown medium/heavy truck type
79	79	Unknown light/medium/heavy truck type

Database	SAS	
80	80	Motored cycle
90	90	Other vehicle
99	99	Unknown

Source: This variable is derived from application inputs from the GV form/Vehicle and Specifications Tab

Remarks:

The Passenger Car Classification Subcommittee, A3B11(1), of the Transportation Research Board, Traffic Records and Accident Analysis Committee, A3B11, assessed size based on the vehicle wheelbase. The guidelines for this classification can be found in the report entitled Recommended Definitions for Passenger Car Size Classification by Wheelbase and Weight, August 1984 by the previously mentioned subcommittee. This variable is the same variable that appears in the Identification section of the Vehicle Tab on the General Vehicle Form and Vehicle Exterior Form.

Subcompact/mini (wheelbase < 254 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase

Compact (wheelbase >= 254 but < 265 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase

Intermediate (wheelbase >= 265 but < 278 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase

Full size (wheelbase >= 278 but < 291 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase

Largest (wheelbase >= 291 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase

Unknown passenger car size
Used when it is known that a vehicle is a passenger car but the wheelbase is unknown

Compact utility vehicle
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Compact utility** under Body Type. Use this attribute if the size of the utility vehicle is unknown.

Large utility vehicle (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Large utility** under Body Type. Refers to full-size multipurpose vehicles primarily designed around a shortened pickup truck chassis. While generally a station wagon body style, some models are equipped with a removable top.

Utility station wagon (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Utility station wagon** under Body Type. Refers primarily to a pickup truck based chassis enlarged to a station wagon.

Unknown Utility type
Is defined as **Utility, unknown body type** under Body Type. This attribute is used when it is known that the vehicle is a utility vehicle, but there is insufficient data to determine the specific type.

Minivan (<= 4536 kgs. GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Minivan** under Body Type. Refers to down-sized passenger or cargo vans.

Large van (<= 4536 kgs. GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Large van** under Body Type. Refers to a standard size cargo or passenger van.

Van based school bus (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Is a passenger van designed to carry students (passengers) to and from educational facilities and/or related functions. The vehicles are characteristically painted yellow and clearly identified as school buses. Use this attribute regardless of whether the vehicle is owned by a school system or a private company. Van based school buses converted for other uses (e.g., church bus) also take this attribute. Refers to vehicles defined as **Van based school bus** under Body Type.

Other van type (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Step van or walk-in van, Van based motorhome, Van based other bus and code Other van type** under Body Type.

Unknown van type (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Used when it is known that this vehicle is a light van, but its specific type cannot be determined. Refers to vehicles described as **Unknown van type** under Body Type.

Compact pickup truck
Refers to vehicle models defined as attributes of **Compact pickup truck** in Body Type. Used to describe a pickup truck having a width of 178 centimeters or less.

Large pickup truck
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Large pickup truck** under Body Type. Used to describe a pickup truck having a width greater than 178 centimeters.

Other pickup truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Pickup with slide-in camper** and **Convertible pickup** under Body Type.

Unknown pickup truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Unknown pickup style light conventional truck type** under Body Type.

Other light truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined **as Cab, chassis based (includes rescue vehicles, light stake, dump, and tow truck), Truck based panel, Light truck based motorhome (chassis mounted),** and **Other light conventional truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown light truck type
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Unknown light truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility, van, or light truck)
Refers to vehicle models defined as Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility, van, or light truck) under Body Type.

School bus (excludes van based) (> 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to those vehicle models defined as **School bus (designed to carry students, not cross country or transit)** under Body Type.

Other bus (>4,536 kgs GVWR)
Describes those vehicle models included in **Other bus type (e.g., transit, intercity, bus based motorhome)** under Body Type.

Unknown bus type
Refers to those vehicle models described as **Unknown bus type** under Body Type.

Truck (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Is defined under Body Type, as **Step van (>4,536 kgs GVWR), Single unit straight truck (4,536 kgs < GVWR = 8,845), Single unit straight truck (8,845 kgs < GVWR = 11,793), Single unit straight truck (>11,793 kgs GVWR), Single unit straight truck, GVWR unknown** and **Medium/heavy truck based motorhome.**

Tractor without trailer
Refers to **Truck-tractor with no cargo trailer** under Body Type.

Tractor-trailer(s)
Is defined in attributes **Truck-tractor pulling one trailer, Truck-tractor pulling two or more trailers** and **Truck-tractor (unknown if pulling trailer)** under Body Type.

Unknown medium/heavy truck type)
Used when the only available information indicates a truck of medium/heavy size. Refer to **Unknown medium/heavy truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)
Refers to those vehicles described by **Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)** under Body Type.

Motored cycle
Refers to Body Type, **Motorcycle, Moped (motorized bicycle), Three-wheel motorcycle or moped, Other motored cycle (minibike, motorscooter)** and **Unknown motored cycle type**.

Other vehicle
Refers to all vehicles described by **ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle) and ATC (All-Terrain Cycle), Snowmobile, Farm equipment other than trucks,** or **Other vehicle type** under Body Type.

Unknown
Used when there is a lack of information regarding the type of vehicle. This lack of information prohibits the accurate classification of this vehicle using one of the preceding codes. This attribute is equivalent to Body Type, **Unknown body type.**

Screen Name: General Area of Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.AREADAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	1/10	Not a motor vehicle
N	2/11	Non-collision
9	21/9	Unknown

CDC Applicable and Other Vehicles

F	3	Front
R	4	Right side
L	5	Left side
B	6	Back of unit with cargo area
T	7	Top
U	8	Undercarriage

TDC Applicable Vehicles

F	12	Front
R	13	Right side
L	14	Left side
B	15	Back of unit with cargo area (rear of trailer or straight truck)
D	16	Back (rear of tractor)
C	17	Rear of cab
V	18	Front of cargo area
T	19	Top
U	20	Undercarriage

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

Non-collision
Must be used whenever the corresponding Vehicle Number or Object Contacted Category is coded Non-collision.

Unknown
Must be coded when the General Area of Damage - on a vehicle is not known from any reliable source.

For vehicles that are CDC applicable (e.g., pickups, light vans, and passenger cars) the guidelines from J224MAR80 must be applied, and the attributes provided under the "CDC Applicable and Other Vehicles" category must be used. This includes rollovers.

For vehicles that are TDC applicable (i.e., medium/heavy trucks) use the guidelines and the attributes provided under the "TDC Applicable Vehicles" category.

Screen Name: Object Contacted

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.OBJECTCONTACT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
01-30		Vehicle Number

Non-collision

31	Overturn — rollover (excludes end-over-end)
32	Rollover — end-over-end
33	Fire or explosion
34	Jackknife
35	Other intraunit damage (specify):
36	Non-collision injury
38	Other non-collision (specify):
39	Non-collision — details unknown

Collision With Fixed Object

41	Tree (≤ 10 cm in diameter)
42	Tree (> 10 cm in diameter)
43	Shrubbery or bush
44	Embankment
45	Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)
50	Non-breakaway Pole or post (≤ 10 cm in diameter)
51	Non-breakaway Pole or post (> 10 cm but ≤ 30 cm in diameter)
52	Non-breakaway Pole or post (> 30 cm in diameter)
53	Non-breakaway Pole or post (diameter unknown)
54	Concrete traffic barrier
55	Impact attenuator
56	Other traffic barrier (specify):
57	Fence
58	Wall
59	Building
60	Ditch or culvert
61	Ground
62	Fire hydrant
63	Curb

Database SAS

Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

64		Bridge
68		Other fixed object (specify):
69		Unknown fixed object
47		Cable barrier guardrail
48		Guardrail Face
49		Guardrail End

Collision with Non-fixed Object

72		Pedestrian
73		Cyclist or cycle
74		Other nonmotorist or conveyance (specify)
75		Vehicle occupant
76		Animal
102	77	Railway vehicle
78		Trailer, disconnected in transport
79		Object fell from vehicle in-transport
88		Other non-fixed object (specify):
89		Unknown non-fixed object

Other event (specify)

98	Other event (specify):

Unknown event or object

99	Unknown event or object

Source: Technician-determined. Primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections; secondary sources include the police report and interviewees.

Remarks:

Vehicle Number
If the object contacted by the vehicle under consideration was a motor vehicle, select the Vehicle Number assigned to that vehicle.

Non-collision
Crash circumstances, which result in nonimpact related damage or harm.

Overturn — rollover (excludes end-over-end)
Used whenever a vehicle rolls over or overturns primarily about the longitudinal axis.. This event is reported in the crash sequence variables on the Case Form. It is assumed a rollover will generally involve contact with the road surface or ground. In this situation, the object contacted is encoded **Overturn - rollover** and not **Ground**.

Rollover — end-over-end
Used whenever a vehicle rolls over or overturns primarily about the lateral axis of the vehicle.

Fire or explosion
Used whenever a vehicle fire or explosion occurs during the crash sequence or as a result of the crash.

Jackknife
Used whenever there is sufficient uncontrolled rotation (articulation) between a towing unit and a trailing unit such that they contact each other resulting in direct damage to the towing unit. Jackknife may occur to any vehicle that is pulling a trailing unit by a fixed linkage so long as the trailing unit and the pulling vehicle are capable of rotating (articulating) with respect to each other.

Other intraunit damage (specify):
Used whenever there is sufficient uncontrolled motion (other than **Jackknife**) between a towing unit and a trailing unit such that they contact each other resulting in direct damage to the towing unit.

Non-collision Injury
Used when the event is a non-collision injury (e.g., fell from vehicle)

Other non-collision (specify)
Used only in consultation with the zone center.

Non-collision — details unknown
Used when it is known that the event was a non-collision but specifics are not known.

Collision With Fixed Object
When a vehicle impacts a tree, shrubbery, bush, pole or post and causes the fixed object or any portion thereof to become dislodged or airborne such that the object or portion thereof subsequently falls on the vehicle, the appropriate object contacted attribute for the object in its dislodged or airborne state is the same as when the object was initially.

Tree (<= 10 centimeters in diameter) and **Tree (> 10 centimeters in diameter)**
Refer to the diameter of the tree measured on the horizontal plane at the point of impact.

Shrubbery or bush
Refers to vegetation that is usually of a woody multi-stemmed variety and in most instances is low growing rather than tall. Some common examples are boxwood, hawthorn, and mountain laurel.

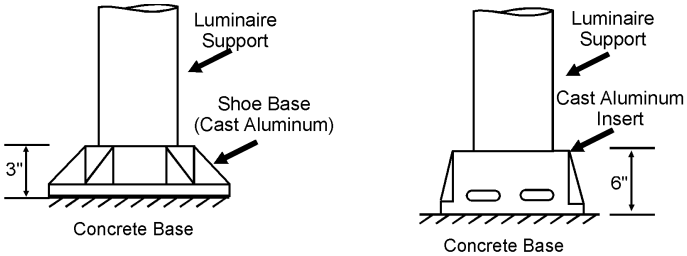
Embankment
Used only when damage or injury results from a vehicle impacting an embankment.

Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

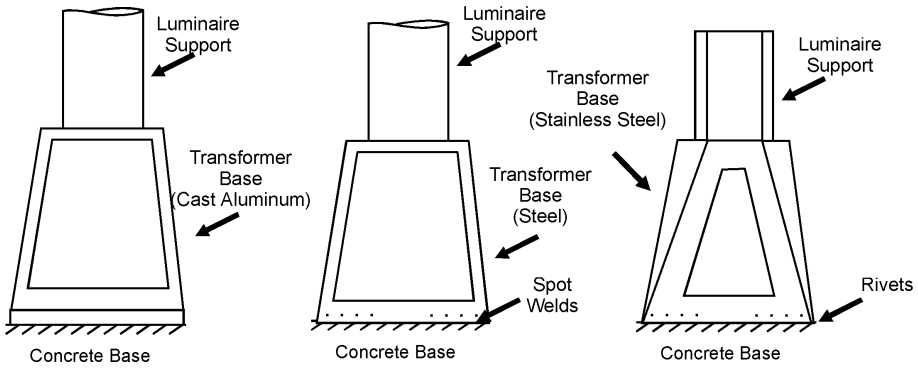
Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)
Refers to a pole or post that is mounted on a base designed to readily disengage or fracture from an impacting vehicle above a predetermined force level. A pole or post fitted with such a device is a breakaway pole or post; otherwise, it is a non-breakaway pole. Common types of breakaway bases are illustrated on the following pages.

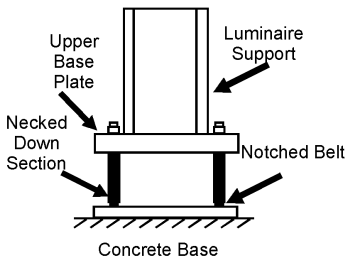
Examples of breakaway poles or posts follow:

Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)

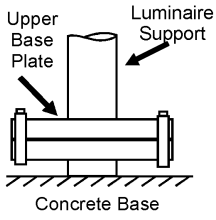


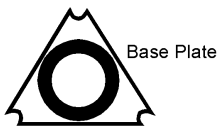
CAST ALUMINUM SHOE BASE/INSERT (FRANGIBLE)



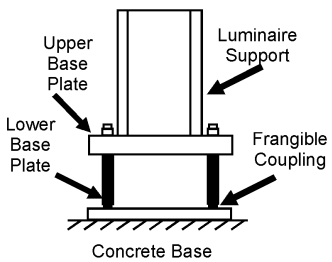


NOTCHED BOLT INSERT





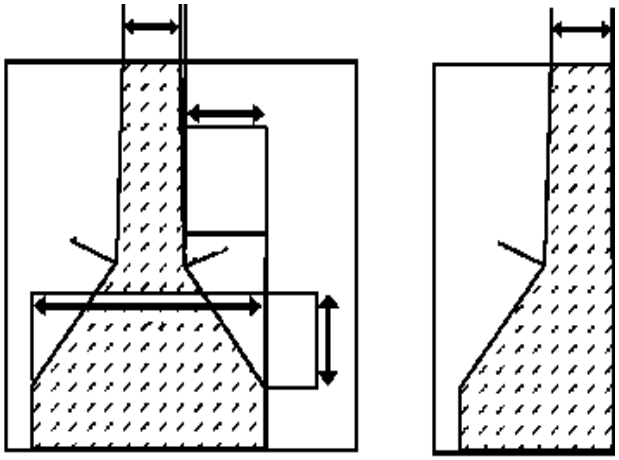
TRIANGULAR SLIP BASE



FLUTED ALUMINUM BREAKAWAY COUPLING

Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

Concrete traffic barrier
Refers to the longitudinal traffic barriers constructed of concrete and located: on the outside of the road surface, in a median, or in gore areas. This includes all temporary concrete barriers regardless of location (e.g., temporary Jersey barrier on a bridge being used to control traffic during bridge repair/construction). Concrete walls (vertical side surfaces) do not apply here, see Wall. Below are a few of the common designs of concrete traffic barriers.



(Footing & Reinforcing Varies)
MB 6
Concrete Median Barrier

Continuously poured, reinforced, sloped faced, concrete section. Barrier can be anchored by dowels or an asphalt key.

Concrete
Safety
Shape

Impact attenuator
Refers to crash cushions that are barriers placed in front of fixed objects on the highway to absorb energy, and thus, to mitigate the injury effects of collisions at such sites. A number of common impact attenuating devices may be encountered; therefore, be sure to photograph them when encountered.

Other traffic barrier (specify)
Refers to any type of barrier not described in the listed attributes.

Wall
Refers to solid, vertical faced, concrete, brick, stone, or other structurally sound roadside devices that may act as a traffic barrier in some locations. Do not confuse this attribute with **Fence** or **Building**. In most instances a wall will be backfilled with soil and will act as a vertically faced embankment.

Building
Used when the vehicle impacts a roofed and walled structure built for permanent use. The type of construction material used is not of interest, nor is the use of the building.

Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

Fence
Includes both the fence material and the support posts.

Ditch or culvert
Refers to: (1) a man-made structure for drainage purposes, or (2) a man-made structure that allows passage over a drainage area and is that part of the structure that is intended to channel flow through the structure and maintain the stability/integrity of the road bed. If the culvert structure has a portion above the road surface that is of sufficient height to engage above the wheels of an errant CISS applicable vehicle and redirect it, that part of the structure is considered an **Other traffic barrier**. When the sides of the ditch are approximately of equal height, it makes no difference that side of the ditch was struck; however, if the struck side is substantially higher than the other side, enter **Embankment** as the object contacted. Substantial means that an embankment exists with or without a ditch

Ground
Refers to an impact with the ground. Collisions that may be classified using this attribute include (but are not limited to) vehicles that sustain undercarriage damage by (1) straddling the pavement and shoulder and impacting a prominent pavement lip, or (2) free falls or vaults from the road surface to the ground.

Fire hydrant
Refers to the roadside device used by fire departments to provide water for fighting fires. Usually made of steel, these devices are also referred to as fire plugs or fire stand pipes in some areas.

Curb
Used when the vehicle contacts a raised element at the edge of a roadway. Curbs are used to: control drainage, act as deterrents to vehicles leaving the pavement at hazardous points, delineate the edge of the pavement, present a more finished appearance, and assist in the orderly development of the roadway edge. Often a curb serves two or more of these purposes.

Cable barrier guardrail
Refers to a guardrail consisting of 2 to 4 wire cables supported by cable mounts that are attached to steel posts.

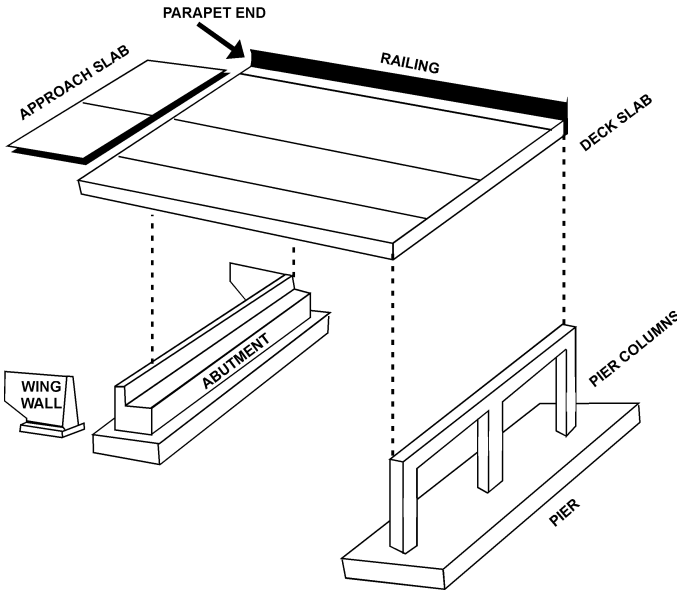
Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

Guardrail Face
Refers to a cold formed standard W Section or thrie-beam of steel rigid beam elements bolted to posts usually with offset blocks.

Guardrail End
Refers to the end of a guardrail. Guardrails can have a separate flat or rounded piece of metal attached to the end of an expanse of guardrail face.

Bridge
Encompasses all structural members of an overpass structure used for vehicular or pedestrian traffic. This attribute includes guardrails, permanent concrete barriers, bridge rail/walls, bridge piers, bridge abutments, bridge parapet ends, wing walls associated with bridge abutments, and support columns.

Bridge Components



* Individual components of a bridge collectively become the bridge.

Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)

Other fixed object
Used for any other object of sufficient mass or anchored such that it is not readily movable; compare with **Other non-fixed object**. Examples include large boulders, large logs (fallen trees), etc.

Unknown fixed object
Used when it is known that the vehicle struck a fixed object but the specific type of object is not known.

Non-Breakaway Pole or Post
When a vehicle impacts a tree, shrubbery, bush, pole or post and causes the fixed object or any portion thereof to become dislodged or airborne such that the object or portion thereof subsequently falls on the vehicle, the appropriate object contacted attribute for the object in its dislodged or airborne state is the same as when the object was initially.

Pole or post (≤ 10 centimeters in diameter)
Refers to a pole or post whose diameter, when measured using the method shown above, is less than or equal to ten centimeters, and the pole or post is not mounted on a breakaway base.

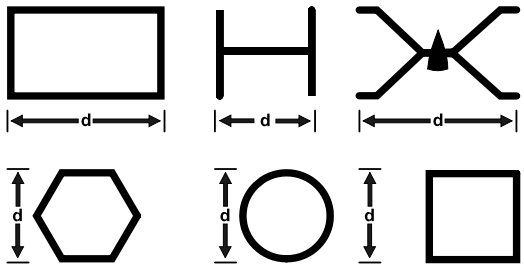
Pole or post (> 10 but ≤ 30 centimeters in diameter)
Refers to a pole or post that is not mounted on a breakaway base and whose diameter is within the range specified.

Pole or post (> 30 centimeters in diameter)
Refers to poles or posts that are of the correct size and are not mounted on a breakaway base.

Pole, post — diameter unknown
Used for any pole or post, not on a breakaway base, of unknown diameter.

Use the words "pole" and "post" in a general sense and include all types of supports for utility lines, light standards, post mounted mailboxes, warning devices, signs, and traffic control signals. Privately owned, as well as publicly owned, highway devices are included in these attributes. They may be made of wood, metal, or concrete and may have various cross-sectional shapes and dimensions. The pole or post must be nontemporary (i.e., have a permanent base or be anchored in the ground). Fence posts are not included in these attributes.

The following diagrams indicate the proper measurement for determining the "diameter" for use in coding pole/post:



Collision with Non-fixed Object

Pedestrian
Is defined as any person who is on a traffic way or on a sidewalk or path contiguous with a traffic way, and who is not in or on a nonmotorist conveyance. This includes persons who are in contact with the ground, roadway, etc., but who are holding onto a vehicle. A nonmotorist conveyance is defined as any human-powered device by which a nonmotorist may move, or by which a pedestrian or nonmotorist may move another nonmotorist, other than by pedaling. A nonmotorist conveyance includes the following: baby carriage, coaster wagon, ice skates, roller skates, push cart, scooter, skate board, skis, sled, wheelchair, rickshaw, etc. This includes those persons in a nonmotorist conveyance who hold onto a motor vehicle in motion. Excluded are pedalcyclists.

Cyclist or cycle
Refers to any occupant of a pedalcycle, the cycle, or both. This includes those cyclists who hold onto a motor vehicle in motion.

Other nonmotorist or conveyance
Refers to a person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in-transport, a pedestrian, or a cyclist. A nonmotorist conveyance includes the following: baby carriage, coaster wagon, ice skates, roller skates, push cart, scooter, skate board, skis, sled, wheelchair, rickshaw, etc. This includes those persons in a nonmotorist conveyance who hold onto a motor vehicle in motion. Excluded are pedalcyclists. Use this attribute if the impact was with a nonmotorist conveyance or a nonmotorist associated with a nonmotorist conveyance [if an animal is associated with this impact, see **Animal**]. This attribute also would be used for the occupants of a motor vehicle not in-transport, but only if they become separated from the not in- transport vehicle.

Vehicle occupant
Used when the object contacted was any person who was an occupant of a motor vehicle in-transport; two examples follow. Use this attribute for an occupant who falls from a vehicle and is subsequently run over before stabilization occurred. In addition, use this attribute for any motorcyclist who separates from his/her motorcycle during impact and subsequently impacts a motor vehicle before stabilization occurred.

Animal
Used if the object contacted was an animal (stationary or nonstationary). Where a nonmotorist was associated with the animal (i.e., on the animal, or on or in an animal powered nonmotor vehicle transport device) use the following scheme. If the contact is to:

- the animal; the animal and the person; the animal and the conveyance; or the animal, conveyance, and the person; use the attribute **Animal**;
- the conveyance, or to the person, or to both the conveyance and the person, use the **Other nonmotorist or conveyance**.

Railway vehicle
Refers to any moving or non-moving vehicle that travels on rails. This includes vehicles that are dual purpose, i.e., a vehicle designed to use both road and rail, if at the time of the crash the vehicle is on rails. Examples include trolleys on rails and trains.

Collision with Non-fixed Object (cont'd)

Trailer, disconnected in transport
Used when the vehicle is contacted by or contacts a trailer that has become detached from its towing unit while the towing unit was in-transport. The type of trailer is not of interest; the only factors to consider are the detachment of the trailer and the transport status of the towing unit.

Object fell from vehicle in-transport
Used when the vehicle is contacted by or contacts an object that was being carried by or was attached to a vehicle in-transport but fell from or became detached from that vehicle. For example, a detached side mirror, spare tire, cargo, etc. Detached trailers are entered under trailer, disconnected in transport.

Other non-fixed object
Refers to any moveable object that is either readily moveable or is moving and is not specifically named above. Examples include trash cans, grocery carts, unoccupied pedalcycles, small boulders, sheared poles, etc.

Other Event (specify)
Used when an event occurs that cannot be classified using one of the existing attributes or definitions. A complete description should be given as well as describing the event in the Case Summary.

Unknown Event or Object
Used whenever the object contacted is not known or if an unknown event occurs and the technician cannot determine what the event consisted of and how to enter it.

[Class of Vehicle Contacted]

Screen Name: Object Contacted-Class of Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.VEHCONTACTCLASS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	Not a motor vehicle
1	1	Subcompact/mini (wheelbase <254 cm)
2	2	Compact (wheelbase ≥ 254 but <265 cm)
3	3	Intermediate (wheelbase ≥ 265 but <278 cm)
4	4	Full size (wheelbase ≥ 278 but <291 cm)
5	5	Largest (wheelbase ≥ 291 cm)
9	9	Unknown passenger car size
14	14	Compact utility vehicle
15	15	Large utility vehicle (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
16	16	Utility station wagon (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
19	19	Unknown utility type
20	20	Minivan (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
21	21	Large van (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
24	24	Van based school bus (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
28	28	Other van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
29	29	Unknown van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
30	30	Compact pickup t ruck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
31	31	Large pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
38	38	Other pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
39	39	Unknown pickup truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
45	45	Other light truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
48	48	Unknown light truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
49	49	Unknown light vehicle type
50	50	School bus (excludes van based) (>4,536 kgs GVWR)
58	58	Other bus (>4,536 kgs GVWR)
59	59	Unknown bus type
60	60	Truck (>4,536 kgs GVWR)
67	67	Tractor without trailer
68	68	Tractor - trailer(s)
78	78	Unknown medium/heavy truck type
79	79	Unknown light/medium/heavy truck type
80	80	Motored cycle
90	90	Other vehicle
99	99	Unknown

Source: This variable is derived from application inputs from the GV form/Vehicle and Specifications Tab

Remarks:

See the descriptions listed under Class of Vehicle.

Not a motor Vehicle
Used when an object is struck.

General Area of Damage of Vehicle Contacted

Screen Name: Object Contacted-General Area of Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EVENT.VEHCONTACTDAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	1/10	Not a motor vehicle
N	2/11	Non-collision
9	21/9	Unknown

CDC Applicable and Other Vehicles

F	3	Front
R	4	Right side
L	5	Left side
B	6	Back of unit with cargo area
T	7	Top
U	8	Undercarriage

TDC Applicable Vehicles

F	12	Front
R	13	Right side
L	14	Left side
B	15	Back of unit with cargo area (rear of trailer or straight truck)
D	16	Back (rear of tractor)
C	17	Rear of cab
V	18	Front of cargo area
T	19	Top
U	20	Undercarriage

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

See the choices listed under General Area of Damage

Not a motor Vehicle
Used when an object is struck.

Scene

Scene Diagram

Use reference materials or "Help" in the drawing program, for various techniques.

Appendix E contains the Uniform Symbols for Crash Diagramming for use in completing the scene diagram.

The scene diagram should include the following:

Document the physical plant:

- All appropriate road/roadway delineation (curbs/edge lines, lane markings, median markings, pavement markings, parked vehicles, poles, signs, etc.)
- All appropriate traffic controls (e.g., signs/signals, etc.)
- North arrow placed on diagram
- Reference scale incremented to 0 or 5 (5, 10, 15, 20, etc.)
- Roadway curvature and grade
- Document all relative physical plant characteristics of the crash

Document vehicle dynamics including:

- Two reference points (RPs) relative to the physical feature present at the scene.
- Scaled documentation of all crash induced physical evidence.
- Scaled documentation of all roadside objects contacted
- Scaled representations of the vehicle(s) at pre-impact, impact, and final rest based upon either physical evidence, and/or reconstructed crash dynamics.

Scene drawing software FARO/Blitz should be used to diagram the scene.

The following files should be uploaded:

- .pdf of diagram and field sketch
- .blz
- .nik
- .csv

Note: scenes that are completed using satellite imagery will only have .pdf and .blz files to upload. The scene diagram should include the statement "Scaled Diagram from Satellite Image".

Basic Diagram Guidelines

1) Remove Code Descriptors from final drawing for .pdf and .blz files.

2) Use the North Arrow from the Common Symbols area. It should be enlarged from default size.
   a) North arrow should be aligned with Total Station north ordinate (short line of red L).

3) A white "canvass" should be used for a completed diagram prior to file saving.
   a) Do not use color in the diagram to indicate lane markings.

4) Reference Points should be labeled with description in addition to RP#.
   a) Example: RP1 Light Pole, RP2 Sewer Top, etc.

5) Use the Scale Bar for each diagram from the Common Symbols area.
   a) The bar length can be changed for best representation, but must end in increment of 0 or 5.

6) NHTSA template is required with Case # (Study-PSU-Year-Case-Domain).
   a) CISS Example: 1-45-2018-123-01
   b) CIREN Example: 3-C1-2018-123
   c) SCI Example: 5-S1-2018-CR18123

7) Vehicles
   a) Size of vehicle must be consistent with specifications.
   b) Use a number only for vehicle designations (1, 2, 3, etc.).
   c) Use the dashed outline function to show vehicle movement.
   d) Use solid lined vehicles to show vehicle stopped or at final rest.
   e) Pre-impact, impact, and post-impact dynamics must be included.
   f) In rollover crashes, scaled side and undercarriage views should be used as needed to depict the rollover sequence.

8) Do not label each event unless it helps explain the crash sequence.

9) At least 5 points must be shot for each road segment, even if the line appears straight.

10) Grade Measurements

a) Show a calculated grade for each vehicle in pre-crash. Show as a +/– %, use the first whole number of the calculated grade. The grade should be placed beside the roadway with a callout indicating the area where the measurement was taken.

i) Examples: 3.7% = 3% grade, -4.2% = -4% grade

ii) Level should be indicated by 0%

b) Grades for rollovers are to be shown on the diagram as follows:

i) Pre-crash

(1) Include superelevation if curve

ii) Rollover initiation

iii) Roll initiation to final rest

c) Embankments and ditches should include the grade (+/– %)

i) The grade should be (+ or -) based on the path of the vehicle

ii) Use arrows to indicate downhill direction

11) Five files should be saved into CISSWeb for scenes documented with Total Station.

a) .nik, .csv, .pdf, .blz, and a scanned .pdf labeled _FS for the Field Sketch and Field Measurement pages

b) Scenes that were not documented with Total Station (satellite imagery) should have three files saved, .pdf and .blz, and a scanned .pdf labeled _FS for the Field Sketch and Field Measurement pages. These diagrams should include the disclaimer "Scaled Diagram from Satellite Image".

12) If a collision occurs within 60m (approximately 10 car lengths) from intersection, and is related to the intersection, then the entire intersection must be documented.

13) Trees

a) Do not use canopy trees except to illustrate a potential view obstruction.

b) Tree lines along the side of a roadway should be indicated with a call out of "Tree Line" with trees placed intermittently.

c) A scaled circle from drawing tools should be used for contacted trees.

14) Signs and poles
    a) All contacted signs or poles are required.
        i) A scaled circle from drawing tools should be used for contacted signs or poles.
    b) All regulatory and warning signs are required
    c) Guide signs are only required if they pertain to the crash
    d) Place a speed limit sign on diagram only if present. Signs should be in the unit on the sign (usually mph).
    e) For non-contacted signs, use symbols/signs within Blitz to designate the type of sign.

15) The diameter/dimensions of the first off-road object contacted should be included on a callout.

16) Use the "Traffic Light" in Symbols to indicate location and direction of a traffic signal.

17) Use satellite imagery if Total Station measurements were not obtained.
    a) These diagrams should include the disclaimer "Scaled Diagram from Satellite Image".

18) If a combination of Total Station measurements and satellite imagery were used
    a) These diagrams should include the disclaimer "Scaled Satellite Image was Used for Portions of Diagram". A callout should identify the section(s) of diagram where satellite imagery was used.

19) Print Area should be used to print the diagram and the NHTSA template should be added

20) When a RP(s) is located too far outside the Print Area frame, add a callout describing the approximate distance the RP was located outside the frame and an arrow pointing to its direction.

Date Scene Completed (Month/Day/Year)

Screen Name: Scene Complete

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SCENE.COMPLETED***

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	Calendar year of data collection

Source: Technician

Remarks:

Enter the date that the required scene inspection (including field sketch) was completed.

Scene Files

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

This screen lists the files that have been uploaded. The date is also recorded when the file is uploaded.

Case Note

Screen Name: Case Note

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRASH.TECHNOTE***

Element Attributes:

Source: Technician

Remarks:

This tab is a place for any notes relevant to the case.

CASE FORM **ANNOTATION**

Edit Checks

Screen Name: Edit Checks

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

This tab indicates all of the edit checks that are applicable to this case.

General Vehicle Form

General Vehicle Form Overview

The General Vehicle Form provides information for all motor vehicles involved in the case's harmful events.

The form is divided into several main tabs:

- Vehicle
- Specifications
- Official Records
- Pre-crash
- Driver
- Rollover
- Reconstruction
- DeltaV
- Log

The **Vehicle** tab provides basic identification information regarding this vehicle, as well as the type of inspection completed. The amount of information completed on this form is determined by the vehicle type:

- CISS in-transport: All tabs are completed.
- CISS not in-transport, inspected: Vehicle and Specifications tabs only.
- Non-CISS vehicle: Vehicle, Official Records, Pre-crash, Driver and Log tabs.

The **Specifications** tab lists the dimensions of the vehicle.

The **Official Records** tab lists information normally gleaned from the police report or medical records.

The **Pre-crash** tab provides information normally collected during the scene inspection. It details the different pre-crash characteristics of the roadway for this vehicle.

The **Driver** tab provides information about the movement of the vehicle during the pre-crash phase of the crash.

The **Rollover** tab provides information regarding any rollover a vehicle may have experienced during the crash. If no rollover event occurred for this vehicle, then all fields will be coded "No rollover."

The **Reconstruction** tab provides basic trajectory information regarding the vehicle.

The **DeltaV** tab provides Delta V information for the vehicle's highest severity impact.

The **Log** tab includes management information regarding the case.

Vehicle Number

Screen Name: Number

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***VEHNO***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.VEHNUM***

Element Attributes:
Generated Number

Range:

Source: Generated when vehicle is selected to open General Vehicle Form

Remarks:

Vehicle Model Year

Screen Name: Identification—Model Year

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***MODELYR***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.MODELYEAR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	1900	current data collection year plus one
-9999	9999	Unknown

Range: 1900-current year+1

Source: Primary source is the VIN during vehicle inspection; secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

Unknown
Used if the vehicle model year cannot be determined.

Vehicle Make

Screen Name: Identification—Make

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***MAKE***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.MAKE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	Vehicle Make-as Used
99	99	Unknown Manufacturer

Source: Vehicle inspection, police report, and interview

Remarks:

Select the vehicle make for this vehicle. Make Model list is in the Appendix.

Unknown
Used for a "hit-and-run" vehicle unless reliable evidence indicates the make of the vehicle.

Vehicle Model

Screen Name: Identification—Model

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***MODEL***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.MODEL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	Vehicle Model-as Used
-9999	999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, police report, and interview

Remarks:

Select the vehicle model for this vehicle. Make Model list is in the Appendix.

Unknown
Used for a "hit-and-run" vehicle unless reliable evidence indicates the make of the vehicle.

Vehicle Body Category

Screen Name: Body Category

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***BODYCAT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.BODYCAT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Automobiles
2	2	Automobile Derivatives
3	3	Utility Vehicles
4	4	Van Based Light Trucks
5	5	Light Conventional Trucks
6	6	Other Light Trucks
7	7	Buses (Excludes Van Based GVWR ≤ 4,536 kgs)
8	8	Medium/heavy Trucks
9	9	Motored Cycles
10	10	Other Vehicles
11	11	Motor Homes
-9999	99	Unknown Body Type

Source: Vehicle inspection, police report, interview, VIN

Remarks:

Automobiles
These light vehicles referred to as automobiles, are designed primarily to transport passengers.

Automobile Derivatives
This describes certain passenger cars that have been modified to perform cargo-related tasks.

Utility Vehicles (< 4,536 kgs GVWR)

Van Based Light Trucks (< 4,536 kgs GVWR)

Light Conventional Trucks (Pickup Style Cab, < 4,536 kgs GVWR)

Other Light Trucks (< 4,536 kgs. GVWR)
Other Light Trucks are used to describe vehicles that are based upon a conventional light pickup frame, but a commercial or recreational body has been affixed to the frame rather than a pickup box.

Buses (Excludes Van Based Buses GVWR ≤ 4,536 kgs)
Buses are defined as any medium/heavy motor vehicle designed primarily to transport large groups of passengers.

Medium/Heavy Trucks (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Medium/Heavy Trucks describe a single unit truck specifically designed for carrying cargo on the same chassis as the cab. They pertain to a truck-tractor designed for towing trailers or semi-trailers. Although towing is their primary purpose, some truck-tractors are equipped with cargo areas located rearward of the cab.

Motored Cycles (Does Not Include All Terrain Vehicles/Cycles)

Other Vehicles
Other Vehicles describe all motored vehicles that are designed primarily for off-road use. It is also selected when the body type of the vehicle is unknown.

Screen Name: Body Type

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***BODYTYPE***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.BODYTYPE***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

CISS Applicable Vehicles

	Automobiles	
01	01	Convertible (excludes sun-roof, t-bar)
02	02	2-door sedan, hardtop, coupe
03	03	3-door/2-door hatchback
17	17	3-door coupe
04	04	4-door sedan, hardtop
05	05	5-door/4-door hatchback
06	06	Station Wagon (excluding van and truck based)
07	07	Hatchback, number of doors unknown
08	08	Sedan/Hardtop, number of doors unknown
09	09	Other or Unknown automobile type
	Automobile Derivatives	
10	10	Auto based pickup (includes El Camino, Caballero, Ranchero, Brat, and Rabbit pickup)
11	11	Auto-based panel (cargo station wagon, auto-based ambulance or hearse)
12	12	Large Limousine-more than four side doors or stretched chassis
13	13	Three-wheel automobile or automobile derivative
	Utility Vehicles (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)	
14	14	Compact Utility (Utility Vehicle Categories "Small" and "Midsize") (examples include: 4-Runner, Amigo, Bravada, Bronco [76 and before], Bronco II, Cherokee [84 and after], Defender, Discovery, Dispatcher, Explorer, Geo Tracker, Golden Eagle, Grand Vitara, Jeep CJ-2 - CJ-7, Laredo, Montero, Mountaineer, Navajo, Passport, Pathfinder, Raider, RAV4, RX-300, Renegade, Rocky, Rodeo, S-10 Blazer, S-15 Jimmy, Samurai, Scrambler, Sidekick, Sportage, Thing, Trooper, Trooper II, Wrangler, Xterra, X-90)

Database SAS

Utility Vehicles (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)

15	15	Large utility (examples include: Bronco-full-size [78 and after], full-size Blazer, Expedition, full-size Jimmy, Hummer, Jeep Cherokee [83 and before], Durango, Escalade, Landcruiser, LX450, Navigator, Ramcharger, RangeRover, Scout, Tahoe, Trailduster, Yukon)
16	16	Utility station wagon (examples include: Chevrolet Suburban, Excursion, GMC Suburban, Grand Wagoneer includes suburban limousine, Travelall)
19	19	Utility, unknown body type

Van Based Light Trucks (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)

20	20	Minivan (examples include: Aerostar, Astro, Caravan, Expo Wagon, Grand Caravan, Grand Voyager, Lumina APV, Mazda MPV, Mini-Ram, Mitsubishi Minivan, Nissan Minivan, Odyssey, Previa, Quest, Safari, Sienna, Silhouette, Town and Country, Toyota Minivan, Toyota Van, Trans Sport, Vanagon/Camper, Venture, Villager, Vista, Voyager, Windstar)
21	21	Large van (examples include: B150-B350, Beauville, Chateau, Chevy Van, Clubwagon, E150- E350, Econoline, G10-G30, G15-G35, Maxiwagon, Rally Van, Ram, Royal, Sport Van, Sportsman, Tradesman, Vandura, Voyager [83 and before].)
22	22	Step van or walk-in van (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)
28	28	Other van type (Hi-Cube Van, Kary) (specify):
29	29	Unknown van type

Light Conventional Trucks (Pickup style cab, <=4,536 kgs GVWR)

33	33	Convertible pickup
34	34	Light Pickup
39	39	Unknown (pickup style) light conventional truck type

Other Light Trucks (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)

40	40	Cab chassis based (includes rescue vehicles, light stake, dump, and tow truck)
41	41	Truck based panel
42	42	Light Truck Based Motorhome (Chassis Mounted)
45	45	Other light conventional truck type
48	48	Unknown light truck type
49	49	Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility, van, or light truck)

Database SAS

Other Vehicles

Buses (Excludes Van Based ≥4,536 kgs GVWR)

50	50	School bus (designed to carry students, not cross country or transit)
51	51	Cross Country/Intercity Bus
52	52	Transit Bus (City Bus)
55	55	Van-Based Bus GVWR > 10,000 lbs.
58	58	Other Bus Type
59	59	Unknown Bus Type

Medium/Heavy Trucks (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)

60	60	Step van (>10,000 lbs. GVWR)
61	61	Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (10,000 lbs. < GVWR < = 19,500 lbs)
62	62	Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (19,500 lbs. < GVWR < or =26,000 lbs)
63	63	Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (GVWR > 26,000 lbs.)
64	64	Single unit straight truck, GVWR unknown
65	65	Medium/heavy truck based motorhome
66	66	Truck-tractor (Cab only, or with any number of trailing unit; any weight)
67	67	Medium/heavy Pickup (>10,000 lbs. GVWR)
78	78	Unknown medium/heavy truck type

Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)

79	79	Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)

Motored Cycles (Does Not Include All-Terrain Vehicles/Cycles)

80	80	Motorcycle
81	81	Moped (motorized bicycle)
82	82	Three-wheel Motorcycle or Moped - not All-Terrain Vehicle
83	83	Off-road Motorcycle (2-wheel)
84	84	Motor Scooter
85	85	Unenclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Unenclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)
86	86	Enclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Enclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)
87	87	Unknown Three Wheel Motorcycle Type
88	88	Other motored cycle type (mini-bikes, motor scooters, pocket motorcycles, "pocket bikes")
89	89	Unknown motored cycle type

Database SAS

Other Vehicles

90	90	ATV/ATC [All-Terrain Cycle]
91	91	Snowmobile
92	92	Farm equipment other than trucks
93	93	Construction equipment other than trucks (includes graders)
94	94	Low Speed Vehicles (LSV)/Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV)
97	97	Other vehicle type (includes go-cart, fork-lift, city street sweeper dunes/swamp buggy)

Unknown Vehicle Type

99	99	Unknown body type

Source: Vehicle inspection, police report, and interview

Remarks:

If the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) cannot be determined, assume it is less than 4,536 kgs. The vehicle stays the same GVWR as it was sampled.

Automobiles
These light vehicles referred to as automobiles, are designed primarily to transport passengers.

01 Convertible (excludes sun-roof, t-bar)
Refers to a passenger car equipped with a removable or retractable roof. to qualify for this attribute, the entire roof must open. Convertible roofs are generally fabric; however, removable hardtops are also included. This attribute takes priority over 2-door or 4-door attributes.

02 2-door sedan, hardtop, coupe
Refers to a passenger car equipped with two doors for ingress/egress and a separate trunk area for cargo (i.e., trunk lid hinged below the backlight). Folding rear seats do not necessarily violate the separate "trunk area" concept.

03 3-door/2-door hatchback
Refers to a passenger car equipped with two doors for ingress/egress and a rear hatch opening for cargo (i.e., hinged above the backlight). The cargo area is not permanently partitioned from the passenger compartment area.

17 3-door coupe
Refers to a passenger car equipped with three doors (two front seat and one rear seat) for ingress/egress and a separate trunk area for cargo (i.e., trunk lid hinged below the backlight). Folding rear seats do not necessarily violate the separate "trunk area" concept.

04 4-door sedan, hardtop
Refers to a passenger car equipped with four doors for ingress/egress and a separate trunk area for cargo (i.e., trunk lid hinged below the backlight). Folding rear seats do not necessarily violate the separate "trunk area" concept.

05 5-door/4-door hatchback
Refers to a passenger car equipped with four doors for ingress/egress and a rear hatch opening for cargo (i.e., hinged above the backlight). The cargo area is not permanently partitioned from the passenger compartment area.

06 Station wagon (excluding van and truck based)
Refers to a passenger car with an enlarged cargo area. The entire roof covering the cargo area is generally equal in height from front to rear and full height side glass is installed between the C and D-pillars. The rearmost area is not permanently partitioned from the forward passenger compartment area (e.g., "horizontal window shades" to hide cargo do not constitute partitions).

07 Hatchback, number of doors unknown
Refers to a passenger car with an unknown number of doors for ingress/egress and a rear hatch opening for cargo (i.e., hinged above the backlight). The cargo area is not permanently partitioned from the passenger compartment area.

09 Other or Unknown automobile type
Refers to any passenger car that cannot be described by other automobile attributes or it is known that the vehicle is a passenger car, but there is insufficient data to determine the type.

Automobile Derivatives
This describes certain passenger cars that have been modified to perform cargo-related tasks.

10 Auto based pickup
Refers to a passenger car based, pickup type vehicle (includes El Camino, Caballero, Ranchero, Brat, and Rabbit pickup). The roof area (and side glass) rearward of the front seats on a station wagon have been removed and converted into a pickup-type cargo box.

11 Auto based panel
Refers an automotive station wagon that may have sheet metal rearward of the B-pillar rather than glass (cargo station wagon, auto based ambulance/hearse).

12 Large Limousine-more than four side doors or stretched chassis
Refers to an automobile that has sections added within its wheelbase (more than four side doors) or stretched chassis to increase length and passenger/cargo carrying capacity .

13 Three-wheel automobile or automobile derivative
Refers to three-wheel vehicles with an enclosed passenger compartment.

Utility Vehicles (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)

Multi-purpose vehicles (MPV)
Designed to have off-road capabilities. These vehicles are generally four wheel drive (4 x 4), have increased ground clearance, and are equipped with a strong frame. Four wheel drive automobiles are not considered MPVs.

14 Compact Utility (Utility Vehicle Categories "Small" and "Midsize")
Refers to a short wheelbase and narrow tracked multi-purpose vehicle designed to operate in rugged terrain (examples include: 4-Runner, Amigo, Bravada, Bronco [76 and before], Bronco II, Cherokee [84 and after], Defender, Discovery, Dispatcher, Explorer, Geo Tracker, Golden Eagle, Grand Vitara, Jeep CJ-2 - CJ-7, Laredo, Montero, Mountaineer, Navajo, Passport, Pathfinder, Raider, RAV4, RX-300, Renegade, Rocky, Rodeo, S-10 Blazer, S-15 Jimmy, Samurai, Scrambler, Sidekick, Sportage, Thing, Trooper, Trooper II, Wrangler, Xterra, X-90)

15 Large utility (ANSI D16.1 Utility Vehicle Categories and "Full Size" and "Large")
Refers to full-size multi-purpose vehicles primarily designed around a shortened pickup truck chassis. While generally a station wagon style body, some models are equipped with a removable top (examples include: Bronco-full-size [78 and after], full-size Blazer, Expedition, full-size Jimmy, Hummer, Jeep Cherokee [83 and before], Durango, Escalade, Landcruiser, LX450, Navigator, Ramcharger, RangeRover, Scout, Tahoe, Trailduster, Yukon).

16 Utility station wagon (includes suburban limousines, Suburban, Travellall, Grand Wagoneer)
Refers primarily to a pickup truck based chassis enlarged to a station wagon (examples include: Chevrolet Suburban, Excursion, GMC Suburban, Travelall, Grand Wagoneer, includes suburban limousine).

19 Utility Vehicle, Unknown body type
Used when it is known that the vehicle is a utility vehicle, but there is insufficient data to determine the specific type. Class of Vehicle is entered as **(Compact utility vehicle)**.

Van Based Light Trucks (<=4,536 kgs GVWR)
Light trucks (<=4,536 kgs GVWR) are designed to maximize cargo/passenger area versus overall length. Basically a "box on wheels" these vehicles are identifiable by their enclosed cargo/passenger area and relatively short (or non-existent) hood.

20 Minivan
Refers to down-sized cargo or passenger vans examples include: Aerostar, Astro, Caravan, Expo Wagon, Grand Caravan, Grand Voyager, Lumina APV, Mazda MPV, Mini-Ram, Mitsubishi Minivan, Nissan Minivan, Odyssey, Previa, Quest, Safari, Sienna, Silhouette, Town and Country, Toyota Minivan, Toyota Van, Trans Sport, Vanagon/Camper, Venture, Villager, Vista, Voyager, Windstar).

21 Large Van-Includes van-based buses (B150-B350, Sportsman, Royal Maxiwagon, Ram, Tradesman,...)
Refers to a standard cargo or passenger van (examples include: B150-B350, Sportsman, Royal, Maxiwagon, Ram, Tradesman, Voyager [83 and before], E150-E350, Econoline, Clubwagon, Chateau, G10-G30, Chevy Van, Beauville, Sport Van, G15-G35, Rally Van, Vandura). These vans will generally have a larger capacity in both volume and GVWR.

22 Step-van or walk-in van (<= 10,000 lbs. GVWR)
Refers to a multi-stop delivery vehicle with a GVWR less than or equal to 4,536 kilograms. Examples are the Grumman LLV used by the US Postal Service or the Aeromate manufactured by Utilimaster Motor Corporation.

28 Other van type (Hi-Cube Van, Kary)
Refers to a cargo or delivery van where that chassis and cab portions from the B-pillar forward of this vehicle are the same as in Minivans and Large Vans with a frame mounted cargo area unit added behind the driver/cab area, or if the van cannot be described as a Minivan, Large Van, Step-van or a Van-based motorhome. Annotate the van type when using this attribute. This attribute takes priority over Minivans and Large Vans.

29 Unknown van type
Used when it is known that this vehicle is a light van, but its specific type cannot be determined.

Light Conventional Trucks (Pickup Style Cab, <=4,536 kgs GVWR)
Light Conventional Trucks are used to describe vehicles commonly referred to as pickup trucks and some of their derivatives. These light trucks are characteristically designed with a small cab containing a single row of seats (extended cabs with additional seats are available for some models), a large hood covering a conventional engine placement, and a separate open box area (approximately 180 to 240 centimeters long) for cargo.

33 Convertible Pickup refers to a pickup truck equipped with a removable or retractable roof. To qualify for this code, the entire roof must open. Convertible roofs are generally fabric; however, removable hardtops are also included. This code takes priority over compact and large pickups.

34 (Light Pickup)
Refers to a single unit straight truck with a pickup body style and a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or less.

39 Unknown pickup style light conventional truck
Used when this vehicle is a Light Conventional Trucks, but there is insufficient data to determine the specific attribute.

Other Light Trucks (<=4,536 kgs. GVWR)
Other Light Trucks are used to describe vehicles that are based upon a conventional light pickup frame, but a commercial or recreational body has been affixed to the frame rather than a pickup box.

40 Cab chassis based (includes rescue vehicles, light stake, dump, and tow truck)
Used to describe a light vehicle with a pickup style cab and a commercial (non-pickup) body attached to the frame. Included are pickup based ambulances and tow trucks.

41 Truck based panel
Used to describe a truck based station wagon that has sheet metal rather than glass above the beltline rearward of the B-pillars.

42 Light Truck Based Motorhome (Chassis Mounted)
Used to describe a frame mounted recreational unit attached to a light van or conventional chassis.

45 Other light conventional truck type
Used for light conventional trucks that cannot be described elsewhere.

48 Unknown light truck type
Used when it is known that the vehicle is a light truck chassis based vehicle but insufficient data exist to specify what type of light truck it is.

49 Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility vehicle, van, or light truck)
Used when it is known that the vehicle is a light vehicle, but insufficient data exists to specify what type of light truck it is.

Buses (Excludes Van Based)
Buses are defined as any medium/heavy motor vehicle designed primarily to transport large groups of passengers.

50 School bus
Designed to carry students, not cross country or transit) is a bus designed to carry passengers to and from educational facilities and/or related functions. The vehicles are characteristically painted yellow and clearly identified as school buses. Use this attribute regardless of whether the vehicle is owned by a school system or a private company. School buses converted for other uses (e.g., church bus) also take this attribute.

51 Cross Country/Intercity Bus
Describes a bus body type designed to travel long distances between cities (e.g. Greyhound).

52 Transit Bus (City Bus)
Describes a bus body type designed for public transportation typically within a city.

55 Van-Based Bus GVWR greater than 10,000 lbs.
Describes a bus body type built on a van based chassis.

58 Other Bus Type
Describes a vehicle designed/converted to carry nine or more persons, including the driver, not described by the attributes school bus, cross country/intercity bus, transit bus, or van-based bus. Examples include a specialized tour bus or bus based motor home.

59 Unknown Bus Type
Used when it is known the transport device is a bus but there is insufficient data to choose between attributes School bus and Other bus type.

Medium/Heavy Trucks (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Medium/Heavy Trucks describe a single unit truck specifically designed for carrying cargo on the same chassis as the cab.

They pertain to a truck-tractor designed for towing trailers or semi-trailers. Although towing is their primary purpose, some truck-tractors are equipped with cargo areas located rearward of the cab.

60 Step van (GVWR greater than 10,000 lbs.)
Defines a single unit enclosed body with a GVWR greater than 4,536 kilograms and an integral driver's compartment and cargo area. Step vans are generally equipped with a folding driver seat mounted on a pedestal and a sliding door for easy ingress/egress.

61 Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (10,000 lbs. < GVWR < or = 19,500 lbs.)
Describes a non-articulated truck designed to carry cargo. This vehicle can be described as a cab chassis or a cut away. The gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle must exceed 4,536 kilograms and be less than or equal to 8,845 kilograms.

62 Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (19,500 lbs. < GVWR < or = 26,000 lbs.)
Describes a non-articulated truck designed to carry cargo. The gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle must exceed 8,845 kilograms and be less than or equal to 11,793 kilograms.

63 Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (GVWR > 26,000 lbs.)
Describes a non-articulated truck designed to transport cargo with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 11,793 kilograms. Use this attribute if it is known that the GVWR of a single unit straight truck is greater than 4,536 kilograms but there is insufficient data to specify the type of single unit truck.

64 Single-unit straight truck or Cab-Chassis (GVWR unknown)
Used when the transport vehicle is a single unit straight truck but the GVWR is unknown.

65 Medium/heavy truck based motorhome
Describes a recreational vehicle mounted on a single unit medium/heavy truck chassis.

66 Truck-tractor (Cab only, or with any number of trailing unit; any weight)
Describes a fifth wheel equipped tractor-trailer power unit. The number of trailing units is not a consideration.

67 Medium/heavy Pickup (>10,000 lbs. GVWR)
Describes a single-unit straight truck with a pickup body style with a GVWR greater than 10, 000 lbs. Examples include the Ford Super Duty 350, 450, or 550.

73 Camper or motorhome, unknown truck type
Used when it is known the vehicle is a camper or motor home, but the truck type is unknown.

78 Unknown medium/heavy truck type
Used when the only available information indicates a truck of medium/heavy size.

Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)

79 Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)
Used when it is known that this vehicle is a truck, but there is insufficient data to classify the vehicle further.

Motored Cycles (Does Not Include All Terrain Vehicles/Cycles)

80 Motorcycle
Used when the vehicle is a two-wheeled open (i.e., no enclosed body) vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine. Motorcycles equipped with a side car also take this attribute.

81 Moped (motorized bicycle)
Used when the vehicle is a motorized bicycle capable of moving either by pedaling or by an internal combustion engine.

82 Three-wheel Motorcycle or Moped - not All-Terrain Vehicle
Used when the vehicle is a three-wheeled open vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine or a three-wheeled motorized bicycle capable of moving either by pedaling or by an internal combustion engine.

83 Off-road Motorcycle (2-wheel)
Used when the vehicle is a two-wheeled open vehicle propelled by a motor designed or built for off road use only.

84 Motor Scooter
A light two-wheeled open motor vehicle on which the driver sits over an enclosed engine with legs together and feet resting on a floorboard.

85 Unenclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Unenclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)
A large motorcycle with three wheels, configured with two front wheels and a saddle with handle bars or seat(s) and a steering wheel but not completely enclosed.

86 Enclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Enclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)
A large motorcycle with three wheels, configured with two front wheels, a seat(s) and steering wheel and completely enclosed.

87 Unknown Three Wheel Motorcycle Type
is used when the vehicle is known to be a three-wheel motorcycle but it is not known if attribute 82 (Three-wheel Motorcycle (2 Rear Wheels)), 85 (Unenclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Unenclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)), or 86 (Enclosed Three Wheel Motorcycle / Enclosed Autocycle (1 Rear Wheel)) applies.

88 Other motored cycle type (mini-bikes, motor scooters, pocket motorcycles, "pocket bikes")
Used when the vehicle in question does not qualify for attributes **Motorcycles, moped, three wheeled motorcycle or moped** (e.g., motor scooter).

89 Unknown motored cycle type
Used when it is known that the vehicle is a motored cycle, but no further data is available.

Other Vehicles
Other Vehicles describe all motored vehicles that are designed primarily for off-road use.

90 ATV/ATC [All-Terrain Cycle]
Used for off-road recreational vehicles that cannot be licensed for use on public roadways. ATVs have 4 or more wheels and ATCs have 2 or 3 wheels. Generally, the tires have low pressure and wide profile (i.e., flotation/balloon).

91 Snowmobile
Refers to a vehicle designed to be operated over snow propelled by an internal combustion engine.

92 Farm equipment other than trucks
Refers to farming implements other than trucks propelled by an internal combustion engine (farm tractors, combines, etc.).

93 Construction equipment other than trucks (includes graders)
Refers to construction equipment other than trucks propelled by an internal combustion engine (bulldozer, road grader, etc.).

94 Low Speed Vehicles (LSV)/Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV)
Refers to a vehicle that is designed for travel on secondary roads with speed limits equal to or less than 35 mph. LSVs can sometimes resemble golf carts but differ in that they must adhere to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 500. Provisions of FMVSS 500 include the following:

The Vehicle must have:

- Four wheels
- Top speed of at least 20 mph, but it cannot exceed 25 mph
- GVWR less than 3,001 pounds
- Head, turn signal and tail lamps
- Reflex reflectors
- Parking brake
- Rear view mirrors
- Windshield
- Safety belts
- Seventeen (17) character VIN

95 Golf Cart
A motor vehicle that is designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes. Golf carts or golf cars are different from code 94 (Low speed vehicle (LSV)/ Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV)) in that if they are manufactured to go less than 20 mph they are not subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 500. As a result, golf carts will not have a 17-digit VIN. Golf carts will have a nonstandard serial number that may be reported in the case materials. Also, typically golf carts will not have safety features required of LSVs/NEVs under the FMVSS like safety belts, head lights, turn signal and tail lamps, rear view mirrors, etc.

96 Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle
ROVs are intended to be used on terrain similar to that on which all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) are used. ROVs are distinguished from ATVs by the presence of a steering wheel instead of a handle bar for steering, bench or bucket seats for the driver and passenger(s) instead of straddle seating, and foot controls for throttle and braking instead of levers located on the handle bar. In addition, ROVs have a rollover protective system (ROPS), restraint systems, and a maximum speed greater than 30 mph.

97 Other vehicle type
Used when the motorized vehicle in question does not qualify for **Construction equipment other than trucks, Farm equipment other than trucks, Snowmobile, ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle) and ATC (All-Terrain Cycle)** (go-cart, dune buggy, "kit" car, etc.).

Unknown Vehicle Type
Unknown Vehicle Type describes all motored vehicles where the body type cannot be differentiated among a light vehicle type, bus, medium/heavy truck, motored cycle, or any other motored vehicle type.

99 Unknown body type
Used when there is no available information regarding the type of vehicle. This lack of information prohibits the accurate classification of this vehicle within one of the preceding attributes.

Screen Name: Class of Vehicle

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***VEHCLASS***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.VEHCLASS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Subcompact/mini (wheelbase < 254 cm)
2	2	Compact (wheelbase ≥ 254 but < 265 cm)
3	3	Intermediate (wheelbase ≥ 265 but < 278 cm)
4	4	Full size (wheelbase ≥ 278 but < 291 cm)
5	5	Largest (wheelbase ≥ 291 cm)
9	9	Unknown passenger car size
14	14	Compact utility vehicle
15	15	Large utility vehicle (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
16	16	Utility station wagon (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
19	19	Unknown utility type
20	20	Minivan (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
21	21	Large van (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
24	24	Van based school bus (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
28	28	Other van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
29	29	Unknown van type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
30	30	Compact pickup t ruck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
31	31	Large pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
38	38	Other pickup truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
39	39	Unknown pickup truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
45	45	Other light truck (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
48	48	Unknown light truck type (≤ 4,536 kgs GVWR)
49	49	Unknown light vehicle type
50	50	School bus (excludes van based) (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
58	58	Other bus (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
59	59	Unknown bus type
60	60	Truck (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
67	67	Tractor without trailer
68	68	Tractor - trailer(s)
78	78	Unknown medium/heavy truck type
79	79	Unknown light/medium/heavy truck type
80	80	Motored cycle

Database	SAS	
90	90	Other vehicle
99	99	Unknown

Source: This variable is derived from application inputs from the GV form/Vehicle and Specifications Tab

Remarks:

The Passenger Car Classification Subcommittee, A3B11 (1), of the Transportation Research Board, Traffic Records and Accident Analysis Committee, A3B11, assessed size based on the vehicle wheelbase. The guidelines for this classification can be found in the report entitled Recommended Definitions for Passenger Car Size Classification by Wheelbase and Weight, August 1984 by the previously mentioned subcommittee. This variable is the same variable that appears in the Identification section of the Vehicle Tab on the General Vehicle Form and Vehicle Exterior Form.

Passenger Vehicles

Subcompact/mini (wheelbase < 254 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase.

Compact (wheelbase >= 254 but < 265 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase.

Intermediate (wheelbase >= 265 but < 278 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase.

Full size (wheelbase >= 278 but < 291 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase.

Largest (wheelbase >= 291 cm)
Choose based upon wheelbase.

Unknown passenger car size
Used when it is known that a vehicle is a passenger car but the wheelbase is unknown.

Utility Vehicles

Compact utility vehicle
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Compact utility** under Body Type. Use this attribute if the size of the utility vehicle is unknown.

Large utility vehicle (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Large utility** under Body Type. Refers to full-size multipurpose vehicles primarily designed around a shortened pickup truck chassis. While generally a station wagon body style, some models are equipped with a removable top.

Utility station wagon (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Utility station wagon** under Body Type. Refers primarily to a pickup truck based chassis enlarged to a station wagon.

Unknown Utility type
Is defined as **Utility, unknown body type** under Body Type. This attribute is used when it is known that the vehicle is a utility vehicle, but there is insufficient data to determine the specific type.

Van Based Vehicles

Minivan (<= 4536 kgs. GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Minivan** under Body Type. Refers to down-sized passenger or cargo vans.

Large van (<= 4536 kgs. GVWR)
Refers vehicle models defined as **Large van** under Body Type. Refers to a standard size cargo or passenger van.

Van based school bus (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Is a passenger van designed to carry students (passengers) to and from educational facilities and/or related functions. The vehicles are characteristically painted yellow and clearly identified as school buses. Use this attribute regardless of whether the vehicle is owned by a school system or a private company. Van based school buses converted for other uses (e.g., church bus) also take this attribute refers to vehicles defined as **Van based school bus** under Body Type.

Other van type (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as Step van or walk-in van, Van based motorhome, Van based other bus and code Other van type under Body Type.

Unknown van type (<= 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Used when it is known that this vehicle is a light van, but its specific type cannot be determined. Refers to vehicles described as **Unknown van type** under Body Type.

Pickup Trucks

Compact pickup truck
Refers to vehicle models defined as attributes of **Compact pickup truck** in Body Type. Used to describe a pickup truck having a width of 178 centimeters or less.

Large pickup truck
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Large pickup truck** under Body Type. Used to describe a pickup truck having a width greater than 178 centimeters.

Other pickup truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Pickup with slide-in camper** and **Convertible pickup** under Body Type.

Unknown pickup truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Unknown pickup style light conventional truck type** under Body Type.

Other light truck (<= 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to vehicle models defined **as Cab, chassis based (includes rescue vehicles, light stake, dump, and tow truck), Truck based panel, Light truck based motorhome (chassis mounted),** and **Other light conventional truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown light truck type
Refers to vehicle models defined as **Unknown light truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility, van, or light truck)
Refers to vehicle models defined as Unknown light vehicle type (automobile, utility, van, or light truck) under Body Type.

Bus

School bus (excludes van based) (> 4536 kgs GVWR)
Refers to those vehicle models defined as School bus (designed to carry students, not cross country or transit) under Body Type.

Other bus (>4,536 kgs GVWR)
Describes those vehicle models included in Other bus type (e.g., transit, intercity, bus based motorhome) under Body Type.

Unknown bus type
Refers to those vehicle models described as **Unknown bus type** under Body Type.

Medium/Heavy Truck

Truck (> 4,536 kgs GVWR)
Is defined under Body Type, as **Step van (>4,536 kgs GVWR), Single unit straight truck (4,536 kgs < GVWR <= 8,845), Single unit straight truck (8,845 kgs < GVWR <= 11,793), Single unit straight truck (>11,793 kgs GVWR), Single unit straight truck, GVWR unknown** and **Medium/heavy truck based motorhome.**

Tractor without trailer
Refers to **Truck-tractor with no cargo trailer** under Body Type.

Tractor-trailer(s)
Is defined in attributes **Truck-tractor pulling one trailer, Truck-tractor pulling two or more trailers** and **Truck-tractor (unknown if pulling trailer)** under Body Type.

Unknown medium/heavy truck type)
Used when the only available information indicates a truck of medium/heavy size. Refer to **Unknown medium/heavy truck type** under Body Type.

Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)
Refers to those vehicles described by **Unknown truck type (light/medium/heavy)** under Body Type.

Motorcycle

Motored cycle
Refers to Body Type, **Motorcycle, Moped (motorized bicycle), Three-wheel motorcycle or moped, Other motored cycle (minibike, motor scooter)** and **Unknown motored cycle type**.

Other vehicle
Refers to all vehicles described by **ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle) and ATC (All-Terrain Cycle), Snowmobile, Farm equipment other than trucks,** or **Other vehicle type** under Body Type.

Unknown
Used when there is a lack of information regarding the type of vehicle. This lack of information prohibits the accurate classification of this vehicle using one of the preceding codes. This attribute is equivalent to Body Type, **Unknown body type.**

Screen Name: Vehicle Identification Number

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***VIN***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.VIN***

Element Attributes:

00000000000000000	VIN not required on vehicle
	Enter the entire or partial VIN, left justify
99999999999999999	Unknown

Source: Primary source is vehicle inspection; a secondary source is the police report.

Remarks:

If a vehicle is inspected, the VIN must be obtained from the vehicle. The PCR may be used to obtain a VIN when a vehicle inspection is not obtained (i.e., non-tow CISS applicable ***and*** WinSMASH is not applicable; or Body Category, equals **Buses, Medium/Heavy Trucks, Motorcycles,** or **Other Vehicles.**

Enter the entire VIN; leave **"blank"** any column that does not have a VIN character. If part of the VIN is missing or not decipherable, leave the missing or decipherable column blank. Use VIN Assist to check the VIN. Additionally, in CISSWeb the VIN can be checked on the GV Form by going to ***Process/VIN Check Routine.***

00000000000000000
Enter a “0" in each position for vehicles not required to have a VIN (e.g., go cart).

99999999999999999
If the entire VIN is unknown, or missing enter a “9" in each position.

If the vehicle is a motor home or school bus, the vehicle chassis VIN is coded and the secondary manufacturer's number should be annotated if indicated on the PCR.

If the vehicle is manufactured by the Ford Motor Company (prior to 1980) and the VIN begins or ends with a script, "*f*, " the "*f*" is not entered. Proceed to the next character, as in the example below.

VIN: *f* 3 U 6 2 S 1 0 0 9 3 2 *f*
CODE: 3 U 6 2 S 1 0 0 9 3 2

In addition, if any hyphens, periods, or blank spaces are contained in the string of alphanumeric characters, ignore them as in the example below.

VIN: S M - E 3 0 7 6 4 2 1
CODE: S M E 3 0 7 6 4 2 1

Screen Name: Vehicle Special Use

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***SPECUSE***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.SPECUSE***

Element Attribute:

Database	SAS	
5	0	No special use
8	1	Taxi
11	2	Vehicle used as school bus
10	3	Vehicle used as other bus
4	4	Military
7	5	Police
1	6	Ambulance
2	7	Fire Truck
6	8	Non-transport Emergency Services Vehicle
3	9	Incident Response
9	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; primary source is the police report; secondary sources include vehicle inspection, and interviewees.

Remarks:

No special use
Used when no source indicates or implies that this vehicle was applicable to any of the special uses listed below.

Taxi, **Vehicle used as school bus**, and **Vehicle used as other bus**
Are ***"this trip"*** specific. The vehicle must be "on duty" as either a taxi or as a bus. External identification on the vehicle as a bus or taxi is not sufficient to determine its special use.

Taxi
Used when this vehicle was being used during this trip (at the time of the crash) on a "fee-for-hire" basis to transport persons. Most of these vehicles will be marked and formally registered as taxis; however, vehicles that are used as taxis, even though they are not registered (e.g., "Gypsy Cabs"), are included here. ***Taxis and drivers that are off-duty*** at the time of the crash ***are not included***.

Vehicle used as school bus
Used if this motor vehicle (**Body Type**, need not equal **School Bus**) satisfies all of the following criteria:

- externally identifiable to other traffic units as a school/pupil transport vehicle. The vehicle may be equipped with flashing lights and/or a sway stop arm, and traffic may be required to stop for the vehicle when occupants enter or exit;
- operated, leased, owned, or contracted by a public or private school-type institution;
- whose occupants, if any, are associated with the institution; and,
- the vehicle is in operation at the time of the crash to and from the school or on a school-sponsored activity or trip.

Vehicle used as other bus
Used when this motor vehicle is designed for transporting more than ten persons and does not satisfy all of the above criteria of a school bus.

Military, Police, Ambulance, and **Fire truck or car**
Are considered to be in use at all times. Special use means **"in use"** and not necessarily emergency use. External identification to the normal driving public is the sole criterion.

Military
Used for any vehicle that is owned by any of the Armed Forces regardless of body type. This attribute includes:

- military police vehicles;
- military ambulances;
- military hearses; and
- military fire vehicles.

Police
Refers to a vehicle equipped with police emergency devices (lights and siren) that is owned or subsidized by any local, county, state or federal government entity. The police vehicle is presumed to be in special use at all times, although not necessarily in "emergency use." Vehicles not owned by a government entity that are used by law enforcement officers (e.g. undercover) are excluded.

Ambulance
Used for any readily identifiable (lights or markings) vehicles designed to transport sick or injured persons. The ambulance is presumed to be in special use at all times, although not necessarily in "emergency use."

Fire truck
Used for any readily identifiable (lights or markings) vehicles specially designed and equipped to respond to fire, hazmat, medical, and extrication incidents. This attribute includes medium and heavy vehicles such as engines, pumpers, ladder, platform aerial apparatus, heavy rescue vehicles, water tenders or tankers, brush or wilderness firefighting vehicles, etc. Privately owned vehicles, which are not in authorized use, even if equipped with lights, do not qualify (the volunteer firefighter's vehicle).

Non-transport Emergency Services Vehicle
Used for any readily identifiable (lights or markings) vehicles that do not meet the criteria for Ambulance or Fire Truck and are specially designed and equipped to respond to fire, hazmat, medical, and extrication incidents. This attribute includes light vehicles such as sedans, vans, SUVs, pick-ups, trucks, motorcycles, etc. Privately owned vehicles, which are not in authorized use, even if equipped with lights, do not qualify (the volunteer firefighter's vehicle).

Incident Response
Government vehicles typically equipped with a variety of tools, emergency medical equipment, traffic cones and control signs, absorbent material (for responding to spills), emergency and work lighting. These multi-purpose response units are intended to assist law enforcement, fire and rescue personnel with trafficway incident management.

Unknown
Used when no information is available to determine special use for this trip (e.g., a hit-and-run vehicle).

Screen Name: Transport Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.TRANSPORT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	In Transport
2	2	Not in Transport
3	3	Working Vehicle

Range:

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This is technician-determined and may not necessarily agree with the police report.

If the PCR has conflicting information regarding the vehicle's transport status, assume the vehicle is in-transport. For example: If the coded box indicates the vehicle was legally parked but the narrative states the vehicle was illegally parked, then consider this vehicle as in-transport.

If there is any doubt as to whether the vehicle is in-transport, notify your Zone Center immediately.

If the PCR is unclear whether the motor vehicle is actually in the act of performing work at the time of the crash, the default is to consider the motor vehicle as **not** working. Careful attention must be taken to review the narrative, diagram and coded boxes, for an accurate determination.

In Transport
Used when it is determined that the vehicle is in-transport. This means the vehicle is in motion on a Trafficway or any part of the vehicle is within the boundaries of the roadway.
Examples of In Transport vehicles seen in CISS:

- A police vehicle used to indicate the roadway is closed due to a previous crash or the roadway is impassable because of a pothole or a tree fell across the roadway is considered to be in transport. The portion of the roadway past the police vehicle is considered to be closed; that is, outside the trafficway.

- A cement truck depositing its load for a homeowner's driveway or walkway.
- Friendly neighbor using his pickup truck to plow the roadway in their neighborhood.
- A passenger vehicle located partially on the roadway and the shoulder.

Not In-Transport
Used when it is determined that the vehicle is not in-transport. Not in-transport vehicles are defined as:

- Stationary vehicles outside the boundaries of the roadway.
- Vehicles in motion outside the trafficway.

Examples of Not In-Transport Vehicles:

- Lawn service truck spraying fertilizer, etc. across homeowner's lawn.
- Disabled passenger car pulled onto shoulder of roadway.
- Minivan parked on the street during the hours parking is allowed.
- Tractor plowing the corn field losses control and strikes the barn.

Working Vehicle
Used when it is determined that the vehicle was in the act of performing highway construction, maintenance or utility work when it became involved in the crash. This "work" may be located within or outside the trafficway boundaries, including portions of the trafficway closed for construction. This code does not include private construction/maintenance vehicles, or vehicles such as garbage trucks, delivery trucks, taxis, emergency vehicles, tow trucks, etc.

Examples of Working Vehicles include:

- Asphalt/steam roller working in a highway construction zone paving the roadway or flattening dirt.
- State highway maintenance crew painting lane lines on the road, mowing grass on the roadside or median, repairing potholes, removing debris from the roadway, etc.
- Utility truck or a "cherry picker, " performing maintenance on power lines along the roadway or maintaining a traffic signal.
- A private excavating company contracted by the State digging the foundation for a new overpass.
- A state, county, or privately owned snow plow, plowing ice/snow as part of a highway maintenance activity.

- Street sweeper sweeping the street.
- A vehicle in a mobile work convoy displaying arrow boards or other signaling devices warning motorists of the work activity.
- A law enforcement vehicle that is participating strictly in a stationary construction or mobile maintenance activity as a traffic slowing, control, signaling or calming influence.

Working vehicles do not include personal motor vehicles performing a "neighborly" activity (such as plowing the neighborhood streets). Additionally, vehicles not specifically contracted to AND in the act of performing highway construction, maintenance or utility work are excluded.
When the vehicle is not in the act of performing "work" and involved in a crash, these highway construction, maintenance or utility vehicles are not working vehicles and can be:

- In-transport when in motion or stopped on a roadway; or
- Not in-transport when stopped off the roadway.

Examples:
Example #1: A vehicle removing ice/snow from the roadway is involved in a crash with a motor vehicle off the roadway. Does this crash qualify for CISS?

Answer: The vehicle is considered to be a working vehicle and therefore, not in-transport. The motor vehicle off the roadway is also considered to be not in-transport. Therefore, this crash does not qualify for CISS.

Example #2: A highway maintenance vehicle is removing ice/snow from the roadway and strikes and kills a pedestrian. Does this crash qualify for CISS?

Answer: This crash does not qualify because the highway maintenance vehicle is considered a working motor vehicle and by definition is not in-transport as it was doing work at the time of the incident.

Example #3: A highway maintenance vehicle removing ice/snow from the roadway strikes a passenger vehicle also traveling on the roadway. The passenger vehicle sustains disabling damage and was towed from the scene of the crash. Does this crash qualify for CISS?

Answer: This crash qualifies because the passenger vehicle was in-transport and towed due to damage. This is a single vehicle crash.

Example #4: A passenger vehicle traveling along the roadway loses control and strikes a tractor plowing the corn field. Does this qualify for CISS?

Answer: This crash does indeed qualify for CISS. This is a single vehicle crash where the only vehicle involved in the crash is the passenger vehicle.

Vehicle Has Trailer

Screen Name: Vehicle Has Trailer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.TRAILER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No
1	1	Yes
2	9	Unknown

Range:

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This is technician-determined and may not necessarily agree with the police report.

Remarks:

No
Used when no source indicates that the vehicle was pulling a trailer at the time of the crash.

Yes
Used when there is a positive indication that the vehicle was pulling a trailer at the time of the crash.

Unknown
Used when no source provides an indication whether or not the vehicle was towing a trailer at the time of the crash.

Curb Weight

Screen Name: Weight - Curb Weight

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***CURBWT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.CURBWT***

Element Attributes:

Curb weight of vehicle (kgs)
999999 Unknown

Range: 450 – 100,000

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Enter this vehicle's curb weight.

Do not confuse the rated Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) with the curb weight since it is likely to be significantly greater than the curb weight.

"Vehicle" is defined in this variable to mean the same vehicle identified under **Body Type**.

If the **vehicle model** is known, but the engine size is unknown (e.g., 6 or 8 cylinders), code the average between the high and low curb weights for the model and annotate that the "average" was reported.

When the vehicle specifications do not report the vehicle weight with the proper engine size, adjustments must be made. First, try to determine the weight differences from the vehicle specifications. If the weight difference cannot be determined from the specifications, then adjust as follows: 8 cyl. to 6 cyl. - subtract 100 lbs./45 kilograms; 6 cyl. to 4 cyl. - subtract 75 lbs./34 kilograms.

Add 100 lbs./45 kilograms to the shipping weight to obtain a curb weight on all CISS applicable vehicles.

Towed trailing units are considered cargo weight and not included in the vehicle curb weight

Unknown
Used when the curb weight of this vehicle cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Curb Weight Source

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***CURBSRC***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.CURBWTSOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	AAMA
2	2	Automotive News
3	3	Branham Automobile Reference Book
6	4	Gasoline Truck, Import, Truck and Diesel Truck Index
4	5	Canadian Specifications
7	8	Other (specify)
5	9	[Curb weight unknown]

Source: See Remarks

Remarks:

If the specification is not available in the sources listed below, then the automated Canadian specifications may be used for this variable.

If no other information is available, data from brochures obtained from vehicle dealers may be used. In addition, manufacturer on-line specifications and internet resources, such as, carsdirect.com or Edmunds.com maybe used with Zone Center approval. This will be entered under the "**Other"** attribute. This should then be listed in the "**Specify"** field.

Annotate the source used in the space provided on the General Vehicle Form/Vehicle tab for this variable.

The sources for obtaining curb weight information are listed below:

Passenger Vehicle Specifications
American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) of the U.S., Inc.
300 New Center Building
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Automotive News
Crain Automotive Group, Inc.
965 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48207

Branham Automobile Reference Book
Branham Publishing Company
Post Office Box 1948
Santa Monica, California 90406-1948

Gasoline Truck Index, Import Truck Index, and Diesel Truck Index
Truck Index, Inc.
Post Office Box 10291
Santa Anna, California 92711

Cargo Weight

Screen Name: Weight - Cargo Weight

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***CARGOWT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.CARGOWT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Cargo weight of vehicle (kgs)
	8888	[Non-CISS vehicle]
-9999	9999	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include Vehicle Inspection, Interview, PCR, Tow Yard Operator

Remarks:

If Towed Trailing Unit is Yes – towed trailing unit, then the weight of the trailer and its cargo is coded here. Cargo may also be located in the passenger compartment area and/or trunk.

If there is no cargo then enter the value as zero.

Do not include the weight of the occupants in the cargo weight. The weight of the occupants is included (along with cargo and vehicle curb weight) as a component of the single value that represents the vehicle's combined weight in the integrated WinSMASH Program, if used.

Cargo weight includes optional add on equipment. Code cargo weight only if the total exceeds 100 lbs. Examples are as follows:

Includes:
- Tools and tool box(es)
- Construction equipment
- Lumber
- Luggage

Excludes:
- Weight of occupants

Unknown
Used if the cargo weight is unknown or if it is unknown if there is cargo in the vehicle.

Source of Cargo Weight Information

Screen Name: Weight - Cargo Weight Source

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***CARGOSRC***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.CARGOWTSOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	[Non-CISS vehicle]
7	1	Vehicle Inspection
2	2	Interview
5	3	PCR
6	4	Tow Yard Operator
4	8	Other (specify)
1	9	[Cargo weight unknown]

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This reports the source from which the cargo weight was obtained.

Screen Name: Inspection - Type of Inspection

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***INSPTYPE***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.INSPECT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	No inspection
2	1	Complete inspection
5	2	Partial inspection-Non tow
7	3	Partial inspection-Partially repaired
8	4	Partial inspection-Photos only
6	5	Partial inspection-other (specify)
9	6	Vehicle fully repaired — no damage evident
8	8	[Non-CISS vehicle]

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

This variable is designed to allow users to identify cases with complete documentation of required damage data (exterior and interior).

No inspection
Used when neither a complete nor a partial inspection of this vehicle was obtained, irrespective of the reason (refusal, not required, etc.)

Complete inspection
Used when both the exterior and the interior of the unrepaired vehicle were inspected and all applicable measurements and photographs were obtained.

Partial Inspection-Non Tow
Used when the vehicle is a non-towed CISS applicable vehicle and a complete exterior inspection was obtained. This includes vehicles older than 10 years that are not towed.

Partial inspection-Partially repaired
Used when the vehicle is partially repaired at the time of inspection.

Partial inspection-Photos only
Used when outside source photographs are used. For further information refer to the CISS Digital Photography Guidelines Manual.

Partial inspection-Other (Specify)
Used when any significant aspect of the inspection is not completed. This attribute is not used for non-towed CISS applicable vehicles where a complete exterior inspection was obtained. The reason for the partial inspection must be annotated in the "Specify" box.

If the vehicle interior is completely burned out and restraint use cannot be determined then **Partial Inspection-Other** should be selected.

Vehicle fully repaired — no damage evident
Used when a vehicle is inspected, but is completely repaired and no exterior or interior damage data is available.

Date of Inspection

Screen Name: Inspection-Date of Inspection

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.INSPECTDATE***

Element Attributes:

Date that vehicle was inspected

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

The inspection date is the date when a majority of the inspection is complete. This does not count unsuccessful attempts to locate the vehicle.

Specifications

Wheelbase

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Wheelbase

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***WHEELBASE***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.WHEELBASE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter.
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100 – 650 cms

Source: Vehicle specifications, exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

The coding of this variable reflects the length of the vehicle's original or undamaged wheelbase to the nearest centimeter.

If the specification is not available in the sources listed below, then the automated Canadian specifications may be used for this variable.

If no other information is available, data from brochures obtained from vehicle dealers may be used. In addition, manufacturer on-line specifications and internet resources, such as, carsdirect.com or Edmunds.com maybe used with Zone Center approval.

The sources for obtaining curb wheelbase information are listed below:

Passenger Vehicle Specifications
American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) of the U.S., Inc.
300 New Center Building
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Automotive News
Crain Automotive Group, Inc.
965 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48207

Branham Automobile Reference Book
Branham Publishing Company
Post Office Box 1948
Santa Monica, California 90406-1948

Gasoline Truck Index, Import Truck Index, and Diesel Truck Index
Truck Index, Inc.
Post Office Box 10291
Santa Anna, California 92711

If written vehicle specifications cannot be found, after consultation of the zone center, the technician may take the measurements from an exemplar vehicle.

Unknown
Used when this vehicle's original wheelbase cannot be determined.

Overall Length

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Overall Length

SAS Data Set: ***VEH_SPEC***

SAS Variable: ***OAL***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.LENGTH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100 – 850 cms

Source: Vehicle specifications, exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

Enter the overall length of the vehicle, as determined from source materials, to the nearest centimeter.

Any add-on equipment is excluded from the overall length of the vehicle (i.e., a pick-up with an after-market bumper added).

Unknown
Used when this vehicle's original overall length cannot be determined.

Maximum Width

Screen Name: Original Specifications - Maximum Width

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.WIDTH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100 – 350 cms

Source: Vehicle specifications, exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

Enter the overall/maximum width of the vehicle, as determined from source materials, to the nearest centimeter.

Unknown
Used when this vehicle's original overall width cannot be determined.

Curb Weight

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Curb Weight

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***CURBWT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.CURBWT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Curb weight of vehicle (kgs)
-9999	9999	Unknown

Range: 450 – 6,500

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Enter this vehicle's curb weight.

Do not confuse the rated Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) with the curb weight since it is likely to be significantly greater than the curb weight.

"Vehicle" is defined in this variable to mean the same vehicle identified under Body Type.

If the vehicle model is known, but the engine size is unknown (e.g., 6 or 8 cylinders), code the average between the high and low curb weights for the model and annotate that the "average" was reported.

When the vehicle specifications do not report the vehicle weight with the proper engine size, adjustments must be made. First, try to determine the weight differences from the vehicle specifications. If the weight difference cannot be determined from the specifications, then adjust as follows: 8 cyl. to 6 cyl. - subtract 100 lbs./45 kilograms; 6 cyl. to 4 cyl. - subtract 75 lbs./34 kilograms.

If a source material reports “shipping weight” add 100lb/45 kilograms to obtain a curb weight on all CISS applicable vehicles.

Towed trailing units are considered cargo weight and not included in the vehicle curb weight.

Unknown
Is entered when the curb weight of this vehicle cannot be determined.

Average Track Width

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Average Track

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***TRACKWIDTH***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.AVGTRACK***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100-200, 999

Source: Vehicle specifications, undamaged measurements

Remarks:

Enter the average track width of the vehicle to the nearest centimeter.

If vehicle specifications cannot be obtained, and there are no post manufacture modifications, and there is no significant damage to the axles, then you can get the value from the case vehicle. Measure both undamaged track widths on the vehicle and record the average.

If an axle is damaged such that an average value cannot be determined, use the measurement of the undamaged axle as the average encoded value.

If both axles are significantly damaged record the value from an exemplar vehicle.

If the vehicle is equipped with dual rear wheels (i.e., some full-size pickup trucks) the track width is measured from the center of the space between the wheels on both sides.

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- The axles are significantly damaged and there are no specifications available for this vehicle, and an exemplar vehicle was not measured.
- The axle is significantly damaged and there were post-manufacture modifications that would alter the track width.
- The measurements were not obtained from this vehicle or an exemplar vehicle and there are no specifications available.

Front Overhang

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Front Overhang

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***OVERHANG_FRT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.OVERHANGFRONT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 25-150, 999

Source: Vehicle specifications, undamaged measurements or an exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

Enter the front overhang, as determined from source materials, of the vehicle to the nearest centimeter.

Note: the technician should record, on the sketch page, the front and rear stringline measurements. These measurements will closely represent the original overhang measurements provided a reference line was established and the axles were not moved.

This measurement is required for all end impacts. If it is a side impact and the front overhang is not available use **Unknown**.

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- The axles are significantly damaged and there are no specifications available for this vehicle, and an exemplar vehicle was not measured.
- The axle is significantly damaged *and* there were post-manufacture modifications that would alter the front overhang.
- The measurements were not obtained from this vehicle or an exemplar vehicle and there are no specifications available.

Rear Overhang

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Rear Overhang

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***OVERHANG_REAR***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.OVERHANGREAR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 25-200, 999

Source: Vehicle specifications, undamaged measurements or an exemplar vehicle.

Remarks:

Enter the rear overhang, as determined from source materials, of the vehicle to the nearest centimeter.

Note: the technician should record, on the sketch page, the front and rear stringline measurements. These measurements will closely represent the original overhang measurements provided a reference line was established and the axles were not moved.

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- The axles are significantly damaged and there are no specifications available for this vehicle, and an exemplar vehicle was not measured.
- The axle is significantly damaged *and* there were post-manufacture modifications that would alter the rear overhang.
- The measurements were not obtained from this vehicle or an exemplar vehicle and there are no specifications available.

Undeformed End Width

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Undeformed End Width

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***UEW***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.ENDWIDTH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code to the nearest centimeter
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100-250, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, or an exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

The undeformed end width is the undamaged dimension of the contacted end plane measured between the apex of both bumper corners.

Unknown
If the vehicle cannot be directly measured and an exemplar vehicle cannot be found, then enter unknown.

Engine Cylinders

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Engine Cylinders

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***ENG_CYL***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.CYLINDERS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code the number of cylinders
		Not Applicable
-9999	99	Unknown

Range: 1-14, 99

Source: Vehicle inspection, specifications, VIN

Remarks:

The coding of this variable reflects the number of cylinders in the vehicle. The information can be found in vehicle specifications. It may also be found in owner's manuals.

Not Applicable
Used for vehicles that do not have a combustible engine, an example is a completely electric vehicle.

Unknown
If the number of engine cylinders cannot be determined, then enter unknown.

Engine Displacement

Screen Name: Original Specifications—Engine Displacement

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***ENG_DISP***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.DISPLACEMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code to the nearest tenth of a liter
		Not Applicable
-9999	99	Unknown

Range: 0-10, 99

Source: Vehicle inspection, specifications, VIN

Remarks:

The coding of this variable reflects the vehicle's engine displacement. The information can be found in vehicle specifications. It may also be found in owner's manuals, or from the vehicle inspection.

Enter the vehicle's engine displacement. It is recorded to the nearest tenth of a liter.

Not Applicable
Used for vehicles that do not have a combustible engine, an example is completely electric vehicle.

Unknown
If the displacement cannot be determined, then enter unknown.

Type of Transmission

Screen Name: Type of Transmission

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***TRANSMISSION***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.TRANSMISSION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Manual
1	2	Automatic
4	3	Electric Motor Only
3	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, VIN

Remarks:

The coding of this variable reflects the type of transmission that is in the vehicle.
This variable is being collected for use in modifying input to the WINSMASH computer program.

Manual
The vehicle has a manual transmission.

Automatic
The vehicle has an automatic transmission.

Electronic Motor Only
Used for vehicles without a liquid fuel engine.

Unknown
It cannot be determined what type of transmission is in the vehicle.

Drive Wheels

Screen Name: Drive Wheels

SAS Data Set: ***VEH_SPEC***

SAS Variable: ***DRVWHEELS***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.DRIVEWHEELS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	1	Front Wheel Drive
4	2	Rear Wheel Drive
2	3	Four Wheel Drive
1	4	All Wheel Drive
5	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, VIN

Remarks:

The coding of this variable reflects the type of drive wheels power the vehicle.
This variable is being collected for use in modifying input to the WINSMASH computer program.

Front Wheel Drive
In a front-wheel drive vehicle, power from the engine is transferred to the front tires.

Rear Wheel Drive
In a rear-wheel drive vehicle, power from the engine is transferred to the rear tires.

4 Wheel Drive
In a four-wheel drive vehicle, power is delivered to all four wheels only when the driver requests it.

All Wheel Drive
In an all-wheel drive vehicle, power is distributed to all four of the vehicle's tires, all of the time.

Unknown
Use this when it cannot be determined what type of drive wheels power the vehicle.

Screen Name: Is This a Multi-Stage Manufactured Vehicle And/Or A Certified Altered Vehicle?

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***ALTVEH***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.CERTMODS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	0	No post manufacturer modifications
4	1	Yes-post manufacturer modifications (specify)
3	9	Unknown if vehicle is modified

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

Under the "Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 - Transportation" Chapter V Part 567, Sections 567.5 and 567.7, a label certifying compliance with all Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards must be affixed to a multi-stage manufactured vehicle or altered (post manufactured) vehicle.

A multi-stage manufactured vehicle will generally begin as a chassis-cab (incomplete vehicle) and subsequently end up in final-stage as a pickup based utility truck (dump truck, flat bed, stake body, tow truck, etc.) or a van derivative (i.e., van conversion, Hi-cube, motor home, etc.).

Altered vehicles will generally involve a major modification of basic components such as suspension, frame, power plants, etc., with work generally performed by a recognized auto body shop. The lengthening of a standard automobile chassis to create a limousine would be one example of the type of alteration that would qualify for certification.

To determine if the vehicle qualifies, locate the certification label that should include one of the following statements:

Multi-stage vehicle
Incomplete manufactured vehicle (chassis-cab) certification label should include the statement: **"CHASSIS-CAB MANUFACTURED BY"** or **"CHASSIS-CAB MFD. BY."**

Intermediate manufactured vehicle certification label should have the following statement: **"INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURED BY"** or **"INTERMEDIATE MFD. BY."**

Final manufactured vehicle certification label should have the following statements: **"MANUFACTURED BY"** or **"MFD. BY"** and **"INCOMPLETE VEHICLE MANUFACTURED BY"** or **"INC VEH MFD. BY."**

Altered vehicle

An altered vehicle certification label should include the statement: **"This vehicle was altered by (individual or corporate name) in (month and year in which alterations were completed) and as altered it conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards affected by the alteration and in effect in (month, year).**

These labels are generally affixed in one of the following areas on the driver's side of the vehicle:

- hinge pillar
- door-latch post
- door edge that meets the door-latch post
- left side of the instrument panel
- inward-facing surface of driver's door

No post manufacturer modifications

Used when this vehicle was a full-line manufactured vehicle. Full-line is interpreted as a vehicle that is completely assembled at the end of a plant assembly line of its original manufacturer. This would include vehicles that only require cosmetic additions such as additional paint, mirrors, wheels, etc., to be customer ready.

Yes — post manufacturer modifications

Used for multi-stage vehicles and/or altered certified vehicles. This includes vehicles that were in various stages of completion (i.e., incomplete, intermediate, final).

Vehicles that are altered via "backyard modification (i.e., addition of air shocks, spring spacers, cosmetic alteration including sheet metal and paint, etc.) are not identified as certified altered vehicles. Only those businesses that specialize in vehicle alterations (i.e., limo body shops, etc.) where a label of alteration is required by federal regulations and is present on the vehicle are identified in this element.

***An image of the certification label(s) is essential and must be included with the case*. Categorize this image in the Miscellaneous Category.**

Unknown

Used in the following situations.

- The vehicle fits the description of a multi-stage or altered vehicle, but the technician was not able to view the label(s) for positive identification.
- The label(s) was removed/destroyed so a clear determination of whether the vehicle was a certified multi-stage or altered vehicle could not be made.

Photograph examples:

Suspected Post Manufacturer Modifications

Screen Name: Suspected post manufacturer modifications

SAS Data Set: ***VEHSPEC***

SAS Variable: ***SUSPMODS***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_SPEC.SUSPECTMODS***

Element Attributes:
Check Box

Range:

Source: Vehicle inspection, technician-determined

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to determine if the vehicle has been modified so that the handling and crashworthiness characteristics are affected. This is based upon a suspicion by the technician at the time of the vehicle inspection.

Examples of modifications:

- Smaller or larger tires
- Body lift kit
- Lowered body
- Altered suspension
- Composite front body panels
- Brush guards and push bars

Examples of modifications that are not considered:

- Changing the side rear view mirrors
- Aftermarket window tinting
- Additional lighting attached to the roof

Official Records

Vehicle Removal

Screen Name: Vehicle Removal

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	Not Towed
4	1	Towed due to disabling damage
5	2	Towed not due to disabling damage
2	8	Not Reported
6	9	Unknown

Source: Police Crash Report

Remarks:

This data element describes the mode in which the vehicle left the scene of the crash. Towing includes vehicles carried from the scene on a flatbed tow truck.

If the vehicle is a combination vehicle (power unit and at least one trailer), the power unit and/or trailer(s) are considered when determining tow status. If the available information indicates the power unit, or trailer of a combination unit, sustained enough damage to require towing, consider this vehicle as towed due to damage.

Towed Due to Disabling Damage
Used for any towing that is due to disabling damage caused by this crash which prohibits vehicle movement under its own power. Towed due to disabling damage includes any towing when the reason for towing is unknown. In other words, if a vehicle is reported in the case materials as towed but it cannot be determined whether it was due to disabling damage or for other reasons, then the **default assumption** is that this vehicle was towed due to disabling damage.

> If a vehicle was pushed by hand or by another vehicle after the crash because it was not drivable, then use **Towed Due to Disabling Damage**.
>
> If a vehicle was towed due to damage **AND** for other reasons such as driver arrest, then code this vehicle as **Towed Due to Disabling Damage**.

Towed Not Due to Disabling Damage
Used when the vehicle has been towed but the towing results from other than disabling damage (e.g., minor damage, functional damage, mired vehicles, driver arrested, injured driver, etc.).

Not Towed
Used when it is specifically indicated in the available information that the vehicle was not towed or when the preponderance of the information available indicates that the vehicle was driven away or was not towed. Not Towed is also used when preponderance of the information available indicates that the vehicle remained at the scene unless the damage severity for the vehicle is noted as disabling on the Police Crash Report. If the preponderance of the information available indicates that the vehicle remained at the scene and the damage severity for the vehicle is noted as disabling on the *Police Crash Report,* then use **Towed Due to Disabling Damage**.

> **NOTE:** The Police Crash Report narrative may be used to supersede and/or clarify the above information.

Not Reported
If a state's crash report manual instructs to leave blank data blocks that are not applicable, then a blank in those data blocks are NOT considered "**Not Reported.**"

Code **Not Reported** in these two situations:

- No field or coding block exists on the state's crash report to provide the information to code this element AND no other information is available to code the element (e.g., narrative, diagram, case materials).

- A field or coding block exists on the state's crash report that would provide the information needed to code this element, but it has been left blank, AND no other information is available to code the element (e.g., narrative, diagram, case materials).

Unknown
Used when the investigating officer indicates it was unknown as to how the vehicle was removed.

Posted Speed Limit

Screen Name: Posted Speed Limit

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***SPEEDLIMIT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.SPEEDPOSTED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter posted speed limit in kph
-8841	000	No statutory limit
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 0-122, 999

Source: Primary sources are scene inspection or statutory law. ***Do not*** use the police report for selecting this variable's value.

Remarks:

A speed limit must be identified for all known crash scene locations.

If no speed limit sign is posted within a reasonable distance from the location of the first crash event along the approach leg of the roadway this vehicle was traveling on, then reference state statutes to obtain the applicable statutory maximum speed limit for the location (local or state).

Disregard advisory or other speed signs that do not indicate the legal speed limit. ***Do not confuse*** advisory signs on entrance/exit ramps or near intersections with the actual legal maximum speed limit.

If a state has a statute that uniformly reduces the maximum allowable speed within or near a construction zone, then code the indicated reduced limit.

No statutory limit
Used for roadways that are neither posted nor have a statutory limit (parking lot roadways or entrance/exits, service station entrance/exits, or driveways, etc.).

Unknown
Used only in rare situations where a crash scene cannot be located.

Is the Driver Present?

Screen Name: Driver Present

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***DRPRESENT***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.DRVRPRESENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No driver present
2	1	Yes
9	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined - inputs include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

This variable serves as a flag to identify driverless motor vehicles in-transport.

No Driver Present
Used if no driver was physically in the vehicle at the time that it was involved in the crash.

Selecting this attribute will preclude you from entering alcohol presence, other drug presence and pre-crash information for this vehicle.

Yes
Includes those instances when the motor vehicle was a “hit-and-run” vehicle.

Unknown
Used when it is not known if the driver was in the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Occupant Number

Screen Name: Occupant Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.OCCID***

Element Attributes:
Occupant Number

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Select the occupant number of the person who is the driver.

Note: Occupants are entered on the Case Form/Structure Tab/Occupants sub-tab.

Police-Reported Alcohol Presence

Screen Name: PCR Alcohol Presence

SAS Data Set: ***GV***

SAS Variable: ***PARALCOHOL***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.ALCOPRESENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No alcohol present
4	1	Yes - alcohol present
2	8	Not reported
5	7	[No driver present]
3	9	Unknown

Source: Police report

Remarks:

The phrase "alcohol present" means that the police report indicates that the driver had consumed an alcoholic beverage. Presence is not an indication that alcohol was in any way a cause of the crash, even though it may have been. Finding opened or unopened alcoholic beverages in the vehicle does not by itself constitute presence.

No alcohol present
Used if the investigating officer's assessment (as reported on the police report) is that no alcohol was present in the driver.

Yes alcohol present
Used if the police indicate alcohol presence in the driver via: (1) a specific data element on the police report form, (2) the police charge the driver with DWI/DUI, (3) the police mention in the narrative section of the report that the driver had been drinking (or alcohol was present or involved), or (4) the police report has a positive blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test result (BAC > .00).

Not reported
Used if no coded data block exists on the crash report and no other information is available. If a coded data block exists and left blank use this attribute.

Unknown
Used if alcohol presence is indicated as unknown. In general, police reports have blocks to check either positive or negative alcohol presence. However, if a police report has a provision for the investigating officer to respond "unknown presence," then use unknown. In addition, use unknown for hit-and-run drivers unless clear evidence to the contrary exists.

Some PCRs have a block labeled **"Alcohol/Drugs."** If "presence" is indicated, and it cannot be determined that was used (narrative, arrest/charged section, etc.), then assume alcohol presence. If the police report indicates that a driver was charged with DWI (driving while intoxicated or driving while impaired) and no clarification is offered to indicate if the DWI was alcohol related or other drug related (i.e., a specific data element; mentioned in the narrative section; BAC results), then assume alcohol presence.

Alcohol Test for Driver

Screen Name: Alcohol Test

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.ALCOTEST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	None Given
2	1	Test Performed
4	2	Test Refused
7	7	[No driver present]
6	8	BAC test performed, results unknown
5	9	Unknown if test given

Source: Police report, medical reports, or other official sources.

Remarks:

No psychomotor (police observation of driver actions) test results are coded here. Also, be aware of preliminary test results. These preliminary tests, including an instrumented field screening test, indicate the presence of alcohol, but not necessarily the particular content level. Preliminary tests are designed to segregate candidates for further testing from those persons where the suspected presence of alcohol is either nonexistent or too low for additional tests.

Test Performed
When a test for Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is administered either by the police or at a treatment facility.

Test Refused
When the person refuses to voluntarily take a BAC test, and no subsequent test is given.

None Given
When no BAC test is administered.

BAC test performed, results unknown
When the BAC test has been administered, but the results are unknown. Selecting this attribute will automatically blank out the Test Result variable.

Unknown
Used when it is not known if a test was administered.

Alcohol Test Result

Screen Name: Test Result

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.ALCOTESTRESULT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter BAC
-9993	887	[No driver present]
-9996	995	[None Given]
-9994	996	[Test Refused]
-9997	997	[BAC test performed, results unknown]
-9999	999	[Unknown if test given]

Range: 000-490 (0-.490), 887, 995-999

Source: Police report, medical reports, or other official sources.

Remarks:

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) measures, analytically, the mass of alcohol per unit volume of blood. The standard measure is expressed as the number of **milligrams per deciliter** (tenth of a liter) expressed as a decimal. (e.g., .05 = 50 mg/100 ml; .15 = 150 mg/100 ml). A blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test could be a blood, breath, or urine test.

If the BAC was given on the police report or subsequently added after the case was initiated, enter the reported value. In essence, if any BAC is obtained, enter the reported value. For example, a BAC of 117 mg/dl is coded as 0.117.

Not Applicable
If the previous variable Driver- Alcohol Test is coded as “BAC Test performed, results "unknown” then this field is pre-filled.

Source of Alcohol Test Result

Screen Name: Source

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.ALCOSOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No alcohol test result]
1	1	Police-reported
3	2	Medical record
4	3	Autopsy
5	4	Lay coroner
6	6	[No driver present]
8	7	Other (specify)

Source: Police report, medical reports, or other official sources.

Remarks:

Enter source of data used to code the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC). Examples include PCR and Medical Reports. Medical Reports include Autopsy Report, ER report, discharge summary, nurse's notes, etc.

Police-reported
Used when the BAC information is obtained from any record associated with the police.

Medical Record
Used when the BAC information was obtained from any medical report (i.e., ER report, discharge summary, nurses' notes, etc.).

Other (Specify)
Used when the BAC information is obtained from some source other than those listed above. An example is a verbal BAC from an **official** source.

Other Drugs Overview

These variables focus upon "other drugs." For the purpose of these variables the word "drug" is defined in nonmedical terms. A "drug" is any chemical substance, natural or synthetic that, when taken into the human body, can impair the ability of the person to operate a motor vehicle safely. The word "other" in this phrase means all "drugs" except alcohol, nicotine, aspirin, and drugs administered post-crash.

No laboratory, no matter how modern its equipment or competent its staff, can identify all drugs that are currently abused. Add to this the fact that new drugs, both licit and illicit, become available every week, and it soon becomes evident that the capacity for drug abuse always stays ahead of the capacity for chemical drug detection. Even if the laboratory does have the capability of identifying a particular drug, it will require that the drug be present at a specific minimum **concentration** before it can conclude that a "real" chemical detection has occurred. This is referred to as the **detection threshold**, and it varies from drug to drug and from one chemical analytic method to another. Some of the analytic methods used by some laboratories to detect certain drugs do not actually seek to find the drug itself, but look instead for a **metabolite** of the drug. A metabolite is a chemical breakdown product of the drug.

Police-Reported Other Drug Presence

Screen Name: PCR Other Drug Presence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.DRUGPRESENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No other drug(s) present
3	1	Yes other drug(s) present
7	7	Not reported
4	8	[No driver present]
2	9	Unknown

Source: Police report.

Remarks:

The phrase "other drug present" includes all prescription, "over-the-counter" medications, as well as "illicit" substances (e.g., in most cases, marijuana, cocaine, heroin). Also, "other drug present" means that the driver had ingested another drug prior to the crash, but it is not an indication that the drug usage was in any way the cause of the crash (or event), even though it may have been. Finding other drugs in the vehicle does not by itself constitute presence.

No other drug(s) present
Used if the investigating officer's assessment (as reported on the police report) is that no other drugs were present in the driver.

Yes other drug(s) present
Used if the police indicate another drug presence in the driver via: (1) a specific data element on the PCR, or (2) the police mention in the narrative section of the report that the driver had ingested another drug.

Not reported
Used if no coded data block exists on the crash report and no other information is available. If a coded data block exists and left blank use this attribute.

Unknown
Used if other drug presence is indicated as unknown on the PCR. A growing number of police reports have blocks to check either positive or negative other drug presence. However, if a police report has a provision for the investigating officer to respond "unknown presence, " then use this attribute. In addition, use this attribute for hit-and-run drivers unless clear evidence to the contrary exists.

Note: The police report must have a specific block on the PCR to report "Other Drug" presence, or it must be specifically mentioned in the narrative section. Some PCRs have a block labeled **"Alcohol/Drugs."** If "presence" is indicated, and it cannot be determined that was used (narrative, arrest/charged section, etc.), then assume alcohol presence. If the police report indicates that a driver was charged with DWI (driving while intoxicated or driving while impaired) and no clarification is offered to indicate if the DWI was alcohol related or other drug related (i.e., a specific data element; mentioned in the narrative section; BAC results), then assume alcohol presence.

Screen Name: Other Drug Test Result

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.DRUGRESULT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No specimen test given
2	1	Drug(s) not found in specimen
3	2	Drug(s) found in specimen, specify
4	3	Specimen test given, results unknown or not obtained
6	8	[No driver present]
5	9	Unknown if specimen test given

Source: Police report, medical reports, or other official sources.

Remarks:

If a medical, police report, or other official source says that a certain drug was "screened for" or that it was "not detected, " then you know that a specimen test was used. In addition, the presence of a measured quantity of an "other drug(s)" means that a specimen test was given. The specimen used in the test that obtained the measurement could be blood, urine, or another specimen (e.g., nasal swab, saliva). Some drugs are tested using a particular type of specimen; others can be tested in multiple ways. Technicians need to review toxicology (or other official) records carefully to determine which specimen or specimens were used for the driver's evaluation. Specimens are hierarchically ordered with a blood test taking preference over a urine test and urine over other.

Drug(s) not found in specimen
Used if it is known that the driver had at least one type of specimen tested for other drugs *and* the test results came back "negative."

Drug(s) found in specimen, specify
Used if it is known that the driver had at least one type of specimen tested for other drugs (excluding alcohol, nicotine, aspirin and drugs administered post-crash) and that the driver had a positive test result. A positive test result is any measured quantity that exceeds the detection threshold of the laboratory that performed the test.

Specimen test given, results unknown or not obtained
Used if it is known that the driver had at least one type of specimen tested for other drugs, but the results of that test are unknown or not reported.

Unknown if specimen test given
Used when it cannot be determined if the driver was administered a specimen test for other drugs. This attribute should also be selected if it is known that the driver received treatment at a medical facility but the medical records have not been obtained.

Screen Name: ZIP Code

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER.ZIP***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter driver's five digit ZIP code
2	00001	Driver not a resident of U.S. or territories
	99998	[No driver present]
3	99999	Unknown

Range: Range is a compilation of Sections 6 and 12 of the National Five Digit ZIP Code & Post Office Directory, Volume 2 N-W

Source: Primary source is the police report; secondary sources include interviewees, medical records, and other official documents.

Remarks:

Prioritization of data sources:

First, use the PCR. For the purposes of this variable, a driver is considered to reside at the address listed on the PCR. This address was most likely taken from the driver's license given to the police officer and/or from the licensing state's driver's license file.

If the driver's address is present and the ZIP code is missing or not available, then determine the correct ZIP code by using the two volume National Five Digit ZIP Code & Post Office Directory.

Second, use official records (e.g., ***medical)***. If the driver's ZIP code cannot be obtained from the PCR, then use official records, if available, to determine the correct ZIP code.

Third, use interviewee data. When no address (i.e., street number/name, city, state) is present on the PCR, ask the interviewee the driver's ZIP code as a "specific question" during the interview (page one of the Interview Form). If the interviewee does not know the driver's ZIP but does know the driver's address, then use this information to determine the ZIP code. When obtaining address information, determine what the driver considers his/her current permanent mailing address to be.

During the process of obtaining the interview, the vehicle inspection, or the associated medical records, technicians will discover, for some drivers, a conflict between the address listed on the PCR and the driver's current address. In conflict situations, always enter the ZIP code for the address given on the PCR or on an official document before entering the ZIP code from the information obtained during the interview.

Driver not a resident of U.S. or territories
Used when the address found on the PCR or obtained from medical records, or during the interview indicates that the driver resides at an address that has not been assigned a ZIP code by the U.S. Post Office.

Unknown
Used whenever the ZIP cannot be determined. For example, use **Unknown** for "hit-and-run" drivers and for any driver's address that you discover is fictitious. In addition, use **Unknown** if the driver, licensed or not, has no permanent address. For example, the driver could be living out of his/her vehicle (camper, motorhome, etc.), or the driver could be "homeless."

Screen Name: Driver Race

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.RACE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
225	1	White
9	2	Black or African American
5	3	Asian
17	4	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
4	5	American Indian or Alaska Native
20	7	Other (specify):
18	8	[No driver present]
24	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; primary source is the interviewee; secondary sources include police report, medical records, and other official documents.

Remarks:

Note: Although this variable is on the **Official Records Tab**, this variable is a "self-identification" by the occupant. This information can be obtained from any of the above sources, however is not always an "official record." When using secondary sources, the ethnicity must be specifically mentioned in the document.

The concept of race as used by the U.S. Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Self-identification represents self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For drivers with parents of different races who cannot provide a single response, use the race of the driver's mother; however, if a single response cannot be provided for the driver's mother, the first race reported by the driver is encoded.

Hispanic is not a race but rather an ethnic origin. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. For the purpose of this variable, race and Hispanic origin have been combined using the elements listed above.

Prioritization of data sources:

First, use interviewee data. Ask the interviewee what the driver considers their race and ethnic origin to be. If the response does not clearly fit into one of the race and ethnic origin categories, then use the information provided by the interviewee concerning the driver's nationality/ethnic origin to select the correct element value.

Second, use the PCR. If race is given on the PCR and the PCR scheme is compatible with this variable, then use the PCR information.

In addition, the driver's ***name*** is not a reliable indicator of race and ***cannot be used*** when selecting the applicable element value for this variable.

Third, use official records (e.g., ***medical)***. If the data needed cannot be obtained from the interviewee and is not available or usable from the PCR, then use official records, if available, to determine the correct element attribute.

Element Attributes:

White
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East or North Africa.

Black or African American
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."

Asian
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

American Indian or Alaska Native
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Other
Used for drivers who consider themselves to be of a race not described above. Use this attribute for descriptions such as: Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, inter-racial, multi-racial etc.

Unknown
Used when the source(s) available do not provide sufficient information to classify the driver's race.

Ethnicity

Screen Name: Driver Ethnicity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.ETHNICITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Hispanic or Latino
2	2	Not Hispanic or Latino
3	8	[No driver present]
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; primary source is the interviewee; secondary sources include police report, medical records, and other official documents.

Remarks:

Note: Although this variable is on the **Official Records Tab**, this variable is a "self-identification" by the occupant. This information can be obtained from any of the above sources; however it is not always an "official record." When using secondary sources, the ethnicity must be specifically mentioned in the document.

The concept of ethnicity as used by the U.S. Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Self-identification represents self-classification by people according to the ethnicity with which they identify themselves. For drivers with parents of different ethnicity who cannot provide a single response, use the ethnicity of the driver's mother; however, if a single response cannot be provided for the driver's mother, the first ethnicity reported by the driver is encoded.

Prioritization of data sources:

First, use interviewee data. Ask the interviewee what the driver considers their ethnicity to be. If the response does not clearly fit into one of the ethnicity categories, then use the information provided by the interviewee concerning the driver's nationality/ethnic origin to select the correct element value.

Second, use the PCR. If ethnicity is given on the PCR and the PCR scheme is compatible with this variable, then use the PCR information.

If the PCR only indicates White/Caucasian, Black/Negro, or Other, then the PCR contains insufficient information for this variable. Additional information is required to determine the ethnicity. In addition, the driver's ***name*** is not a reliable indicator of ethnicity and ***cannot be used*** when selecting the applicable element value for this variable. For example, a name such as: Hector Smith, does not indicate the ethnicity (e.g., Hispanic or Not Hispanic) since the person may or may not consider themselves to be of Hispanic descent.

Third, use official records (e.g., ***medical)***. If the data needed cannot be obtained from the interviewee and is not available or usable from the PCR, then use official records, if available, to determine the correct element attribute.

Element Attributes:

Hispanic or Latino
Used for drivers who consider themselves a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rico, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

Not Hispanic or Latino
Used for drivers who consider themselves as not being of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rico, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Unknown
Used when the source(s) available do not provide sufficient information to classify the driver's ethnic origin.

Environment

Relation to Interchange or Junction

Screen Name: Trafficway-Relation to Junction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.TRAFFICWAYREL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Non-interchange area and non-junction
2	1	Interchange area related
3	2	Intersection related/non-interchange
4	3	Driveway, alley access related/non-interchange
5	4	Other junction (specify)/non-interchange
6	5	Unknown type of junction/non interchange
7	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — Primary source is the scene inspection, secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

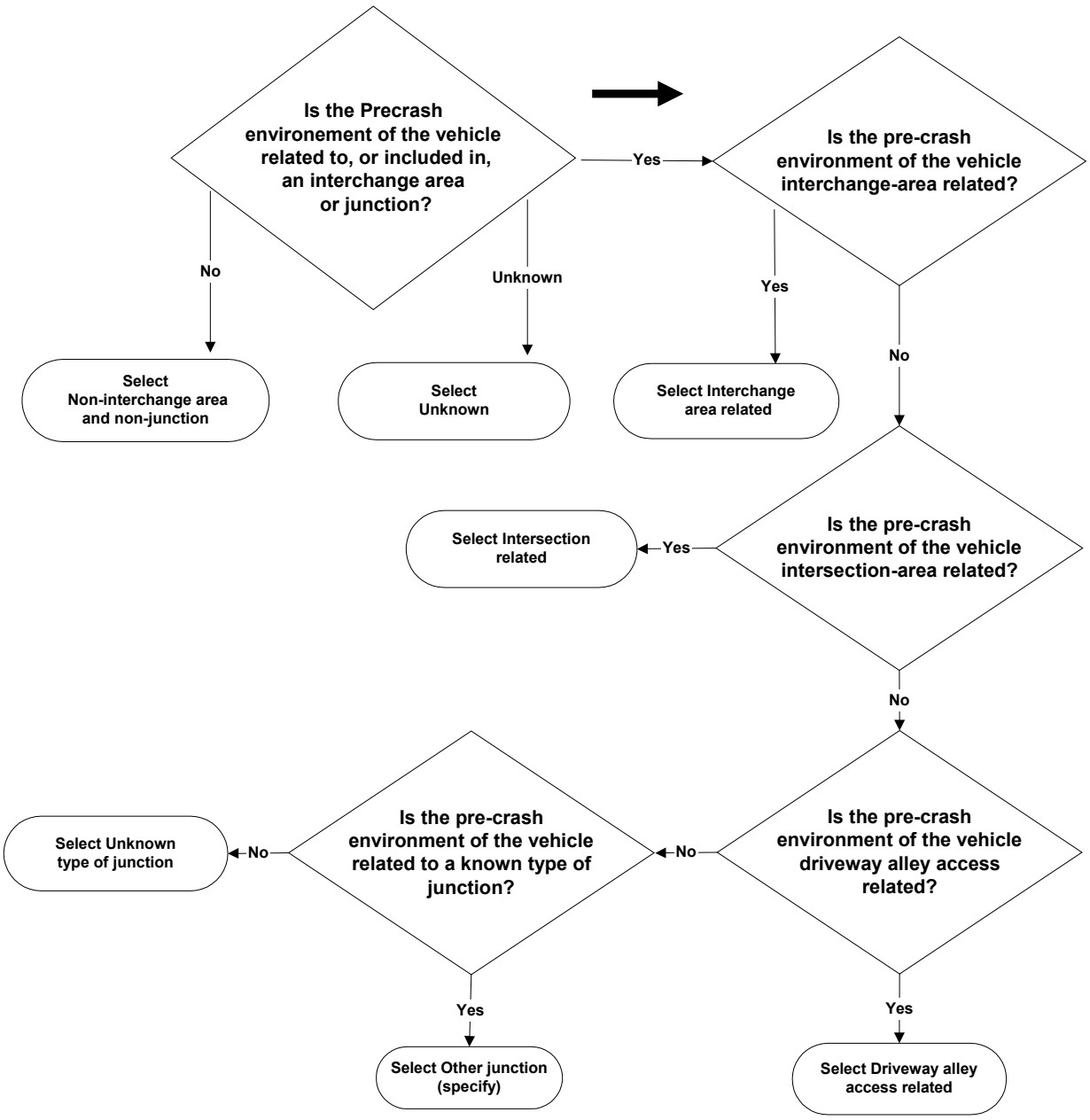
Remarks:

The attribute selected is based on the characteristics of the roadway environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event for this vehicle

ANSI D16.1 should be referred to for additional information about the characteristics of junctions and interchanges.

A junction is, in general, the area formed by the connection of two roadways. It includes: (1) all at-grade intersections, (2) connections between a driveway access or alley access and a roadway that is not a driveway access or an alley access, (3) connections between two alley accesses or driveway accesses, or (4) a connection between a driveway access and an alley access.

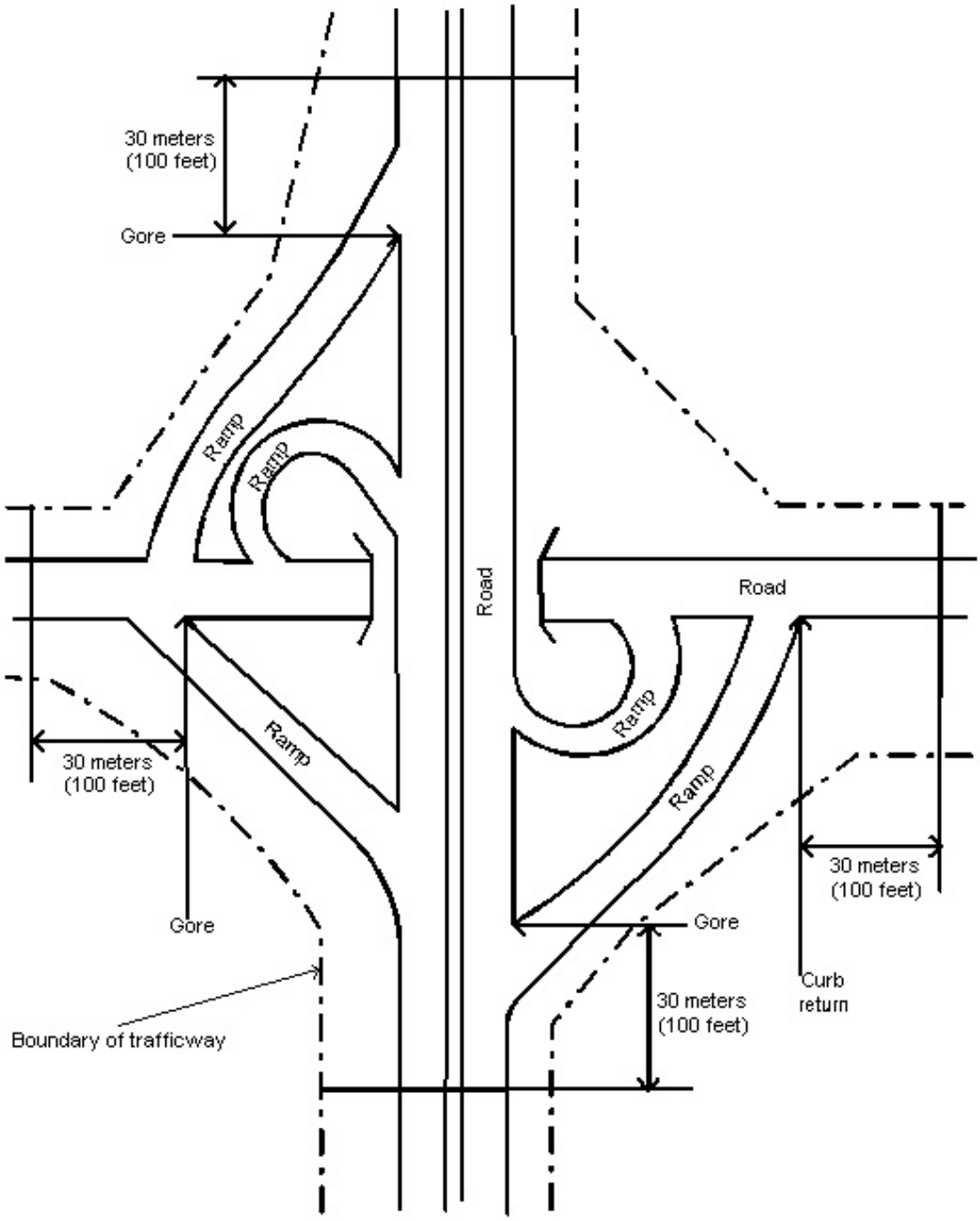
Figure GV- 1: Flowchart for Determining Interchange or Junction



Non-interchange area and non-junction
Used when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event does not occur within an interchange area or within a junction.

Interchange area related
Used when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event occurs within an interchange area. An interchange is the area around a grade separation that involves at least two trafficways. Included within its boundaries are: (1) all ramps that connect the roadways, and (2) each roadway entering or leaving the interchange to a point 30 meters (100 feet) beyond the gore or curb return at the outermost ramp connection for the roadway. One may find included within an interchange area intersections, driveway accesses, and, of course, roadway sections that are non-junction. See Figure GV-2.

Figure GV- 2: Interchange Area



Intersection Related
Used when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event: (1) is in an intersection or is in 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.

"Traffic units" above means any traffic unit (involved or not involved in the crash). If the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event occurs outside but near an intersection and involves a vehicle that was engaged or should have been engaged in making an intersection- related maneuver such as turning, then **Intersection Related** must be selected. However, if the loss of control is unrelated to the intersection, then select **Non-interchange area and non-junction**.

An intersection is a type of junction that contains a crossing or connection of two or more roadways not classified as a driveway access or alley access.

Intersection related also includes any two leg intersections. to qualify for inclusion at least one of the two legs must be controlled by a regulatory sign (see **Traffic Control Device**) or traffic signal; otherwise, treat the area as a sharp curve.

A rotary or traffic circle is a specialized form of at-grade intersection. Traffic flows by entering and leaving a one-way roadway connecting all intersection approach legs and running continuously around a central island. Rotary intersections are commonly called *traffic circles*, but proper design can result in central islands of various rounded shapes.

Driveway, alley access related
Used when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event: (1) is an approach to or exit from the driveway or alley access; ***and*** (2) results from an activity, behavior, or control related to the movement of traffic units through the driveway or alley access. Use this attribute when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event occurs on a CISS roadway that approaches or exits from the driveway or alley access junction and at least one involved pedestrian, other nonmotorist associated with a nonmotorist conveyance or road vehicle was entering or exiting from the driveway or alley. Do not use this attribute if the crash was precipitated by the action of a noncontact road vehicle or person.

Other junction (specify)/non-interchange
Used when the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event is not interchange related, is not intersection related, is not driveway, alley access related, but does occur in a junction. The type of junction must be specified when this attribute is selected.

The following are examples of ***non-interchange junctions:***

- A ***channel*** refers to any traffic lane that is directed into a path different than the through lanes by a traffic island. An ***island*** is defined as a raised or painted paved surface. The channel begins and ends at the extension of the island's lateral boundaries unless the channel is preceded or followed by an area of mergence or divergence (see below). Select **Other junction**, specify- ***channel*** if the vehicle's roadway environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event was in the channel or on the traffic island (if the vehicle enters or strikes the island from within the channel).
- A ***crossover*** is a designated opening within a median used primarily for "U" turns." to be considered, the nearest lateral boundary line of the crossover must be greater than 10 meters (33 feet) from the nearest lateral boundary line of any roadway (highway, street, ramp, driveway, or alley) that intersects with either side of the roadways that the median divides. Select **Other junction**, specify-***crossover*** if the characteristics of the vehicle's roadway environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event were in the junction of a crossover and a roadway. Do not use this attribute if the crash was precipitated by the actions of a noncontact road vehicle or person.
- ***An area of mergence or divergence*** is in, and adjacent to an auxiliary lane, which is adjacent to the through lane(s) and follows an entrance ramp or channel or precedes an exit ramp or channel. A mergence area extends longitudinally from where the ramp or channel ends and ends where the auxiliary lane ends. A divergence area extends longitudinally from where the auxiliary lane begins and ends where the ramp or channel begins. The area extends laterally across the through lane(s), for traffic in the same direction, ending at a centerline, median, or road edge/curb.

Unknown type of junction/non interchange
Used when it is known that the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical event is in a junction, but the type of junction is unknown.

Unknown
Used when the environment of the vehicle just prior to the critical event is unknown.

Screen Name: Trafficway-Flow

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.TRAFFICWAYFLOW***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Divided trafficway-median strip without positive barrier
3	2	Divided trafficway-median strip with positive barrier
4	3	One way traffic
1	4	Not physically divided (two way traffic)
6	5	Not physically divided with two way left turn lane
5	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined-Primary source is the scene inspection; secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

A roadway is that part of a trafficway where vehicles travel. A divided trafficway is composed of two or more roadways. A trafficway that has a median that is designed as a two-way left turn lane is considered to be one roadway for lane identification purposes.

If the characteristics of the vehicle's roadway environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event is represented by the junction of two or more roadways, choose the trafficway flow on the basis of the most representative description of the approach leg to the junction for this vehicle.

If the collision occurred (other than in a junction) select the attribute on the basis of the most representative description of the characteristics of the vehicle's roadway environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event. If this is off the roadway, select the attribute on the basis of the most representative description of the roadway leading to the point of departure.

The technician selects the descriptor that best represents the vehicle's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event. If the flow is designed to separate traffic, then choose accordingly.

Not physically divided (two way traffic)
Used whenever there is no median. Generally, medians are not designed to legally carry traffic.
Note: Although gores separate roadways, and traffic islands (associated with channels) separate travel lanes, neither is involved in the determination of trafficway division.

Not physically divided with two-way left turn lane
Used whenever the trafficway is physically divided by a two-way left turn lane that is designed to allow left turns to driveways, shopping centers, businesses, etc., while at the same time providing a separation of opposing straight-through travel lanes.

Divided trafficway-median strip without positive barrier
Used whenever the trafficway is physically divided, however, the division is unprotected [e.g., vegetation, gravel, paved medians, trees, water, embankments and ravines that separate a trafficway (i.e., all non-manufactured barriers). **Note:** Raised curbed medians ***DO NOT*** constitute a positive barrier in and by themselves. The unprotected medians can be of any width, however, painted paved flush areas, and must be 1.2 meters in width to constitute a median strip.

Divided trafficway — median strip with positive barrier
Used whenever the traffic is physically divided and the division is protected by any concrete, metal, or other type of longitudinal barrier (i.e., all manufactured barriers). Also bridges or underpass support structures and bridge rails take this attribute.

One way trafficway
Used primarily whenever the trafficway is undivided and traffic flows in one direction (e.g., one-way streets). However, this attribute can also be selected where a median is present so long as all the traffic on the trafficway goes in the same direction. An example occurs where the opposing roadway of the same named trafficway had to be split by such a distance that the right-of-way divides to accommodate other property. If (rare) one of the trafficways is further divided into multiple roadways by a median, then in this instance **One way trafficway** should be selected. Included are entrance and exit ramps.

Unknown
Used if the trafficway flow cannot determined (e.g., ongoing construction and movable traffic barriers moved or removed since the crash date).

Screen Name: Roadway-Number of Travel Lanes

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.NUMLANES***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	One
2	2	Two
3	3	Three
4	4	Four
5	5	Five
6	6	Six
7	7	Seven or more
8	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined—Primary source is the scene inspection — secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

The attribute is determined from the same roadway that was used to determine the **Trafficway Flow**. If traffic flows in both directions and is undivided, select the number of lanes in both directions. If the trafficway is divided into two or more roadways, select only the number of lanes for the roadway on which the vehicle under consideration was traveling.

If turn bays, acceleration, deceleration, or center 2-way left turn lanes exist and are physically located within the cross section of the roadway, and these lanes are the most representative of the driver's environment just prior to the critical pre-crash event, then they are to be included in the number of lanes. Channelized lanes are separated from other through or turn related lanes. (**Note:** The separation normally will not involve a physical barrier.) Because a channelized lane is separated, it should not be included unless it is preceded by a turn bay or turn lane and this bay or lane is felt to be most representative of the driver's environment just prior to impact.

The number of lanes counted does not include any of which are rendered unusable by restriction of the right-of-way (e.g., closed due to construction). Show lanes on the scaled diagrams and annotate why a lane is closed.

Only those lanes ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel should be considered when completing this variable (i.e., pedestrian/bicycle lanes are excluded).

In a number of instances, there will be uncertainty as to the number of lanes due to: (1) nonstandard roadway widths; (2) variability of width in the same roadway due to disrepair and other reasons; or (3) absence of lane, center, and edge lines, etc. The number selected in these cases should represent the number of operational lanes based on customary or observed usage.

On a road that has legal parking such that the legal parking area ends short of the junction of the roadway with another roadway or drive; and the space left between the end of the legal parking area and the beginning of the junction can be used for turning by a vehicle on the roadway, do not consider this additional area as another travel lane (regardless of customary or observed usage in this instance).

This area should be construed as additional width to the existing travel lane(s). The only time that another lane will be counted at a junction is when that space is expressly designated for turning, e.g., by lane (line or turn arrow) marking, signs or signals.

The number of lanes for driveways, wide-mouth parking lots, etc. should be selected as follows:

- If it is possible to determine the number of lanes through either lane markings or observed or customary use, select the actual number of lanes present.
- If the number of lanes cannot be accurately established, select **Unknown**.

If the vehicle was on or in a driveway [see Relation to Junction, definitions for **Driveway, alley access related**, or in a crossover (primarily designed as an opening in a median used for "U" turns)] that is in essence a private way, select the number of lanes for that vehicle.

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.INITIALLANE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	One
2	2	Two
3	3	Three
4	4	Four
5	5	Five
6	6	Six
7	7	Seven
8	8	Eight
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; inputs include scene inspection and police report.

Remarks:

This element assesses the location of the vehicle prior to the critical envelope. Select the attribute that best describes the predominant lane of the vehicle during that time period.

One
Right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Two
Second lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Three
Third lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Four
Fourth lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Five
Fifth lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Six
Sixth lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Seven
Seventh lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Eight
Eighth lane counting from right curb or road edge lane in direction of traffic flow.

Unknown
Used when the vehicle's travel lane prior to entering the critical envelope is unknown.

Screen Name: Line Type-Right

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.LINETYPERIGHT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	None
2	2	Solid White
3	3	Solid Yellow
4	4	Dotted/Dashed White
5	5	Dotted/Dashed Yellow
6	6	Raised Pavement Marker
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; inputs include scene inspection and police report.

Remarks:

Line markings are used to convey messages to roadway users. They indicate which part of the road to use, and indicate where passing is allowed. This element describes the travel lane line type during the pre-movement phase of the crash.

In the circumstances where a solid AND dotted/dashed line is present (i.e., legal passing on a two lane divided roadway) select the first line a vehicle would cross. If both a painted line AND a raised pavement marker is present, select the appropriate painted line type.

Solid White
A continuous white lane line that marks the right edge of the roadway or separates lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.

Solid Yellow
A continuous yellow line that separates traffic flowing in opposite directions. A solid yellow line indicates that passing is prohibited.

Dotted/Dashed White
A series of broken white line segments at regular intervals. A dashed white line indicates that lane changes are allowed.

Dotted/Dashed Yellow
A series of broken yellow line segments at regular intervals. A dashed yellow line indicates that passing is allowed.

Raised Pavement Marker
A device with a height of at least 10 mm (0.4 in) mounted on or in a road surface that is intended to be used as a positioning guide or to supplement or substitute for pavement markings.

In some states raised pavement markers are commonly used in lieu of painted strips for marking roads. These markers may be white or yellow, depending on the specific application, following the same basic colors of their analogous white and yellow painted lines. Three types of raised pavement markings are used to form roadway lines. It is believed that these types of roadway markings are the hardest for an LDW sensor system to process. Type A and Type AY are non-reflective circular domes that are approximately 4 in (10 cm) in diameter and approximately 0.7 in (1.8 cm) high. Type C and D are square markings that are retro reflective in two directions measuring approximately 4 x 4 x 0.5 in (10 x 10 x 5 cm), and Type G and H that are the same as C and D only retro reflective in a single direction.

Screen Name: Line Type-Left

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.LINETYPELEFT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	None
2	2	Solid White
3	3	Solid Yellow
4	4	Dotted/Dashed White
5	5	Dotted/Dashed Yellow
6	6	Raised Pavement Marker
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; inputs include scene inspection and police report.

Remarks:

Line markings are used to convey messages to roadway users. They indicate which part of the road to use, and indicate where passing is allowed. This element describes the travel lane line type during the pre-movement phase of the crash.

In the circumstances where a solid AND dotted/dashed line is present (i.e., legal passing on a two lane divided roadway) select the first line a vehicle would cross. If both a painted line AND a raised pavement marker is present, select the appropriate painted line type.

Solid White
A continuous white lane line that marks the right edge of the roadway or separates lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.

Solid Yellow
A continuous yellow line that separates traffic flowing in opposite directions. A solid yellow line indicates that passing is prohibited.

Dotted/Dashed White
A series of broken white line segments at regular intervals. A dashed white line indicates that lane changes are allowed.

Dotted/Dashed Yellow
A series of broken yellow line segments at regular intervals. A dashed yellow line indicates that passing is allowed.

Raised Pavement Marker
A device with a height of at least 10 mm (0.4 in) mounted on or in a road surface that is intended to be used as a positioning guide or to supplement or substitute for pavement markings.

In some states raised pavement markers are commonly used in lieu of painted strips for marking roads. These markers may be white or yellow, depending on the specific application, following the same basic colors of their analogous white and yellow painted lines. Three types of raised pavement markings are used to form roadway lines. It is believed that these types of roadway markings are the hardest for an LDW sensor system to process. Type A and Type AY are non-reflective circular domes that are approximately 4 in (10 cm) in diameter and approximately 0.7 in (1.8 cm) high. Type C and D are square markings that are retro reflective in two directions measuring approximately 4 x 4 x 0.5 in (10 x 10 x 5 cm), and Type G and H that are the same as C and D only retro reflective in a single direction.

Screen Name: Rumble Strip-Initial Travel Lane

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.RUMBLEINITIALLANE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	None
2	2	Left Rumble Strip Present
3	3	Right Rumble Strip Present
4	4	Left and Right Rumble Strip Present
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; inputs include scene inspection and police report.

Remarks:

Rumble strips are pavement irregularities installed to warn drivers of lane or roadway departures. This element captures the presence of rumble strips adjacent to the vehicles initial travel lane along the direction of travel during the pre-event movement phase of the crash.

Rumble strips are an effective countermeasure for reducing lane and roadway departure crashes. The noise and vibration produced by rumble strips alert drivers when they leave the traveled way. Rumble stripes is the term used for rumble strips painted with a retroreflective coating to increase the visibility of the pavement edge at night and during inclement weather conditions.

Please be careful not to confuse raised pavement travel lane markers (Bott Dots) with rumble strips. These are generally used as lane or roadway edge markers and in gore areas and are NOT considered rumble strips.

Types of Rumble Strips

- Center line rumble strips are an effective countermeasure to reduce head-on collisions and opposite-direction sideswipes (often referred to as cross-over or cross- center line crashes). Center line rumble strips are primarily used to warn drivers whose vehicles are crossing center lines of two-lane, two-way roads. These will typically be left rumble strips for this element.
- Shoulder rumble strips are an effective means of reducing run-off-the-road crashes. They are primarily used to warn drivers when they have drifted from their lane. Edge line rumble strips are a variation on shoulder rumble strips and place the pavement marking within the rumble strip, improving the visibility of the marking. These are more commonly used on roads with narrow shoulders. Shoulder rumble strips will typically be right rumble strips for this element.
- Transverse rumble strips are used to alert drivers of an unexpected change in the roadway, such as the need to change lanes, slow down or stop, or changes in the roadway alignment. These rumble strips are not intended to reduce run-off-road crashes. Typical locations for these rumble strips are on approaches to intersections, toll plazas, horizontal curves, and work zones. Transverse rumble strips ARE NOT considered rumble strips for this element.

No rumble strip present
Used when there is no rumble strip present in this vehicle's initial travel lane.

Left Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the left side of the initial travel lane.

Right Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the right side of the initial travel lane.

Left and Right Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the left and right side of the initial travel lane.

Screen Name: Rumble Strip-Road

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.RUMBLEROADWAY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	None
2	2	Left Rumble Strip Present
3	3	Right Rumble Strip Present
4	4	Left and Right Rumble Strip Present
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; inputs include scene inspection and police report.

Remarks:

Rumble strips are pavement irregularities installed to warn drivers of lane or roadway departures. This element captures the presence of rumble strips in the vehicles road along the direction of travel during the pre-event movement phase of the crash.

Rumble strips are an effective countermeasure for reducing lane and roadway departure crashes. The noise and vibration produced by rumble strips alert drivers when they leave the traveled way. Rumble stripes is the term used for rumble strips painted with a retroreflective coating to increase the visibility of the pavement edge at night and during inclement weather conditions.

Please be careful not to confuse raised pavement travel lane markers (Bott Dots) with rumble strips. These are generally used as lane or roadway edge markers and in gore areas and are NOT considered rumble strips.

Types of Rumble Strips

- Center line rumble strips are an effective countermeasure to reduce head-on collisions and opposite-direction sideswipes (often referred to as cross-over or cross- center line crashes). Center line rumble strips are primarily used to warn drivers whose vehicles are crossing center lines of two-lane, two-way roads. Center line rumble strips ARE NOT considered left side rumble strips for this element. This element is focused on rumble strips for the road and not the initial travel lane.
- Shoulder rumble strips are an effective means of reducing run-off-the-road crashes. They are primarily used to warn drivers when they have drifted from their lane. Edge line rumble strips are a variation on shoulder rumble strips and place the pavement marking within the rumble strip, improving the visibility of the marking. These are more commonly used on roads with narrow shoulders.
- Transverse rumble strips are used to alert drivers of an unexpected change in the roadway, such as the need to change lanes, slow down or stop, or changes in the roadway alignment. These rumble strips are not intended to reduce run-off-road crashes. Typical locations for these rumble strips are on approaches to intersections, toll plazas, horizontal curves, and work zones. Transverse rumble strips ARE NOT considered rumble strips for this element.

No rumble strip present
Used when there is no rumble strip present in this vehicle's road.

Left Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the left side of the road.

Right Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the right side of the road.

Left and Right Rumble Strip Present
Used when there is a rumble strip present adjacent to the left and right side of the road.

Roadway Alignment

Screen Name: Roadway-Alignment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH_ALIGNMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Straight
2	2	Curve Right
3	3	Curve Left
4	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined—Primary source is scene inspection; secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

This element is determined from the same roadway that was used to determine Trafficway Flow. Select the descriptor that best represents the vehicle's environment just prior to this vehicle's critical pre-crash event.

Any perceptually determined curvature of a roadway constitutes a curve.

Straight
Refers to a roadway that has no perceptually determined curvature.

Curve right and Curve left
Refer to a perceptually determined curvature of a roadway. The vehicle's direction of travel determines whether the curvature is right or left.

Roadway Profile

Screen Name: Roadway-Profile

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.PROFILE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Level
2	2	Uphill grade (> 2%)
3	3	Hillcrest
4	4	Downhill grade (> 2%)
5	5	Sag
6	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined—Primary source is scene inspection; secondary sources include police report and interviews.

Remarks:

The element attribute is determined from the same roadway that was used to determine **Trafficway Flow**. Measure the area most representative of the pre-crash environment. to determine the grade, the vertical measurement is divided by the horizontal value; the result is a percentage value of the grade.

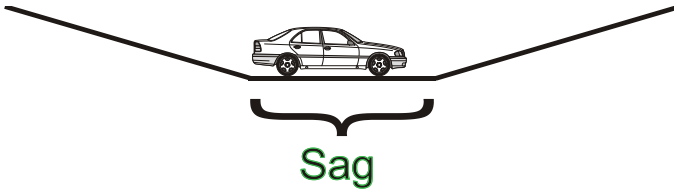
Level
Used when the roadway surface tangent gradient is less than or equal to 2% [i.e., vertical divided by horizontal (vertical/horizontal)].

Uphill grade (> 2%)
Used when the roadway profile is uphill or positive, relative to the direction of travel of this vehicle.

Hillcrest
Refers to a surface in vertical transition between two points of tangency.

Downhill grade (> 2%)
Used when the roadway profile is downhill or negative, relative to the direction of travel for this vehicle.

Sag
Refers to a surface in vertical transition between two points of tangency.



Screen Name: Roadway-Surface Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH_SURFACETYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Concrete
2	2	Bituminous (asphalt)
3	3	Brick or block
4	4	Slag, gravel or stone
5	5	Dirt
6	8	Other, specify:
7	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined Primary source is scene inspection; secondary sources include police report and interviews.

Remarks:

This element attribute is determined from the same roadway that was used to determine the **Trafficway Flow**. If the lateral cross section contains lanes of more than one surface type, select the surface type of the lane the driver's vehicle was traveling on just prior to this vehicle's critical pre-crash event.

Concrete
Used when the road surface is made of a material consisting of a conglomerate of gravel, pebbles, broken stone or slag, in a mortar or cement matrix.

Bituminous (asphalt)
Used when the road surface is made of a product obtained by the distillation of coal and petroleum. Also referred to in non-technical terms as "blacktop."

Brick or block
Used when the road surface is constructed of paving stone (e.g. cobblestone, paving bricks, etc.).

Slag, gravel or stone
Used when the road surface is constructed of a loose material primarily consisting of the elements of slag, gravel or stone.

Dirt
Used when the improved road surface is made of a natural earthen surface.

Other specify
Used for another type of surface such as wood.

Unknown
Used when the surface type is unknown.

Surface Condition

Screen Name: Surface Condition

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.SURFACECOND***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Dry
2	2	Wet
10	3	Snow
11	4	Slush
12	5	Ice/Frost
13	6	Water (Standing, Moving)
14	7	Sand
15	8	Mud, Dirt, Gravel
16	9	Oil
17	88	Other, (specify):
18	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined Primary source is the police report; secondary sources include interviews, and scene inspection.

Remarks:

This element attribute is based on the location that best represents the Pre-crash Environment data. The element should be selected based on the same lanes used to select Trafficway Flow.

It is possible for different surface conditions to exist on the same roadway (e.g., intermittent wet and dry sections). The technician should consider the condition most representative of the roadway immediately prior to this vehicle's critical pre-crash event.

Sand; Mud, Dirt, Gravel or Oil
Used when the attribute is present on another road surface. (i.e.i.e., a dirt road would not receive this attribute solely due to presence). If the sand; mud, dirt, gravel or oil occurs in combination with moisture conditions **Wet**, **Snow/Slush**, **Ice/Frost**, or **Water (Standing, Moving)** then select the moisture condition.

Lighting Conditions

Screen Name: Conditions - Light

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.LIGHTCOND***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Daylight
2	2	Dark
3	3	Dark, but lighted
4	4	Dawn
5	5	Dusk
6	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — Primary source is the police report; secondary sources include interviews and scene inspection.

Remarks:

The light condition best representing the pre-crash conditions at the time of the crash Used based on ambient and artificial sources.

Dark
Should be selected when the crash occurred after dusk and before dawn, and no artificial light source is present at the scene.

Dark but lighted
Should be selected when the crash occurred after dusk and before dawn, and artificial light source(s) are present at the scene.

Note: Dark and **Dark, but lighted** include crashes occurring in tunnels.

Unknown
Should be selected when it cannot be reasonably determined what the light conditions were at the time of the crash.

Screen Name: Conditions - Atmospheric

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.WEATHERCOND***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	11	Fog, Smog, Smoke
12	12	Rain
14	14	Snow
15	15	Blowing Snow
16	16	Severe Crosswinds
17	17	Blowing Sand, Soil, Dirt
18	18	Clear
19	19	Cloudy
20	20	Sleet or Hail
21	21	Freezing rain or freezing drizzle
98	98	Other (specify):
99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the police report; secondary sources include interviews and scene inspection.

Remarks:

The atmospheric condition is selected with respect to the conditions just prior to the critical event. Select the attribute that had the most effect on the visibility of the driver. The element attributes are oriented toward precipitation, or particle dispersion, which may affect the driver visibility.

It is possible for different drivers to experience different conditions.

Fog, Smog, Smoke
This attribute is selected when one of the below conditions affects driver visibility:

- Fog is described as condensed water vapor in cloudlike masses lying close to the ground and limiting visibility.

- Smog is described as a fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes; *also***:** a photochemical haze caused by the action of solar ultraviolet radiation on atmosphere polluted with hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen from automobile exhaust.
- Smoke is described as a vaporous system made up of small particles of carbonaceous matter in the air, resulting mainly from the burning of organic material, such as wood or coal.

Rain
Used when the precipitation falling at the time of the crash is predominately in the form of water droplets.

Snow
Used when the precipitation falling at the time of the crash is predominately in the form of translucent ice crystals originating in the upper atmosphere as frozen particles of water vapor. This attribute includes rain mixed with snow. Accumulation is not necessary to select this attribute.

Blowing Snow
Used when wind driven snow reduces visibility and causes significant drifting. Blowing snow may be snow that is falling and/or loose snow on the ground picked up by the wind.

Severe Crosswinds
Used when the wind is blowing at right angles to the effected vehicle. Severe crosswinds are considered when the wind is blowing over 39 mph (63 kph).

Blowing Sand, Soil, Dirt
Used when sand, soil or dirt particles are picked up from the surface of the earth by the wind and that affects driver visibility.

Clear
Used when the sky has less than 50 % cloud cover.

Cloudy
Used when the sky has more than 50 % cloud cover.

Sleet or Hail
Used when the precipitation falling at the time of the crash is predominately in the form of frozen or partially frozen raindrops.

Freezing rain or freezing drizzle
A fine mist or rain passing from a liquid to a solid state due to temperature drop.

Other (specify)
Used when there is a relevant weather related factor that is not described in the preceding elements. Specify the nature of this factor in detail.

Unknown
Used when there is insufficient information to determine what weather conditions were present at the time of the crash.

Screen Name: Traffic Control - Device

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.TRAFFICDEV***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No traffic control(s)
2	1	Traffic control signal (not RR crossing)
3	2	Stop sign
4	3	Yield sign
5	4	School zone sign
6	5	Other regulatory sign (specify):
7	6	Warning sign (not RR crossing)
8	7	Unknown sign
9	8	Miscellaneous/other controls including RR controls (specify):
10	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is scene inspection; secondary sources include the police report and interviews.

Remarks:

This attribute is determined from the same roadway used to define the Trafficway Flow. The Technician should select the descriptor that best controls traffic in the vehicle's environment just prior to this vehicle's critical pre-crash event.

This variable measures the above-ground traffic control(s) that regulate vehicular traffic. Excluded are any controls that ***solely*** regulate pedestrians (e.g., wait/walk signals).

Focus on the road segment just prior to the location of the critical pre-crash event and select the traffic control device(s) that is (are) ***most related*** to this event. In-junction crashes should be based on the presence of a traffic control device for the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling. For non-junction crashes, traffic control devices should be selected based on their relationship to the crash circumstances and ***not*** be based merely on presence.

Regulatory signs Give notice of traffic laws or regulations.

Warning signs Call attention to conditions on or adjacent to a highway or street that are potentially hazardous to traffic operations.

Guide signs Show route designations, destinations, directions, distances, services, points of interest, and other geographical recreational or cultural information. Guide signs do not constitute traffic controls.

Signs come in standard shapes. The ***octagon*** is exclusively used for the STOP sign. The ***equilateral triangle,*** with one point downward, is used exclusively for the YIELD sign. The *round* shape is used for the advance warning of a railroad crossing and for the civil defense evacuation route marker. The *pennant* shape, an isosceles triangle, with its longest axis horizontal, is used to warn of no passing zones. The *diamond* shape is used only to warn of existing or possible hazards either on or adjacent to the roadway or adjacent thereto. The *(vertical) rectangle*, ordinarily with the longer dimension vertical, is used for regulatory signs, with the exception of STOP signs and Traffic Control Device YIELD signs. The ***(horizontal) rectangle***, ordinarily with the longer dimension horizontal is used for route markers and recreational area guide signs.

The ***pentagon***, point up, is used for School Advance and School Crossing signs. ***Other*** shapes are reserved for special purposes; for example, the shield or other characteristic design for route markers and cross buck for railroad crossings.

Signs can be distinguished by their color. The following general rules apply. ***Red*** is used as a background color on prohibitory type regulatory signs (e.g., STOP, Do Not Enter, Wrong Way). It is also used as the circular outline and diagonal bar prohibitory symbol. ***BLACK*** may be used as a background (e.g., ONE WAY); it is used as a message on white, yellow and orange signs. ***WHITE*** is used as the background for route markers, guide signs, and regulatory signs (except STOP). It is used as the legend for brown, green, blue, black and red signs. ***Orange*** is used only as a background color for construction and maintenance signs. ***Yellow*** is used as a background color for warning signs and for school signs. ***Brown***, ***green***, and ***Blue*** are used as a background color for guide signs.

Pavement markings are used to supplement the regulations or warnings of other devices such as traffic signs or signals. In other instances, they are used alone and produce results that cannot be obtained by the use of any other device. Pavement markings can convey warnings or information to the driver without diverting his attention form the roadway. **Pavement markings are not considered when completing this variable.**

The technician should consider the intent of this question. If at the time of the crash there was no intent to control (regulate or warn) vehicle traffic, then select **No traffic controls**; otherwise, select the appropriate value.

For example, if the intersection is channelized and controlled differently on the channel than on the through lanes (e.g., signal and yield sign), report the traffic controls depending on whether the roadway (Number of Travel Lanes) was chosen based on its through lanes or its channelized lanes.

The attributes are in prioritized order. This means that **Traffic Control Signal** takes precedence over **school zone signs, other regulatory signs,** and **warning signs**.

If a school guard, police officer, or other officially designated person controls both pedestrian and vehicular traffic, select **miscellaneous/other controls, including RR controls**.

Note: The only exception to the prioritization rule is that any ***Officially-designated*** person (**miscellaneous controls**) takes precedence over any other attribute.

No Traffic Control
Used when there is no above ground sign or signal to regulate traffic flow. If a traffic control device has been deactivated (e.g. traffic signal that emits no signal) during certain times of the day, and was deactivated at the time of the crash select **No** used for regulatory signs.

Traffic Control Signal (Not RR crossing)
Includes a traffic control that has been recently installed, but not activated as of the time of the crash.

Use **Traffic Control Signal (Not RR crossing)** for all of the following:

- Any signal that processes through the green, amber, and red cycles. The source of the actuation is of no concern.
- A green, amber and red cycling signal that a signal is missing or inoperable.
- A green, amber, and red cycle capability, but is being used to flash amber/red or red/red.
- A flashing beacon — capable of only flashing amber/red or red/red signals.
- Lane use control signals including turn arrows and controls that govern the direction of traffic flow in lanes (e.g., electrically controlled overhead "X" or arrow used at different times of the day or on bridges to govern the direction of traffic flow in the lane.)

Any portable signal that controls traffic flow (i.e., gas-powered directional signal to divert traffic for an impending lane closure).

A traffic control signal that is out (e.g. due to a power failure) and was related to the crash, should be indicated as present, unless a temporary control [stop sign , police officer, miscellaneous controls etc.] has been inserted, in which case the temporary control should be selected.

Note: Regulatory signs that are ***enhanced*** by flashing lights should be selected based on their regulatory design. (e.g., a stop sign with a flashing light should be coded as a stop sign - disregard the flashing light).

Stop sign
Used when a trafficway is controlled by an octagon-shaped sign, with white letters and border on a red background.

Yield sign
Used when a trafficway is controlled by an equilateral-shaped triangle, with one point downward, having a red border band and white interior and the word "YIELD" in red inside the border band.

School zone sign
Used when a school zone warning sign is present. These signs may include a 5-sided sign with the point at the top, a rectangular, school speed zone sign, or some other black printing on a yellow background sign.

A school zone sign is selected only if the crash occurred during the time the sign was in effect (i.e., school must be in-session). If the sign was in effect it does not matter whether or not children were present. The time of the crash should also be correlated to the day of the week and the effect of holidays, vacations, etc.

Other regulatory sign (Specify):
Used when a regulatory sign other than a "stop" or "yield" sign is present. "Other" signs include speed limit signs, movement signs (e.g., NO TURN, LEFT TURN ONLY, DO NOT ENTER, WRONG WAY, ONE WAY,), parking signs (e.g., NO PARKING, EMERGENCY PARKING ONLY), and other miscellaneous signs (ROAD CLOSED TO THROUGH TRAFFIC, WEIGHT LIMIT, etc.)

Warning sign (Not RR crossing)
Used when a sign is used to warn of an existing or potentially hazardous condition on or adjacent to a highway or street. Generally warning signs are diamond-shaped with black legend and a border on a yellow background. Examples include TURN SIGNS, CURVE SIGNS, WINDING ROAD SIGN, STOP AHEAD SIGN, "T" SYMBOL SIGNS, etc. Some warning signs are horizontal rectangles, for example, a large arrow sign intended to give notice of a sharp change in alignment in the direction of travel.

Unknown sign
Used when a regulatory sign ***was present*** at the time of collision but was removed or not available during the scene inspection to determine its type and the PCR is not specific about a traffic control presence.

Miscellaneous/other controls including RR controls (Specify):
Used when the following are present:

- A construction warning sign (any black on orange diamond shaped sign).
- Railroad crossing controls are present (e.g., any gates, flashing lights, bells, cross buck, or railroad crossing sign, circle with a black "X" on a yellow background).
- ***Officially designated*** person controls both pedestrian and vehicular traffic (police officer, crossing guard, flag person, etc.)

Note: An ***officially designated*** person controlling traffic takes precedence over any other attributes.

Traffic Control Device Functioning

Screen Name: Traffic Control—Functioning

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.TRAFFICDEVFUNC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	[No traffic control(s)]
2	1	Traffic control device not functioning (specify):
3	2	Traffic control device functioning properly
4	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined—inputs include scene inspection, interviews, and police report.

Remarks:

Traffic control device not functioning (specify):

Used in the following situations:

- The traffic control device was not operating.
- The traffic control device reported has some function, but the function was improper, inadequate, or operating erratically (e.g., signal works but was stuck on red).
- The traffic control device was defaced, badly worn, rotated so it could not be seen, covered with snow, lying on ground, etc.

Traffic control device functioning properly

Used when the traffic control device was functioning as designed at the time of the crash.

Unknown

Used when the status of the traffic control device, at the time of the crash, cannot be determined.

Shoulder Width

Screen Name: Shoulder Width

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.SHOULDERWIDTH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0.0		When the value cannot be measured, but is estimated under 10 cm
0.1 – 9.6		Entered value (meters)
9.7		9.7 meters or more
9.8		Not Applicable
9.9		Unknown

Source: Technician-determined—Primary source is the scene inspection/scene diagram — secondary sources include the police report and digital imagery.

Remarks:

The attribute is only coded when a vehicle departs a roadway and strikes a fixed object. If there is no fixed object struck, this variable is coded "**Not Applicable.**"

The roadway departure is determined from the same roadway that was used to determine the **Number of Travel Lanes**. The shoulder of the roadway is assessed for the side of the road the vehicle departed. The measurement is taken from the edge of the roadway (delineated or common use) to the farthest edge of the shoulder.

This variable establishes the width of the stabilized shoulder available to this vehicle. In circumstances where there are edge lines, measure shoulder width from the center of the edge line to the outside edge of the shoulder. Where there is no edge line, measure from the outside edge of the roadway to the outside edge of the shoulder.

The value should be measured from the final scene diagram by using the measurement tool, or can be measured in the field.

The measurement should be to the nearest tenth of a meter (i.e., 1.2m). This width will be used by Federal Highway Administration in analysis of crashes where vehicles struck fixed objects off the road.

0.0
When objects such as concrete jersey barriers, guardrails, signs, etc. are near the edge of the shoulder and attempting to measure would jeopardize technician safety (i.e., jersey barrier in median of city interstate) simply code 0.0 for 10 cm or less.

0.1 – 9.6
The measurement should be to the nearest tenth of a meter (i.e., 1.2m).

9.7 9.7 meters or more
Used when the shoulder width measurement is 9.7 meters or more

9.8 Not Applicable
Used when a vehicle does not strike an object off the road.

9.9 Unknown
Used when it is known that a vehicle struck an off-road object, but the technician could not measure or accurately estimate the distance.

Screen Name: Struck Object Length

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.OBJECTLENGTH***

Element Attributes:

Database Length	SAS	
0 – 119	0-119	Entered value (centimeters)
120	120	Entered when object is 120 centimeters or greater
997	997	Not Applicable
999	999	Unknown

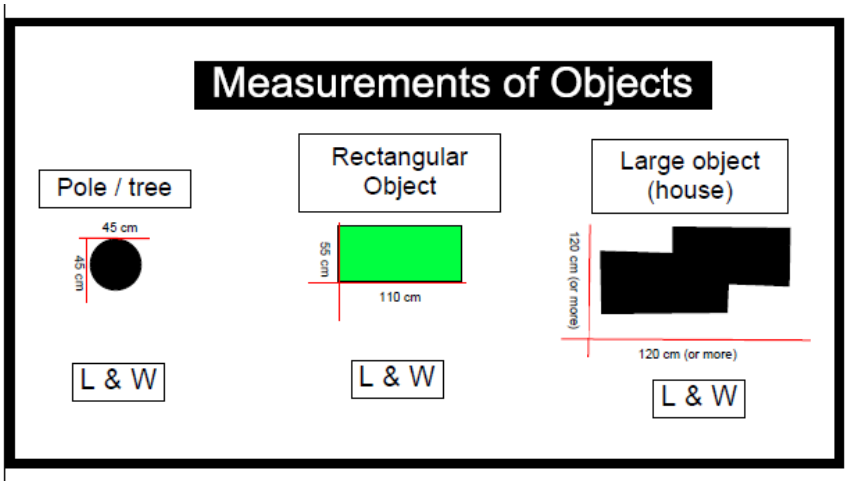
Source: Technician-determined - Primary source is the scene inspection/scene diagram — secondary sources include the police report and digital imagery.

Remarks:

The attribute is only coded when a vehicle departs a roadway and strikes a fixed object. If there is no fixed object struck, this variable is coded "**Not Applicable.**"

The object length is assessed for the first object contacted after the vehicle departs the shoulder (or roadway if there is no shoulder). The value should be measured at the scene, but can be measured from the final diagram only when Total Station was used to document the direct damage length.

Example measurements:



The measurements should be to the nearest centimeter (i.e., 045 cm by 056 cm).

The limit for both values is 119 centimeters. Any value 120 centimeters or more should be coded 120.

This length will be used by Federal Highway Administration in analysis of crashes where vehicles struck fixed objects off the road.

120
Used for values 120 cm or more.

Not Applicable
Used when a fixed object was not struck off the road.

Unknown
Used when it is known that a vehicle struck an off-road object, but the technician could not measure or accurately measure the object.

Screen Name: Struck Object Width

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.OBJECTWIDTH***

Element Attributes:

Database Length	SAS Width	
0 – 119	0-119	Entered value (centimeters)
120	120	Entered when object is 120 centimeters or greater
997	997	Not Applicable
999	999	Unknown

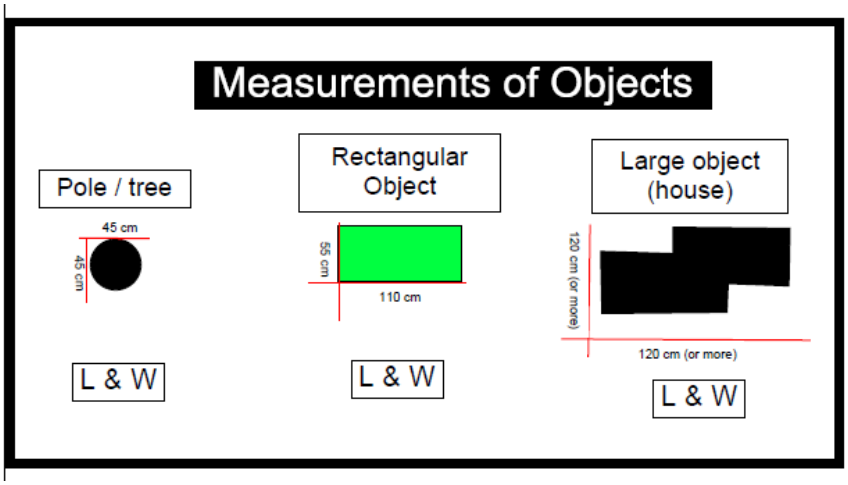
Source: Technician-determined—Primary source is the scene inspection/scene diagram — secondary sources include the police report and digital imagery.

Remarks:

The attribute is only coded when a vehicle departs a roadway and strikes a fixed object. It there is no fixed object struck, this variable is coded "**Not Applicable.**"

The object width is assessed for the first object contacted after the vehicle departs the shoulder (or roadway if there is no shoulder). The value should be measured at the scene, but can be measured from the final diagram only when Total Station was used to document the object width.

Example measurements:



The measurements should be to the nearest centimeter (i.e., 045 cm by 056 cm).

The limit for both values is 119 centimeters. Any value 120 centimeters or more should be coded 120.

This width will be used by Federal Highway Administration in analysis of crashes where vehicles struck fixed objects off the road.

120
Used for values 120 cm or more.

Not Applicable
Used when a fixed object was not struck off the road.

Unknown
Used when it is known that a vehicle struck an off-road object, but the technician could not measure or accurately measure the object.

Screen Name: Struck Object Height

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.OBJECTHEIGHT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		Entered value when height is at or near ground level
-1 to -119		Entered value (centimeters)
1 to 119		Entered value (centimeters)
120		Entered when object height 120 centimeters or more
997		Not Applicable
999		Unknown

Source: Technician-determined - Primary source is the scene inspection/scene diagram — secondary sources include the police report and digital imagery.

Remarks:

The attribute is only coded when a vehicle departs a roadway and strikes a fixed object. It there is no fixed object struck, this variable is coded "**Not Applicable.**"

The object height is assessed for the first object contacted after the vehicle departs the shoulder (or roadway if there is no shoulder). The value should be measured at the scene, with a vertical reference scale present for the images.

The limit for both values is 119 centimeters. Any value 120 centimeters or more should be coded 120.

This height will be used by Federal Highway Administration in analysis of crashes where vehicles struck fixed objects off the road.

Entered Value 0
Is used when the height of the struck object is at or near ground level. This would be a rare occurrence, an example being a vehicle vaulting a ditch and striking the upslope of the ditch at or near the ground level where the vault began.

Entered Value -001 to -119
Negative values are used when the direct contact height of the damage falls below grade (i.e, a ditch).

The height of the damage to the object reflects the distance from the ground to the top of the damage on the object (ditch).

Entered Value 001 to 119
Positive values reflect contact vertical heights above grade (i.e., pole).

The height of the damage to the object reflects the distance from the ground to the top of the direct damage on the object. Trees, poles, fences etc., reflect the distance off the ground vertically to the top of the direct damage. Guardrail heights are measured from the ground to the top of the direct damage to guardrail in an area most representative of the pre-crash height.

120
Used for values 120 cm or more.

Not Applicable
Used when a fixed object was not struck off the road.

Unknown
Used when it is known that a vehicle struck an off-road object, but the technician could not measure or accurately measure the object.

Screen Name: Distance From Edge of Roadway

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.DISTANCE_X_Y_Z_FROM EDGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
00.0		On road edge
00.0-98.9		Enter Value - distance to struck object (meters)
99.0		99 meters or more
99.8		Not Applicable
99.9		Unknown

Source: Technician-determined - Primary source is the scene inspection/scene diagram — secondary sources include the police report and digital imagery.

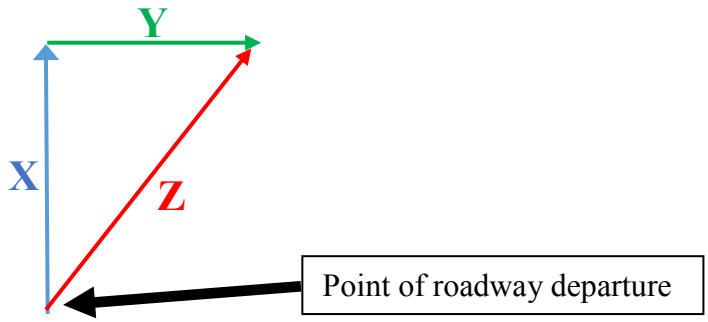
Remarks:

The attribute is only coded when a vehicle departs a roadway and strikes a fixed object. It there is no fixed object struck, this variable is coded "**Not Applicable.**"

Values are coded in X, Y and Z directions.

- X dimension is the longitudinal distance from road edge departure to struck object
- Y dimension is lateral distance from road edge to object
- Z dimension is straight line distance form road edge to struck object

Graphically represented by:



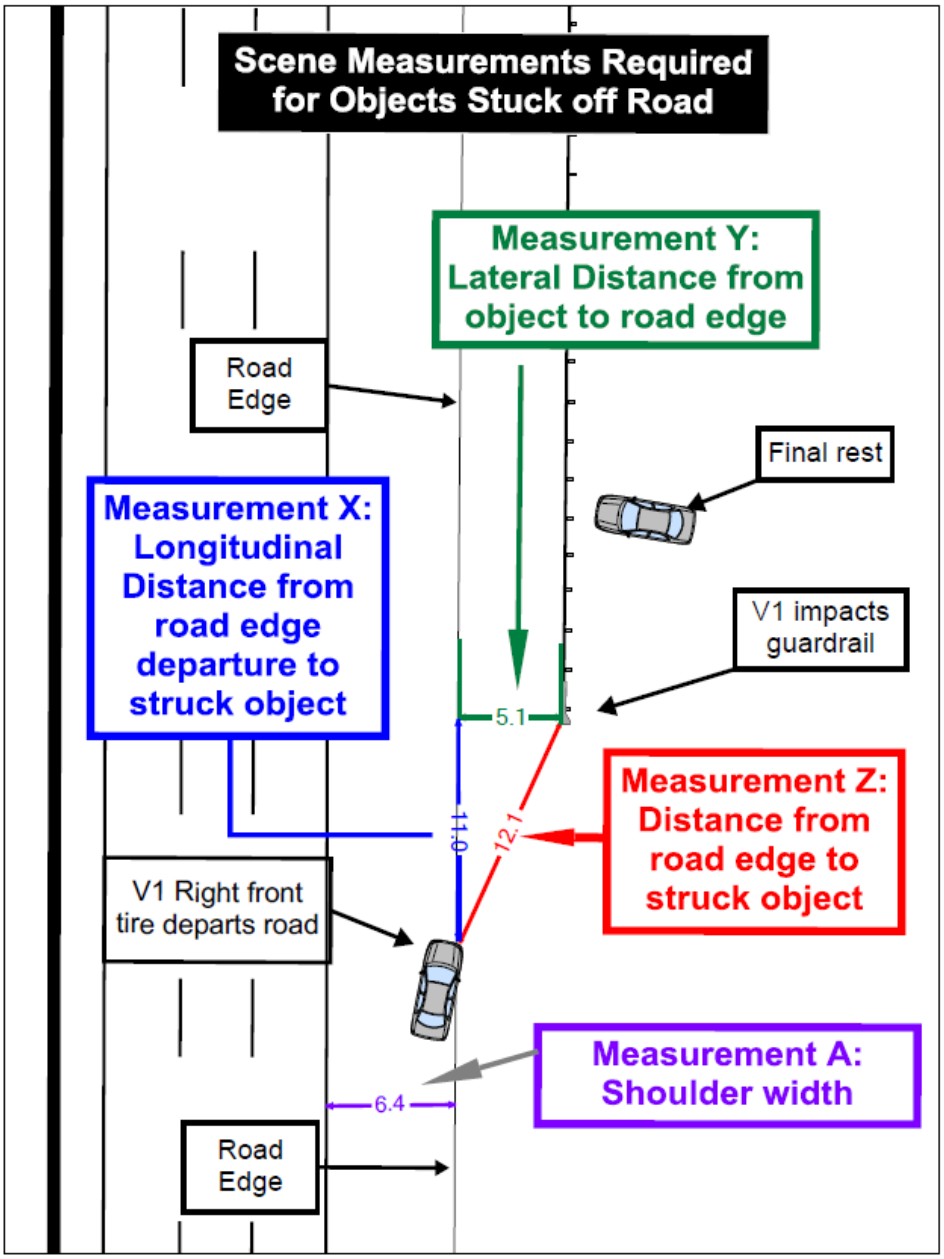
The dimensions can be measured from the final scene diagram because there may not be a documented point at the scene for either the roadway departure point or the "X" intercept point.

If the object specific location cannot be determined (moved, not replaced, etc.) a reasonable dimension can be estimated at scene or from final case diagram.

This width will be used by Federal Highway Administration in analysis of crashes where vehicles struck fixed objects off the road.

Not Applicable
Used when a fixed object was not struck off the road.

Unknown
Used when it is known that a vehicle struck an off-road object, but the technician could not measure or accurately measure the object.



Pre-crash Data Overview

Pre-crash variables are completed for each of the in-transport vehicles in the case. This means that the entire crash is first completed from the perspective of one vehicle, then from the perspective of a second vehicle, if any, and so forth. The pre-crash variables are:

Driver's Distraction/Inattention to Driving (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event)
Pre-Event Movement (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event),
Critical Pre-crash Category
Critical Pre-crash Event,
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver,
Pre-Impact Stability
Pre-Impact Location
Crash Type

The pre-crash variables are designed to identify the following.

What was this vehicle doing just prior to the critical pre-crash event?
What made this vehicle's situation critical?
What was the avoidance response, if any, to this critical situation, and
What was the movement of the vehicle just prior to impact?

The most important determination that must be made for each in-transport vehicle is: What was this vehicle's Critical Pre-crash Event, (i.e., what action by this vehicle, another vehicle, person, animal, or non-fixed object was critical to this vehicle's crash?). Once the critical event is determined, the remaining pre-crash variables are coded relative to this selected **Critical Pre-crash Event.**

Do not consider culpability as a factor for determining pre-crash data. Many crash scenarios will suggest fault, but this is considered coincidental rather than by design.

Critical Crash Envelope

The critical crash envelope begins at the point where:

- the driver recognizes an impending danger (e.g., deer runs into the roadway), or
- the vehicle is in an imminent path of collision with another vehicle, pedestrian, pedalcyclist, other nonmotorist, object, or animal.

The critical crash envelope ends when:

- (a) the driver has made a successful avoidance maneuver, and
  (b) has full steering control, and
  (c) the vehicle is tracking; or

- the driver's vehicle impacts another vehicle, pedestrian, pedalcyclist, other nonmotorist, object, or animal.

Simple Single Critical Crash Envelope

Most crashes involve only a single critical crash envelope in which the object contacted is captured under the Critical Pre-Crash Event, (e.g., a vehicle is traveling straight on a roadway and a deer runs into the roadway and is struck by the vehicle). This scenario, and similar ones, are very straightforward and will not present many problems.

Complex Single Critical Crash Envelope

However, some single critical crash envelopes are more complex.

Example A: A driver avoids one obstacle and ***immediately*** impacts another vehicle, person, object, or animal. Because ***immediate*** is defined as **not** having an opportunity, or sufficient time, to take any additional avoidance actions, the Critical Pre-Crash Event is related to the vehicle, person, object, or animal that the driver successfully avoided instead of the vehicle's first harmful event (i.e., its impact); see examples 4 and 7 below.

Example B: The driver avoids an obstacle only to (a) lose steering control and/or (b) have the vehicle stop tracking, and the vehicle subsequently impacts another vehicle, person, object, or animal. Regardless of whether the driver:

- attempted to regain steering control,
- caused the vehicle to resume a tracking posture, or
- avoided the impacted vehicle, person, object, or animal.

The Critical Pre-Crash Event is similarly related to the vehicle, person, object, or animal that the driver successfully avoided because the driver's critical crash envelope was never stabilized.

In both examples above, the Attempted Avoidance Maneuver records the successful action taken to avoid the Critical Pre-Crash Event.

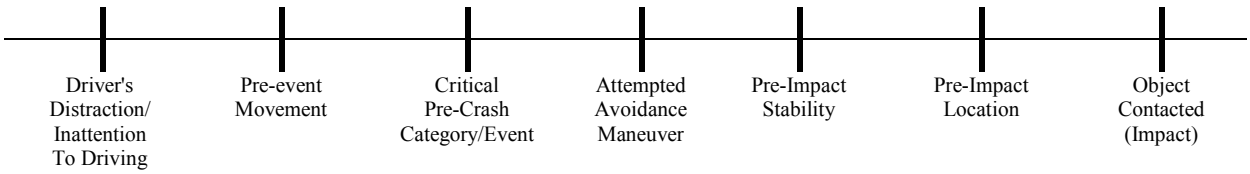
Vehicles that are not involved in an impact with another vehicle, person, object, or animal in the sequence of crash events (that define this crash) are not included in the CISS; data is not collected for these vehicles. However, these vehicles are included in the Crash Collision Diagram.

The coding order for a single critical crash envelope is illustrated below.

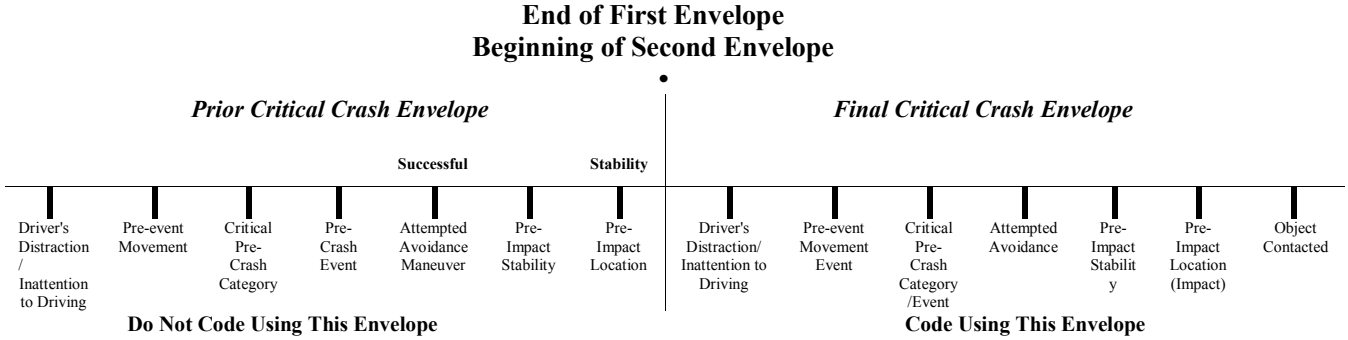
Multiple Critical Crash Envelopes

When a case involves multiple critical crash envelopes, select only the final critical crash envelope. In this situation, encode the variable Pre-Event Movement (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event) as: **Successful avoidance maneuver to a previous critical event**. The final critical crash envelope is the one that resulted in this vehicle's first harmful event (i.e., its impact) as shown in the following illustration.

Typical Order of a Single Critical Crash Envelope



Typical Order of Multiple Critical Crash Envelopes



When there is doubt as to whether this vehicle had experienced a complex single, or multiple critical crash envelopes, choose the Critical Pre-Crash Category/Event, to the vehicle, person, object, or animal that the driver successfully avoided (i.e., default to Complex Single). See Complex Single Critical Crash Envelope examples A and B above.

The following pages have: a method protocol, a flowchart illustrating the proper method and protocol for determining the pre-crash variables, and eight examples of various crash event sequences that contain one or more critical crash envelopes.

Method Protocol

Consider the information obtained from the Police Report, scene and vehicle inspections, and from the interviewee(s) as inputs to your decision making process.

- Determine Critical Pre-Crash Category/Critical Pre-Crash Event.

  What action by this vehicle, another vehicle, person, animal, or object was critical to this driver becoming involved in the crash (i.e., use the "BUT FOR"* test)?

  ASK yourself questions (a) through (f) below. Proceed through each question that applies to the crash you are researching. Stop when the answer to the questions is "Yes." This is the Critical Pre-Crash Category.

  a. Did the vehicle exhibit a control loss?
  b. Does the evidence suggest that the vehicle was in an environmentally dangerous position?
  c. Was another vehicle "in" this vehicle's lane?
  d. Was another vehicle entering into this vehicle's lane?
  e. Was a pedestrian, pedalcyclist, or other nonmotorist in or approaching this vehicle's path?
  f. Was an animal in or approaching this vehicle's path or was an object in this vehicle's path?

- Determine Driver's Distraction/Inattention to Driving.
- Determine Pre-Event Movement (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event).
- Determine Attempted Avoidance Maneuver.
  What does your information indicate that the driver tried to do to avoid the crash?
- Determine Pre Impact Stability.
- Determine Pre-Impact Location.

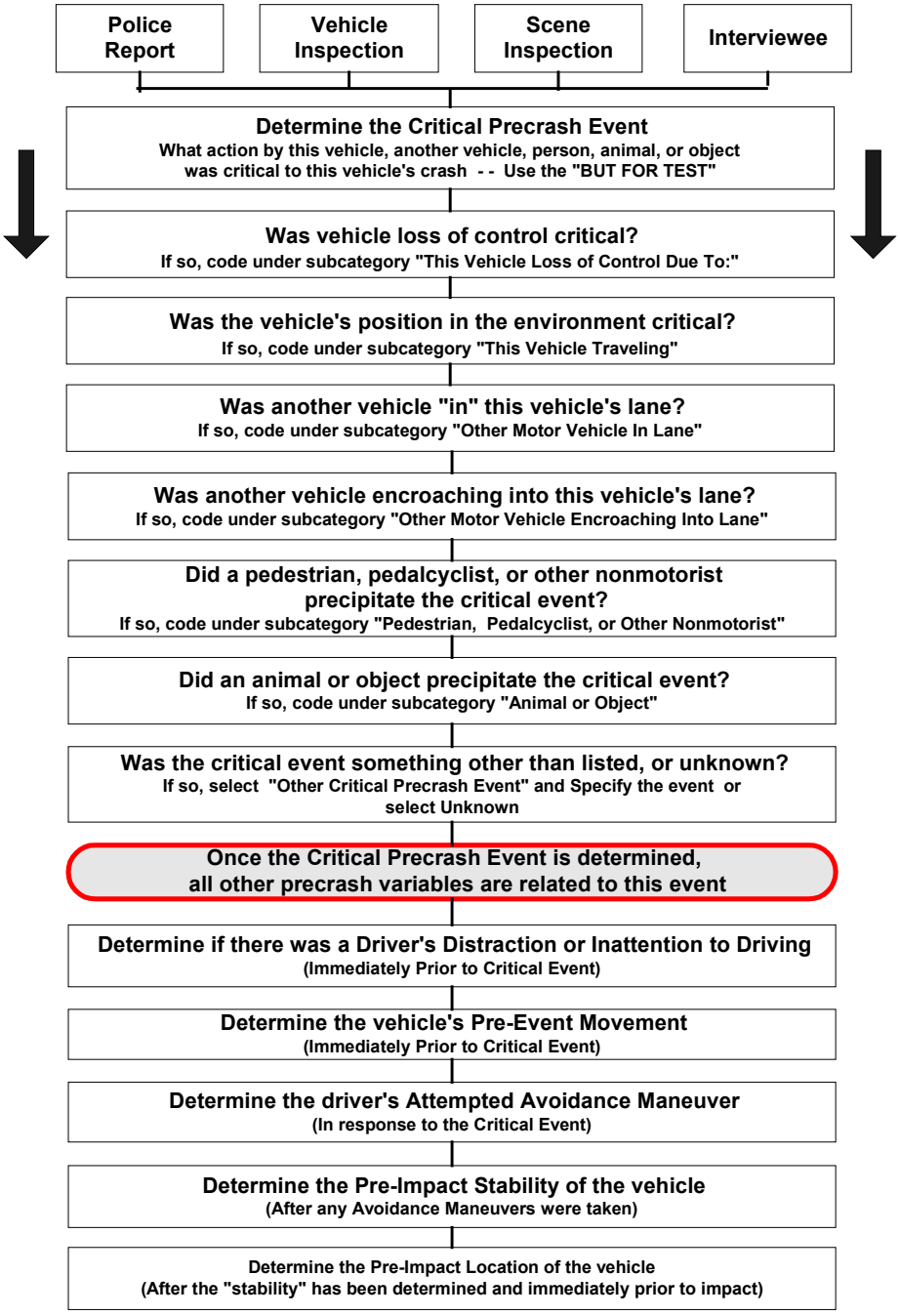
***FOR EXAMPLE:**

"But for" Vehicle # going left-of-center, this vehicle would not have been involved in this crash.

"But for" having entered into the intersection, this vehicle would not have been involved in this crash.

Pre-Crash Methodology Flowchart

***FOR EXAMPLE**:
"***But for***" Vehicle # going left-of-center, this vehicle would not have been involved in this crash.
"***But for***" having entered into the intersection, this vehicle would not have been involved in this crash.



Pre-Crash General Rules

- Attempted Avoidance Maneuver assesses what the driver's action(s) were during the critical crash envelope in response to his/her realization of impending danger.
- The mere presence of a traffic control signal/sign typically does not make the situation critical when determining Critical Pre-Crash Event.

  For example: A single vehicle approaches a stop sign and departs the right side of the road impacting a tree, in an attempt to avoid passing through the intersection. The sign has no bearing and therefore, does not make the situation critical.
- When you know what the Critical Pre-Crash Category, but are unable to select a specific Critical Pre-Crash Event, use the following guideline:

  Default to one of the "Other" or unknown attributes within each Critical Pre-Crash Event category, rather than coding the entire Critical Pre-Crash Category as "Other critical pre-crash event."
- If control is loss due to driver illness such as heart attacks, diabetic comas, etc., then Critical Pre-Crash Event should be coded as "Other cause of control loss."
- When coding Critical Pre-Crash Category as "This vehicle loss of control." the loss of control must have occurred prior to the driver doing any avoidance maneuver. If the driver attempts a maneuver (i.e., brakes, steers, etc.) as a result of the driver's perception of a vehicle, object, pedestrian, or nonmotorist, then select the vehicle, object, pedestrian, or nonmotorist as the critical event because that is what made the situation critical. If the vehicle is in a yaw prior to the driver taking an avoidance action, then loss-of-control is what made it critical (critical curve scuff, hydroplaning, etc.).
- When determining Critical Pre-Crash Category/Event, if you do not know from available sources which driver had the right-of-way at a controlled or uncontrolled intersection use the following as a guideline:
  a. If the junction is controlled by a 3-way/4-way stop sign, or is uncontrolled, then use the common rule that ***the vehicle on the right has the right-of-way*** for determining encroachment.
  b. If the junction is controlled by an on-colors traffic control device, and both drivers claim a green light, then both vehicles are in an environmentally dangerous position, and Critical Pre-Crash Event for both vehicles should be **This Vehicle Traveling** (Critical Pre-Crash category) Crossing over (passing through) intersection (Critical Pre-Crash Event).

- When two vehicles are initially traveling on the same trafficway and one executes a left turn with the right-of-way (i.e., green arrow), use **Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane - From opposite direction-over right lane line** for the turning vehicle's critical event. This applies to Crash Types 68-69.

  If the vehicles were initially on different trafficways (Crash Types 76-77 and 82-83) the critical event for the vehicle turning left with the right-of-way should be **Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching – From crossing street across path**.

- "Fixed" objects (trees, poles, fire hydrants, etc.,) cannot be in the roadway.
- A motor vehicle is stopped in a travel lane and is impacted by another motor vehicle ricocheting off a vehicle. The Critical Pre-Crash Event for the vehicle struck by the ricocheting vehicle is in the category of either: **Other Motor Vehicle in Lane** or **Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane**.
- Pre-Impact stability should be indicated as "**Tracking**" if the following are met:
  a. no skid marks are present at the scene
  b. the PCR or the interviewee does not indicate skidding AND
  c. the vehicle did not rotate 30 degrees or more (either clockwise or counterclockwise).

Trafficway and its component definitions (i.e.***, roadway, road, shoulder, and median) can be found in the ANSI D16.1 Manual on the Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents.***

Distractions

Driver's Distraction/Inattention to Driving

Screen Name: Driver's Distraction/Inattention to Driving

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.DISTRACTION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
2	1	Attentive or not distracted
3	2	Looked but did not see
4	3	Inattentive or distracted
18	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviews and police report.

Remarks:

[No Driver Present]
Is pre-coded if on the Official Records Tab the “Driver Present?” variable is coded as “No driver Present.”

Attentive or not distracted
Used when the driver is known to have been completely attentive to driving prior to realization of impending danger or just prior to impact if realization of an impending critical event does not occur.

Looked but did not see
Used when the driver is paying attention to driving, but does not see the relevant vehicle, object, etc. This attribute should be used when a driver has an opportunity to take some action prior to impact, but the driver takes no action and no other distractions apply. This situation frequently occurs when an overtaking vehicle is in the driver's "blind spot" or at intersections when you look both ways and a crossing vehicle is not noticed. If the driver sees the vehicle, object, etc., but does not consider it a danger and no other distractions apply then select Attentive or not distracted

Inattentive or distracted
Used when the driver was inattentive or distracted prior to the realization of an impending critical event or just prior to impact if realization of an impending critical event does not occur.

Once this attribute is selected, options come into view where the technician can select all distractions that apply.

Unknown
Used when it is unknown if this driver was fully attentive to driving prior to realization of impending danger or just prior to impact if realization of an impending critical event does not occur. Use this attribute if no interview is obtained and there is no other source of information regarding this driver's attention to driving prior to realization of impending danger.

Screen Name: Driver's Distraction/Inattention to Driving

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DRIVER_DISTRACT.DISTRACTID***

Element Attributes:

	Inattentive or distracted:
1	Sleepy or fell asleep
2	Inattentive or lost in thought
3	Manually Operating an Electronic Communication Device (texting, typing, dialing)
4	Talking on Hands-Free Electronic Device
5	Talking on Hand-Held Electronic Device
6	Other device brought into the vehicle (navigation, game, video)
7	Device/Controls integral to the vehicle
8	Passenger
9	Other Inside the Vehicle (eating, personal hygiene, smoking, etc.)
10	Outside the Vehicle (includes unspecified external distractions)
11	Distracted, Unknown type

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviews and police report.

Remarks:

Select all the attributes that describe this driver's **inattention** to driving prior to the driver's realization of an impending critical event or just prior to impact if realization of an impending critical event does not occur. If this driver's vehicle has two critical crash envelopes, record the attribute(s) that best describe the driver's attention ***prior to the first Critical Pre-Crash Event*** (i.e., prior to realization of the impending danger that the driver successfully avoided). Intoxication is not considered a distraction.

Sleepy or fell asleep
Used when the driver was sleeping or dozing prior to realization of impending danger or just prior to impact if realization did not occur.

Inattentive or lost in thought
Used when the driver is thinking about items other than the driving task (daydreaming).

Manually Operating an Electronic Communication Device (texting, typing, dialing)
The driver was in the act of manually manipulating an electronic communication device (cell phone, smart phone, hand-held radio, etc.). The types of device manipulation includes texting, typing, and dialing.

Talking on Hands-Free Electronic Device
The driver was conversing using a hands-free electronic device such as Bluetooth equipped headset/earpiece or vehicle-integrated system.

Talking on Hand-Held Electronic Device
The driver was conversing on a hand-held electronic device such as a cell phone.

Other device brought into the vehicle (navigation, game, video)
The driver was in the act of using an electronic device for some purpose other than communicating, such as operating a navigation device, playing a game, or watching a video.

Device/Controls integral to the vehicle
Used when the driver is distracted while using a device in the vehicle including adjusting windows, adjusting door locks, adjusting side view mirrors, adjusting rear view mirror, adjusting seat, adjusting steering wheel, and adjusting seat belt, using vehicle's cigarette lighter, etc. (Included here is **all** OEM equipment).

Passenger
Used when the driver was distracted by another occupant in this vehicle. Examples include conversing with or looking at another occupant.

Other Inside the Vehicle (eating, personal hygiene, smoking, etc.)
Other distractions inside the vehicle affecting the driver. This may include actions taken by the driver such as eating, drinking, smoking, etc., or distractions within the vehicle originating from neither the driver nor passengers, such as a pet or flying insect.

Outside the Vehicle (includes unspecified external distractions)
Used when the driver was distracted by an outside person, object or event. Examples include animals on the roadside or a previous crash. Do not use this attribute for a person, object or event that the driver has recognized and for which the driver has taken some action (e.g. avoiding a pedestrian on the roadway).

Distracted, Unknown type
Used when it is known that this driver was inattentive prior to realization of impending danger or just prior to impact if realization did not occur, but details of the distraction are unknown.

Pre-FHE

Pre First Harmful Event Sequence

Screen Name: Pre First Harmful Event Sequence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HARM_EVENT.HARMEVENTID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	No pre first harmful event sequence
2	2	Lane departure-left side
3	3	Lane return-left side
4	4	Lane departure-right side
5	5	Lane return-right side
6	6	Roadway departure-left side
7	7	Roadway return-left side
8	8	Roadway departure-right side
9	9	Roadway return-right side
10	10	Other (specify)
-99	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined inputs include interviews, scene inspection and police reports.

Remarks:

This variable describes lateral vehicle movements along the vehicle's trajectory between the end of the pre-event movement phase and the first harmful event. For the purposes of this variable, lateral movement components are defined as lane departures/returns, roadway departures/returns, and a limited number of other motions (i.e., non-contact power unit jackknife and trailer swing). If the vehicle changed lanes before the critical envelope, this should not be included.
Power unit jackknife and trailer swing events that result in contact between the vehicle's units are excluded because these types of events are considered harmful events.

Roadway or lane departure includes any tire/wheel departing roadway or travel lane.

In cases where a lane departure/return also represents a roadway departure/return, the maneuver should be classified in the roadway category. Specifically, road designated element values take precedence over lane designated element values. Code every lane/roadway departure and return.

Since the technician will sequence all lateral movements, certain attributes may be used multiple times.

If there are no lateral movement components between the end of the pre-event movement phase and the initiation point of the first harmful event, this variable should be coded No pre-first harmful event maneuver sequence. For example, if an inattentive driver suddenly realizes that traffic forward of his position is stopped, applies heavy braking inputs causing the vehicle to skid forward to impact without departing its travel lane, then code No pre-first harmful event maneuver sequence.

No pre-first harmful event sequence
Used when there are no lateral movement components in this vehicle's trajectory prior to the first harmful event.

Lane departure-left side
Used when this vehicle departs the left side of the travel lane prior to the first harmful event. If the lane departure also represents a road departure, code this event in the road departure category.

Lane return-left side
Used when the subject vehicle returns to the left side of the travel lane, after a previous departure, prior to the first harmful event. If the lane return also represents a road return, code this event in the road return category.

Lane departure-right side
Used when this vehicle departs the right side of the travel lane prior to the first harmful event. If the lane departure also represents a road departure, code this event in the road departure category.

Lane return-right side
Used when the subject vehicle returns to the right side of the travel lane, after a previous departure, prior to the first harmful event. If the lane return also represents a road return, code this event in the road return category.

Roadway departure-left side
Used when this vehicle departs the left side of the roadway prior to the first harmful event.

Roadway return-left side
Used when the subject vehicle returns to the left side of the roadway, after a previous road departure, prior to the first harmful event.

Roadway departure-right side
Used when this vehicle departs the right side of the roadway prior to the first harmful event.

Roadway return-right side
Used when the subject vehicle returns to the right side of the roadway, after a previous road departure, prior to the first harmful event.

Other (specify)
Used when the subject vehicle experiences a lateral movement component that is not described in preceding elements. Non-contact power unit jackknifes and trailer swings are included in this attribute.

No driver present
Used when there is no driver present in the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Unknown
Used when there is insufficient information to determine the subject vehicle's trajectory between the end of the pre-event movement phase and the initiation point of the first harmful event or when there is insufficient information to determine specific lateral movement components.

Example 1

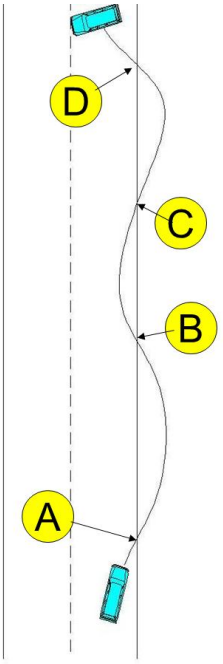
Example 1

A- Roadway departure- right side

B- Roadway return- right side

C- Roadway departure- right side

D- Roadway return- right side



Example 2

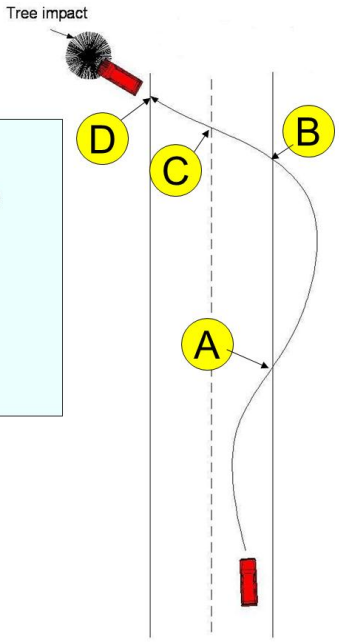
Example 2

A- Roadway departure- right side

B- Roadway return- right side

C- Lane departure- left side

D- Roadway departure- left side



Example 3

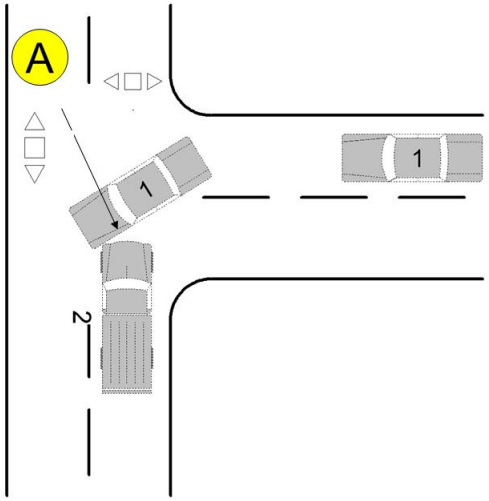
Example 3

V1

A- No pre-first harmful event sequence

V2

A- No pre-first harmful event sequence



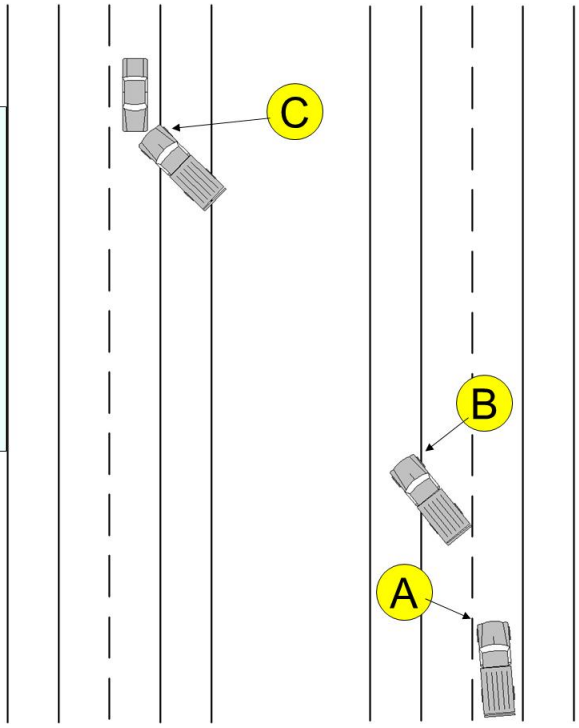
Example 4

Example 4

A- Lane departure- left side

B- Roadway departure- left side

C- Other



Pre-Event Movement (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event)

Screen Name: Pre-Event Movement (Prior to Recognition of Critical Event)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.MOVEMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No Driver Present]
1	1	Going straight
2	2	Decelerating in road
3	3	Accelerating in road
4	4	Starting in road
5	5	Stopped in road
6	6	Passing or overtaking another vehicle
7	7	Disabled or parked in travel lane
8	8	Leaving a parking position
9	9	Entering a parking position
10	10	Turning right
11	11	Turning left
12	12	Making a U-turn
13	13	Backing up (other than for parking position)
14	14	Negotiating a curve
15	15	Changing lanes
16	16	Merging
17	17	Successful avoidance maneuver to a previous critical event
18	98	Other (specify):
19	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include scene, interviews, EDR and police report.

Remarks:

Record the attribute that best describes this vehicle's activity prior to the driver's realization of an impending critical event or just prior to impact if the driver took no action or had no time to attempt any evasive maneuvers.

Actions taken by the driver, of this vehicle, ***after realization*** of an impending danger are captured in Attempted Avoidance Maneuver.

[No Driver Present]
Is pre-coded if on the Official Records Tab the "Driver Present?" variable is coded as "No driver Present."

Going straight
Used when this vehicle's path of travel was straight ahead without any attempted or intended changes.

Decelerating in road
Used when this vehicle was traveling straight ahead within the road and was decelerating.

Accelerating in road
Used when this vehicle was traveling straight ahead within the road and was accelerating.

Starting in road
Used when this vehicle was in the process of starting forward from a stopped position within the road (e.g., start up from traffic signal).

Stopped in road
Used when this vehicle was stopped momentarily, with the motor running within the road (e.g., stopped for traffic signal).

Passing or overtaking another vehicle
Used when this vehicle was traveling straight ahead and was in the process of passing or overtaking another vehicle on the left or right.

Disabled or parked in travel lane
Used when this vehicle was parked in a travel lane (e.g., double parked, disabled) with a driver present in the vehicle.

Leaving a parking position
Used when this vehicle was entering the travel lane from a parking area adjacent to the traffic lanes.

Entering a parking position
Used when this vehicle was leaving the travel lane to a parking area adjacent to the traffic lanes (i.e., in the process of parking).

Turning right
Used when this vehicle was moving forward and turned right, changing lanes from one roadway to a different roadway (e.g., from or to a driveway, parking lot, or intersection).

Turning left
Used when this vehicle was moving forward and turned left, changing lanes from one roadway to a different roadway (e.g., from or to a driveway, parking lot, or intersection).

Making a U-turn
Used when this vehicle was making a U-turn on the trafficway.

Backing up (other than for parking position)
Used when this vehicle was traveling backwards within the trafficway. Do not use this attribute if the vehicle was backing into a parking space (See **Entering parking position**)

Negotiating a curve
Used when this vehicle was continuing along a road that curved to the right or left.

Changing lanes
Used when this vehicle was traveling straight ahead and changed travel lanes to the right or left while on the same roadway.

Merging
Used when this vehicle was moving forward and merging from the left or right into a traffic lane (e.g., roadway narrows, exit/entrance ramps).

Successful avoidance maneuver to a previous critical event
Used when this vehicle responded to a previous critical event and successfully avoided an impact. However, this maneuver precipitated a subsequent critical crash envelope, which resulted in this vehicle's first impact.

Other (specify)
Used when this vehicle's pre-event movement is known but none of the specified attributes are applicable. The movement must be specified in the "specify box"

Unknown
Used when the vehicle's movement prior to the driver's realization of an impending critical event is unknown.

Screen Name: Critical Pre-Crash Category

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.CRITCAT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		This Vehicle Loss of Control
2		This Vehicle Traveling
3		Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
4		Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane
5		Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist, or Other Nonmotorist
6		Object or Animal
7		Other (Specify)
8		Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include scene inspection, vehicle inspection, driver interview, and police report.

Remarks:

When more than one condition applies and it cannot be determined that one had a greater effect, choose the higher listed element (i.e., **This Vehicle Loss of Control** takes precedence over **This Vehicle Traveling).**

This Vehicle Loss of Control
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involved control loss of this vehicle. Control loss can be related to either mechanical failure or environmentally induced vehicle instability.

This Vehicle Traveling
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involves the travel path of this vehicle.

Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involved the travel of the other vehicle in the same lane as this vehicle.

Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involves the other vehicle's movement into or across this vehicle's travel lane from another lane, intersection, driveway, or ramp.

Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist, or Other Nonmotorist
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision for this vehicle involved a pedestrian, pedalcyclist, or other nonmotorist. A pedalcyclist is defined as a person riding a pedal power conveyance (bicycle, tricycle, etc.). A nonmotorist is defined as a person riding on or in a conveyance that is not motorized or propelled by pedaling (baby carriage, skate board, roller blades, etc.).

Object or Animal
These identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision for this vehicle involved an object or animal.

Other (Specify)
Used when a critical factor not previously listed resulted in the collision for this vehicle. Previous impacts in the crash are not considered as other critical pre-crash events. For example, use this attribute if the critical event developed from this vehicle's departure from a driveway.

Unknown
Used when the critical pre-crash event that resulted in the collision is not known. Missing interviews do not automatically result in the use of the "Unknown" attribute.

Screen Name: Critical Pre-Crash Event

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.CRITEVENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
This Vehicle Loss of Control Due To		
1	1	Blowout/flat tire
2	2	Stalled engine
3	3	Disabling vehicle failure (e.g., wheel fell off) (specify):
4	4	Non-disabling vehicle problem (e.g., hood flew up) (specify)
5	5	Poor road conditions (puddle, pot hole, ice, etc.) (specify)
6	6	Traveling too fast for conditions
		Cargo Shift
		Jackknife
8	8	Other cause of control loss (specify)
9	9	Unknown cause of control loss
This Vehicle Traveling		
10	10	Over the lane line on left side of travel lane
11	11	Over the lane line on right side of travel lane
	12	12 Off the edge of the road on the left side
13	13	Off the edge of the road on the right side
14	14	End departure
15	15	Turning left
16	16	Turning right
17	17	Crossing over (passing through) junction
18	18	This vehicle decelerating
19	19	Unknown travel direction
20	20	Backing
21	21	Making a U-Turn
Other Motor Vehicle in Lane		
50	50	Other vehicle stopped
51	51	Traveling in same direction with lower or steady speed
52	52	Traveling in same direction while decelerating
53	53	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
54	54	Traveling in opposite direction

Database SAS

Other Motor Vehicle in Lane (cont'd)

55	55	In crossover
56	56	Backing
59	59	Unknown travel direction of other motor vehicle in lane

Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane

60	60	From adjacent lane (same direction)—over left lane line
61	61	From adjacent lane (same direction)—over right lane line
62	62	From opposite direction over left lane line
63	63	From opposite direction over right lane line
64	64	From parking lane, median, crossover, shoulder, roadside
65	65	From crossing street, turning intosame direction
66	66	From crossing street, across path
67	67	From crossing street turning into opposite direction
68	68	From crossing street, intended path not known
70	70	From driveway, turning into same direction
71	71	From driveway, across path
72	72	From driveway, turning into opposite direction
73	73	From driveway, intended path not known
74	74	From entrance to limited access highway
78	78	Encroachment by other vehicle—details unknown

Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist, or Other Nonmotorist

80	80	Pedestrian in road
81	81	Pedestrian approaching road
82	82	Pedestrian unknown location
83	83	Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist in road (specify)
84	84	Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist approaching road (specify)
85	85	Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist—unknown location (specify)

Object or Animal

87	87	Animal in road
88	88	Animal approaching road
89	89	Animal—unknown location
90	90	Object in road
91	91	Object approaching road
92	92	Object unknown location

Other (specify)

112	98	Other critical pre-crash event (specify):
111	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include scene inspection, vehicle inspection, driver interview, and police report.

Remarks:

The selection of the **Critical Pre-Crash Category** will determine what **Critical Pre-Crash Events** are available to select.

When more than one condition applies and it cannot be determined which one had a greater effect, choose the higher listed element.

This variable identifies the critical event that made the crash imminent (i.e., something occurred that made the collision possible). Responsive actions to this situation, if any, are coded under **Attempted Avoidance Maneuver**.

A pre-crash event is coded for each vehicle and identifies the circumstances leading to this vehicle's first impact in the crash.

Do not refer to culpability. Many crash scenarios will suggest fault, but this should be coincidental rather than by design. As an example, vehicle 1 was speeding when vehicle 2 crossed vehicle 1's path from a driveway. The situation that made the pre-crash event critical for vehicle 1 (since it did not lose control) was vehicle 2's movement across vehicle 1's path **and not** vehicle 1's speed.

This Vehicle Loss of Control

Blow out or flat tire
Used when a vehicle in motion loses control as the result of an immediate tire disruption. Examples include blow out, rapid air loss, tread separation, etc.

Stalled engine
Refers to a vehicle that is in motion and loses engine power. A stalled engine situation must precipitate a collision to be coded in this variable. A vehicle that is stopped as the result of an engine malfunction does not take this attribute.

Disabling vehicle failure (e.g.**, wheel fell off)**
Used when a mechanical malfunction, such as a component of the vehicle suspension or steering system, leads to the critical reason for the collision. Specify which component failure was involved in the space provided under this element.

Non-disabling vehicle problem (e.g.**, hood flew up)**
Used when some mechanical abnormality occurred to this vehicle that leads to the critical reason for the collision. The abnormality must not be disabling damage. A space is provided under this element to specify the non-disabling vehicle problem.

Poor road conditions (puddle, pothole, ice, etc.)
Captures control loss due to suddenly encountered environmental conditions of the roadway. These conditions must have initiated the pre-crash event that resulted in the collision. A space is provided under this element to specify the road condition attributed to initiating the pre-crash event.

Traveling too fast for conditions
Identifies this vehicle's movement relative to its surroundings in which the subsequent loss of control lead to the collision. This attribute applies when the loss of control is due to the vehicle traveling at a speed that was unsafe for the road configuration or conditions and has no bearing on the speed limit. An example is a roadway departure on a curve where the driver failed to negotiate and departed the roadway resulting in an impact. If the driver merely steered straight while in a curve and departed the roadway, then the category **This Vehicle Traveling** may apply.

Other cause of control loss, specify
Used when it was determined that this vehicle's loss of control was the primary reason that made the event critical and the above attributes do not adequately identify the control loss condition. This attribute includes situations when control loss was due to driver illness such as heart attack, diabetic comas, etc. (see Pre-Crash Genera; Rule #4). Drivers who are impaired by alcohol and/or drugs are **not** included unless physically ill at the time. The condition cited should be annotated in the space provided.

Unknown cause of control loss
Used when it is known control loss made the situation critical, but it is not known whether the vehicle or the environment caused the control loss.

This Vehicle Traveling
The attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involving the travel path of this vehicle.

Over the lane line on left side of travel lane
Used when this vehicle departs its lane to the left and is entering or had entered the adjoining lane or shoulder. The change of travel path by this vehicle must precipitate the critical event for the collision. As an example, this vehicle attempts to pass another vehicle on the other vehicle's left and is struck by a vehicle traveling within its travel lane in the opposite direction.

However, by modifying the scenario slightly, the lane change may not always be the factor leading to the pre-crash event. Consider the same situation where this vehicle is passing to the left of the lead vehicle. If an animal runs into the roadway and is struck by this vehicle, then the correct choice would be **Animal in road**.

Over the lane line on right side of travel lane
Used when this vehicle departs its lane to the right and is entering or had entered the adjoining lane or shoulder. to use this attribute, change of travel path by this vehicle must precipitate the critical event for the collision. As an example, this vehicle attempts to pass another vehicle on the other vehicle's right and is struck in the rear by a vehicle traveling within its travel lane in the same direction. The correct choice for this vehicle would be Over the lane line on right side of travel lane.

However, by modifying the scenario slightly the lane change may not always be the factor leading to the pre-crash event. Consider the same situation where this vehicle is passing to the right of the lead vehicle. If an animal runs into the roadway and is struck by this vehicle, then the correct choice would be **Animal in road**.

Off the edge of the road on the left side
Identifies a situation where the initial pre-crash event occurred beyond the left side shoulder area. This also includes departure into a median.

Off the edge of the road on the right side
Identifies a situation where the initial pre-crash event occurred beyond the right side shoulder area.

End departure
Used when the vehicle departs the end of the roadway (e.g., "T" intersection).

Turning left
Used when this vehicle attempts a left turn from its roadway or driveway to another roadway or driveway.

Turning right
Used when this vehicle attempts a right turn from its roadway or driveway to another roadway or driveway.

Making a U-Turn
Used when this vehicle attempts to make a U-Turn. When it cannot be determined if the vehicle is making a left or a U-turn, default to left turn.

Backing
Used when this vehicle was backing in a travel lane or backing into the roadway from a driveway, shoulder, or parking lane.

Crossing over (passing through) junction
Identifies this vehicle's travel as proceeding through the junction without any planned turning.

This vehicle decelerating
Used when the vehicle is decelerating.

Unknown travel direction
Used for those occasions where this vehicle's travel made the situation critical, but it is unknown which travel direction this vehicle was moving.

Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
These attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involved the travel of the other vehicle in the same lane as this vehicle.

Other vehicle stopped
Identifies a situation where the other vehicle is not in motion (i.e., stopped, parked, disabled) and in this vehicle's travel lane.

Traveling in same direction with lower steady speed
Used when the other vehicle was the lead vehicle in the same travel lane, traveling in the same direction, and was traveling slower than this vehicle

Traveling in same direction while decelerating
Used when the other vehicle was the lead vehicle in the same travel lane, traveling in the same direction, and was decelerating.

Traveling in same direction with higher speed
Used when the speed of the other vehicle was higher than this vehicle or accelerating. The other vehicle must be overtaking this vehicle.

Traveling in opposite direction
Used when the other vehicle was in this vehicle's travel lane and traveling head-on in the opposite direction of this vehicle.

In crossover
Used when the other vehicle enters a crossover already occupied by this vehicle. A crossover is defined as a designated opening within a median used primarily for "U-turns."

Backing
Identifies a situation where the other vehicle was in the process of backing up while in this vehicle's travel lane.

Unknown travel direction of other motor vehicle in lane
Used for situations where the other vehicle's activity (while in the same lane as this vehicle) precipitated the pre-crash event, but the travel direction and/or speed could not be determined.

Other Motor Vehicle Encroaching Into Lane
These attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision involves the other vehicle's movement into or across this vehicle's travel lane from another lane, intersection, driveway, or ramp.

From adjacent lane (same direction) — over left lane line
Used when the other vehicle was traveling in the same direction as this vehicle and crosses the left lane line with respect to this vehicle's travel lane (i.e., other vehicle crosses its right lane line).

From adjacent lane (same direction) — over right lane line
Used when the other vehicle was traveling in the same direction as this vehicle and crosses the right lane line with respect to this vehicle's travel lane (i.e., other vehicle crosses its left lane line).

From opposite direction — over left lane line
Identifies a situation where the other vehicle crosses the left lane line while traveling in the opposite direction from this vehicle.

From opposite direction — over right lane line
Identifies a situation where the other vehicle crosses the right lane line while traveling in the opposite direction from this vehicle.

From parking lane/shoulder
Used when the other vehicle was departing a parking lane, shoulder, median or roadside and entering the travel lane of this vehicle.

From crossing street, turning into same direction
Used when the other vehicle was turning from another roadway onto this vehicle's roadway and attempted to travel in the same direction as this vehicle.

From crossing street, across path
Used when the other vehicle was continuing straight through the intersection and attempted to cross over this vehicle's roadway.

From crossing street, turning into opposite direction
Used when the other vehicle was entering an intersection from another roadway and was turning or attempting to turn onto this vehicle's roadway in the opposite travel direction of this vehicle.

From crossing street, intended path not known
Used when the other vehicle's entrance into the intersection was the critical factor that led to the collision, however, the other vehicle's travel direction could not be determined.

From driveway, turning into same direction
Used when the other vehicle was turning from a driveway onto this vehicle's roadway and attempted to travel in the same direction as this vehicle.

From driveway, across path
Used when the other vehicle was entering this vehicle's roadway from a driveway and was continuing straight across to another driveway or roadway.

From driveway, turning into opposite direction
Used when the other vehicle was entering this vehicle's roadway from a driveway and was attempting to turn into the opposite travel direction of this vehicle.

From driveway, intended path not known
Used to identify driveway-related pre-crash events where details surrounding the other vehicle's intended path are not known.

From entrance to limited access highway
Used for entrance ramp situations where the other vehicle was attempting to enter (merge) onto the limited access highway that was being traveled by this vehicle.

Encroachment by other vehicle — details unknown
Used for situations where the other vehicle initiated the critical pre-crash event, but circumstances surrounding the other vehicle's encroachment are not known.

Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist, or Other Nonmotorist
These attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision for this vehicle involved a pedestrian, pedalcyclist, or other nonmotorist. A pedalcyclist is defined as a person riding a pedal power conveyance (bicycle, tricycle, etc.). A nonmotorist is defined as a person riding on or in a conveyance that is not motorized or propelled by pedaling (baby carriage, skate board, roller blades, etc.).

Pedestrian in road
Used when a pedestrian was present (sitting, standing, walking, or running, etc.) in the road.

Pedestrian approaching road
Identifies situations where a pedestrian was within the trafficway and moving toward the road or attempting to enter the road, but was not on the road.

Pedestrian — unknown location
Used when it was determined the presence or action of a pedestrian was the critical factor that lead to this vehicle's collision, but the location or action of the pedestrian was not known.

Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist in road (specify)
Used when a pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist was present in the road (irrespective of relative motion).

Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist approaching road (specify)
Identifies situations where the pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist was within the trafficway and moving toward the road or attempting to enter the road, but was not on the road.

Pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist — unknown location, (specify)
Used when it was determined the presence or action of a pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist was the critical factor that led to this vehicle's collision, but the action of the pedalcyclist or other nonmotorist was not known.

Object or Animal
These attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision for this vehicle involved an object or animal.

Animal in road
Used when an animal was present (i.e., stationary or moving) in the road.

Animal approaching road
Identifies situations where an animal was within the trafficway and moving toward the road or attempting to enter the road, but not on the road.

Animal - unknown location
Used when it was determined the presence or action of an animal was the critical factor that led to this vehicle's collision, but the action of the animal was not known.

Object in road
Used when an object was present in the road. An object is defined as being either fixed or non-fixed **(only non-fixed objects are captured in this attribute).**

Object approaching road
Identifies situations where an object was within the trafficway and moving toward the road, but not on the road.

Object — unknown location
Used when it was determined the presence or movement of an object was the critical factor that led to this vehicle's collision, but details surrounding the location of the object were not known.

Other (specify)
These attributes identify situations where the critical factor leading to the collision for this vehicle was not previously listed.

Other Critical Pre-Crash Event (specify)
Used when a critical factor not previously listed resulted in the collision for this vehicle. Previous impacts in the crash **are not** considered as "other critical pre-crash events." For example, use this code if the critical event developed from this vehicle's departure from a driveway.

Unknown
Used when the critical pre-crash event that resulted in the collision is not known. Missing interviews **do not** automatically result in the use of this "Unknown" code.

Pre-Crash Event Scenarios for Different Rear-End Collision Situations

Two Vehicle Collisions			**Trailing Vehicle**	**Lead Vehicle**
1)	Both vehicles in motion. Leading vehicle, traveling at steady speed, is struck from behind by trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction with lower steady speed	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
2)	Both vehicles traveling at same speed. Lead vehicle decelerates and trailing vehicle continues at initial speed. Trailing vehicle eventually applies brakes before striking the lead vehicle which is not yet stopped.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	This Vehicle Traveling
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	This vehicle decelerating
3)	Both vehicles traveling at same speed. Lead vehicle stops and is immediately struck by trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
4)	Lead vehicle is stopped on roadway and is struck by a trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other vehicle stopped	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
5)	Lead and trailing vehicle stopped on roadway. Lead vehicle backs into trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Stopped in road	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	This vehicle traveling
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Backing	Backing

Coding Critical Pre-Crash Event Scenarios for Different Rear-End Collision Situations

Three Vehicle Collisions			Trailing Vehicle	Middle Vehicle	Lead Vehicle
6)	Two vehicles stopped in traffic, struck by decelerating trailing vehicle	Pre-Event Movement	Decelerating	Stopped in road	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other vehicle stopped	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
7)	Lead vehicle stopped in traffic, middle vehicle decelerating, trailing vehicle strikes middle vehicle which strikes lead vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Decelerating	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed	Traveling in same direction with higher speed

Screen Name: Attempted Avoidance Maneuver

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.AVOIDMANEUVER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	No avoidance maneuver
16	16	Braking
5	5	Releasing brakes
6	6	Steering left
7	7	Steering right
8	8	Braking and steering left
9	9	Braking and steering right
15	15	Braking and unknown steering direction
10	10	Accelerating
11	11	Accelerating and steering left
12	12	Accelerating and steering right
13	98	Other action (specify)
14	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — all available sources of information

Remarks:
Attempted avoidance maneuvers are movements/actions taken by the driver, within a *critical crash envelope*, in response to a Critical Pre-Crash Event (see **Pre-Crash Data Overview** for an expanded discussion on pre-crash definitions). Attempted avoidance maneuvers occur *after* the driver has *realization* of an impending danger. This variable assesses what the driver's action(s) were in response to his/her realization.

Most crashes have only one critical crash envelope and thus only one Critical Pre-Crash Event; however, multiple critical crash envelopes with their respective Critical Pre-Crash Events, can exist.

This variable may be used independently: (1) of any maneuvers associated with this driver's Crash Type, and (2) this vehicle's first associated crash event.

Select the element value that best describes the actions taken by the driver in response to the Critical Pre-Crash Event, within the *critical crash envelope* that occurred just prior to this vehicle's impact. When there was a known action (e.g., braking), but you cannot determine whether there was more than one action (e.g., braking and steering left), default to the known action (e.g., braking).

[No Driver Present]
Is pre-coded if on the Official Records Tab the "Driver Present?" variable is coded as "No driver Present."

No avoidance maneuver
Used whenever the driver did not attempt any evasive (pre-impact) maneuvers.

Braking
Driver or crash report indication; EDR reported application of brakes within precrash data

Releasing brakes
Driver or crash report indication; EDR reported release of brakes within precrash data

Steering left
Driver or crash report indication; EDR reported 5-degree change of steering angle over 1 second

Steering right
Driver or crash report indication; EDR reported 5-degree change of steering angle over 1 second

Braking and steering left

Braking and steering right

Braking and unknown steering direction

Accelerating
Driver or crash report indication; EDR reported application of throttle within precrash data

Accelerating and steering left

Accelerating and steering right

Other Action
Used when an action not listed above, or a combination of the actions above is attempted

Unknown
Used when it is unknown if the driver attempted an avoidance action

Pre-Impact Stability

Screen Name: Pre-Impact Stability

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.STABILITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	Tracking
2	2	Skidding longitudinally rotation less than 30 degrees
3	3	Skidding laterally clockwise rotation
4	4	Skidding laterally counterclockwise rotation
5	8	Other vehicle loss-of-control (specify)
6	9	Pre-Crash stability unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include vehicle and scene evidence, interviews and police report.

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to assess the stability of the vehicle **after** the critical event, but before the impact. The stability of the vehicle prior to an avoidance action is not considered except in the following situation:

A vehicle that is out of control (e.g., yawing clockwise) prior to an avoidance maneuver is coded as **Other vehicle loss-of-control** only if an avoidance action was taken in response to an impending danger.

Thus, this variable focuses upon this vehicle's dynamics after the critical event.

[No Driver Present]
Is pre-coded if on the Official Records Tab the “Driver Present?” variable is coded as “No driver Present.”

Tracking
Used when there is no brake lockup and the vehicle continued along its intended path without rotation. Stopped, slowing, turning, or accelerating to avoid a rear-end collision are examples.

Skidding longitudinally — rotation less than 30 degrees
Used when there is brake lockup or whenever tire marks are apparent without brake lockup (braking or non-braking) and rotation is less than 30 degrees clockwise or counterclockwise. If there is no information to support rotation greater than or equal to 30 degrees, then use this attribute.

Skidding laterally — clockwise rotation
Used when the vehicle rotates clockwise, relative to the driver's seating position. The vehicle must rotate 30 degrees or more. This attribute also applies when the driver attempts a steering input (i.e., steers right), but the vehicle rotates clockwise.

Skidding laterally — counterclockwise rotation
Used when the vehicle rotates counterclockwise, relative to the driver's seating position. The vehicle must rotate 30 degrees or more. This attribute also applies when the driver attempts a steering input (i.e., swerves left), but the vehicle rotates counterclockwise.

Other vehicle loss-of-control, (specify)
Used when a driver loses control of a vehicle prior to the critical event.

Pre-Crash stability unknown
Used when the stability of the vehicle, after the Critical Event, cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Pre-Impact Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.LOCATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No driver present]
1	1	Stayed in original travel lane
2	2	Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane
3	3	Stayed on roadway, not known if left original travel lane
4	4	Departed roadway
5	5	Remained off roadway
6	6	Returned to roadway
7	7	Entered roadway
8	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include vehicle and scene evidence, interviews and police report.

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to assess the location of the vehicle **after** the critical event, and immediately before the first impact. Select the attribute that best describes the location of the vehicle (i.e., perimeter of the vehicle from the case diagram).

[No Driver Present]
Is pre-coded if on the Official Records Tab the "Driver Present?" variable is coded as "No driver Present."

Stayed in original travel lane
Used when the vehicle remained within the boundaries of its initial travel lane.

Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane
Used when the perimeter of the vehicle departed its initial travel lane; however, the vehicle remained within the boundaries of the roadway (travel lanes).

Stayed on roadway, not known if left original travel lane
Used when it cannot be ascertained whether the vehicle remained within its initial travel lane. to use this attribute, the vehicle must have remained within the boundaries of the roadway.

Departed roadway
Used when the vehicle departed the roadway as a result of a pre-crash motion. The roadway departure must not be related to the post-impact trajectory of a crash within the roadway. Use this attribute for vehicles crossing a median into oncoming traffic.

Remained off roadway
The pre-crash motion occurred outside the boundaries of the roadway. This includes traveling on the shoulders, within the median, on the roadside, or off the trafficway.

Returned to roadway
Used when the vehicle was on the roadway, went off the roadway and then returned to the same roadway during pre-crash motion.

Entered roadway
Used when the vehicle was not previously on the roadway and then the vehicle enters the roadway during pre-crash motion.

Unknown
The pre-crash motion of the vehicle cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Crash Category

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS
	Single Driver
	Same Trafficway, Same Direction
	Same Trafficway, Opposite Direction
	Changing Trafficway, Vehicle Turning
	Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)
	Miscellaneous

Remarks:

Variables Crash Type (Category) and Crash Type (Configuration); are used for categorizing the collisions of drivers involved in crashes. A collision is defined here as the first harmful event in a crash between a vehicle and some object, accompanied by property damage or human injury. The object may be another vehicle, a person, an animal, a fixed object, the road surface, or the ground. The first harmful event may also involve plowing into soft ground, if severe vehicle deceleration results in damage or injury. A road departure without damage or injury is not defined as a collision.

To determine the proper crash type, refer to the three step decision process outlined below:

Step 1 - Determine the appropriate Crash Category.
Step 2 - Determine the appropriate Crash Configuration.
Step 3 - Determine the specific Crash Type from the graphic icons.

The attributes for this variable are the categories. The configuration and specific crash type attributes are further discussed under variables Crash Configuration, and Crash Type.

The definitions of each of the six categories are as follows:

Single Driver
The first harmful event involves a collision between an in-transport vehicle and an object, or an off roadway rollover. A harmful event involving two in-transport vehicles is excluded from this category. **Note:** the impact location on the vehicle is not a consideration for crash types in this category.

Same Trafficway, Same Direction
The first harmful event occurred while both vehicles were traveling in the same direction on the same trafficway.

Same Trafficway, Opposite Direction
The first harmful event occurred while both vehicles were traveling in opposite directions on the same trafficway.

Change Trafficway, Vehicle Turning
The first harmful event occurred when the vehicle is either turning or merging while attempting to change from one trafficway to another trafficway. Trafficway for this variable is loosely defined to include driveways, alleys and parking lots when a vehicle is either entering or exiting a trafficway.

Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)
The first harmful event involves situations where vehicle trajectories intersect. It is important to note the location of damage to each vehicle for crash typing. The location of damage to each vehicle is important to determine the correct crash type.

Miscellaneous
The first harmful event involves a crash type that cannot be described in the Categories above and thus is included in this category. Select this category, if there is insufficient information to choose between categories. Included are vehicles that are backing, third or subsequent vehicles involved in the crash, U-turns, etc.

Each category is subdivided into crash configuration(s). The configurations are described under **Crash Configuration**.

Crash Type

Screen Name: Crash Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_PRE-CRASH.CRASHTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		As assigned by the selection on the next screens
1	00	No Impact
		01 - 93
3	98	Other Crash Type
4	99	Unknown
		SEE FOLLOWING VARIABLES FOR CODES

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include police report, scene inspection, vehicle inspection, and interview.

Remarks:

The Crash Type is a numeric value assigned by selecting the **Crash Category** and the **Crash Configuration** on the next screens/pages. The number can be directly entered or edited here; however, the two-step process of selecting the Crash Category and Crash Configuration is preferred to visualize the crash scenario.

The first harmful event may include a collision between a vehicle and some object, accompanied by property damage or human injury. The object may be another vehicle, a person, an animal, a fixed object, the road surface, or the ground. If the first collision is a rollover, the impact is with the ground or road surface. The collision may also involve plowing into soft ground, if severe vehicle deceleration results in damage or injury. A road departure without damage or injury is not defined as a harmful event.

Screen Name: Crash Configuration

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database SAS

Single Driver
Right Roadside Departure
Left Roadside Departure
Forward Impact

Same Trafficway, Same Direction
Rear-End
Forward Impact
Sideswipe/Angle

Same Trafficway, Opposite Direction
Head-On
Forward Impact
Sideswipe/Angle

Change Trafficway Vehicle Turning
Turn Across Path
Turn Into Path

Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)
Straight Paths

Miscellaneous
Backing, Etc.

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include police report, scene inspection, vehicle inspection, and interview.

Remarks:

Each category is further defined by a Crash Configuration. The Configurations are discussed below.

Single Driver

Right Roadside Departure; Left Roadside Departure - The vehicle departed either the right or left side of road with the first harmful event occurring off the road. Right versus left is based on the side of the road departed immediately prior to the first harmful event.

Forward Impact - The vehicle struck an object on the trafficway while moving forward.

Same Trafficway, Same Direction

Rear-End — The front of the overtaking vehicle impacted the rear of the other vehicle. **Note**, even if the rear-impacted vehicle had started to make a turn, code here (not in **Change Trafficway Vehicle Turning**).

Forward Impact — The front of the overtaking vehicle impacted the rear of the other vehicle, following a steering maneuver around a noninvolved vehicle or object.

Sideswipe/Angle — The two vehicles are involved in a shallow, glancing impact involving the side of one or both vehicles. **Note**, CDC guidelines for sideswipes are not considered when assessing this configuration.

Same Trafficway, Opposite Direction

Head-On — The frontal area of one vehicle impacted the frontal area of another.

Forward Impact — The frontal area of one vehicle impacted the frontal area of another following a steering maneuver around a noninvolved vehicle or an object.

Sideswipe/Angle — The two vehicles are involved in a shallow, glancing impact involving the side of one or both vehicles.

Changing Trafficway, Vehicle Turning

Turn Across Path — The two vehicles were initially on the same trafficway when one vehicle tried to turn onto another trafficway and pulled ***in front of*** the other vehicle. Vehicles making a "U" turn are identified in **Miscellaneous**.

Turn Into Path — The two vehicles were initially on different trafficways when one attempted to turn into the same trafficway as the other vehicle. **Note:** the focus of this configuration is on the turning maneuver from one trafficway to another and not on the vehicles' plane of contact.

Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)

Straight Paths — The two vehicles were proceeding (or attempting to proceed) straight ahead.

Miscellaneous

Backing, Etc. — One of the two vehicles involved was a backing vehicle, regardless of its location on the trafficway or the damage location on the vehicles. Any crash configuration that cannot be described in the categories above is included here (e.g., U-turns, third or subsequent vehicles involved in the crash, etc.).

Screen Name: Crash Types

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Values:

Database	SAS	
		Crash Category: Single Driver
		Crash Configuration Right Roadside Departure:
01	01	Drive Off Road
02	02	Control/Traction Loss
03	03	Avoid Collision with Vehicle, Pedestrian, Animal
04	04	Specifics Other
05	05	Specifics Unknown
		Crash Configuration Left Roadside Departure
06	06	Drive Off Road
07	07	Control/Traction Loss
08	08	Avoid Collision With Vehicle, Pedestrian, Animal
09	09	Specifics Other
10	10	Specifics Unknown
		Crash Configuration Forward Impact
11	11	Parked Vehicle
12	12	Stationary Object
13	13	Pedestria*N/A*nimal
14	14	End Departure
15	15	Specifics Other
16	16	Specifics Unknown
		Crash Category: Same Trafficway, Same Direction
		Crash Configuration Rear-End
20	20	Stopped
21	21	Stopped, Straight
22	22	Stopped, Left
23	23	Stopped, Right
24	24	Slower

Database SAS

Crash Category: Same Trafficway, Same Direction (cont'd)

Crash Configuration Rear-End (cont'd)

25	25	Slower, Going Straight
26	26	Slower, Going Left
27	27	Slower, Going Right
28	28	Decelerating (Slowing)
29	29	Decelerating (Slowing), Going Straight
30	30	Decelerating (Slowing), Going Left
31	31	Decelerating (Slowing), Going Right
32	32	Specifics Other
33	33	Specifics Unknown

Crash Configuration: Forward Impact

34	34	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
35	35	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
36	36	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
37	37	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
38	38	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
39	39	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
40	40	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
41	41	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
42	42	Specifics Other
43	43	Specifics Unknown

Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle

44	44	Straight Ahead on Left
45	45	Straight Ahead on Left/Right
46	46	Changing Lanes to the Right
47	47	Changing Lanes to the Left
48	48	Specifics Other
49	49	Specifics Unknown

Crash Category: Same Trafficway Opposite Direction

Crash Configuration: Head-On

50	50	Lateral Move (Left/Right)
51	51	Lateral Move (Going Straight)
52	52	Specifics Other
53	53	Specifics Unknown

Database SAS

Crash Category: Same Trafficway Opposite Direction (cont'd)

Crash Configuration: Forward Impact

54	54	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
55	55	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
56	56	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
57	57	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
58	58	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
59	59	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
60	60	This Vehicle's Frontal Area Impacts Another Vehicle
61	61	This Vehicle Is Impacted by Frontal Area of Another Vehicle
62	62	Specifics Other
63	63	Specifics Unknown

Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle

64	64	Lateral Move (left/Right)
65	65	Lateral Move (Going Straight)
66	66	Specifics Other
67	67	Specifics Unknown

Crash Category: Change Trafficway Vehicle Turning

Crash Configuration: Turn Across Path

68	68	Initial Opposite Directions (Left/Right)
69	69	Initial Opposite Directions (Going Straight)
70	70	Initial Same Directions (Turning Right)
71	71	Initial Same Directions (Going Straight)
72	72	Initial Same Directions (Turning Left)
73	73	Initial Same Directions (Going Straight)
74	74	Specifics Other
75	75	Specifics Unknown

Crash Configuration: Turn Into Path

76	76	Turn Into Same Direction (Turning Left)
77	77	Turn Into Same Direction (Going Straight)
78	78	Turn Into Same Direction (Turning Right)
79	79	Turn Into Same Direction (Going Straight)
80	80	Turn Into Opposite Directions (Turning Right)
81	81	Turn Into Opposite Directions (Going Straight)
82	82	Turn Into Opposite Directions (Turning Left)
83	83	Turn Into Opposite Directions (Going Straight)
84	84	Specifics Other
85	85	Specifics Unknown

Database SAS

Crash Category: Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)

	Crash Configuration Straight Paths	
86	86	Striking from the Right
87	87	Struck on the Right
88	88	Striking from the Left
89	89	Struck on the Left
90	90	Specifics Other
91	91	Specifics Unknown

Crash Category: Miscellaneous

	Crash Configuration: Backing, Etc.	
92	92	Backing Vehicle
93	93	Other Vehicle or Object
98	98	Other Crash Type
99	99	Unknown Crash Type
00	00	No Impact

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include police report, scene inspection, vehicle inspection, and interview.

Remarks:

Crash Category: Single Driver

The crash types in **Single Driver** involve an impact between a vehicle and an object. The other Categories identify specific collision combinations that must be coded in specified pairs (i.e., the pair attribute defines the Crash Type). As an example, the combination Rear-end, stopped and Rear-end, specifics other or Rear-end, stopped and Slower, straight ahead are not valid since Rear-end, stopped only has meaning when linked to Stopped.

A crash involving a vehicle impacting a "driverless in-transport vehicle" is coded **, " specifics other"** in the appropriate configuration-category. For example, a vehicle that impacts the rear of a driverless in-transport vehicle is encoded Rear-end, specifics other.

In crashes involving more than two vehicles or in collision sequences involving a combination of vehicle-to-object-to-vehicle impacts, code the Crash Type for the vehicle(s) involved in the first harmful event. All other vehicles are coded **Other Crash Type**.

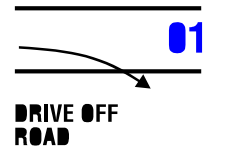
Keep in mind that ***intended actions*** play an important role in the coding scheme. For example, crash type Slower, turning left is selected over type (Slower, straight ahead) if the subject vehicle was traveling slower with the ***intention*** of turning left. **Note:** the turning action need not have occurred prior to the collision. The driver's ***intent*** to turn is the key.

The ***configurations*** are delineated into specific crash types. These types can be identified by referring to the crash type diagrams.

Crash Configuration: Right Roadside Departure

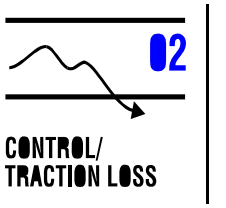
The vehicle departed the right side of the road with the first harmful event occurring off the road.

01 Right Roadside Departure: Drive Off Road



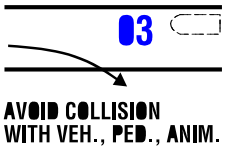
Enter "01" when the vehicle departed the road under a controlled situation (e.g., the driver was distracted, fell asleep, intentionally departed, etc.

02 Right Roadside Departure: Control/Traction Loss



Enter "02" when there is evidence that the vehicle lost traction or "got away" from the driver in some other way (e.g., the vehicle spun off the road as a result of surface conditions, oversteer phenomena, or mechanical malfunctions). If doubt exists, code "01" (Right Roadside Departure, Drive Off Road).

03 Right Roadside Departure: Avoid Collision With Vehicle, Pedestrian, Animal



Enter "03" when the vehicle departed the road to avoid something on the road. Phantom vehicle situations, pedestrians, bicyclists, and other cyclists and nonmotorists are included here.

04 Right Roadside Departure: Specifics Other

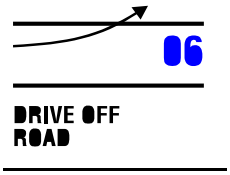
Enter "04" if the vehicle departed the road to avoid something on the road other than a vehicle, pedestrian, or animal. Also use "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

05 Right Roadside Departure: Specifics Unknown

Enter "05" if the vehicle departed the right side of the road for unknown reasons.

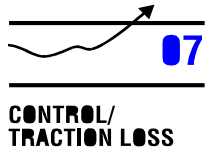
Crash Configuration: Left Roadside Departure

06 Left Roadside Departure: Drive Off Road



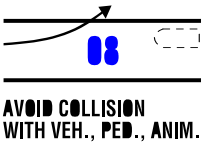
Enter "06" when the vehicle departed the road under a controlled situation (e.g., the driver was distracted, fell asleep, intentionally departed, etc.)

07 Left Roadside Departure: Control/Traction Loss



Enter "07" if there is evidence that the vehicle lost traction or "got away" from the driver in some other way (e.g., the vehicle spun off the road as a result of surface conditions, oversteer phenomena, or mechanical malfunctions.) If doubt exists, code "06" (Left Roadside Departure, Drive Off Road).

08 Left Roadside Departure: Avoid Collision With Vehicle, Pedestrian, Animal



Enter "08" when the vehicle departed the road to avoid something on the road. Phantom vehicle situations, pedestrians, bicyclists, and other cyclists and nonmotorists are included here.

09 Left Roadside Departure: Specifics Other

Enter "09" if the vehicle departed the road to avoid something on the road other than a vehicle, pedestrian, or animal. Also, use "specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

10 Left Roadside Departure: Specifics Unknown

Enter "10" if the vehicle departed the left side of the road for unknown reasons.

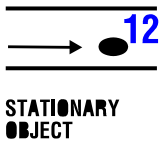
Crash Configuration: Forward Impact

The vehicle struck an object on the road or off the end of a trafficway while moving forward.

11 Forward Impact: Parked Vehicle

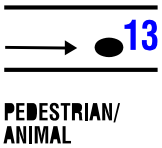
Enter "11" if the crash involves impact with a parked vehicle on either side of the road.

12 Forward Impact: Stationary Object



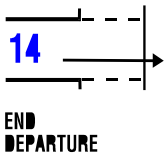
Enter "12" if the crash involves impact with a stationary object on either side of the road.

13 Forward Impact: Pedestrian/Animal



Enter "13" if the first harmful event involves impact with a pedestrian or animal on the road. Pedestrians, bicyclists, and other cyclists and nonmotorists are included here. Vehicle plane of contact is NOT a consideration.

14 Forward Impact: End Departure



Enter "14" when the vehicle ran off the end of the road and crashed into something.

15 Forward Impact: Specifics Other

Enter "15" for impacted (striking or struck) railway vehicles and nonstationary objects on the road. Also use "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport motor vehicles.

16 Forward Impact: Specifics Unknown

Enter "16" when the PCR indicates a single driver was involved in a forward impact collision, but no further classification is possible.

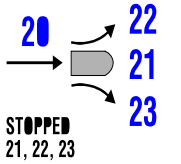
Crash Category: Same Trafficway, Same Direction

Crash Configuration: Rear-End

The front of the overtaking vehicle impacted the rear of the other vehicle. **Note**, even if the rear-impacted vehicle had started to make a turn, code here (**not** in Crash Category: Change in Trafficway, Vehicle Turning).

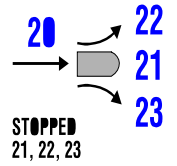
20 Rear-End: Stopped

Enter "20" for a vehicle that impacts another vehicle from the rear when the impacted vehicle was stopped in the trafficway.



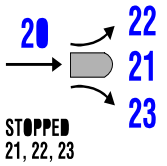
21 Rear-End: Stopped, Straight

Enter "21" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was stopped in the trafficway, and was intending to proceed straight ahead.



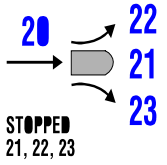
22 Rear-End: Stopped, Left

Enter "22" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was stopped in the trafficway, intending to make a left turn.



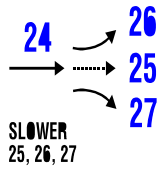
23 Rear-End: Stopped, Right

Enter "23" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was stopped in the trafficway, intending to make a right turn.



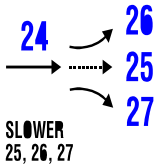
24 Rear-End: Slower

Enter "24" for a vehicle that impacts another vehicle from the rear when the impacted vehicle was going slower than the striking vehicle.



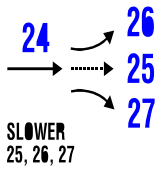
25 Rear-End: Slower, Going Straight

Enter "25" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was going slower than the other vehicle while proceeding straight ahead.



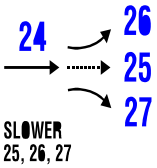
26 Rear-End: Slower, Going Left

Enter "26" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was going slower than the other vehicle while intending to turn left.



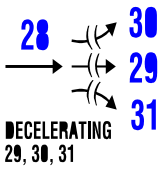
27 Rear-End: Slower, Going Right

Enter "27" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was going slower than the other vehicle while intending to turn right.



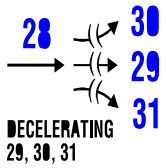
28 Rear-End: Decelerating (Slowing)

Enter "28" for a vehicle impacts another vehicle from the rear when the impacted vehicle was slowing down.



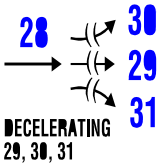
29 Rear-End: Decelerating (Slowing), Going Straight

Enter "29" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was slowing down while proceeding straight ahead.



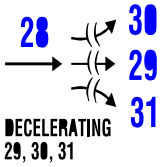
30 Rear-End: Decelerating (Slowing), Going Left

Enter "30" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was slowing down while intendingto turn left.



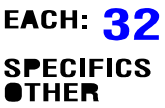
31 Rear-End: Decelerating (Slowing), Going Right

Enter "31" for a rear-impacted vehicle that was slowing down while intending to turn right.



32 Rear-End: Specifics Other

Enter "32" for rear-end collisions that cannot be described in "20"-"31." Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.



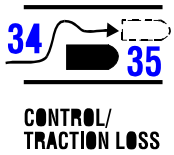
33 Rear-End: Specifics Unknown

Enter "33" when the PCR indicates a rear-end collision occurred, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Configuration: Forward Impact

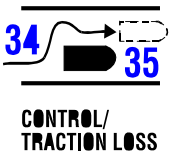
The front of the overtaking vehicle impacted the rear of the other vehicle, following a steering maneuver, left or right, around a noninvolved vehicle or object.

34 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



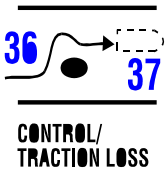
Enter "34" for a vehicle that's frontal area impacts another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with a non-involved vehicle) while both are traveling on the same trafficway in the same direction.

35 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



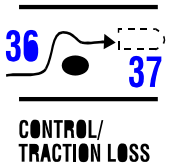
Enter "35" for a vehicle that is impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with a non-involved vehicle) while both are traveling on the same trafficway in the same direction.

36 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



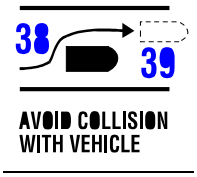
Enter "36" for a vehicle that's frontal area impacts another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with an object) while both are traveling on the same trafficway in the same direction.

37 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



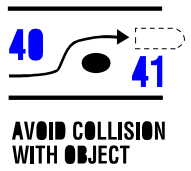
Enter "37" for a vehicle that is impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with an object) while both are traveling on the same trafficway in the same direction.

39 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Vehicle



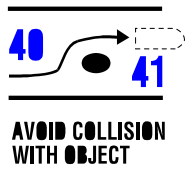
Enter "39" for a vehicle that was impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle that was maneuvering to avoid a collision with a non-involved vehicle, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and both were traveling on the same trafficway, in the same direction.

40 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Object



Enter "40" for a vehicle that struck the rear of another vehicle with its front plane while maneuvering to avoid collision with an object, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and both were traveling on the same trafficway, in the same direction.

41 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Object



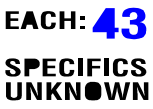
Enter "41" for a vehicle that was impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle that was maneuvering to avoid a collision with an object, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and both were traveling on the same trafficway, in the same direction.

42 Forward Impact: Specifics Other

Enter "42" (for both vehicles) for a forward impact collision that occurred while both vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway, in the same direction, and the striking vehicle was attempting to avoid a vehicle or an object that cannot be described by "34" - "40."

Also, use this code for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle that would otherwise qualify for this configuration.

43 Forward Impact: Specifics Unknown



Enter "43" when the PCR indicates that a forward impact collision occurred while both vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway and in the same direction, but no further classification was possible.

Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle

The two vehicles are involved in an impact involving the side of one or both vehicles.

The following four codes, "44" (Sideswipe/Angle, straight ahead on left), "45" (Sideswipe/Angle, straight ahead on left/right), "46" (Sideswipe/Angle, changing lanes to the right), "47" (Sideswipe/Angle, changing lanes to the left), identify relative vehicle positions (left versus right) and lane of travel intentions (straight ahead versus changing lanes). From these four codes, four combinations are permitted. They are:

- "44" and "45"
- "46" and "45"
- "45" and "47"
- "46" and "47."

When used in combination, these codes refer to a sideswipe or angle collision that involved a vehicle to the left of a vehicle to the right where:

- neither vehicle (codes "44" and "45") intended to change its lane;
- the vehicle on the left (code "46") was changing lanes to the right, and the vehicle on the right (code "45") was not intending to change its lane;
- the vehicle on the left (code "45") was not intending to change its lane, and the vehicle on the right (code "47") was changing lanes to the left; and
- the vehicle on the left (code "46") was changing lanes to the right, and the vehicle on the right (code "47") was changing lanes to the left.

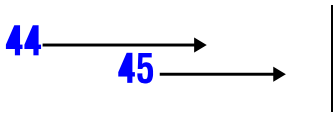
In addition, when:

- the right sides of the two vehicles impact following a 180 degree rotation of the vehicle on the right, or
- the left sides of the two vehicles impact following a 180 degree rotation of the vehicle on the left.

Select the appropriate combination depending upon:

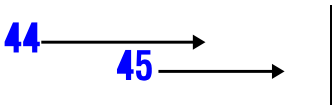
- their positions (i.e., left versus right) and
- the intended lane of travel (straight ahead versus changing lanes) of their drivers.

44 Sideswipe/Angle: Straight Ahead on Left



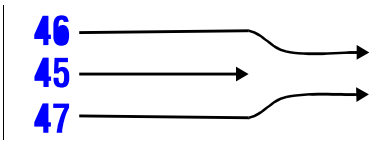
See discussion under Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle, above for an explanation of when this attribute applies.

45 Sideswipe/Angle: Straight Ahead on Left/Right



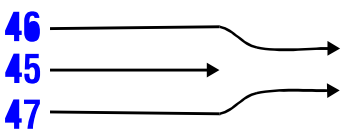
See discussion under Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle, above for an explanation of when this attribute applies.

46 Sideswipe/Angle: Changing Lanes to the Right



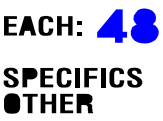
See discussion under Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle, above for an explanation of when this attribute applies.

47 Sideswipe/Angle: Changing Lanes to the Left



See discussion under Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle, above for an explanation of when this attribute applies.

48 Sideswipe/Angle: Specifics Other

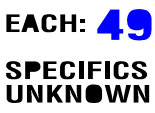


Enter "48" if one vehicle was behind the other prior to a sideswipe/angle collision occurring while both vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway and in the same direction.

For example, use this code when two vehicles are on the same trafficway and going the same direction, and one loses control and is struck in the side by the front of the other vehicle. However, if one vehicle rotates such that the impact is front to front, then use code "98" (Other crash type).

Use this code for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

49 Sideswipe/Angle: Specifics Unknown



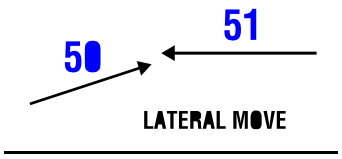
Enter "49" for sideswipe/angle collisions that occur while both vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway and in the same direction, when no further classification is possible.

Crash Category: Same Trafficway, Opposite Direction

Crash Configuration: Head-On

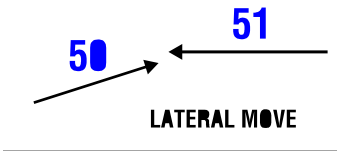
The frontal area of one vehicle impacted the frontal area of another.

50 Head-On: Lateral Move (Left/Right)



Enter "50" for a vehicle that LEAVES ITS LANE [moves laterally (sideways)] immediately before colliding head-on with another vehicle, when the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

51 Head-On: Lateral Move (Going Straight)



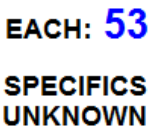
Enter "51" for a vehicle that collides head-on with another vehicle that has IMMEDIATELY LEFT ITS LANE (moved laterally), when the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

52 Head-On: Specifics Other

Enter "52" for a head-on collision that cannot be described by "50"-"51, " when the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions. Clarification: Enter "52" for both vehicles involved in a head-on collision when one is traveling the wrong way on a one way roadway.

Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

53 Head-On: Specifics Unknown

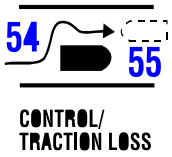


Enter "53" when the PCR indicates a head-on collision occurred between two vehicles traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions, when no further classification is possible.

Crash Configuration: Forward Impact

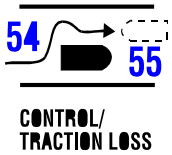
The frontal area of one vehicle impacted the frontal area of another following a steering maneuver around a noninvolved vehicle or an object.

54 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



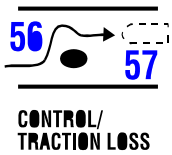
Enter "54" for a vehicle whose frontal area impacts another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with a third vehicle) while the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

55 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



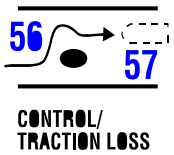
Enter "55" for a vehicle that is impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with a third vehicle) while the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

56 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



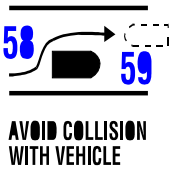
Enter "56" for a vehicle whose frontal area impacts another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with an object) while the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

57 Forward Impact: Control/Traction Loss



Enter "57" for a vehicle that is impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle due to loss of control or traction (during a maneuver to avoid a collision with an object) while the vehicles are traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions.

58 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Vehicle

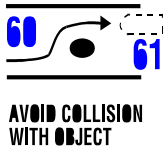


Enter "58" for a vehicle whose frontal area impacts another vehicle while maneuvering to avoid a collision with a non-involved vehicle, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway, in opposite directions.

59 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Vehicle

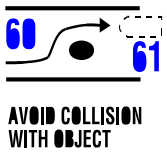
Enter "59" for a vehicle that was impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle that was maneuvering to avoid collision with a non-involved vehicle, when loss of control or traction was not a factor and the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway, in opposite directions.

60 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Object



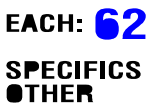
Enter "60" for a vehicle that struck the front of another vehicle with the frontal plane while maneuvering to avoid collision with an object, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway, in opposite directions.

61 Forward Impact: Avoid Collision with Object



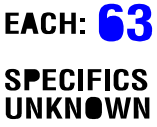
Enter "61" for a vehicle that was impacted by the frontal area of another vehicle that was maneuvering to avoid collision with an object, when loss of control or traction was not a factor, and the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway, in opposite directions.

62 Forward Impact: Specifics Other



Enter "62" for forward impact collisions occurring while the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions that cannot be Described by "54"-"61." Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a "driverless in-transport vehicle."

63 Forward Impact: Specifics Unknown

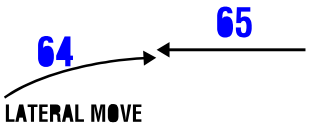


Enter "63" when the PCR indicates a forward impact collision occurred while the vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle

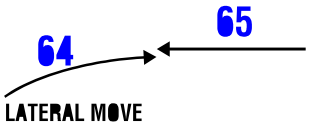
The two vehicles are involved in an impact involving the side of one or both vehicles.

64 Sideswipe/Angle: Lateral Move (Left/Right)



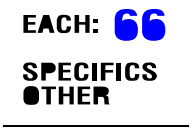
Code "64" identifies the vehicle that infringed upon the other vehicle (code "65") in a Crash Category: Change Trafficway Opposite Direction, Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle collision. Enter "64" for the vehicle that left its lane (moved laterally) leading to the collision.

65 Sideswipe/Angle: Lateral Move (Going Straight)



Enter "65" for the vehicle that was infringed upon by the other vehicle (code "64") in a Crash Category: Change Trafficway Opposite Direction, Crash Configuration: Sideswipe/Angle collision.

66 Sideswipe/Angle: Specifics Other



Enter "66" for sideswipe/angle collisions occurring while both vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions that cannot be Described by "64"-"65." However, if one vehicle rotates such that the impact is front to front or front to rear, and did not result from a steering maneuver around a noninvolved vehicle or an object (category H) then use code "98" (Other crash type). Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle."

67 Sideswipe/Angle: Specifics Unknown

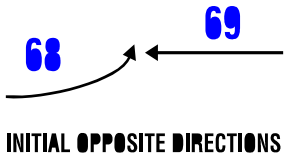
Enter "67" when the PCR indicates a sideswipe/angle collision occurred while both vehicles were traveling on the same trafficway in opposite directions, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Category: Changing Trafficway, Vehicle Turning

Configuration J. Turn Across Path

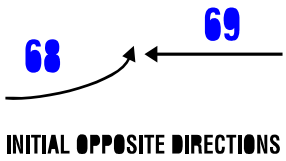
The two vehicles were initially on the same trafficway when one vehicle tried to turn onto another trafficway and pulled in front of the other vehicle. Vehicles making a "U" turn are identified in Category VI. Miscellaneous.

68 Turn Across Path: Initial Opposite Directions (Left/Right)



Code "68" identifies the vehicle that turned across the path of another vehicle (code) in a Category IV, Configuration J collision, in which the vehicles were initially traveling in opposite directions.

69 Turn Across Path: Initial Opposite Directions (Going Straight)

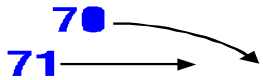


Enter "69" for a vehicle involved in a collision in which another vehicle (code "68" across its Path, and in which the vehicles were initially traveling in opposite directions.

70 Turn Across Path: Initial Same Directions (Turning Right)

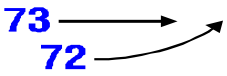
Enter "70" for a vehicle that turned right, across the path of another vehicle (code "71"), when both vehicles were initially traveling in the same direction.

71 Turn Across Path: Initial Same Directions (Going Straight)



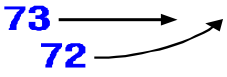
Enter "71" for a vehicle whose path was crossed by a vehicle turning right (code "70"), when both vehicles were initially traveling in the same direction.

72 Turn Across Path: Initial Same Directions (Turning Left)



Enter "72" for a vehicle that turned left, across the path of another vehicle (code "73"), when both vehicles were initially traveling in the same direction.

73 Turn Across Path: Initial Same Directions (Going Straight)



Enter "73" for a vehicle whose path was crossed by a vehicle turning left (code "72"), when both vehicles were initially traveling in the same direction.

74 Turn Across Path: Specifics Other

Enter "74" for collisions in which one vehicle turned across another's path, which cannot be described by "68"-"72." Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

75 Turn Across Path: Specifics Unknown

Enter "75" when the PCR indicates one vehicle turned across another's path, causing a collision, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Configuration: Turn Into Path

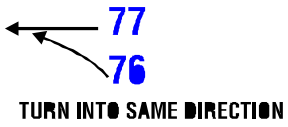
The two vehicles were initially on different trafficways when one attempted to turn into the same trafficway as the other vehicle.

Note: the focus of this configuration is on the turning maneuver from one trafficway to another and not on the vehicles' plane of contact.

76 Turn Into Same Direction (Turning Left)

Enter "76" for a vehicle that turned left, into the path of another vehicle (code "77"), so that both vehicles were traveling in the same direction at the time of the collision.

77 Turn Into Same Direction (Going Straight)



Enter "77" for a vehicle involved in a collision in which another vehicle (code "76") turned left, into its path, so that both vehicles were traveling in the same direction at the time of the collision.

78 Turn Into Same Direction (Turning Right)

Enter "78" for a vehicle that turned right, into the path of another vehicle (code "79"), so that both vehicles were traveling in the same direction at the time of the collision.

79 Turn Into Same Direction (Going Straight)

Enter "79" for a vehicle involved in a collision in which another vehicle (code "78") turned right, into its path, so that both vehicles were traveling in the same direction at the time of the collision.

80 Turn Into Opposite Directions (Turning Right)

Enter "80" for a vehicle that turned right, into the path of another vehicle (code "81"), so that the vehicles were traveling in opposite directions at the time of the collision.

81 Turn Into Opposite Directions (Going Straight)

Enter "81" for a vehicle involved in a collision in which another vehicle (code "80") turned right, into its path, so that the vehicles were traveling in opposite directions at the time of the collision.

82 Turn Into Opposite Directions (Turning Left)

Enter "82" for a vehicle that turned left, into the path of another vehicle (code "83"), so that the vehicles were traveling in opposite directions at the time of the collision.

Code "82" is used when the driver's vehicle was in the act of making a left turn (e.g., from a driveway, parking lot or intersection). Do not confuse this situation with "**Crash Configuration: Straight Paths**." The driver's intended path is the prime concern.

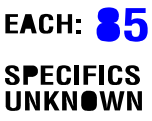
83 Turn Into Opposite Directions (Going Straight)

Enter "83" for a vehicle involved in a collision in which another vehicle (code "82") turned left, into its path, so that the vehicles were traveling in opposite directions at the time of the collision.

84 Turn Into Path: Specifics Other

Enter "84" for collisions in which one vehicle turned across another's path, which cannot be described by "76"-"83." Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

85 Turn Into Path: Specifics Unknown



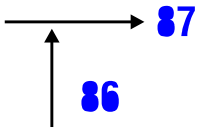
Enter "85" when the PCR indicates one vehicle turned into another's path, causing a collision, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Category: Intersecting Paths (Vehicle Damage)

Crash Configuration: Straight Paths

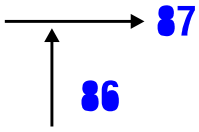
The two vehicles were proceeding (or attempting to proceed) straight ahead.

86 Straight Paths: Striking from the Right



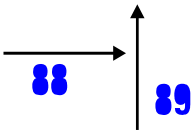
Enter "86" for a vehicle that strikes the right side of another vehicle (code "87") from the right when both vehicles were going straight at the time of the collision, i.e., right side damage to 87, front damage to 86.

87 Straight Paths: Struck on the Right



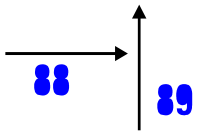
Enter "87" for a vehicle that is struck on the right side by another vehicle (code "86") from the right when both vehicles were going straight at the time of the collision, i.e., right side damage to 87, front damage to 86.

88 Straight Paths: Striking from the Left



Enter "88" for a vehicle that strikes another vehicle (code "89") from the left when both vehicles were going straight at the time of the collision, i.e., left side damage to 89, front damage to 88.

89 Straight Paths: Struck on the Left



Enter "89" for a vehicle that is struck on the left side by another vehicle (code "88") from the left when both vehicles were going straight at the time of the collision, i.e., left side damage to 89, front damage to 88.

90 Straight Paths: Specifics Other

Enter "90" for collisions in which two vehicles, both going straight, collide when their paths intersect, which cannot be described by "86"-"89." Enter "Specifics Other" for crashes involving a driverless in-transport vehicle.

91 Straight Paths: Specifics Unknown

Enter "91" when the PCR indicates two vehicles, both going straight, collided when their paths intersected, but no further classification is possible.

Crash Category: Miscellaneous

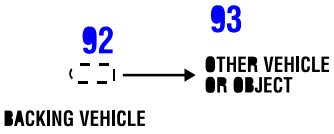
Crash Configuration: Backing, Etc.

One of the two vehicles involved was a backing vehicle, regardless of its location on the trafficway or the damage location on the vehicles.

Any crash configuration that cannot be described in the above Crash Categories is included here.

92 Backing, Etc.: Backing Vehicle

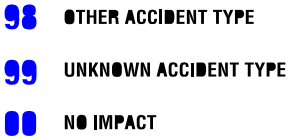
Enter "92" for a backing vehicle that was involved with another vehicle (code 93) or object.



93 Backing, Etc.: Other Vehicle or Object

Enter "93" for the vehicle that was involved with the backing vehicle (code 92).

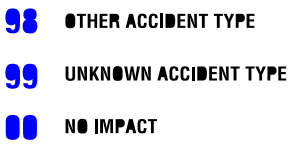
98 Backing, Etc.: Other Crash Type



Code "98" is used for those events and collisions that do not reasonably fit any of the specified types. This code includes (but is not limited to):

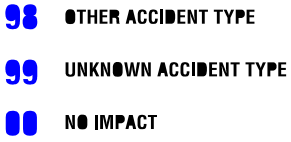
- Rollovers on the road
- U-turns
- Third or subsequent vehicles involved in a crash or
- The second involved vehicle, when the first harmful event involved a vehicle-to-object collision or a non-collision.

99 Backing, Etc.: Unknown Crash Type



Code "99" when the crash category or configuration is unknown.

00 Backing, Etc.: No Impact



Code "00" identifies non-collision events (fire, immersion, etc.) Rollovers on the road should be coded as Crash Type "98" **Other Accident Type**.

Rollover

Rollover Data Overview

The following variables provide a coded assessment of the occurrence of a rollover for this vehicle. A rollover is defined as any vehicle rotation of 90 degrees or more about any true longitudinal or lateral axis. A rollover may occur at any time during the crash sequence. When determining rollover presence, consider only the power unit, not any towed or trailing units. The variables also attempt to identify:

- What initiated the rollover
- At what plane of the vehicle exterior the tripping force was applied and
- The direction of the initial roll.

Screen Name: Rollover Data-Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.ROLLTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No rollover (no overturning)
2	1	Rollover — Longitudinal axis
4	2	Rollover — end-over-end (i.e., primarily about the lateral axis)
	97	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
5	99	Overturn, details unknown

Source: Primary sources are the vehicle and scene inspections; secondary sources include photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:

Rollover is defined as any vehicle rotation of 90 degrees or more about any true longitudinal or lateral axis. Rollover can occur at any time during the collision and is coded independently of other configuration questions.

No rollover (no overturning)
Select this code if uncertainty exists concerning whether or not this vehicle rolled over. In addition, use this attribute if a trailer attached to the vehicle rolled over but the vehicle itself did not.

Longitudinal axis
Used when the vehicle rolls primarily from side-to-side (e.g., from left side, to top, to right side). If it is known that it rolled over the longitudinal axis, but the number of turns is unknown, then indicate **Longitudinal axis** and indicate **Unknown** on the next variable.

Rollover — end-over-end (i.e.**, primarily about the lateral axis)**
Used when the rollover is mainly end-over-end. This attribute is used when a rollover is a combination of a side-to-side and end-over-end roll and it cannot be determined which type of rollover is most prevalent.

Note: Rollover Types indicated as Rollover – end-over-end (i.e., primarily about the lateral axis) will automatically code all of the rollover variables to reflect an end-over-end rollover.

Rollover (overturn), details unknown
Used when it is known that the vehicle rolled over, but the rollover details cannot be determined. If it is known that it rolled over the longitudinal axis, but the number of turns is unknown, then indicate **Longitudinal axis** and indicate **Unknown** on the next variable.

Screen Name: Rollover Data-Quarter Turns

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.QTURNS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	Enter the number of quarter turns:
-8866	0	No rollover
-8865		[End over end]
	88	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
-9999	99	Unknown

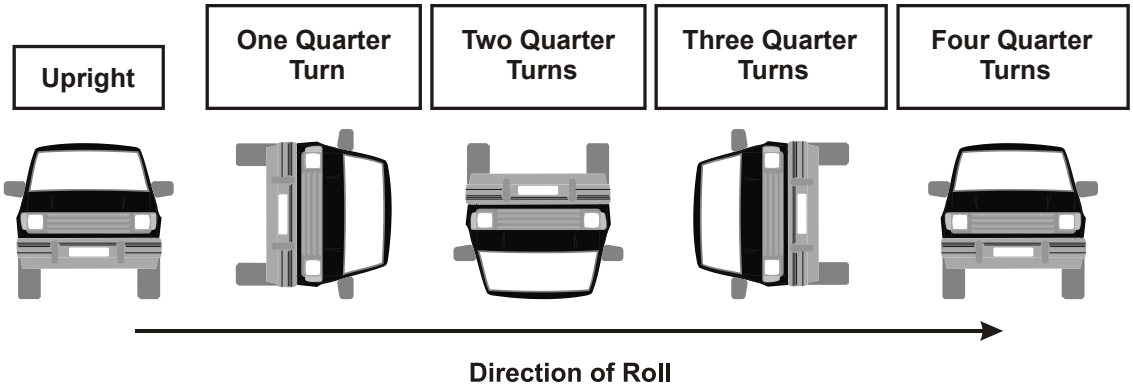
Range 1-20, Unknown
20 includes, 21 or more quarter rolls

Source: Primary sources are the vehicle and scene inspections; secondary sources include photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:

Enter the number of quarter turns
Based on the technician's crash reconstruction. A "quarter turn" is defined as a rotation of 90 degrees about the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; this does not include rotation about the vertical axis, commonly called yaw. Therefore, if a vehicle rolled about the longitudinal axis onto its roof (i.e., side- to-side roll), then it would be considered a 180 degree roll and entered as "2" quarter turns.

In the example below, the vehicle rolled from its upright position to left side, to top, then to the right side, and back onto its wheels. This would be indicated as "4" quarter turns.



Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined the number of quarter turns the vehicle did during the rollover sequence.

Interrupted Roll

Screen Name: Interrupted roll

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INTERRUPT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Yes
2	2	No
9	99	Unknown
8	88	[No rollover] [Not a CISS vehicle] [End over End]

Source: Vehicle inspection, scene inspection, interviews, and police report.

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to determine if the vehicle's rollover sequence was acted upon by another vehicle or object between the trip point and the final rest position. Examples may include the vehicle striking a tree with its top during the rollover sequence, or contacting an object in the environment. This impact should have an effect on the distance the vehicle would have traveled from trip point to final rest.

Note:
If the technician determines that the rollover sequence was interrupted, an event and CDC must be assigned to the vehicle damage from the object that interrupted the roll.

Yes
Used when the rollover sequence was interrupted.

No
Used when the rollover sequence was not interrupted.

Unknown
Used when it is unknown if the rollover sequence was interrupted.

Pre Rollover Maneuver

Screen Name: Maneuver

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.PREMANEUVER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	No rollover
2	2	Departing roadway (to paved surface)
3	3	Departed roadway (to non-paved surface)
4	4	Returning to roadway (from paved surface)
5	5	Returning to roadway (from non-paved surface)
6	6	On roadway maneuver
7	7	Off roadway maneuver
-9999	99	Unknown [Not a CISS vehicle]

Source: Technician-determined — primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections. Secondary sources are photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:

Determine the last controlled maneuver, relative to the roadway, prior to the initiation of the rollover.

No rollover
No rollover occurred involving this vehicle.

Departing roadway (to paved surface)
Vehicle departs roadway to a paved shoulder, gore or other area as the last movement prior to the tripping point. This area is usually delineated by painted lines or ceramic dots.

Departing roadway (to non-paved surface)
Vehicle departs roadway to an unpaved shoulder or unimproved area as the last movement prior to the trip point.

Returning to roadway (from paved surface)
Vehicle returns to the roadway from a paved shoulder or other area as the last movement prior to the trip point. Painted lines or ceramic dots usually delineate this area.

Returning to roadway (from non-paved surface
Vehicle returns to the roadway from an unpaved shoulder or other area as the last movement prior to the trip point.

On Roadway maneuver
The vehicle remained predominantly on the roadway and the trip point is on the roadway or immediately next to it.

Off Roadway maneuver
The vehicle departed the roadway completely. While off the roadway the vehicle began or completed a maneuver different than the one that took it off the roadway.

Unknown
The technician is unable to determine the maneuvers or location of the vehicle just prior to the rollover initiation. This code should be used only in very rare instances.

Screen Name: Rollover Initiation-Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITTYPE***

Element Attributes:

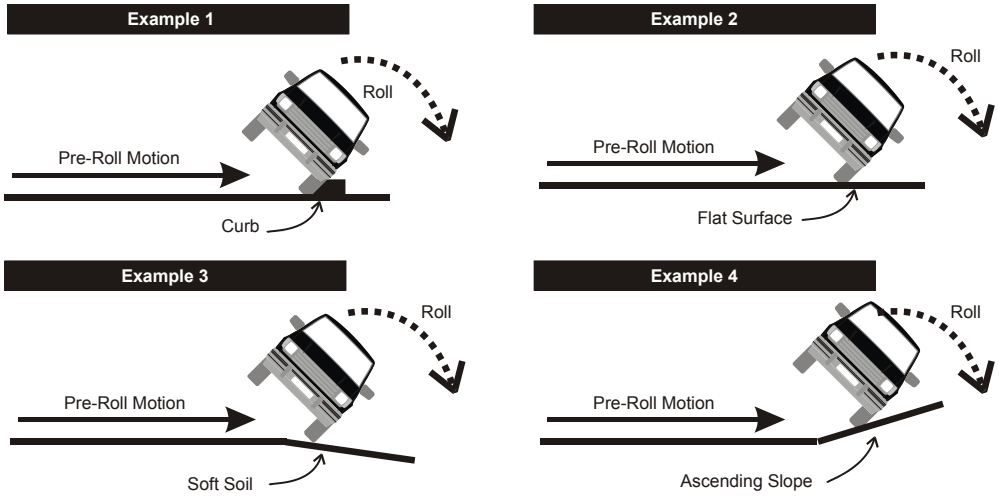
Database	SAS	
-8888	0	[No rollover (no overturning)]
1	1	Trip-over
2	2	Flip-over
3	3	Turn-over (specify)
4	4	Climb-over
5	5	Fall-over
6	6	Bounce-over
7	7	Collision with another vehicle
8	8	Other rollover initiation type (specify)
	88	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
10	98	[End-over-end]
9	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections. Secondary sources are photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:
Various types of rollovers are identified above. A vehicle action that cannot be categorized under any of the above elements should be coded **Other rollover initiation type** and specified in the space provided. The attributes below are used for rollovers initiated about the longitudinal axis. Rollover Types indicated as Rollover – end-over-end (i.e., primarily about the lateral axis) will automatically code all of the rollover variables to reflect an end-over-end rollover.

Trip-over
Used when the vehicle's lateral motion is suddenly slowed or stopped, inducing a rollover. The opposing force may be produced by a curb, pot-holes, or pavement/soil dug into by a vehicle's wheels.

Trip-Over:
The vehicle's lateral motion is resisted by opposing force, inducing roll moment.

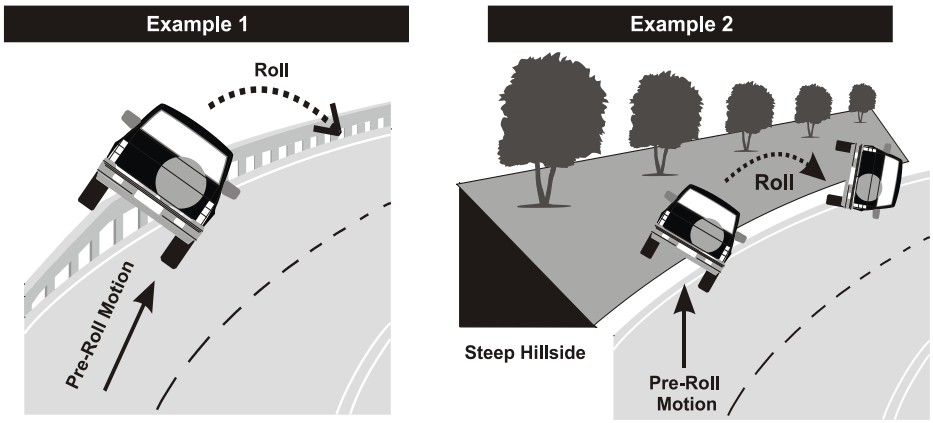


Flip-Over

Used when the vehicle is rotated about its longitudinal axis by a ramp-like object may be in a yaw when it comes in contact with the ramp-like object. For example, if the vehicle traveling forward climbs the down turned end of a guardrail and rolls over about its longitudinal axis, use this code. to use this, the vehicle's roll need not begin on the ramp-like structure or object, For example, if the vehicle transverses the turned-down end of a guardrail, continues along the level portion, then rolls back toward the side of the guardrail from which it came, use this code.

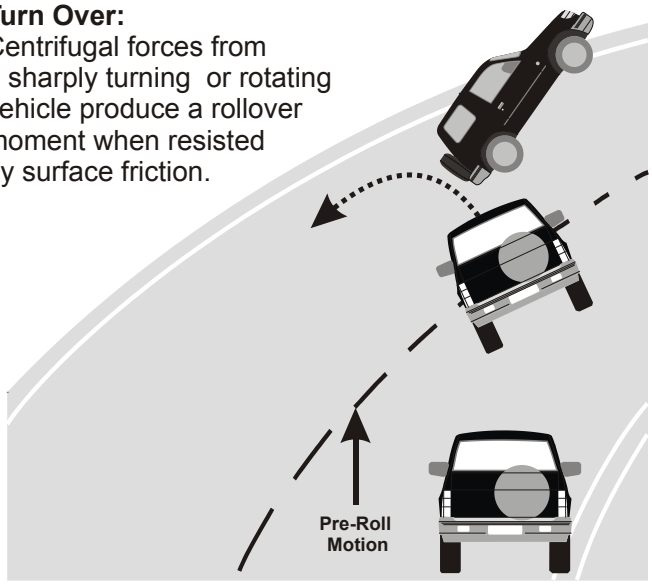
Flip-Over

Forward moving vehicle is vigorously rotated about its longitudinal axis by a ramp-like object such as a guardrail taper or ditch back slope.



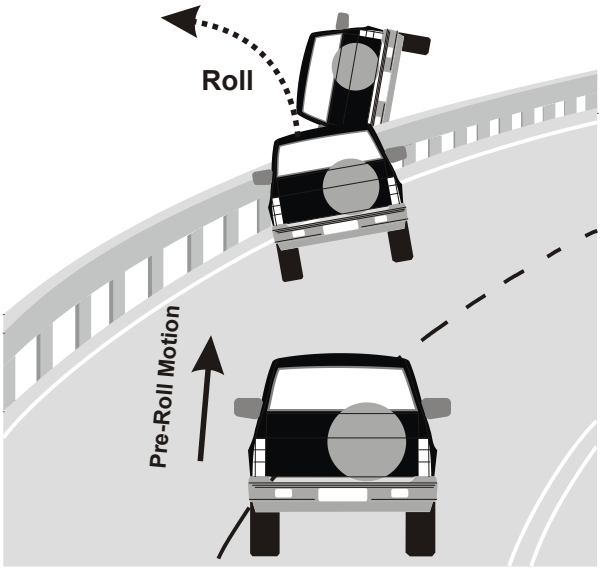
Turn-Over
Used when centrifugal forces from a sharply turning or rotating vehicle produce a rollover when resisted by normal surface friction. This type of rollover is more likely to occur in vehicles with a higher center of gravity than most passenger vehicles. The surface type includes pavement surfaces plus gravel, grass, dirt, etc. The distinction between **Turn-over** and **Trip-over** is that no furrowing, gouging, etc. occurs to the surface at the point of trip. In addition, see remarks for **Fall-over** below. When turnover is selected, the justification **must be entered**.

Turn Over:
Centrifugal forces from a sharply turning or rotating vehicle produce a rollover moment when resisted by surface friction.

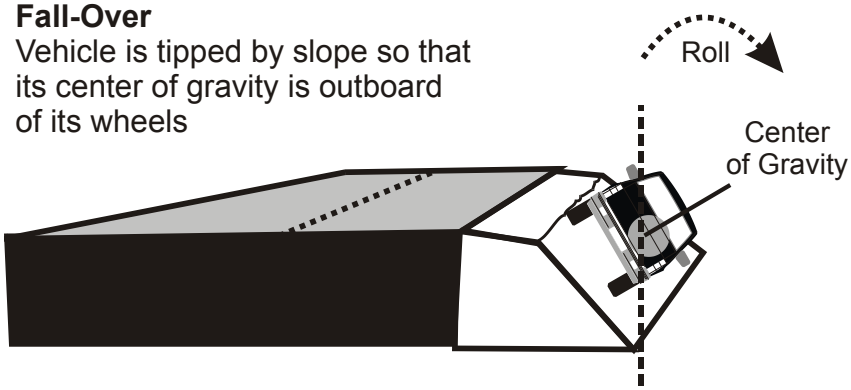


Climb-Over
Used when a vehicle climbs up and over a fixed object such as a barrier or guardrail. The object should be high enough to lift the vehicle completely off the ground (i.e., the height should exceed the radius of the vehicle's largest diameter wheel). The vehicle must roll to the opposite side from which it approached the object.

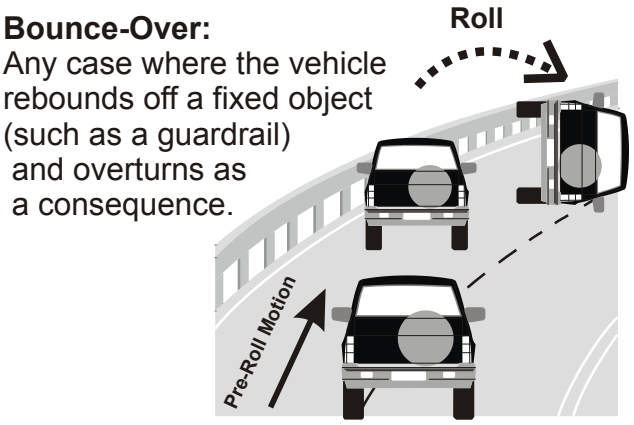
Climb-Over
Vehicle climbs up and over fixed object such as a guardrail



Fall-Over
Used when the surface the vehicle is traversing slopes downward in the direction of movement of the vehicle's center-of-gravity such that the vehicle's center of gravity becomes outboard of its wheels. The distinction between this and **Turn-over** above involves the negative slope of the traversed surface. If the rotation and/or the surface friction causes the trip, then use **Turn-over**; however, if the slope is so negative that a line straight downward through the vehicle's center-of-gravity (as shown in the illustration) would fall outside the vehicle's track, then use this attribute. For example, if a vehicle goes off the road and encounters a substantial surface drop off because of the elevated nature of the road in relation to its environment (cliff, ditch, etc.), then use this attribute.



Bounce-Over
Used when a vehicle deflects off of a fixed object (such as a guardrail, barrier, tree, or pole) or a not-in-transport vehicle such that the vehicle's rotation causes it to overturn. The deflection momentum contributes to a rollover. to use this attribute, the rollover must occur in close proximity to the object from which it deflected. For example, if a vehicle strikes a center median barrier and rotates across two traffic lanes prior to the vehicle rolling over, then **Trip-over** or **Turn-over** would apply.



Collision with another vehicle
Used when an impact with another vehicle causes the rollover. The rollover must be the immediate result of the impact between the vehicles (e.g., intersection crashes where a vehicle is struck in the side and the momentum of the struck vehicle results in the rollover, or offset end-to-end type crashes when one vehicle will vault over the tapered end of another vehicle resulting in a rollover). Otherwise use attributes above. For example, if a vehicle is struck in the side ***and*** the vehicle rotates ***and*** does not produce any wheel/rim gouges or furrows in the surface nor encounters any prominent raised objects (e.g., a high curb) ***and*** overturns in close proximity to the point of impact, then use this attribute.

Other rollover initiation type
Used when this vehicle's rollover initiation type cannot be described above. Whenever this is used, the technician is required to ***specify*** the type of rollover that occurred.

Unknown
Used when the type of rollover initiation is unknown

[End-over-end]
Automatically entered when the type of rollover is end-over-end.

Location of Rollover Initiation

Screen Name: Rollover Initiation-Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8888	0	[No rollover (no overturning)]
1	1	On roadway
2	2	On shoulder — paved
3	3	On shoulder — unpaved
4	4	On roadside or divided trafficway median
	7	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
6	8	[End-over-end]
5	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the scene inspection. Secondary sources are vehicle inspection, photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:

This variable defines the location of the trip point or start of the vehicle's roll that was identified in, Rollover Initiation Type. Physical evidence on and/or off the roadway should be used to identify the point of initial roll. Scenes with no physical evidence such as gouges in the pavement or ground may be determined by the secondary sources listed above.

On roadway
Used when the rollover initiates in the travel lanes of the roadway (i.e., between painted edgelines or between roadway edges when painted edgelines are absent). The median between roadways (divided highways such as thruways or expressways) is identified as codes On shoulder—paved, On shoulder—unpaved, or On roadside or divided trafficway median as described below. ANSI defines a ***roadway*** as that part of a trafficway designed, improved and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel, and excludes any shoulder alongside the roadway.

On shoulder — paved
Used when the rollover initiation occurs on a paved surface outside the painted edgeline or the outer edge or pavement seam of the roadway. A shoulder may exist within the median of a divided highway or on the outermost edge of the roadway. A shoulder is defined as that part of a trafficway contiguous with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped road vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.

On shoulder — unpaved
Used when the rollover initiation begins within the confines of the ***improved*** area (i.e., gravel or stone) contiguous with the roadway. Unpaved shoulders, for CISS purposes, are composed of loose gravel or stone. Combination gravel/stone and asphalt surfaces, such as macadam or "chip and seal," are considered as paved. Roadways without an improved, contiguous surface will be considered as not having shoulders.

On roadside or divided trafficway median
Used when the rollover initiation occurs outside the roadway and the shoulder. There are roads where sod or dirt will support the roadway edge. When the rollover initiation occurs within this area, use this attribute because this roadway does not have shoulders. In addition, shoulders end wherever most curbs or fixed objects begin. If the trip begins on a curb that is adjacent on one side to a sidewalk, turf, or dirt, then use this attribute. If the roll is initiated by a fixed object then use this attribute. Care must be exercised with some mountable curbs. If the mountable curb has paving on both sides and its primary function is to control water runoff, then use **On shoulder—paved**.

Rollover Initiation Object Contacted Class

Screen Name: Rollover Initiation—Object Contacted Class

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITOBJCLASS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Vehicle
2		Non-collision
3		Collision with Fixed Object
5		Collision with Non-fixed Object
7		Other event (specify)
6		Unknown Event or Object

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the scene inspection. Secondary sources are vehicle inspection, photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviewees.

Remarks:
The Object Contacted codes in the next variable are grouped into specific classes. The class is first selected and then the object lists are filtered for items in that specific class.

Vehicle
Used when the object contacted that caused this vehicle to rollover is another vehicle.

Non-collision
Is automatically entered by the program when a "Turn Over" or "Fall Over" is selected as the rollover initiation type, or when the rollover was initiated by a jackknife non-collision. Additionally this code is used for end-over-end rollovers.

Collision with a Fixed Object
Used when an impact with a fixed object (a tree, breakaway pole or post, embankment, curb, etc.) caused the rollover.

Non-Breakaway Pole or Post
Used when the object contacted that caused the vehicle to rollover was a non-breakaway pole or post.

Collision with a Non-Fixed Object
Used when the collision that initiated the rollover is a non-fixed object (motor vehicle not in transport, animal, railway vehicle, trailer disconnected in transport, etc.).

Screen Name: Rollover Initiation—Object Contacted

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITOBJECT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8866	0	[No rollover (no overturning)]

Vehicle number (1-30)

Non-collision

31	31	Turn-over — fall-over
32	32	No rollover impact initiation (end-over-end)
34	34	Jackknife

Collision With Fixed Object

41	41	Tree (<=10 centimeters in diameter)
42	42	Tree (> 10 centimeters in diameter)
43	43	Shrubbery or bush
44	44	Embankment
45	45	Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)
100	47	Cable barrier guardrail
101	46	Metal guardrail
48	48	Guardrail Face
49	49	Guardrail End

Non-Breakaway Pole or Post

50	50	Pole or post (<=10 centimeters in diameter)
51	51	Pole or post (> 10 centimeters but <= 30 centimeters diameter)
52	52	Pole or post (> 30 centimeters in diameter)
53	53	Pole or post (diameter unknown)
54	54	Concrete traffic barrier
55	55	Impact attenuator
56	56	Other traffic barrier (specify)
57	57	Fence
58	58	Wall
59	59	Building

Database SAS

Non-Breakaway Pole or Post cont'd

60	60	Ditch or culvert
61	61	Ground
62	62	Fire hydrant
63	63	Curb
64	64	Bridge
68	68	Other fixed object (specify):
69	69	Unknown fixed object

Collision with Non-fixed Object

76	76	Animal
102	77	Railway vehicle
78	78	Trailer, disconnected in transport
79	79	Object fell from vehicle in-transport
88	88	Other non-fixed object (specify):
89	89	Unknown non-fixed object

Other Event

98	98	Other event (specify)

Unknown Event or Object

99	99	Unknown event or object
97	97	[Not a CISS Vehicle]

Source: Technician-determined — primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections; secondary sources include the police report and interviewees.

Remarks:

This variable is related to Rollover Initiation Type, and identifies the source of the force that acted upon the vehicle that resulted in the rollover. These attributes are obtained from the Exterior Vehicle Form, CDC tab, Object Contacted attributes. If the rollover was initiated by an impact that was assigned a CDC, then the applicable element value will be selected for this variable. If the rollover was not initiated by a CDC applicable impact, then it is unlikely that the same value will be selected. Therefore, the technician must determine the cause (i.e., initiation force) of the rollover and consequently the object contacted during the rollover. For example, if a vehicle strikes a curb that trips the vehicle, then select **Curb** even though the CDC Object Contacted for the rollover would probably equal **Overturn- rollover.**

Similarly, if a vehicle vaults a longitudinal barrier (Climb-over), then select **Concrete traffic barrier** or **Other traffic barrier**, depending upon the longitudinal barrier design. If a yawing vehicle rolls as a result of centrifugal forces caused by normal surface friction or as a result of burrowing into soft soil, then select **Ground** because the ground applied the force that acted as the tripping mechanism for the rollover.

Vehicle number
Select the vehicle number to report the vehicle that impacted this vehicle and caused the rollover to occur [i.e., Rollover initiation type must equal Collision with another vehicle]. Select the vehicle number of the vehicle that initiated the rollover to this vehicle. This will be most common when one vehicle (generally with a high center of gravity) is involved in an offset head-on crash with a second vehicle (possibly with a lower sloping front end) resulting in a vaulting type rollover. Do not use these attributes if the vehicle rolls over subsequent to its impact with another vehicle but because of centrifugal force or a tripping mechanism. These latter two causes would take priority.

Turn-over — fall-over
Excludes end-over-end and is used when the vehicle roll is precipitated by centrifugal or gravitational forces and Rollover Initiation Type, has been selected **Turn-over** or **Fall-over**.

Jackknife
Used when a vehicle rolls over as result of a jackknife and the sole reason for the rollover is the force applied by the jackknifing trailer. For example, if a vehicle is pulling a trailer and the trailer jackknifes (i.e., 90 degrees rotation and intraunit damage) and overturns, for whatever reason (trailer tires furrow in soft earth, centrifugal force, trailer trips, loadshifts causing it to tip, etc.), ***and*** the trailer's overturning causes this vehicle to overturn, then use this. However, if a centrifugal force or tripping mechanism causes the vehicle to overturn with or without the trailer overturning, then use another attribute.

Tree (< 10 centimeters in diameter)
Used when a vehicle impacts a tree that has a diameter of ten centimeters or less and the tree either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) bends or breaks causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Trip-over, Flip-over, or Bounce-over]. Select another attribute when a vehicle impacts a tree and experiences a subsequent rollover due to centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Tree (> 10 centimeters in diameter)
Used when a vehicle impacts a tree with a diameter of greater than 10 centimeters and the tree either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) bends or breaks causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Trip-over, Flip-over, or Bounce-over]. Select another attribute when a vehicle impacts a tree and experiences a subsequent rollover due to centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Shrubbery or bush
Used when a vehicle impacts shrubbery or bushes and the contacted object causes the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Trip-over or Flip-over]. This will be a very rare occurrence. Subsequent rollovers that result from centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms take priority for this variable.

Embankment
Used when a vehicle rides up or over an embankment and the vehicle rolls over as a result of the angle of the embankment [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Fall-over]. Vehicles that dig into the surface of an embankment and rollover as a result of this tripping mechanism are captured in **Ground**.

Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a breakaway pole or post (of any diameter) and that pole/post yields creating a ramping mechanism that causes a vehicle rollover. Select another attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Pole or post (<= 10 centimeters in diameter)
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a non-breakaway pole with a diameter of 10 centimeters or less and that pole either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) breaks or bends causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Bounce-over]. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Pole or post (> 10 centimeters but <= 30 centimeters in diameter)
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a non-breakaway pole with a diameter greater than ten centimeters but less than or equal to thirty centimeters and that pole either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) breaks or bends causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., 6 equals Flip-over or Bounce-over]. Select another attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Pole or post (>> 30 centimeters in diameter)
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a non-breakaway pole with a diameter greater than thirty centimeters and that pole either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) breaks or bends causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Bounce-over]. Select another attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Pole or post (diameter unknown)
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a pole or post of an unknown diameter and that pole either (1) acts like a rigid barrier or (2) breaks or bends causing the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Bounce-over)]. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Concrete traffic barrier
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a concrete traffic barrier and that impact causes a rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce-over]. Rollovers that occur subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal force or other tripping mechanisms are not considered here. Refer to variable Objected Contacted for examples and definitions of concrete traffic barriers.

Impact Attenuator
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a crash cushion (refer to variable Objected Contacted) and that impact causes a rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Bounce-over]. Rollovers that occur subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal force or other tripping mechanisms are not considered here.

Other traffic barrier
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a non-concrete longitudinal barrier as defined in variable Objected Contacted and that impact causes a rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce-over Rollovers that occur subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal force or other tripping mechanisms are not considered here.

Cable barrier guardrail
Refers to a guardrail consisting of 2 to 4 wire cables supported by cable mounts that are attached to steel posts.

Guardrail Face
Refers to a cold formed standard W Section or thrie-beam of steel rigid beam elements bolted to posts usually with offset blocks.

Guardrail End
Refers to the end of a guardrail. Guardrails can have a separate flat or rounded piece of metal attached to the end of an expanse of guardrail face.

Fence, Wall, and Building
Are selected whenever one of these objects is contacted and that impact causes a rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Trip-over, Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce-over]. Definitions of these objects are defined in variable Object Contacted. Rollovers that occur subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal impacts and tripping mechanisms are not considered for these attributes.

Ditch or Culvert
Used whenever a vehicle enters a ditch or culvert and the vehicle rolls over as a result of the slope of the ditch/culvert [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over or Fall-over]. Refer to variable Objected Contacted for definition of ditch or culvert. Vehicles in a ditch that dig into the surface and rollover as a result of this tripping mechanism are captured in **Ground**.

Ground
Used when a vehicle rolls over as a result of contact with the ground [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Trip-over]. "Ground" applies whether the rollover resulted from digging into soft soil, tripping over an accumulation of dirt or gravel, or gouging into the pavement. Vehicles that dig into the ground on embankments or in ditches and rollover, as a result of that digging, take this attribute.

Fire Hydrant
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a fire hydrant and that impact causes a rollover. A fire hydrant is defined as a roadside device used by fire departments to provide water for fighting fires. Vehicles that rollover subsequent to a fire hydrant impact but not as a direct result of that impact (i.e., other tripping force) do not take this attribute.

Curb
Includes both mountable and barrier curbs as described for variable Objected Contacted. Curbs that act as a tripping mechanism will frequently have an impact (CDC) associated with them although this is not a criterion for using this attribute. When a curb acts as a tripping mechanism, Rollover Initiation Type is coded Trip over.

Bridge
Used whenever a vehicle impacts a bridge and that impact causes a rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce-over]. Refer to variable Objected Contacted for the definition of a bridge. Vehicles that rollover subsequent to a bridge impact but not as a direct result of that impact (i.e., other tripping force) do not take this attribute.

Other fixed object
Used when a fixed object, other than those previously identified impacted and that impact causes a rollover. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Unknown fixed object
Used when an unknown fixed object is impacted and that impact causes a rollover. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Passenger car, light truck, van, or other vehicle not in-transport
Used when a vehicle impacts a not-in-transport passenger car, light truck, van, or any other motor vehicle that is not a medium/heavy truck or bus and that impact causes the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce-over]. Vehicles that rotate and rollover as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms are not captured in this response.

Medium/heavy truck or bus not in-transport
Used when a vehicle impacts a not-in-transport medium/heavy truck or bus and that impact causes the vehicle to rollover [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Flip-over, Climb-over, or Bounce- over]. Vehicles that rotate and rollover as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms are not captured in this response.

Animal
Used when a vehicle impacts an animal and that impact causes the vehicle to rollover. This should be a very rare occurrence. Subsequent rollovers due to other tripping mechanisms are not captured in this response.

Railway vehicle
Used when a vehicle involved in a crash with a railway vehicle and the impact causes the vehicle to rollover. A railway vehicle is described as any moving or non-moving vehicle that travels on rails. This includes vehicles that are dual purpose, i.e., a vehicle designed to use both road and rail, if at the time of the crash the vehicle is on rails. Examples are trolleys on rails and trains.

Trailer, disconnected in transport
Used to report a trailer that has been disconnected from its power unit and subsequently impacted this vehicle and caused the rollover to occur. This will likely occur when a small trailer is involved in a head-on crash with a larger vehicle resulting in a vaulting type rollover. Do not use this attribute if the vehicle rolls over subsequent to an initial impact as centrifugal forces or tripping mechanisms take priority.

Object fell from vehicle in-transport
Used to report an object that was being carried by or was attached to a vehicle in-transport but fell from or became detached from that vehicle and subsequently impacted this vehicle and caused the rollover to occur. Do not use this attribute if the vehicle rolls over subsequent to an initial impact as centrifugal forces or tripping mechanisms take priority.

Other non-fixed object
Used when a non-fixed object, other than those described in the above attributes is impacted and that impact causes a rollover. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Unknown non-fixed object
Used when an unknown non-fixed object is impacted and that impact causes a rollover. Do not use this attribute if a vehicle rolls over subsequent to the impact as a result of centrifugal forces or other tripping mechanisms.

Other event
Used when circumstances exist that cannot be captured in the element values above (e.g., loadshift, high winds).

Unknown object
Used when variable a vehicle rolled over and the cause of the rollover (tripping mechanism) cannot be determined.

Location on Vehicle Where Initiating Rollover Force is Applied

Screen Name: Rollover Specifics — Location on Vehicle Where Initiating Rollover Force is Applied

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITAPPLIED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8888	0	[No Rollover]
1	1	Wheels/tires
2	2	Side plane
3	3	End plane
4	4	Undercarriage
5	5	Other location on vehicle (specify):
6	6	Non-contact rollover forces (specify):
	7	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
8	8	[Rollover-End-over-end]
7	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection. Secondary sources are scene inspection, photographs, police report, driver interviews, and other interviews.

Remarks:

Generally, the forces that initiate a rollover are applied at the wheels/tires. Occasionally the tripping force is applied at the undercarriage (e.g., when a vehicle mounts a guardrail) or at the side or end plane (e.g., when a barrier or another vehicle impacts the front or side plane of the vehicle and flips or initiates the rollover sequence). The purpose of this variable is to identify the specific point on the vehicle where the initiating rollover force was applied.

Wheels/Tires
Used whenever the initiating force is applied to the wheels or tires. The most common occurrences involve wheel/tire impacts to potholes and curbs, and wheels that gouge the pavement or dig into the earth.

Side plane
Used whenever the side plane other than the wheels and tires is contacted and that contact initiates the rollover.

End plane
Used whenever the end plane of the vehicle is contacted and sustained the rollover initiating force. For example, a vehicle was traveling at a high rate of speed when it impacted a concrete median barrier [i.e., Rollover Initiation Object Contacted, equals Concrete traffic barrier] with its front left corner. The barrier redirects the vehicle upward and back towards the roadway. As a result, the vehicle rolls over; therefore use this attribute.

Undercarriage
Used when the rollover was caused by a force acting primarily through the undercarriage plane. For example, a vehicle strikes a guardrail {i.e., Rollover Initiation Object Contacted equals Other traffic barrier (includes guardrail)} with its front right. The vehicle climbs up and over the guardrail and rolls over; therefore use this attribute.

Other location on vehicle
Used when the tripping force is applied at a location that cannot be captured above. This attribute should be rarely used and only after consultation with the zone center.

Non-contact rollover forces
Used when the vehicle roll is precipitated by centrifugal or gravitational forces [i.e., Rollover Initiation Type equals Turn-over or Fall-over]. Specify the non-contact rollover force on the line provided.

Undercarriage
Used when the rollover was caused by a force acting primarily through the through the undercarriage plane. For example, a vehicle strikes a guardrail with its front right. The vehicle climbs up and over the guardrail and rolls over; therefore use this code.

Direction of Initial Roll

Screen Name: Rollover Specifics—Direction of Initial Roll

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.INITDIR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8888	0	[No Rollover]
1	1	Roll right-primarily about the longitudinal axis
2	2	Roll left-primarily about the longitudinal axis
	7	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
4	8	[Rollover-end-over-end]
3	9	Unknown roll direction

Source: Technician-determined — primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections. Secondary sources are the police report, driver and other interviews.

Remarks:

During a side-over-side rollover, generally the corner or roof rail with the maximum crush is the trailing side. Also, grass, dirt or damage to the wheels of the leading edge should be observed. This will be a good indication of a roll to the right or a roll to the left. Striations or directional gouge marks on the vehicle are a good indication of a vehicle's roll along the longitudinal or lateral axis. Physical evidence at the crash scene, including yaw marks, scuffing, or gouging will also provide insight into the direction of the initial roll. It will not be uncommon to combine both vehicle and scene evidence when determining the direction of the initial roll.

Roll right
Used when the vehicle rolls over with the right side leading. This is a clockwise rollover from the driver's view.

Roll left
Used when the vehicle rolls over with the left side leading. This is a counterclockwise rollover from the driver's view.

Estimated Distance From Trip Point to to Final Rest Position

Screen Name: Estimated distance

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ROLLOVER.ESTDIST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8866	888	[No Rollover]
Enter to the nearest meter		
-9999	999	Unknown
-8887	998	[End-over-end]

Range: 1-500+
500 includes any measured distance above 500 meters

Source: Vehicle inspection and scene inspection. A PCR can be a secondary source if a scaled reconstruction of the crash is documented.

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to determine the **estimated** distance from tripping point to the final rest position of the vehicle that rolled over. The measurement should be obtained along a linear path. Total distance in meters rounded to the nearest whole number, examples 41.4 m = 41 m or 41.5 m = 42 m

This measurement should be measured in the field along the path of the vehicle and the final rest measurement should be taken to the center of gravity (CG) of the vehicle at final rest. The measurements should start from the end of the vehicles tire marks if any are observed.

In cases where an accurate estimate of the distance cannot be obtained, (i.e., vehicle rolled down a ravine or off a cliff) "Unknown" should be coded.

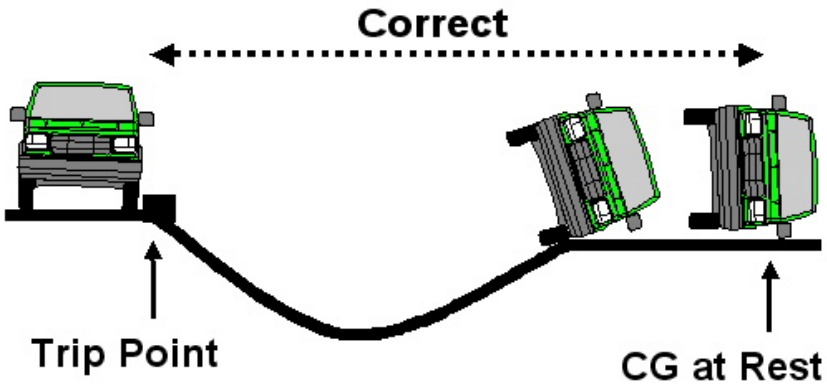
If a vehicle rolls and then slides to final rest, the entire distance from the point of trip to final rest will be measured.

In the situation where the vehicle overturns and climbs a positive embankment and stops, then gravity causes the vehicle to slide or roll down the embankment, code only the distance traveled during the initial roll, (i.e., distance up the embankment.).

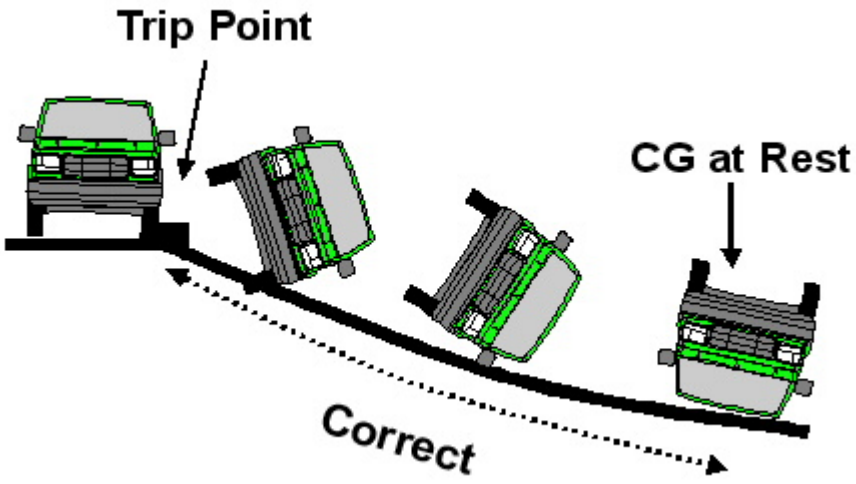
See Example 1 and 2

Unknown
Used when the technician could not determine the distance from initial point of roll to final rest.

Example 1



Example 2



Reconstruction

Type of Impact for Highest Delta V

Screen Name: Heading Angle at Impact for Highest Delta V—Impact Category

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HEADANGLECAT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	996	Non Horizontal Impact
2	997	Non Collision
3	998	Impact with Object
4	995	Impact with Vehicle
5	999	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined - inputs include vehicle inspection, scene diagram

Remarks:
Select the impact category that describes this vehicle's most severe impact. **Note:** when selecting this attribute, parked vehicles are considered vehicles and not objects.

Non Horizontal impact
Used when the Highest Delta V for this vehicle involves a non-horizontal impact. Even though rollovers involve non-horizontal forces, you should select Non-collision.

Non Collision
Used when the Highest Delta V for this vehicle involves a Non-collision event.

Impact with Object
Used when a collision with an object results in this vehicle's highest Delta V. If this impact is a non-horizontal impact, then select **Non-horizontal impact**.

Impact with Vehicle
Used when this vehicle's highest Delta V impact is with another vehicle. If this impact is a non-horizontal impact, then select **Non-horizontal impact**.

Unknown
Used only when you cannot determine which impact is the highest Delta V.

Screen Name: Heading Angle at Impact for Highest Delta V—Angle - This Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HEADANGLE***

Element Attributes:

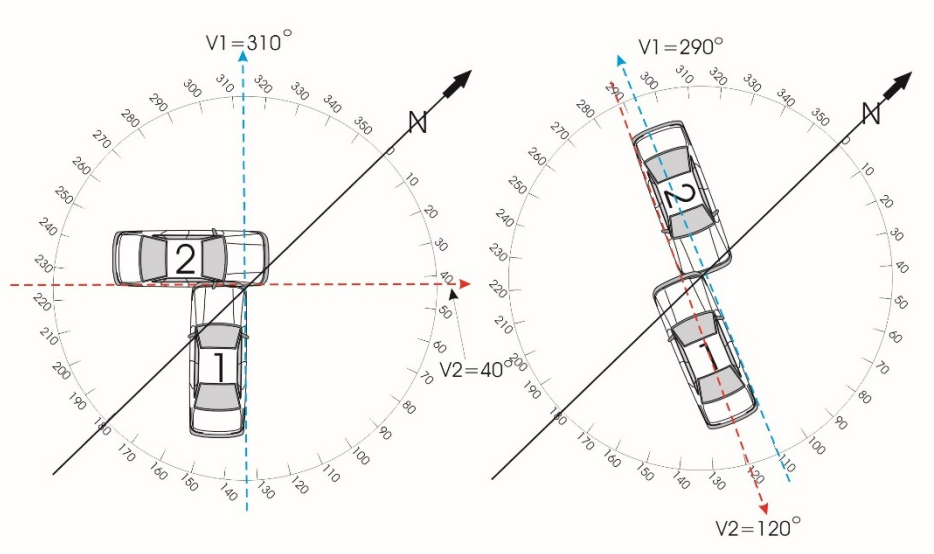
Database	SAS	
	000-355	Code actual value
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
	996	[Non-horizontal impact]
	997	[Non-collision]
	998	[Impact with object]
-9999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Scene diagram.

Remarks:

Heading Angle for This Vehicle, records the heading angle for this vehicle's highest Delta V when this impact was with another vehicle. Heading Angle for Other Vehicle, records the corresponding angle for the other vehicle. Keep in mind, the angles may not simply be the opposite match. For instance, the highest Delta V for V1 may have been its impact with V2. The heading angles for V1 and V2 at their impact would be coded for V1. If the impact with V1 was also the highest Delta V for V2, the heading angles would be reversed when coding this section for V2. However, the highest Delta V for V2 may be an impact with V3. In this case, the heading angles for the impact between V2 and V3 would be coded in this section for V2. Parked vehicles are considered vehicles and not objects.

For vehicle-to-vehicle collisions, use your scene diagram referencing system to determine the heading angles at the point of impact for ***this vehicle's*** highest Delta V. All measurements are referenced to the north arrow on the diagram. The heading angle of each vehicle is determined by projecting the longitudinal axis of the vehicle through the extension of the north arrow. The angle value is obtained by using a 360– protractor and measuring in a clockwise direction from the north arrow, in 5 degree increments. The north arrow always represents 0– (degrees). The angle is a positive value. The following diagrams exemplify the measurement technique.


V1=310°
N
2
1
V2=40°
V1=290°
N
2
1
V2=120°

Screen Name: Heading Angle at Impact for Highest Delta V—Angle - Other Vehicle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HEADANGLEOTHER***

Element Attributes:

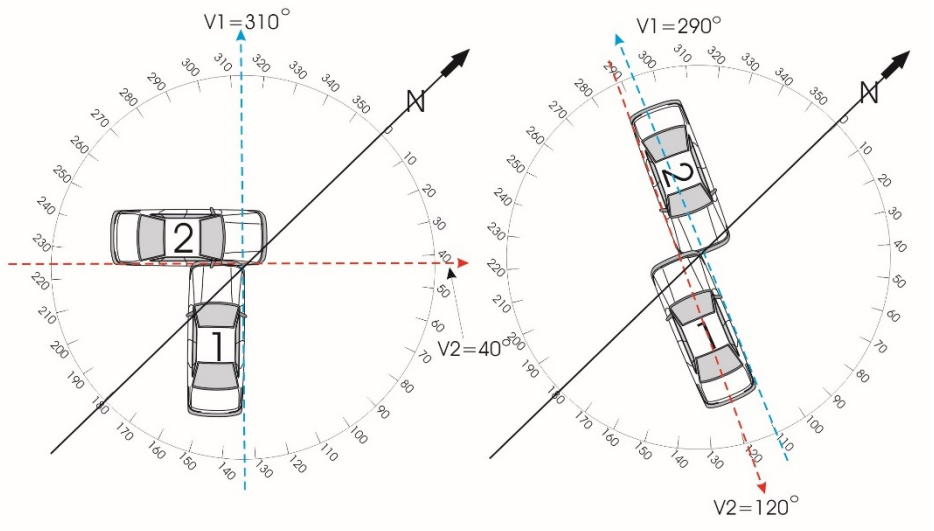
Database	SAS	
	000-355	Code actual value
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
	996	[Non-horizontal impact]
	997	[Non-collision]
	998	[Impact with object]
-9999	[Unknown]	

Source: Scene diagram.

Remarks:

Heading Angle for Other Vehicle, records the heading angle for the other vehicle's highest Delta V when this impact was with another vehicle. Heading Angle for This Vehicle, records the corresponding angle for this vehicle (vehicle being coded). Parked vehicles are considered vehicles and not objects.

For vehicle-to-vehicle collisions, use your scene diagram referencing system to determine the heading angles at the point of impact for ***the other vehicle's*** highest Delta V. All measurements are referenced to the north arrow on the diagram. The heading angle of each vehicle is determined by projecting the longitudinal axis of the vehicle through the extension of the north arrow. The angle value is obtained by using a 360˚ protractor and measuring in a clockwise direction from the north arrow, in 5 degree increments. The north arrow always represents 0˚ (degrees). The angle is a positive value.


V1=310°
N
2
1
V2=40°
V1=290°
N
2
1
V2=120°

Towed Trailing Unit

Screen Name: Reconstruction Data—Towed Trailing Unit

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.TRAILER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No Towed Unit
2	1	Yes, Towed Trailing Unit
	8	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
3	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, interviews, and police report.

Remarks:

A trailing unit attached by a fixed linkage includes horse trailers, fifth wheel trailers, travel trailers, camper trailers, boat trailers, truck trailers, towed motor vehicles, or any other trailer.

If this variable is **Yes — towed trailing unit**, then enter the weight of the trailer as well as any cargo it may be carrying in variable Vehicle Cargo Weight.

No towed unit
Used when a trailing unit is not being towed by this CISS applicable vehicle.

Yes — towed trailing unit
Used when a trailing unit is being towed by this CISS applicable vehicle.

Unknown
Used when it is uncertain if there was a towed trailing unit.

Documentation of Trajectory Data

Screen Name: Reconstruction Data - Documentation of Trajectory Data

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.TRAJDOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
	8	[Not a CISS Vehicle]

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include scene inspection, vehicle inspection, police report, and interviews.

Remarks:
The purpose of this variable is to assess the availability of crash induced physical evidence for impact and final rest, including multiple impacts.

No
Means there was insufficient crash induced physical evidence to **know or approximate** the point of impact and final rest position for this vehicle's Highest Delta V CDC.

Yes
Used when sufficient crash induced physical evidence is available to **know or approximate** the point of impact and final rest position for this vehicle's Highest Delta V CDC, independently of whether the WinSMASH program trajectory algorithm could be used (multiple impacts, missing vehicle, etc.).

For multiple impacts assess this variable with respect to the highest Delta V impact. to code "Yes" the point of impact must be known as well its next point of impact or, if the highest Delta V impact is the last impact for this vehicle, its final rest position.

When a non-horizontal and/or rollover type collision is the highest Delta V impact for this vehicle, use **Yes** if the point of impact (trip point or first contact) and final rest position are known.

The word "approximated" as used above means that the impact and final rest positions do not need to be known precisely, but they are reasonably accurate based on the available physical evidence.

Screen Name: Reconstruction Data—Post Collision Condition of Tree or Pole

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.POSTOBJCOND***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not Collision (for Highest Delta V) with tree or pole
2	1	Not damaged
3	2	Cracked/Sheared
4	3	Tilted < 45 Degrees
5	4	Tilted >= 45 Degrees
6	5	Uprooted Tree
7	6	Separated pole from base
8	7	Pole replaced
9	8	Other (specify)
	88	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
10	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined - input includes vehicle and scene inspection, PCR, interviews, official records.

Remarks:
This variable records the condition of the struck **Tree, Pole** or **Post** for this vehicle's most severe impact.

Not collision (for highest Delta V) **with tree or pole**
Used when the Object Contacted, that produced this vehicle's most severe impact, was not with a tree or pole (e.g., vehicle-to-vehicle collision).

Not damaged
Used when the tree or pole has no visible damage or minor surface damage.

Cracked/sheared
Used when the pole or tree is cracked (10% or more of the fibers), sheared, or bent. Bent and cracked poles may be tilted and the bending/cracking can be at any height. This **Tree, Pole** or **Post** attribute takes precedence over Tilted < 45 degrees, Tilted ≥ 45 degrees, and Uprooted tree. Fallen limbs do not constitute "cracked" for a tree; the assessment is made at the tree's trunk. This ***does not*** describe metal breakaway poles sheared at their base [see (Separated pole from base)].

Tilted < 45 degrees
Used when the pole or tree that is inclined at less than a 45 degree angle as a result of this collision. If the tree/pole is also cracked, then use **Cracked/sheared**).

Tilted >= 45 degrees
Used when the pole or tree that is inclined at a 45 degree angle or greater as a result of this collision. If the tree/pole is also cracked, then use **Cracked/sheared**).

Uprooted tree
Used when the tree was completely or partially torn out of the ground; the tree trunk remained intact; however, the root system was pulled from the soil.

Breakaway pole separated from base
Used when the breakaway pole has sheared or separated at the point where it was designed to do so.

Pole replaced
Used when a replacement pole has been installed and insufficient data exist to categorize the damage to the original pole. This attribute takes precedence over **Unknown**.

Other (specify)
Used when the **Tree, Pole** or **Post** damage cannot be captured by the preceding attributes.

Unknown
Used when no data can be obtained regarding the **Tree, Pole** or **Post**.

Delta V

The completion of the variables on the Delta V tab depends on whether or not the vehicle was inspected (i.e., General Vehicle Tab “Vehicle Type of Inspection”).

If the vehicle inspection is NOT completed and a missing vehicle WinSMASH run was completed, the technician will complete the variables on the Delta V tab of the General Vehicle Form. The data used will be for the highest Delta V calculated for this vehicle.

If the vehicle is at least partially inspected, the Delta V information will be entered on the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC tab/Detail subtab.

Event Number for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact—Event Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.DVENTID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Code sequence number
	88	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
-9999	99	Unknown event [Not Inspected]

Range: 1-as selected/roll-up

Source: Roll-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC, Technician-determined

Remarks:

The Event Number that the technician selects as the highest severity impact is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If there is no Vehicle Exterior Form the technician selects the Event Number for the highest severity impact.

Basis for Computer Generated Delta V for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact—Basis for Delta V

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.DVBASIS***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

When no Vehicle Inspection is completed

0	0	Not Inspected
3	3	SMASH Missing Vehicle

When vehicle is inspected

Delta V Calculated

1	2	[SMASH - Damage and trajectory]
2	1	[SMASH - Damage only]
3	3	SMASH - Missing vehicle
4	4	[SMASH - Damage with CDC only]

Delta V Not Calculated

5	5	At least one vehicle is beyond scope of SMASH
6	6	Rollover
7	7	Other non-horizontal forces
8	8	Sideswipe type damage
9	9	Severe override
10	10	Yielding object
11	11	Overlapping damage
12	12	Insufficient data (specify)
13	98	Other (specify)
	99	[Unknown]

Source: [Roll-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC, or selected if vehicle was not inspected.] Technician-determined — inputs include WinSMASH output (if applicable), vehicle inspection, scene inspection, police report, and photographs.

Remarks:

This variable is used to indicate: (1) which CISSWeb WinSMASH program or routine was used to compute this vehicle's highest Delta V or (2) the reason a CISSWeb WinSMASH program was not applied to the most severe impact.

The Basis for Delta V for the highest severity impact is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the vehicle(s) involved in the highest severity impact have been inspected to the extent that integrated WinSMASH is used to calculate Delta V values. If one vehicle is inspected and one is not inspected for the highest severity impact, the technician selects WinSMASH Missing vehicle to input reconstructed Delta V values. If no vehicle(s) is inspected, thus no Exterior Form, for the vehicle(s) involved in the highest severity impact, select "not inspected" and the remaining variables on this tab will be disabled (pre-coded unknown).

No Vehicle Inspection

Not Inspected
This vehicle has no Delta V data due to the vehicle not being inspected AND the WinSMASH missing vehicle option is not applicable (i.e., other involved vehicle not inspected, or this is the only vehicle in the crash)

SMASH - missing vehicle
This vehicle was not inspected, and the Delta V data was generated by the WinSMASH Missing vehicle option using basic information about this vehicle and the inspected vehicle's known damage data.

Vehicle Inspection Completed

Delta V Calculated

SMASH - Damage and trajectory
The WinSMASH output is based on trajectory evidence documented at the scene, in addition to complete vehicle damage.

SMASH - Damage only
The WinSMASH output is based upon complete vehicle damage only.

SMASH - Missing vehicle
In a two vehicle impact only this vehicle was inspected (damage measurements and CDC obtained), and for the other vehicle, the damage measurements (including CDC) are missing; however, enough data are available to use the WinSMASH Missing Vehicle option.

SMASH - Damage with CDC only
The WinSMASH output is based on a two vehicle collision with insufficient vehicle damage documentation. The two vehicle collision must include: one complete vehicle inspection and the other vehicle must have a complete CDC. Additional crush profile information such as the WinSMASH L, "D, " etc. may be entered to improve the results.

Delta V Not Calculated

At least one vehicle is beyond scope of SMASH
One of the vehicles (which may be this vehicle) involved in this impact cannot **be adequately represented** by the parameters in an acceptable reconstruction size/stiffness category (large truck, motorcycle, bus, etc.). As a general rule in CISS, any vehicle that is not applicable for a CDC is not applicable for the CISSWeb WinSMASH program

For the following codes: All vehicles within scope (CDC applicable) of WinSMASH program but one of the collision conditions is beyond the scope of the WinSMASH program or other acceptable reconstruction techniques, regardless of the adequacy of damage data.

Rollover
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameters for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, the rollover collision is beyond the scope of the program.

Other non-horizontal forces
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameter for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, the other non-horizontal force is beyond the scope of the program e.g., large object falling on vehicle).

Sideswipe type damage
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameters for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, the sideswipe type of collision is beyond the scope of the program.

Severe override
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameters for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, the severe override type of collision is beyond the scope of the program.

Yielding object
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameters for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, the collision with a yielding object (e.g., sheared utility pole) is beyond the scope of the program.

Overlapping damage
The involved vehicle fits the vehicle parameters for an acceptable WinSMASH program; however, collisions involving overlapping damage (i.e., multiple impacts in the same area) are beyond the scope of the program.

Insufficient data (specify)
The involved vehicles and the collision type are applicable for an acceptable WinSMASH program, but due to insufficient data on one or both of the vehicles or object, an acceptable WinSMASH program cannot be used.

Other (specify)
Delta V could not be calculated for a reason not identified in the current pick list. The reason must be specified on the line provided.

Total Delta V for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Total

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHDV***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest kph
	888	[Not a CISS vehicle]
999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Technician-determined - Entered from WinSMASH program if the vehicle is not inspected. If inspected, data is rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC,

Range: 1-160, 888, 999

Remarks:

The Total Delta V for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH, is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If this vehicle was not inspected, and a missing vehicle algorithm was used to calculate the Delta V information, the data is entered here.

999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Longitudinal Delta V for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Longitudinal Component

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHDVLONG***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest kph
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Technician-determined - Entered from the WinSMASH program if the vehicle is not inspected. If inspected, the data is rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC

Range: -160-160, 888, 999

Remarks:

The Longitudinal Delta V for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH, is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If this vehicle was not inspected, and a missing vehicle algorithm was used to calculate the Delta V information, the data is entered here.

999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Lateral Delta V for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Lateral Component

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHDVLAT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest kph
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Technician-determined - Entered from WinSMASH program if vehicle not inspected; If inspected, Rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC

Range: -160-160, 888, 999

Remarks:

The Lateral Delta V for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH, is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If this vehicle was not inspected, and a missing vehicle algorithm was used to calculate the Delta V information, the data is entered here.

999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Energy Absorption for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Energy Absorption

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHENERGY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest joule
	8888888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
-9999	9999999	[Unknown]

Source: Technician-determined - Entered from the WinSMASH program if the vehicle is not inspected. If inspected the data is rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC

Range: 40-1000000, 8888888, 9999999

Remarks:

The Energy Absorption for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH, is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If this vehicle was not inspected, and a missing vehicle algorithm was used to calculate the Delta V information, the data is entered here.

9999999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Impact Speed for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Impact Speed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHSPEED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest kph
998	998	Damage and Trajectory run not made
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Technician-determined - Rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC

Range: 1-160, 888, 998, 999

Remarks:

The Impact speed for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH (Damage and Trajectory), is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC.

998
Is rolled up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC tab when the impact did not include the Trajectory portion of the WinSMASH program for calculated Delta V's (i.e., does not include BES only runs.)

999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Moment Arm for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Moment Arm

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Database	SAS	Nearest CM
888		[Not a CISS Vehicle]
999	999	[Unknown]

Element Attributes:

Source: Technician-determined - Entered from the WinSMASH program if the vehicle is not inspected. If inspected the data is rolled-up from Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC

Range: (-650) - (+650)

Remarks:

The Moment Arm of Principal Force for the highest severity impact, automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH, is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC. If this vehicle was not inspected, and a missing vehicle algorithm was used to calculate the Delta V information, the data is entered here.

999
Is rolled-up from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC when the results for this impact are unobtainable.

Confidence Level for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Highest Severity Impact Computer Generated Delta V—Confidence Level

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.DVCONFIDENCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No reconstruction
2	1	Collision fits model — results appear reasonable
3	2	Collision fits model — results appear high
4	3	Collision fits model — results appear low
5	4	Borderline reconstruction
	8	[Not a CISS Vehicle]

Source: Technician-determined from WinSMASH program results, vehicle inspection, and scene inspection data.

Remarks:

This variable captures the quality of this vehicle's WinSMASH program results for the highest severity impact by evaluating the results, and the data used to create those results, for this impact.

No reconstruction
Used when WinSMASH is not used for the highest severity impact or it is used only to get a Barrier Equivalent Speed or an Estimated Delta V for the highest severity impact.

Collision fits model - results appear reasonable
Used if the results of the WinSMASH in comparison to the actual collision are believed to be within an acceptable range for this impact

Collision fits model - results appear high
Used if the results of the WinSMASH in comparison to the actual collision appear to over represent this impact. For example, vehicle damage is minor (bumper stroke only), and the total Delta V is 25 kph.

Collision fits model - results appear low
Used if the results of the WinSMASH in comparison to the actual collision appear to under represent this impact. For example, vehicle damage is severe (60 centimeters of distributed frontal crush), injury level is high (AIS-3, 4, 5), and the total Delta V is 15 kph.

Borderline reconstruction
Used if the results of the WinSMASH in comparison to the actual collision are within an acceptable range for this impact; however, some collision conditions were borderline for the WinSMASH reconstruction. The attribute is also selected:

- for all ***uninspected*** vehicles and the involved vehicle whose Delta V is determined by the WinSMASH Missing Vehicle and the results appear reasonable;
- when the 6th character of the CDC is coded as an "E" (corner impact);
- for all vehicles that have been coded as an underride or override.

Barrier Equivalent Speed for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Barrier Equivalent Speed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HIGHBARRIER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Nearest kph
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
999	999	Unknown

Source: WinSMASH program.

Range: 1-160, 888, 999

Remarks:

Record the Barrier Equivalent speed from the WinSMASH results for this impact, if this vehicle was **not inspected and** a WinSMASH Missing Vehicle algorithm was run. If the vehicle **was inspected**, and WinSMASH was completed, the results will roll up to this screen from the Vehicle Exterior Form/CDC tab.

To generate Barrier Equivalent speed for car to object impacts the WinSMASH program is used. For these runs treat the struck object as an immovable barrier.

For car to object impacts where the object moves or sustains damage (poles, trees, large trucks, etc.) or the object is struck (horizontally) during a rollover use the WinSMASH program and treat the object as a rigid barrier.

Estimated Severity for Highest Severity Impact

Screen Name: Estimated Highest Delta V—Technician Determined

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.DVESTIMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Reconstruction Delta V coded
		Estimated Delta V
2	1	Less than 10 kph
3	2	Est. Delta V->= 10 kph < 25 kph
4	3	Est. Delta V->= 25 kph < 40 kph
5	4	Est. Delta V->= 40 kph < 55 kph
6	5	Est. Delta V->= 55 kph
		Other estimates of damage severities
7	6	Damage severity-Minor
8	7	Damage severity-Moderate
9	8	Damage severity-Severe
	88	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
10	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

The value that is in this variable is rolled up from the Vehicle Exterior Form, CDC tab.

If the vehicle was not inspected the variable is automatically pre-coded as either:

- Reconstruction Delta V coded or
- Unknown

based on which selection was made previously on **Basis for Delta V**.

PSU Review

PSU Case Review

The case review process is a critical part of CISS quality control. Reviews are completed at the PSU, Zone Center, and NHTSA levels. The CISSWeb program is equipped with an electronic case review that allows suggested changed to be entered and stored in the case. It is imperative that cases be reviewed in a tab-by-tab manner.

When conducting an electronic case review, it is important to enter the case in the "PSU Review" mode. Select "File" from the menu bar and select "PSU Review" from the opened window. All aspects of the case can be reviewed in this mode, but no changes can be made to the case. The method for suggesting changes varies with the type of data being reviewed.

Fixed variables have drop-down boxes that open a window of attributes from which to choose. In the "PSU Review" mode, select the variable for which a suggested change will be made. When the variable box is shaded blue, push the F5 key on the keyboard. A window will pop up displaying the coded attribute, a suggestion box for recommending a new attribute, and a comment box. The suggestion box will contain the same attribute choices available during data entry. Used the proposed attribute change and, if needed, enter justification for the change in the comment box. A list of the suggested changes is compiled under "Review" on the menu bar.

Case components such as summaries, scene diagrams, or sketches can be viewed in the "PSU Review" mode, but suggestion boxes are not available. Select the "Review" option from the menu bar and select the "Notes" option. A text box appears in which any suggestions can be entered. It is recommended to enter each suggested change on a new line of text to allow for easier reading and for additional comments from the case technician.

When the review is complete, the case technician should enter the case through the "Technician Entry" mode so that potential changes can be made. Suggested variable changes that are agreed upon should be changed in the case. For suggestions with which the case technician disagrees, justification for retaining the variable as coded may be entered in the comment box. Similarly, justification may be entered for suggestions in the "Notes" section that are not acted upon.

It is important to leave all case review notes and suggestions in the case for use in zone center review.

Screen Name: Reason Vehicle Inspection Not Completed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.GV_QUALITY.REASONNOINPECT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	Non-CISS-applicable vehicle
1	1	Complete inspection
2	2	Partial inspection under repair
3	3	Partial inspection repaired
20	20	Partial inspection Non-Tow
4	4	Partial inspection other (specify)
5	5	Vehicle cannot be located
6	6	Vehicle destroyed
7	7	Vehicle outside study area
8	8	Vehicle impounded
9	9	Vehicle sold
10	10	Hit and Run vehicle
11	11	Owner could not be located
12	12	Owner refusal
13	13	Insurance company refusal
14	14	Attorney refusal or litigation
15	15	Repair or tow facility refusal
16	16	Stolen
17	17	Wrong name/address on PCR
18	18	Caseload/staff turnover
19	19	Other (specify)

Remarks:

This attribute reports the inspection type, or describes the primary reason that the vehicle was not inspected. Select the most appropriate attribute.

Non-CISS-applicable vehicle
Used when the structured vehicle is not CISS applicable.

Complete inspection
Used when a complete vehicle inspection is obtained. Both the exterior and interior must be completed on an un-repaired vehicle with all measurements and images obtained. Do not use this attribute for vehicles with missing components, or where applicable measurements cannot be obtained.

Partial inspection – under repair
Used when an inspection is obtained, but components have been disassembled or repaired, preventing complete inspection.

Partial inspection – repaired
Used when the inspected vehicle is completely repaired.

Partial inspection – Non-Tow
Used for inspected non-towed vehicles. If the non-towed vehicle is under repair or completely repaired, do not use this attribute.

Partial inspection – other (specify)
Used when only partial inspection data are obtained for reasons not described above, e.g., a tow-truck took the vehicle away during the inspection, photos only inspection.

Vehicle cannot be located
Is coded when, after numerous attempts, the technician is unable to discover the location of the vehicle. If the location remains unknown due to refusal of any involved party, do not use this attribute.

Vehicle destroyed
Is coded when the vehicle's last location is known, and the technician-determines that the vehicle has been crushed or otherwise destroyed such that no usable data can be obtained through an inspection.

Vehicle outside study area
Is coded when the vehicle's location (from the PSU office) is of sufficient distance so that the travel time, when added to the inspection time, will exceed eight hours. If the vehicle is less than three hours driving time from the PSU office, do not code this attribute.

Vehicle impounded
Is coded when the police or another official agency has possession of the vehicle for evidentiary purposes, and the technician is denied access to both the exterior and interior.

Vehicle sold
Is coded when the vehicle has been sold to an unidentified party.

Hit and Run vehicle
Is coded when the vehicle departed the crash scene, and no identifying data about the vehicle or its occupants are available.

Owner could not be located
Is coded when, after numerous attempts, the owner of the vehicle cannot be contacted and the owner's permission is required to inspect the vehicle. Use this attribute when it is established that the vehicle is in the owner's possession or otherwise under the owner's management and no other source is available to allow the inspection.

Owner refusal
Is coded when it is established that the vehicle is in the owner's possession or otherwise under the owner's management and the owner has refused to allow the inspection.

Insurance company refusal
Is coded when it is established that the vehicle is in the insurance company's possession or otherwise under the insurance company's management and the insurance company has refused to allow the inspection. Use this attribute to describe salvage yards that require insurance company permission to inspect, but such permission cannot be obtained.

Attorney refusal or litigation
Is coded when an attorney, generally as a result of litigation, denies the inspection. In cases where the owner refuses based on attorney advice, do not use this attribute.

Repair or tow facility refusal
Is coded when it is established that the vehicle is in the tow or repair facility's possession, and the facility has refused to allow the inspection.

Stolen
Is coded when, after the crash, a vehicle is stolen and its location is unknown.

Wrong name/address on PCR
Is coded when all contact information for the owner/driver is incorrectly reported on the PCR and the correct information cannot be determined. Technicians should exhaust all investigative avenues before coding this response.

Caseload/staff turnover
Note: This attribute may only be selected with Zone Center permission. This describes conditions where the majority of the team members depart unexpectedly, or where there are no trained technicians at the team.

Other (specify)
Is coded when no other listed choices are applicable. Specify the reason as briefly as possible. This choice should be used very rarely.

Zone Review

Zone Center Review

Two types of case review conducted at the zone center are:

- All variable review OR
- Key variable/specified review

All aspects of the case are reviewed (all variable review) based upon technician status as follows:

- Novice (1st 20 cases completed)
- Probationary
- Twenty-five percent of experienced technician cases are reviewed (excludes technicians on probation).

All Variable Review
All aspects of a case will be reviewed to assess accuracy, completeness, and quality with respect to CISS program standards as indicated by source documents and technician training. Areas of exception as well as deficient performance will be assessed based on NHTSA's established guideline for CISS using the following source documents:

- CISS Coding and Editing Manual
- SAE J224 MAR80.
- Photography Guideline
- Vehicle Measurement Techniques
- WINSMASH Decision Rules
- Technician training
- Established CISS Edit Checks

Key Variable/Specified Review
Key variable reviews are performed on cases with variables designated to be of special interest and will typically include the following:

- Pre-crash
- Rollover
- WINSMASH
- Restraint systems

All cases are checked to ensure they are applicable and selected based on established sampling rules.

In addition to case review, Zone Center personnel are responsible for the coding and sourcing of official and unofficial medical/injury data.

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Reconstruction Program

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.GV_QUALITY.RECONSTRUCT***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Reason Program Change/Drop

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Rating of Veh Insp Attempts

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.GV_QUALITY.RATEATTEMPT***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Form

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Field

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

VEH#

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Original Value

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Final Value

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Reason for Change

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

GENERAL VEHICLE FORM **LOG**

Change Type

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

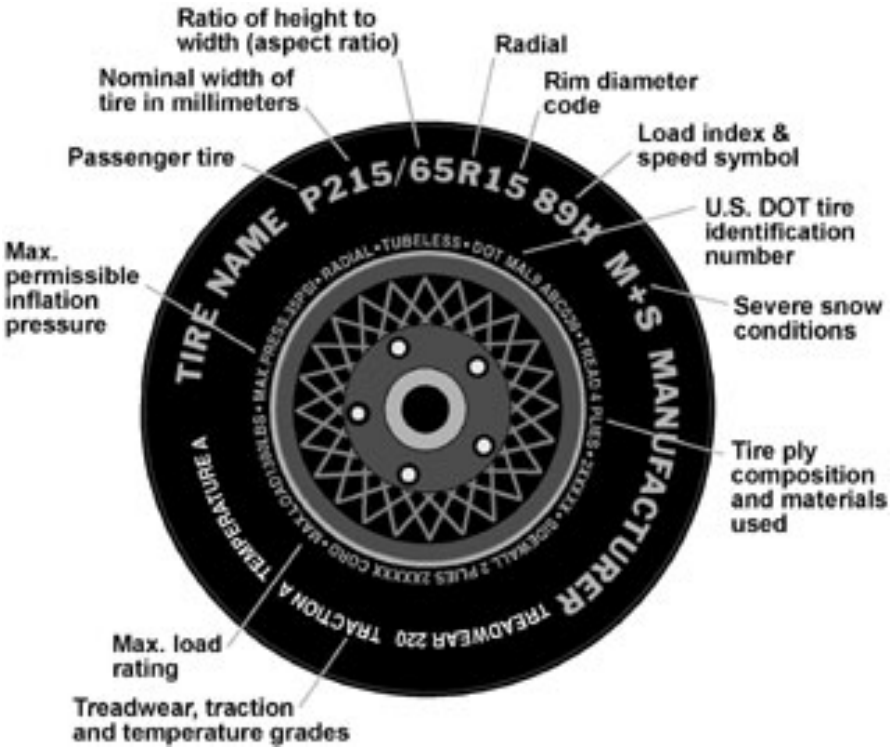
Remarks:

Exterior Vehicle Form

Tire Overview

Federal law requires tire manufacturers to place standardized information on the sidewall of all tires. This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tire and also provides a tire identification number for safety standard certification and in case of a recall.

Information on Passenger Vehicle Tires



Tire Size: P215/65R15 89H

P
The "P" indicates the tire is for passenger vehicles.

Next number (i.e., 215)
This three-digit number gives the width in millimeters of the tire from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. In general, the larger the number, the wider the tire.

Tire Size: P215/65R15 89H (cont'd)

Next number (i.e., 65)
This two-digit number, known as the aspect ratio, gives the tire's ratio of height to width. Numbers of 70 or lower indicate a short sidewall for improved steering response and better overall handling on dry pavement.

R
The "R" stands for radial. Radial ply construction of tires has been the industry standard for the past 20 years.

Next number (i.e., 15)
This two-digit number is the wheel or rim diameter in inches. If you change your wheel size, you will have to purchase new tires to match the new wheel diameter.

Next number (i.e., 89)
This two- or three-digit number is the tire's load index. It is a measurement of how much weight each tire can support. You may find this information in your owner's manual. If not, contact a local tire dealer. **Note:** You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

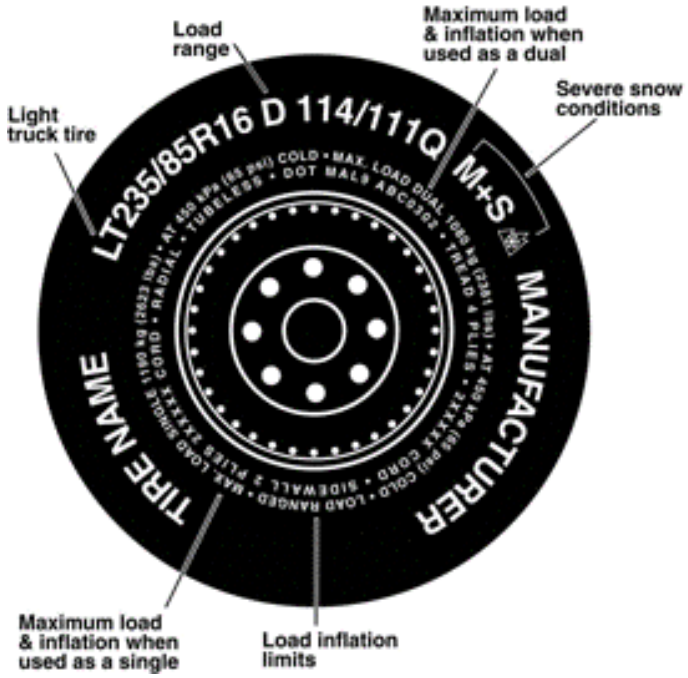
Speed Rating (i.e., H)
The speed rating denotes the speed at which a tire is designed to be driven for extended periods of time. The ratings range from 99 miles per hour (mph) to 186 mph. These ratings are listed below. **Note:** You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

Letter Rating	Speed Rating
Q	**99 mph**
R	**106 mph**
S	**112 mph**
T	**118 mph**
U	**124 mph**
H	**130 mph**
V	**149 mph**
W	**168* mph**
Y	**186* mph**

* For tires with a maximum speed capability over 149 mph, tire manufacturers sometimes use the letters ZR. For those with a maximum speed capability over 186 mph, tire manufacturers always use the letters ZR.

M+S
The "M+S" or "M/S" indicates that the tire has some mud and snow capability. Most radial tires have these markings; hence, they have some mud and snow capability.

Information on Light Truck Tires



Tires for light trucks have other markings besides those found on the sidewalls of passenger tires.

LT
The "LT" indicates the tire is for light trucks.

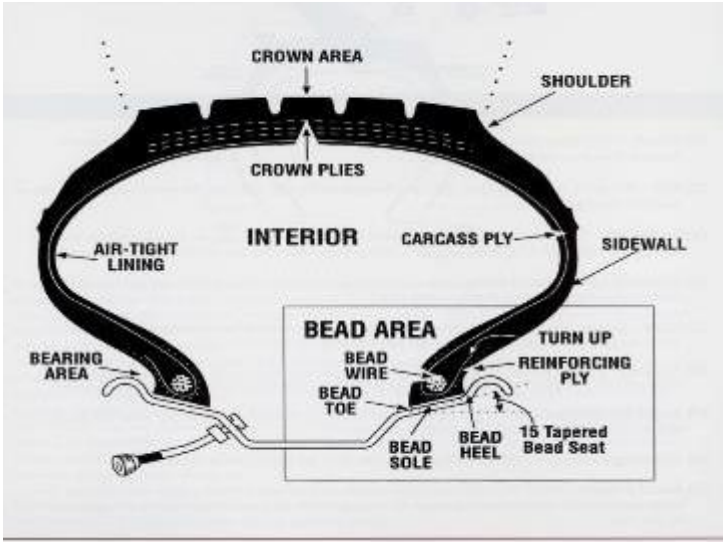
Max. Load Dual kg(lbs.) at kPa(psi) Cold
This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a dual, that is, when four tires are put on each rear axle (a total of six or more tires on the vehicle).

Max. Load Single kg (lbs.) at kPa (psi) Cold
This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a single.

Load Range
This information identifies the tire's load-carrying capabilities and its inflation limits.

Snow Tires
In some heavy snow areas, local governments may require true snow tires, those with very deeply cut tread. These tires should only be used in pairs or placed on all four wheels. Make sure you purchase snow tires that are the same size and construction type as the other tires on your vehicle.

Basic Tire Nomenclature



The Sidewall
A special rubber compound is used in the sidewall of the tire, which adds flexibility and weathering resistance. Some tires, such as higher end performance tires, may also incorporate steel and/or nylon inserts to provide quicker steering response.

The Bead
Tire bead bundles secure the tire to the wheel. They are large monofilament steel cords that are wound together to form a cable or ribbon-type configuration. The casing plies are looped around the bead bundles holding them in place. Bead filler, a rubber compound, is incorporated within the bead configuration and extends up into the sidewall area. The rubber compound used on the outside bead area is usually a hard, durable compound that withstands the rigors of mounting and chafing.

Grooves
The grooves are channels for water evacuation between tread and road surface.

Tread
Contact area with road surface using various compound strategies like maximizing grip or mileage.

Shoulder
The shoulder is a transition element between tread and sidewall for traction during cornering and maneuvering.

Bead Wire
A rigid cable serving as an anchor around which body plies are wrapped and that secures tire to rim flange area.

Air Tight Lining
Special rubber compound highly impervious to air migration for maintaining air pressure without leaking.

Crown
The center area of a tire's tread.

Sidewall
The portion of the tire between the bead and the tread. It is flexible to soak up bumps yet stiff to limit tire rollover.

Bead Heel
The bead heel is the outer bead edge that fits against the wheel flange.

Bead Toe
The bead toe is the inner bead edge closest to the tire centerline.

Carcass/Casing
The main body of the tire consisting of wire beads and body plies. The carcass does not include the tread or sidewall rubber.

[Tire to Inspection Interval]

Screen Name: Inspection Interval

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
Number of days

Source: Calculated field.

This variable is designed to calculate the number of days from crash date to vehicle inspection date.

Tires General

Total Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

Screen Name: Total GVWR (kgs)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.GVWR_TOT***

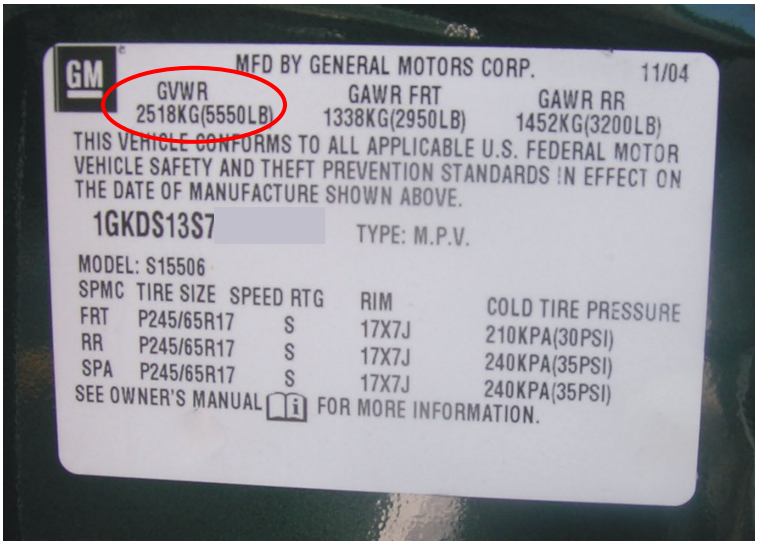
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
600-6000		Indicate the total GVWR as indicated on the tire or other placard.
-9999	9999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection/placard

Remarks:

The gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) is the maximum permissible total weight of the unit, including the vehicle itself plus all fluids, optional equipment, accessories, all cargo, driver and passengers. The tire placard may be found in any number of places: B-pillar, door, glove compartment door, center console, truck lid, etc.



Front Gross Axle Weight Rating

Screen Name: Gross Axle Weight Rating Front (kgs)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.GAWR_FRONT***

Element Attributes:

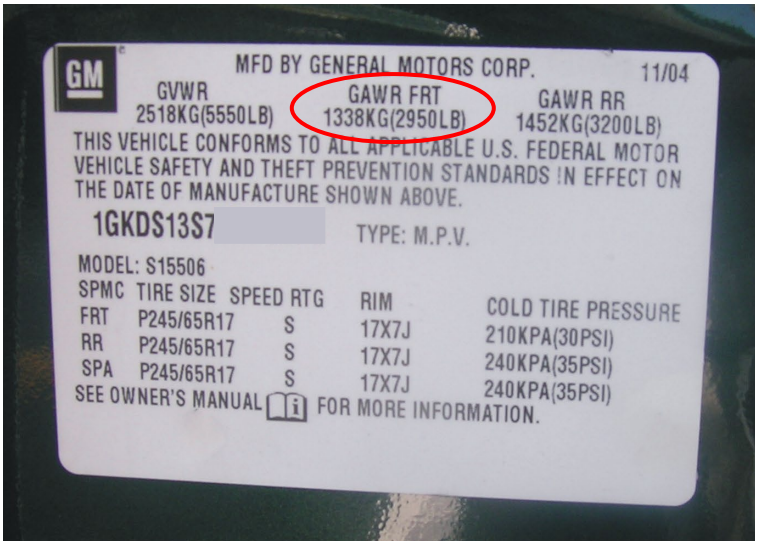
Database	SAS	
		Indicate the front GAWR as indicated on the tire or other placard.
-9999	9999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Range: 454-3742, 9999

Remarks:

The Front Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) is the maximum weight that the front axle, suspension and tire system is designed to carry.



Rear Gross Axle Weight Rating

Screen Name: Gross Axle Weight Rating Rear (kgs)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.GAWR_REAR***

Element Attributes:

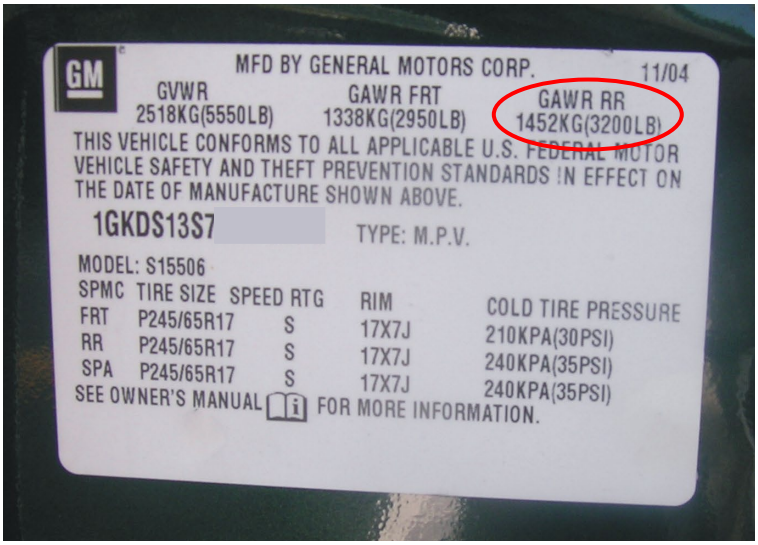
Database	SAS	
		Indicate the rear GAWR as indicated on the tire placard.
-9999	9999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Range: 454-3742, 9999

Remarks:

The rear gross axle weight rating (GAWR) is the maximum weight that the rear axle, suspension and tire system is designed to carry.



Manufacturer's Recommended Front/Rear Tire Size

Screen Name: Recommended Front/Rear Size

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.TIRE_SPEC.FRONTSIZETYPE***
TIRE_SPEC.REARSIZETYPE

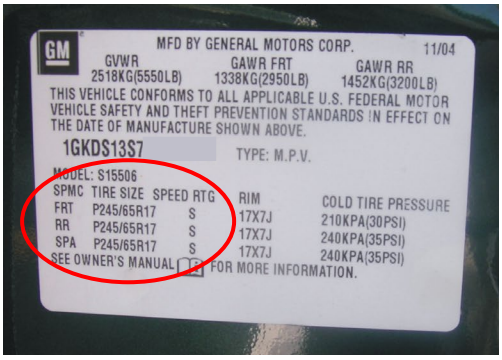
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	P-Metric (specify)
2	2	Light Truck Metric (specify)
3	3	Light Truck High Flotation (specify)
4	4	Light Truck Numeric (specify)
	997	[No Additional Recommendation]
8	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection from placard on vehicle

Remarks:

If the tire size is unknown, but it is known to be a P-metric or LT-light truck tire size, code tire as "Unknown."



Manufacturer's Recommended Front/Rear Tire Size

Screen Name: Recommended Front/Rear Size

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Element Attributes:

	P-Metric P n n n/n n a n n
	P-Metric (specify)
	Light Truck Metric (specify)
	Light Truck High Flotation (specify)
	Light Truck Numeric (specify)
	Other (specify)
999	Unknown
997	[No Additional Recommendation]

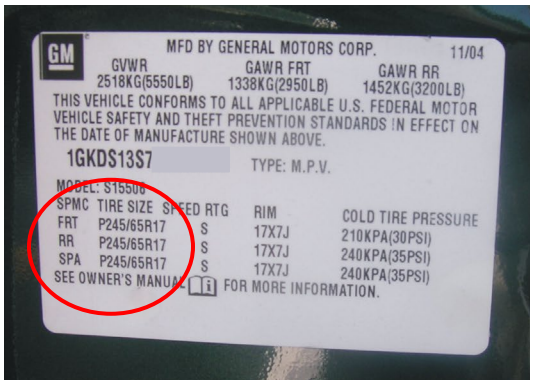
Source: Vehicle inspection from placard on vehicle

Range: 69-552, 997,999

Remarks:

The tire placard may be found in any number of places: B pillar, door, glove compartment door, center console door, trunk lid, etc.

Placards may list more than one tire size for a vehicle, if so, edit/insert the additional tire. If more than three (3) tires are listed code only the first three (3) listed. Photograph the placard using the CISS Digital Photography Guidelines.



If a character cannot be read then leave a blank space where the character belongs.

a=alpha value to enter **n=numeric value to enter**
P=P-Metric tire *precoded* **LT=Light Truck designation *precoded***
Blanks permitted at any location

P-Metric P n n n/n n a n n

P215/65R15, P215/65R15
P= Passenger Car Tire
215= Section Width in Millimeters
65= Aspect Ratio
R= Radial Construction
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck Metric L T n n n/n n a n n

LT235/75R15
LT= Light Truck Tire
235= Section Width in Millimeters
75= Aspect Ratio
R= Radial Construction
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck High Flotation n n X n n . n n a n n L T

31X10.50R15LT
31= Tire Diameter in Inches
10.50= Section Width in Millimeters
R= Radial Construction
LT= Light Truck Tire
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck Numeric n . n n a n n . n L T

8.75R16.5LT
8.75=Section Width in Inches
R=Radial Construction
16.5=Rim Diameter in Inches
LT=Light Truck Designation

Manufacturer Recommended COLD Tire Pressure Front/Rear

Screen Name: Recommended (pressure in kilopascals) Front/Rear Cold Pressure

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Indicate the recommended cold tire pressure for the front/rear tires Entry defaults to psi, but may also be entered in kPa
	997	[No recommendation]
-9999	999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Range: 69-552, 997, 999

Remarks:

Enter recommended pressure in psi/kPa (program automatically converts psi to kPa).

If the tire placard or owner's manual doesn't specify whether the recommended tire pressure is a hot or cold pressure, assume that it is a cold pressure.

Tire/List/Detail

Tire Location

Screen Name: Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIRELOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	RF (Right Front)
2	2	LF (Left Front)
3	3	RR (Right Rear)
4	4	LR (Rear)

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Select the location (on the graphic) of the tire being examined. If there are double tires on a vehicle, only record information on the outer tires.

Screen Name: Manufacturer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIREMAKE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		1-181 (see list)
-8887	887	Tire missing
-8888	888	Other make (specify)
-9999	999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Range: 1-181, 887, 888,999

Remarks:

Choose the manufacturer from drop-down list. The name of the manufacturer maybe found on the sidewall of the tire. If it cannot be read then indicate "Unknown."

If the tire is missing and cannot be examined then indicate "Tire missing." If the wheel hub is resting on the tire or the tire can be found elsewhere (i.e., in the bed of a pickup) and it can be ascertained that this is the "missing" tire for the vehicle, and then indicate the appropriate information about the tire.

Manufacturers that are presently in the database can be found on the following pages.

AKURET	1
AMERICAN	2
AMERICAN RADIAL	3
APACHE	4
ARIZONIAN	5
ARMSTRONG	6
ASTRO	7
ATLAS	8
AURORA	9
AVON	10
ALLEGIANCEIV	177
BARUM	11
BFGOODRICH	12
BIG O	13
BILT-MOR	14
BRADLEY	15
BRIDGESTONE	16
BRIGADIER	17
BRUNSWICK	18
CARQUEST	19
CASCADE	20
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NTB	112
OHTSU	113
Other (specify)	8888
PACEMARK	114
PANTHER	115
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PARNELLI	117
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PEERLESS	119
PENSKE	120
PHILLIPS	121
PIRELLI	122
POLARIS	123
POS-A-TRAC	124
POS-A-TRACTION	125
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RELIANT	127
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UNION 76	164
UNIROYAL	165
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Unknown	9999
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VIKING	168
VISA	169
VOGUE	170
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WANLI	186
WESTERN AUTO	172
WESTLAKE	187
WINSTON	173
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YKS	175
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Tire Model

Screen Name: Model

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIREMODEL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8888	8	Specify model
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

The name of the model may be found on the sidewall of the tire. If it cannot be read then indicate "Unknown."

Tire Type on Vehicle

Screen Name: Size

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIRESIZETYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	P-Metric (specify)
2	2	Light Truck Metric (specify)
3	3	Light Truck High Flotation (specify)
4	4	Light Truck Numeric (specify)
8	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Tire Size on Vehicle

Screen Name: Size

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIRESIZE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	P-Metric (specify)
2	2	Light Truck Metric (specify)
3	3	Light Truck High Flotation (specify)
4	4	Light Truck Numeric (specify)
8	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

There will be many characters on the tire sidewall that identify various characteristics of the tire. We are only interested in recording the tire size information. This information is embossed in various ways depending on the type of tire.

a=alpha value to enter **n=numeric value to enter**
P=P-Metric tire *precoded* **LT=Light Truck designation *precoded***

P-Metric P n n n/n n a n n

P215/65R15, P215/65R15
P= Passenger Car Tire
215= Section Width in Millimeters
65= Aspect Ratio
R= Radial Construction
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck Metric L T n n n/n n a n n

LT235/75R15
LT= Light Truck Tire
235= Section Width in Millimeters
75= Aspect Ratio
R= Radial Construction
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck High Flotation n n X n n . n n a n n L T

31X10.50R15LT
31= Tire Diameter in Inches
10.50= Section Width in Millimeters
R= Radial Construction
LT= Light Truck Tire
15= Rim Diameter in Inches

Light Truck Numeric n . n n a n n . n L T

8.75R16.5LT
8.75=Section Width in Inches
R=Radial Construction
16.5=Rim Diameter in Inches
LT=Light Truck Designation

Tire Identification Number

Screen Name: TIN

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TIN***

Element Attributes:

Specify tire identification number
99999 9999 9999 Unknown
Enter characters in each section left justified
"#" entered for unreadable characters
3 to 13 characters will be present
Spaces for places without characters

Range: Numbers 0 – 9
Capital letters except I and Q. Letters G, O, S and Z are seldom used.
Spaces for places without characters
"#" entered for unreadable characters
3 to 13 characters will be present

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

The tire identification number is used to identify the tire manufacturer, tire size, and week of manufacture. The tire identification number may be present in the form of a shortened version or a complete version. It will be preceded by the letters **DOT** or **DOT-R**. These characters might also appear above or below the tire identification number. They are NOT part of the tire identification number.

Photo documentation of the TIN is required.

Enter all 9s if the tire identification number is unknown:

9	9	9	9	9		9	9	9	9		9	9	9	9
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

A complete tire identification number will appear as:

DOT X X X X X X X X N N N N

1 2 3 4

DOT-R X X X X X X X X X N N N N

1 2 3 4

1 Manufacturers assigned identification
2 Tire size code
3 Tire characteristics or brand name code (OPTIONAL 1-4 characters)
4 Date of manufacture (3 digits old standard, 4 digits new standard)

The last section represents the week and year of manufacture. The first two symbols identify week. The third and fourth symbols identify year (only one digit for the old tire identification number standard).

> Example: 0101 means the first week of 2001, or the week beginning Sunday, January 7, 2001, and ending Saturday, January 13, 2001

One side of the tire will have the full tire identification number; the other side will have a partial tire identification number that will not include the date field.

Only read the tire identification number present on the outside of the tire.

H Y C 6 6 1 1

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Note missing third section at right. There can't be a 61st week of a year.

Y 6 U R 4 4 2
— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Note the second section is listed together with first section

2 E 0 6 2 4 0 2
— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Note that there are attachment points for the plate in the tire mold on either side of "2402."

H 4 H 8 J E N 5 1 0 4
— — — — — — — — — — — — —

A P H H W H T 2 1 3
— — — — — — — — — — — — —

The tire identification number (TIN), which must appear on virtually all new and retreaded motor vehicle tires sold in the United States, plays an important role in identifying which tires are subject to recall and remedy campaigns for safety defects and noncompliances. On April 13, 2015, two amendments were made to the TIN requirements.

First, because NHTSA has run out of two symbol codes to identify new tire plants, NHTSA expanded the first portion of the TIN, previously known as the manufacturer identifier, but more commonly referred to as a ‘‘plant code,’’ from two symbols to three for manufacturers of new tires. This amendment substantially increased the number of unique combinations of characters that can be used to identify individual manufacturers of new tires.

Second, NHTSA standardized the length of the tire identification number to eliminate confusion that could arise from the variable length of tire identification numbers. This amendment standardized the length of the TIN at 13 symbols for new tires (Figure 1) and 7 symbols for retreaded tires (Figure 2), making it easier to identify a TIN from which a symbol is missing. These requirements became effective on April 13, 2015 and will be phased in over ten years. During this period, tires with the old requirements will be produced along with the new fixed length, 13 symbol TIN incorporating the three symbol “plant code.”

Figure 1: TIN requirements for new tires

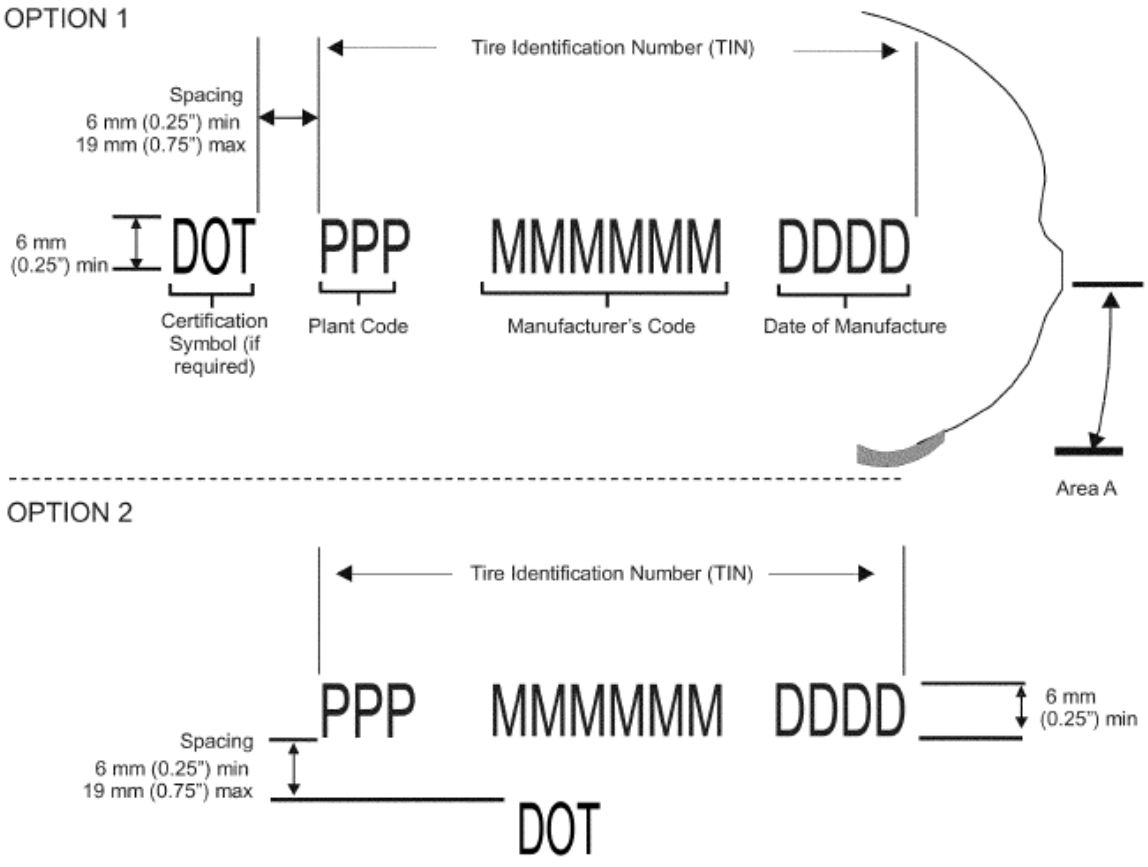
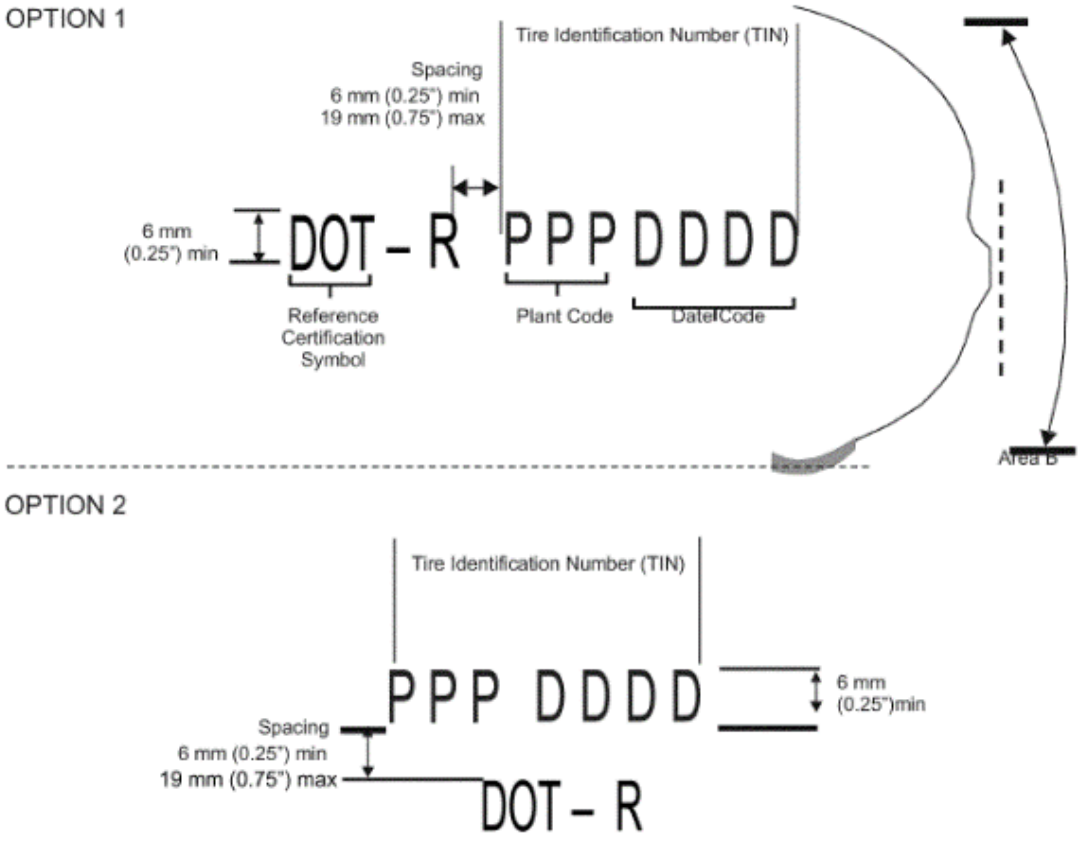


Figure 2: TIN requirements for retread tires



Minimum Tread Depth

Screen Name: Tread Depth

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.TDEPTH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Specify tread depth Entry defaults to 1/32 inch, but may also be entered in mm
-9999	99	Unknown

Range: 0mm - 25mm

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Indicate the tread depth in mm.

The Minimum Tire Tread Depth is to be measured using the supplied tire tread depth indicator. The measurement should be taken on the shallowest groove of the tread. Be careful not to measure on a wear bar indicator. The measurement is to be documented to the nearest 32nd inch.

If tread depth is measured at 25mm or more, code as 25mm.

Tire Restricted

Screen Name: Restricted

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE.RESTRICT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	2	No
1	1	Yes
3	0	Not applicable
4	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

The variable reflects the tire/wheel restriction that occurred as a result of the crash. This variable is being collected for use in modifying input to the WINSMASH computer program.

A restricted tire is a tire that, due to crash forces, is unable to rotate. The tire could be trapped by surrounding vehicle parts or is damaged by the impact. The tire is in a "locked position."

No
The wheel/tire was not restricted

Yes
The wheel/tire was physically restricted

N/A
There is no wheel/tire for this position or if the tire is missing at the time of the vehicle inspection.

Unknown
Use this selection when it cannot be determined if the wheel/tire was restricted as a result of the crash

Screen Name: Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

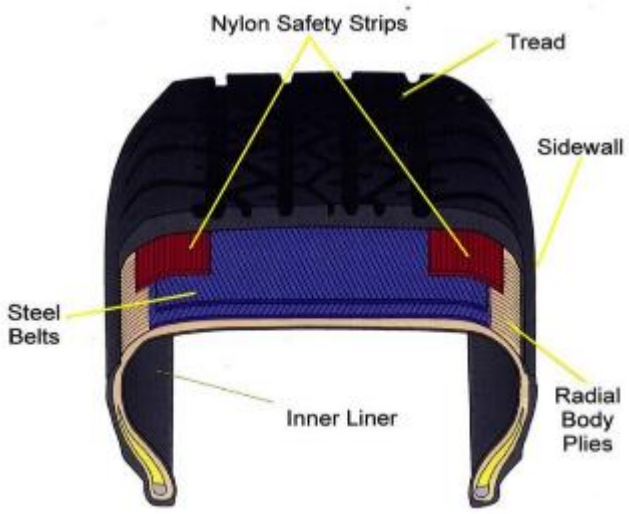
Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.TIRE_DAMAGE.DAMAGED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		None visible
-9999	99	Unknown
2	1	Tread separation
5	2	Sidewall separation
3	3	Tire puncture in tread
4	4	Tire puncture in sidewall
6	5	Tire cut/torn
8	6	Tire rotted
7	7	De-beaded
77	88	Other (specify)

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks: Observations of the tire by the technician at the time of the vehicle inspection.



None visible
Includes no visible damage to the tire.

Tread Separation
Tread is the outermost grooved part of the tire that comes in contact with the road. Tread separation occurs when the tread of the tire peels away from the inner liner or the carcass (portion of the tire that holds air) exposing the inner tire, belts, and cords. This separation makes tire blow out and increases the likelihood an accident will occur.

Sidewall Separation
The sidewalls are the portions of the tire between the beads and the tread compounded of rubber with high flex and weather resistance to control the ride and provide support. Sidewall separation means the parting of the rubber compound from the cord material in the sidewall.

Tire Puncture in Tread
A hole made by a sharp point object on the Tread of the tire.

Tire Puncture in Sidewall
A hole made by a sharp point object on the Sidewall of the tire.

Tire Cut/torn
Following pictures show cut/torn tire on the sidewall.

Tire Rotted
Rubber degrades when exposed to heat, oxygen, ozone, and other elements. With age, rotted tires develop cracks on the sidewall and tread.

Tire De-beaded
The Bead is a structure composed of high tensile strength steel wire formed into hoops that function as anchors for the plies and hold the tire assembly onto the rim of the wheel. An indication of de-beading is a visual separation of the bead from the rim.

Other (specify)
Refers to any damage observed that is not listed. This includes bead separation that is a breakdown of bond between components in the bead area. The bead can be broken or bent. A visual indication of debris lodged between the rim and the bead is noted here.

Crash Avoid

Equipment Type

Screen Name: Equipment Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EQUIP.EQUIPD***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		[Not Applicable]
1		Lane Keeping Support
15		Lane Departure Warning
16		Crash Imminent Braking
17		Forward Collision Warning
3		Blind Spot Detection
8		Automatic Crash Notification
4		Daytime Running Lights
9		Rearview Video System
10		Dynamic Brake Support
11		Pedestrian Automatic Emergency Braking
12		Advanced Lighting
13		Adaptive Cruise Control

Source: Technician-determined. Including vehicle inspection, interview, and resource material

Remarks:

The following elements are only collected for model year vehicles 2010 and newer:

Lane Keeping Support (LKS)
Uses information provided by sensors in a lane departure warning system (LDW) system to determine whether a vehicle is about to move out of its lane of travel. If so, LKS activates by correcting the steering, braking or accelerating one or more of the wheels, or a combination of both, resulting in the vehicle returning to its intended lane of travel.

Lane Departure Warning (LDW)
Is a system that alerts drivers when they unintentionally drift out of their lanes without a turn signal. LDW use a camera to monitor lane markings to detect when a vehicle is veering out of its lane of travel and alerts the driver through a haptic, visual, or audible alert so that the driver can steer the vehicle back into its lane. An active turn signal in the direction in which the vehicle is moving or driver braking will disable a LDW system.

Crash Imminent Braking (CIB)
Systems provide automatic braking when forward-looking sensors indicate that a crash is imminent and the driver has not braked. If the driver does not take any action to avoid the crash, crash imminent braking (CIB) automatically applies the vehicle's brakes to slow or stop the car, avoiding the crash or reducing its severity.

Forward Collision Warning (FCW)
Uses forward facing sensors to detect when a vehicle is approaching a slower moving or stopped vehicle, or, in some cases, a stationary object, in its lane of travel. If vehicles get too close due to the speed of the rear vehicle, the FCW alerts the driver through a haptic, visual, or audible alert so that the driver can apply the brakes or steer the vehicle in an effort to avoid or mitigate the impending crash. It's important to note that FCW systems do not take full control of the vehicle or keep the driver from operating it.

Blind Spot Detection (BSD)
Uses sensors to monitor the blind spots on either side of the vehicle. The system alerts the driver with audio and/or visual signals whenever another vehicle is in that blind spot. Some systems have enhanced warnings when the driver is intentionally changing lanes and a vehicle is either in or is about to enter a blind spot in the lane into which the vehicle is about to move. Some systems also may activate the brake or steering controls to keep the vehicle in its lane.

Automatic Crash Notification (ACN)
Also known as Automatic Collision Notification. Automatically and wirelessly transmits a crash notification to a public safety answering point (PSAP) in the area of the crash. In most cases, when the ACN sensor detects either that an air bag has deployed or there's been a dramatic and sudden deceleration, the system automatically connects to an operator, who will then be able to communicate with passengers in the vehicle after a crash. The operator is also able to collect basic information from the vehicle, without passenger input, to provide to emergency responders so they can easily locate and reach the scene of the crash.

Daytime Running Lamp (DRL)
Are steady burning identically colored lamps that are used to improve the conspicuity of a vehicle from the front and front sides when the regular headlamps are not required for driving. DRLs are automatically switched on when a vehicle is put in gear. Daytime running lamps are permitted but not required on passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles (MPV), trucks, and buses in the United States. DRLs may be any pair of lamps on the front of the vehicle other than parking lamps or fog lamps. Each original equipment and replacement lamp used as a daytime running lamp (DRL), unless optically combined with a headlamp, must be permanently marked 'DRL' on its lens in letters not less than 3 mm high.

Rearview Video System (RVS)
Also known as a backup camera, is a video technology that helps prevent backover crashes by providing an image of the area directly behind the vehicle. When a driver shifts a vehicle into reverse, the RVS shows—either in the dashboard or in a small display in the rearview mirror—an image of the area behind the vehicle. The field of view includes a 10-foot by 20-foot zone directly behind the vehicle. Rearview video systems are not a replacement for mirrors or turning around to look; rather, they're an added safety tool for revealing hidden dangers.

Dynamic Brake Support (DBS)
Systems use sensors to determine when driver-applied braking is insufficient to avoid an imminent crash. In these situations, DBS automatically supplements the driver's braking.

Pedestrian Automatic Emergency Braking (PAEB)
Also known as frontal pedestrian impact mitigation braking—is a safety technology that provides automatic braking for vehicles when pedestrians are in the forward path of the vehicle's travel and the driver has taken insufficient action to avoid an imminent crash. PAEB systems typically use cameras, but some also use a combination of cameras and radar sensors.

Advanced Lighting
Vehicle lighting features designed to improve visibility and/or conspicuity. Some Advanced Lighting features include:

Automatic Beam Switching uses a camera to automatically switch the vehicle's headlight between high beams and low beams, depending on whether other vehicles are present. The driver still has the option to manually switch between low and high beams.

Automatic Leveling are self-leveling headlights that have an additional level sensor that determines if the car is tilted forward or back. For example, if a car is driving over a large bump, when the front of the car hits the bump, the lights lift up.

Dynamic Bending Lights are designed to make driving at night easier and safer. Instead of constantly shining straight ahead, Dynamic Bending Lights are designed to turn as the steering wheel does.

Amber rear turn signals are used in place of the traditional red turn signals.

Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)
Uses a camera and/or sensors to automatically adjust the vehicle's speed to keep a pre-set distance from the vehicle in front of it.

Equipment Available

Screen Name: Available

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EQUIP.AVAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[Not Applicable]
1	1	No
2	2	Yes
9	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined. Including vehicle inspection, interview, and resource material

Remarks:

This element is only collected for model vehicles 2010 and newer.

Is the equipment listed in Equipment Type, available in this vehicle? In addition to buttons/switches, there may be instrument panel lights to indicate system presence.

Equipment Activate

Screen Name: Activate

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EQUIP.ACTIVATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[Not Applicable]
1	1	No
2	2	No - Manually disabled
3	3	Yes
9	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined. Including vehicle inspection, interview, and resource material

Remarks:

This element is only collected for model vehicles 2010 and newer.

No
Used when the technician is aware that the listed equipment item was not activated.

No - Manually disabled
Used when the technician is aware that the listed equipment was disabled by a switch of some type. This includes a subscription or a service that has expired or was not renewed.

Yes
Used when the technician is aware that there was an indication the equipment activated.

Unknown
Used when the technician cannot determine if the equipment activated.

Fuel Systems

Record **all** fuel systems, and code any Damage to Fuel Cell. If Fuel Cell is damaged other variables are required to be coded.

Note: Code Fuel Type, Damage to Fuel Cell, and Leakage Location for each Fuel System noted. Code other variables only if a leak, damage, or fire occurred

Fuel System Number

Screen Name: Fuel System Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.FUELNUM***

Element Attributes:

List fuel cells

Remarks:

Use “Add Fuel” to add a fuel system for **each** fuel system in the vehicle.

This variable records those fuel systems that are permanently affixed to the vehicle as an energy reservoir for the vehicle's engine. Some vehicles may be equipped with reserve cells. (i.e., one or more cells connected in series and controlled by the driver).

Extra fuel cells on-board vehicles that are not designed to supply fuel to the vehicle's engine are not considered for this variable. Some examples include: fuel cans, bottled gas, and ancillary tanks for occupational related work (i.e., construction, etc.).

An electric fuel cell, hydrogen fuel cell or compressed natural gas (CNG) is considered a fuel system.

Fuel Type

Screen Name: Fuel Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.FUELTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Gasoline
17	17	Gasoline/Ethanol (E85)
18	18	Gasoline/Methanol (M85)
2	2	Diesel
3	3	CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)
4	4	LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) also known as Propane
5	5	LNG (Liquid Natural Gas)
19	7	Ethanol (E100)
20	6	Methanol (M100)
21	16	Lithium-ion Battery
16	15	Nickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH)
9	9	Hydrogen Fuel Cell
98	98	Other (specify):
99	99	Unknown fuel type

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection; secondary source is the interviewee(s).

Remarks:

These variables record the fuel type available in each fuel system during this crash sequence. The type of fuel the engine was operating on will normally be indicated on the vehicle. Typical locations include, but are limited to fuel door, filler cap, fuel gauge and vehicle owner's manual.

Gasoline
Volatile mixture of flammable liquid hydrocarbons derived from crude oil and used principally as a fuel for internal-combustion engines. Use this attribute for gasoline and ethanol mixture. This is commonly called "gasohol" that is a mixture of gasoline and ethanol (10%) or methanol (3%).

Gasoline/Ethanol (E85)
Mixture of 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent of unleaded gasoline. This vehicle can operate on 100% gasoline or E85. This fuel type is used in flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs).

Gasoline/Methanol (M85)
Mixture of 85 percent methanol and 15 percent of premium unleaded gasoline. This vehicle can operate on 100% gasoline or M85.

Diesel
Volatile mixture of flammable liquid hydrocarbons derived from crude oil and used principally as a fuel for internal-combustion engines. It has the same process as gasoline but not as refined. This attribute includes bio-diesel fuel.

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
Compressed natural gas, or CNG, is natural gas under pressure that remains clear, odorless, and non-corrosive. Although vehicles can use natural gas as either a liquid or a gas, most vehicles use the gaseous form compressed to pressures above 3,100 pounds per square inch.

LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) also known as Propane
Motor fuel propane, otherwise known as liquefied petroleum gas, is produced as part of natural gas processing and crude oil refining. In natural gas processing, the heavier hydrocarbons that naturally accompany natural gas, such as LPG. Propane is a gas that can be turned into a liquid at a moderate pressure, 160 psi, and is stored in pressure tanks at about 200 psi at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

LNG (Liquid Natural Gas)
Liquefied natural gas is natural gas in a liquid form that is clear, colorless, odorless, non-corrosive, and non-toxic. LNG is produced when natural gas is cooled to minus 259 degrees Fahrenheit, through a process known as liquefaction. During this process, the natural gas, which is primarily methane, is cooled below its boiling point, whereby certain concentrations of hydrocarbons, water, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and some sulfur compounds are either reduced or removed. LNG is also less than half the weight of water, so it will float if spilled on water.

Ethanol (E100)
Fuel that is produced by fermenting a biomass (corn), commonly called grain alcohol.

Methanol (M100)
Methanol (methyl alcohol) is a fuel type made from natural gas. This fuel is commonly referred to as “neat” 100 percent methanol.

Lithium-Ion Battery
Family of rechargeable battery types in which lithium ions move from the negative electrode to the positive electrode during discharge, and back when charging. This type of battery is commonly referred to as a Li-ion battery. A Lithium Polymer battery is included in this attribute.

Nickel-Metal Hydride
Similar to the nickel-cadmium battery but containing less toxic material and has a higher capacity. Commonly referred to as NiMH.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell
Hydrogen is the simplest, lightest, and most plentiful element in the universe, made up of one proton and one electron revolving around the proton. In its normal gaseous state hydrogen is colorless, odorless, tasteless, non-toxic, and burns invisibly. Fuel cells generate electricity from a catalyst-facilitated chemical reaction between hydrogen and oxygen ions in a cell. Several cells combined makeup a fuel cell stack. Fuel cell systems have relatively few moving parts, and their only byproducts are water and heat when pure hydrogen is used as the fuel.

Other (specify)
Used for any type of fuel used that is not described in the above attributes. This includes alternative energy sources, i.e., flywheel technology. Included in this attribute are the following battery types: Lead acid, Nickel Iron, Sodium Metal Chloride, and Sodium Sulfur. Annotate for specific information.

Unknown fuel type
Used when:

- The vehicle was totally destroyed, or
- The fuel type cannot be determined

Damage to Fuel Cell

Screen Name: Damage to Fuel Cell

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.DAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	No damage to cell
2	2	Deformed, no seam separation
3	3	Deformed, with a seam separation
4	4	Punctured
5	5	Lacerated (ripped)
6	6	Abraded (scraped)
7	7	Filler neck separation from the fuel cell
8	8	Other damage (specify):
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle Inspection.

Remarks:

These variables record the damage to the fuel cell that occurred during the sequence of crash events. The objective of these variables is to identify damage to the fuel cell(s) that may or may not result in a loss of fuel system integrity. If the fuel cell has more than one form of damage, enter the damage that resulted in a fuel system integrity loss. If there were multiple types of integrity loss then select the first attribute that applies

Refer to the *CISS Digital Photography Guideline* for a detailed description of the required photographs.

In addition, annotate any pre-crash damage to the fuel tank.

No damage to fuel cell
Used when the fuel cell is not damaged during the sequence of crash events.

Deformed, no seam separation
Used when the fuel cell was deformed or crushed during the crash and the seam did not fail. Tanks that do not have a seam (e.g., extruded fuel cells such as high-density polyethylene HDPE) should be evaluated for deformation and encoded under this attribute if applicable.

Deformed, with a seam separation
Used when the fuel cell was deformed or crushed during the crash and the seam failed. Single piece extruded cells (i.e., no seams, HDPE) that experience integrity loss are ***not*** entered here.

Punctured
Used when the fuel cell was punctured, perforated or pierced during the collision sequence.

Lacerated (ripped)
Used when the fuel cell was lacerated, cut, sliced, ripped, or torn during the collision sequence.

Abraded (scraped)
Used when the fuel cell was abraded or scraped during the collision sequence.

Filler neck separation from the fuel tank
Used when the filler neck was separated from the fuel cell during the collision sequence.

Other damage (specify)
Used when damage to the fuel cell cannot be described in other attributes. HDPE cells that are crushed to the point that they crack, causing an integrity loss of the fuel cell, are included here.

Unknown
Used when the fuel cell damage cannot be determined.

Fuel System Leakage Location

Screen Name: Leakage Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.LEAKLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	No fuel leakage

Primary Area of Leakage

2	2	Cell
3	3	Filler neck
4	4	Cap
5	5	Lines/pump/filter
6	6	Vent/emission recovery
7	8	Other (specify):
8	9	Unknown
		[Not Applicable]

Source: Vehicle Inspection.

Remarks:

These variables provide information on fuel retention by the fuel system during the crash sequence. The objective of these variables is to report fuel system leakage. If the fuel system has leakage from more than one source, enter the leakage that resulted in a fire. If there are multiple areas of leakage and no fire, then enter the most severe area of leakage. If the severity cannot be determined, then use attributes in the priority listed.

Refer to the *CISS Digital Photography Guideline* for a detailed description of the required photographs.

If no fuel leakage was caused by the crash, record no fuel leakage. If the fuel system was leaking prior to the collision, (i.e., corrosion to tank, loose fuel line, etc.) annotate the information. In this variable leakage can only occur from impact damage.

No fuel leakage
Used when there has been no loss in fuel retention.

Cell
Used when the fuel cell was leaking as a result of an impact during the crash sequence. Also use this attribute when leakage occurs as a result of all the filler neck separating from the fuel cell.

Filler Neck
Used when the filler neck is the source of fuel leakage as a result of an impact during the crash sequence.

Cap
Used when the mouth of the filler neck or the filler cap is the source of fuel leakage that occurred as a result of damage from an impact during this vehicle's crash sequence.

Lines/pump/filter
Used when fuel was leaking from the fuel system lines, pump and/or fuel filter as a result of an impact during the crash sequence.

Vent/emission recovery
Used when fuel was leaking from the vent or emission recovery system as a result of an impact during the crash sequence.

Other (specify)
Used when fuel was leaking, as a result of the crash, from other than the sources specified above.

Unknown
Used when:

- It cannot be determined if the fuel system experienced any leakage, or
- The source of the fuel system leakage could not be determined.

Location of Fuel Cell

Screen Name: Location of Fuel Tank

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.CELLLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Aft of rear axle centered
2	2	Aft of rear axle left side
3	3	Aft of rear axle right side
4	4	Forward of rear axle centered
5	5	Forward of rear axle left side
6	6	Forward of rear axle right side
7	7	Over the rear axle
8	8	Other (specify):
9	9	Unknown
-8887		[Not Applicable]

Source: Vehicle Inspection.

Remarks:

This variable identifies the locations of this vehicle's fuel cells. Refer to the *CISS Digital Photography Guideline* for a detailed description of the required photographs.

Aft of rear axle centered
Used to identify fuel cells located in back of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and in the center of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails if present).

Aft of rear axle left side
Used to identify fuel cells located in back of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and on the left side of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails and the outer body surface).

Aft of rear axle right side
Used to identify fuel cells located in back of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and on the right side of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails and the outer body surface).

Forward of center of the rear wheels (rear axle) centered
Used to identify fuel cells located in front of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and in the center of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails if present).

Forward of center of the rear wheels (rear axle) left side
Used to identify fuel cells located in front of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and in the left side of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails and the outer body surface).

Forward of center of the rear wheels (rear axle) right side
Used to identify fuel cells located in front of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and in the right side of the vehicle (e.g., between the frame rails and the outer body surface).

Over the rear axle
Used when any part of the fuel cell is located over the center of the rear wheels (rear axle)

Other (specify)
Used when the fuel cell is in a location other than as specified in the previous attributes. Included in this attribute are fuel cells located inside the passenger compartment, trunk, cargo area, pickup bed, etc. The location is specified in the space provided.

Unknown
Used when the fuel cell location cannot be determined and an exemplar vehicle cannot be located.

Screen Name: Type of Fuel Tank

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.CELLTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Metallic
2	2	Non-Metallic
3	9	Unknown
0		[Electric/solar powered]
-8887		[Not Applicable]

Source: Vehicle Inspection.

Remarks:

This variable records the composition of the fuel cell that is permanently affixed to the vehicle as an energy reservoir for the vehicle's engine.

Metallic
Used for fuel cells made from metal. This would include steel, aluminum (alloys), stainless steel, etc.

Non-metallic
Used for fuel tanks that are made from plastic. Plastic tanks are composed of high-density polyethylene (HDPE).

Unknown
Used when the type of tank material could not be determined:

- technician could not make a determination due to inaccessibility, or
- vehicle was dismantled during inspection and the fuel tank was not available.

The following information has been compiled from discussions with automobile manufacturers, service and parts representatives and the National Automotive History Collection. This information cannot be used to code this variable and must be confirmed by visual and/or mechanical means.

Vehicle Fuel Tank Material

HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene)

(1) ***Ford Motor Co.***

Ford Aerostar Mini Van	HDPE
Ranger PU (89-on)	HDPE
Explorer	HDPE
Cougar/T-Bird (90-on)	Some have HDPE with steel reinforcement
F Series PU	Some of the earlier models may have HDPE
Escort (91-on)	Some have HDPE
Tracer (91-on)	Some have HDPE
Mustang (93-on)	Some have HDPE

(2) ***General Motors Corp.***

Chevrolet	
Lumina Mini Van	HDPE
"B" Body (91-on)	HDPE
- Caprice	
- Impala	
- Station Wagons	
"L" Body (91-on)	HDPE
- Corsica	
- Beretta	
Pontiac	
Tran Sport Mini Van	HDPE
Parisienne	HDPE
Oldsmobile	
Silhouette Mini Van	HDPE
Custom Cruiser	HDPE
Buick	
LeSabre Estate (90-on)	HDPE
Roadmaster	HDPE
Saturn	HDPE - all models

(3) ***Chrysler Corp.***

Plymouth	
Voyager Wagon	HDPE in optional 20 gallon tank
Trailduster (80-on)	HDPE
Dodge	
Caravan Wagon	HDPE in optional 20 gallon tank
Sportsman (1980)	Optional tank was HDPE
(88-on)	HDPE
Ram Wagon (1980)	Optional tank was HDPE
(88-on)	HDPE
Tradesman (1980)	Optional tank was HDPE
(88-on)	HDPE
Ram Van (1980)	Optional tank was HDPE
(88-on)	HDPE
Ram PU (80-on)	HDPE
Power Ram PU (80-on)	HDPE
Ramcharger (80-on)	HDPE
Dakota (86-on)	HDPE
Monaco	HDPE
Eagle	
Premier (88-on)	HDPE
Jeep	
CJ5 (83-91)	Optional tank was HDPE
CJ7 (81-86)	Optional tank was HDPE
CJ8 (81-86)/Scrambler	Optional tank was HDPE
Wrangler (87-on)	Optional tank (22 gal) was HDPE
Cherokee (80-on)	HDPE-some have steel tanks
Wagoneer (80-on)	HDPE
J10, J20 PU (80-on)	HDPE
Grand Wagoneer (84-on)	HDPE

(4) ***Peugeot***

505	HDPE
Station Wagon	HDPE
Sedan	HDPE

(5)	***Volkswagen***	
	Golf (85-86, 89-on)	HDPE
	Jetta (90-on)	HDPE
	Passat (92-on)	HDPE
	Corrado (89-on)	HDPE
(6)	***Volvo***	
	700 Series (85-on)	HDPE
(7)	***Saab***	
	All Models (80-on)	HDPE
(8)	***Merkur***	
	Scorpio	HDPE
	XR4Ti	Some are HDPE
(9)	***Mitsubishi***	Trucks only are HDPE

All Vehicles from the Following Manufacturers Have Steel Gas Tanks

Acura	Infiniti	Porsche
Alfa Romeo	Isuzu	Renault
Bentley	Lexus	Sterling
BMW	Lincoln	Subaru
Cadillac	Lotus	Suzuki
Geo	Mazda	Toyota
Honda	Mercedes Benz	Yugo
Hyundai	Nissan	

Screen Name: Location of Filler Cap

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.CAPLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	On back plane
6	2	Over the rear axle on left side plane
7	3	Over the rear axle on right side plane
2	4	Aft of rear axle on left side plane
3	5	Aft of rear axle on right side plane
4	6	Forward of rear axle on left side plane
5	7	Forward of rear axle on right side plane
8	8	Other (specify):
9	9	Unknown
0		[Electric/solar powered]
-8887		[Not Applicable]

Source: Vehicle Inspection, secondary source exemplar vehicle

Remarks:

These variables identify the location(s) of the fuel tank filler cap in its original undamaged position on the vehicle.

Be sure to photograph the tank and surrounding area. Refer to the *CISS Digital Photography Guideline* for a detailed description of the required photographs.

On back plane
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is located on the back plane of the vehicle.

Over the rear axle on left side plane
Used when any part of the fuel tank filler cap is located over the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) on the left side plane. This attribute takes precedence over the following attributes.

Over the rear axle on right side plane
Used when any part of the fuel tank filler cap is located over the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) on the right side plane. This attribute takes precedence over the following attributes.

Aft of rear axle on left side plane
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is located behind the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and on the left side plane of the vehicle.

Aft of rear axle on right side plane
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is located behind the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) and on the right side plane of the vehicle.

Forward of rear axle on left side plane
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is located in front of the center of the rear wheels (rear axle) on the left side plane of the vehicle.

Forward of rear axle on right side plane
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is located in front of the center of the rear wheel(s) (rear axle) on the right side plane of the vehicle.

Other (specify)
Used when the fuel tank filler cap is in a location other than as specified above. The location is specified in the space provided.

Unknown
Used when the fuel tank filler cap location cannot be determined and an exemplar vehicle cannot be located (e.g., the vehicle was totally destroyed).

Pre-Crash Condition of Fuel Cell

Screen Name: Pre-Crash Condition

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FUEL.PRECOND***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	Electric/solar powered
1	1	No damage
2	2	Corroded
3	3	Leaking
4	4	Abraded
5	8	Other (specify):
6	9	Unknown
-8887		[Not Applicable]

Source: Vehicle Inspection, secondary source is the interview

Remarks:

These variables record the damage to the fuel tank(s) that was present prior to the crash. The objective of these variables is to identify damage to the fuel tank(s) that was not a result of the crash. When more than one damage is present select the choice that is higher on the list.

No damage
Used when the fuel tank was <u>not</u> damaged prior to the crash

Corroded
Used when corrosion damage is evident on the fuel tank.

Leaking
Used when there is evidence of leakage present and it can be determined that it is not a result of the collision sequence of events.

Abraded
Used when there is evidence of abrasion or scraping on the fuel tank not a result of the crash.

Other (specify)
Used to indicate other damage not listed above.

Unknown
Used when the perish condition of the fuel tank cannot be determined.

Fire

Fire Occurrence

Screen Name: Fire Occurrence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FIRE.SEVERITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No fire
2	1	Minor fire
3	2	Major fire
9	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection; secondary sources include the interviewee(s), police report, and occupant medical records.

Remarks:
Fire events are added on the Case Form/Events Tab.

In order to classify fire damage, a fire must have occurred to this vehicle. (1) The fire could have resulted from an impact with another vehicle or object that consequently caused a fuel system integrity failure or electrical short circuit. (2) If the fire resulted from a non-collision event (electrical short circuit, fuel leakage, etc.) that occurred prior to this vehicle impacting with another vehicle or object, and if the crash qualifies for the CISS, then both the non-collision event and all subsequent events are entered on the Case Form Events Tab.

As it pertains to the occurrence of fire, the crash circumstances are not considered stabilized until the threat of damage to this vehicle, or injury consequences to this vehicle's occupants, has ceased. Therefore, the crash sequence is not considered stabilized until all occupants have exited the vehicle and the scene has been declared safe by police or other authority. Fires that occur at a later time to vehicles abandoned at the scene (e.g., in open fields, on hillsides, etc.) or to vehicles removed from the scene to another location (tow yard, curbside, etc.) are not considered part of the crash sequence.

Minor
Is a general term used to describe the degree of fire involvement and is used in the following situations:

- Engine compartment only fire
- Trunk compartment only fire
- Partial passenger compartment only fire
- Undercarriage only fire
- Tire(s) only fire

Major
Identifies those situations where the vehicle experienced a greater fire involvement than defined under "minor" above and is used in the following situations:

- Combined engine and passenger compartment fire (either partial or total passenger compartment involvement).
- Total passenger compartment fire.
- Combined trunk and passenger compartment fire (either partial or total passenger compartment involvement).
- Combined undercarriage and passenger compartment (either partial or total passenger compartment involvement).
- Combined tire(s) and passenger compartment (either partial or total passenger compartment involvement).

Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined if this vehicle sustained a fire related to the crash, e.g., a fire was reported, but this vehicle was repaired prior to inspection.

Screen Name: Origin of Fire

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.FIRE.ORIGIN***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	0	No fire
1	1	Vehicle exterior (front, side, back, top)
2	2	Exhaust system
3	3	Fuel tank (and other fuel retention system parts)
4	4	Engine compartment
5	5	Cargo/trunk compartment
6	6	Instrument panel
7	7	Passenger compartment area
8	8	Other location (specify):
	77	[Vehicle not inspected]
	88	[Not a CISS vehicle]
9	99	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection; secondary sources include the interviewee(s), and police report.

Remarks:

This variable identifies the location of fire initiation and should not be confused with the magnitude of the fire. As an example, if the vehicle appeared totally "burned, " Passenger compartment area would not necessarily be used unless the fire began in the vehicle's interior.

For many fires it will be difficult to determine fire origin especially when the entire vehicle was involved. The technician should look for "hot" spots that generally appear lighter in coloration and are often accompanied by warped or melted metal. If multiple fires occur to the same vehicle, choose the fire that started within this vehicle (i.e., choose an interior fire over an exterior fire), then choose the fire with the greater severity.

Vehicle exterior (front, side, back, top)
Identifies fire source as occurring external to the vehicle. This generally occurs in a multiple vehicle collision where another vehicle initiates the fire and the fire is then introduced to this vehicle.

Exhaust system
Used when components of the exhaust system initiated the fire. Components of the exhaust system include: exhaust pipes, muffler/resonator, and catalytic converter.

Fuel tank (and other fuel retention system parts)
Includes: the fuel tank(s), fuel supply and vent lines, tank filler neck, and fuel filler cap. Use this attribute when the fuel tank area (defined above) sustains damage such that fuel leaks and is ignited by sparks from contact with the surface of crushing metal components, or is ignited by hot surfaces of the vehicle or object that is involved in producing the damage (e.g., lamp filaments, hot engine components of an impacting vehicle).

> Do not use this if fuel leakage occurs and is ignited in this vehicle's engine compartment [i.e., use Engine compartment]. If fuel leakage occurs in the fuel tank area and spills onto and is ignited by hot exhaust system components, then use Exhaust system.

Engine compartment
Used when the fire initiates in the area (open or enclosed) that houses the engine. Generally, most engine compartments are located at the front end of the vehicle under the hood. However, some engines are mounted midway (referred to as mid- engine) on the chassis, and some are located at the rear of the vehicle.

The reason for fire initiation in these areas is inconsequential (whether fuel or electrical), but the fire's relative location to the engine is the important consideration.

Cargo/trunk compartment
Identifies areas that are separated from the passenger compartment by a solid partition. In passenger automobiles, the partition will generally be formed by the seat back(s), package shelf, and trunk lid. However, areas designed to accommodate cargo (e.g., the area behind the second seat of a station wagon) are not considered a cargo compartment unless these areas were walled off by a solid partition. Please note: a grate fencing is not considered a solid partition. A solid partition is generally composed of a material that limits air flow between areas.

> Cargo boxes on pickup trucks are generally separated from the occupant compartment by the back wall of the cab and are classified as a cargo compartment. Please note, operable windows in backlights of pickup cabs are considered part of the solid partition, regardless of opening status.
>
> Light vans will generally not have a separate cargo compartment unless a solid wall was installed.

Instrument panel
Used when the fire originated under the instrument panel. The instrument panel is defined as the panel extending horizontally from A-pillar to A-pillar and vertically from the lower part of the windshield to the lowest vertical edge of the panel.

Passenger Compartment area
Used when the fire initiated within the designated passenger area. This includes cargo areas adjacent to seating areas that were not separated by a solid partition.

Other location
Used when none of the other attributes apply. Included in this attribute are fires occurring with wheels or brakes.

Unknown
Used when the location of where the fire initiated cannot be determined, e.g.:

- The vehicle was totally destroyed by fire and the origin could not be determined.
- A combination of areas was involved but an estimate of point of origin could not be made.
- A fire was reported, but the vehicle was repaired prior to inspection.

Crush Location

The established protocol for obtaining crush data is defined in the *CISS Vehicle Measurement Techniques*.

[Profile Number]

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.IMPACTNUM***

Element Attributes:

Range: 1-as assigned

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This field cannot be edited by the technician. When the technician selects "Add Crush Location", the system automatically assigns a Profile # for each profile documented for that event.

Note: For each crush profile to be documented on the profile tab a specific location line must first be completed including:

Profile #
Event #
Direct Damage Location
Field L Location
Max Crush

There can be more than one crush profile for each event. It is imperative that the proper plane is measured. Follow the Vehicle Measurement Techniques guideline.

For rollover crashes, enter one location line for the most crushed component (laterally or vertical).

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Event Number

Screen Name: Event #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.EVENTID***

Element Attributes:

Range: 1-as selected

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The technician chooses from the events that they have previously specified in the case structure for this vehicle.

Note: For each crush profile to be documented on the profile tab a specific location line must first be completed including:

Profile #
Event #
Direct Damage Location
Field L Location
Max Crush

Note: There can be more than one crush profile for each event. It is imperative that the proper plane is measured. Follow the Vehicle Measurement Techniques guideline.

Direct Damage Location

Screen Name: Direct Damage Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.DDLOC***

Element Attributes:

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable is used to reference a retrievable point on the vehicle for CDC, WinSMASH inputs and Direct D on the damaged plane. Locate an end of damage with respect to the post-crash center point or bumper corner of the end plane or, for side impacts, to an undamaged axle. This field is used to assist with CDC assignments. The following examples include the data that are required:

- The left end begins 4 centimeters right of post-crash center of the end plane, or
- The rearmost end begins 48 centimeters rearward of the rear axle (side plane).

Rollover damage should be described as area of primary contact, (i.e., Right roof rail or Left side roof rail to center of roof).

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Location of Field L

Screen Name: Field L

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.FIELDLLOC***

Element Attributes:

Range:

Remarks:

This variable is used to reference a retrievable point on the vehicle for CDC, WinSMASH inputs and Direct D on the damaged plane. Locate an end of damage with respect to the post-crash center point or bumper corner of the end plane or, for side impacts, to an undamaged axle. This field is used to assist with CDC assignments. The following examples include the data that are required:

- Entire end plane, or
- Begins 102 centimeters forward of the rear axle.

A Field L is not measured for rollovers; in the text field "**rollover**" should be entered.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Location of Max Crush

Screen Name: Max Crush

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.MAXLOC***

Element Attributes:

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

This variable is used to reference a retrievable point on the vehicle for CDC, WinSMASH inputs and Direct D on the damaged plane. Locate an end of damage with respect to the post-crash center point or bumper corner of the end plane or, for side impacts, to an undamaged axle. This field is used to assist with CDC assignments. The following examples include the data that are required:

- located at right front bumper corner
- 10cm right of center
- located 5 centimeters forward of the rear axle

Indicate the rollover max crush as described in "Vertical Level at which Crush Measurements are Taken for a Particular Crush Profile."

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Crush Profile

Profile Number

Screen Name: Profile #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.IMPACTID***

Element Attributes:

Range: 1-as assigned

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This field cannot be edited. The Profile Number that is displayed on the Profile subtab is determined by selecting a specific crush profile on the Crush Profile tab/Location subtab.

CDC Number

Screen Name: CDC #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CRUSH_X_DEFORM.DEFORMID/CRUSHID***

Element Attributes: Generated (# and plane of contact) from documented CDCs

Range: 1-5

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The element attributes are generated from the CDCs entered on the CDC/Detail Tab (e.g. 1-F Front, 2-L Left Side). Select the CDC number that matches the event/damage for which you are going to document the crush profile. There may be multiple CDCs that describe a single impact to a vehicle.

Field L

Screen Name: Field L

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.FIELDL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 1-1,000

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

Enter the Field L used during the vehicle inspection to measure the crush profile. The Field L represents both direct and induced damage as measured perpendicular to the damaged plane. This measurement is used to locate the position of the C-measurements.

Unknown should be used for rollover cases.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

WinSMASH L

Screen Name: SMASH L

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.SMASHL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 1-1,000

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

The WinSMASH L is the "L" that will be used for the WinSMASH program. This equals the **Field L** for all side impacts and for minor end impacts where the direct and induced damage does **not** extend all the way across the end plane. Use the **Undeformed End Width** for all end impacts where the direct and induced damage **extends all** the way across the end plane.

Unknown should be used for rollover cases.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Field L +/- D

Screen Name: Field L +/- D

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.FIELDD***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: -500 500, 997, 999

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

This is the Field L +/- D that will be used for the WinSMASH program. It is the measurement from the center of the damaged end plane or wheelbase to the center of the Field L, measured in the field on the damaged vehicle. Indicate whether "D" is a positive or negative value.

Unknown should be used for rollover cases.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Direct +/- D

Screen Name: Direct +/- D

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.SMASHD***

Element Attributes:
Entered number

Range: -390 299, 997, 999, -9999

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

This is the Direct +/- D that will be used for the WinSMASH program. It is the measurement from the damaged center of the end plane or damaged wheelbase to the center of the direct damage, measured in the field on the damaged vehicle. Indicate whether "D" is a positive or negative value.

Unknown should be used for rollover cases.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Width (CDC)

Screen Name: Width (CDC)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DAMAGE_LOC.WIDTHCDC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 1-659, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The direct damage width measured on the vehicle that is used in determining the CDC for this impact/event.

A CDC width should be obtained for rollover cases. If the CDC begins with 00T, then measure the CDC width laterally with preference given to the greenhouse. If the CDC begins with 00L/R, then measure the CDC width longitudinally.

If there is no deformation to the frame rail, crush profile measurements are not required for sideswipe or corner impacts (S or E in CDC column 6). Direct damage width, direct damage location, and max crush location should still be entered. Unknown should be entered for Category, Field L location, Field L, Field L-D, Smash L, and Direct D.

Category

Screen Name: Category

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.PLANECAT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Side
2		End
3		Top (specify)
7		Rollover
4		Under (specify)
-99		Unknown
8		Not Applicable

Range:

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This is the impact plane on which measurements are being taken. This field must be selected in order to enter a crush profile.

A fully repaired vehicle should be coded as Not Applicable.

Vertical Level at Which Crush Measurements Are Taken for a Particular Crush Profile

Screen Name: Plane of Impact

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.PLANE***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

End Plane

21	(+)	Bumper
22	(+)	Above Bumper
23	(-)	Free Space
24	(+)	Stand Adjustment
25	(-)	Stand Adjustment

Side

1	(+)	Sill
2	(+)	Mid Door
3	(+)	Upper Door
4	(+)	Lower Door
5	(-)	Free Space
6	(+)	Stand Adjustment
7	(-)	Stand Adjustment

Top

30	(+)	Top

Under

32	(+)	Under

Rollover (Vertical)

87	Unknown
70	Right A-pillar
71	Left A-pillar
72	Right B-pillar
73	Left B-pillar
74	Right C-pillar
75	Left C-pillar
76	Right D-pillar
77	Left D-pillar
78	Left windshield header
79	Right windshield header

Database SAS

Rollover (Vertical) ***(cont'd)***

80	Left back light header
81	Right back light header
82	Right Roof
83	Left Roof
85	Right Side
84	Left Side
86	Other (specify)

Rollover (Lateral)

60	Unknown
40	Right A-pillar
41	Left A-pillar
42	Right B-pillar
43	Left B-pillar
44	Right C-pillar
45	Left C-pillar
46	Right D-pillar
47	Left D-pillar
48	Left windshield header
49	Right windshield header
50	Left back light header
51	Right back light header
56	Right Roof
54	Left Roof
58	Right Side
57	Left Side
59	Other (specify)

Source: Vehicle inspection.

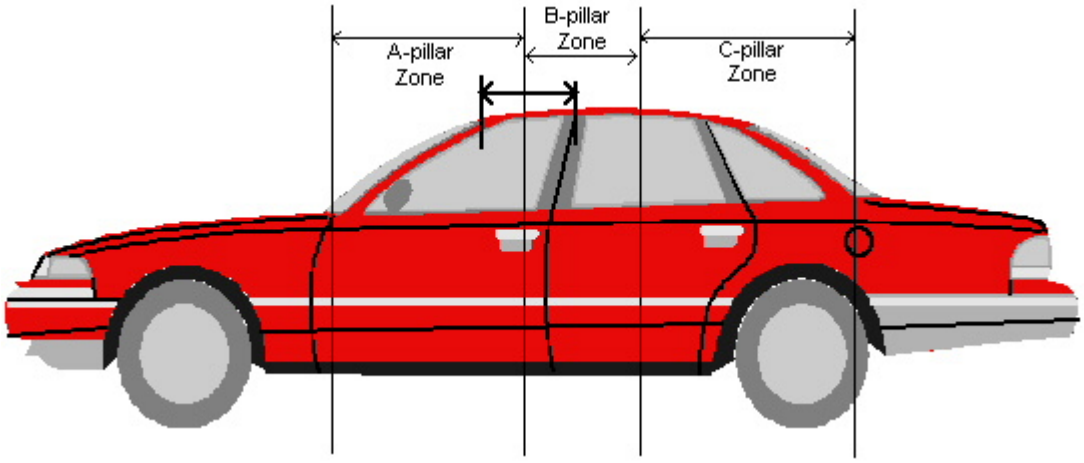
Remarks:

On the first line select the vertical level at which the crush profile is measured (i.e., bumper, above bumper, sill, mid-door, etc.). Use Edit/Insert at the top of the screen to insert another line. On the next line(s) select an operator (Free-space and/or Stand Adjustment) to adjust the measurements. The values are entered at the Max and C1 through C6 positions. Then insert another line and select Result for the computer to generate the actual crush. After the results are generated, if changes are made to Cs or freespace, you have to select result again to re-generate the new results. If more than one vertical level is measured for averaging (i.e., bumper and above bumper), then insert another line and select the second vertical level and follow the same procedures as above. After you get your second result, the computer will generate the average at the bottom of the screen.

Note: the operator column +/- is automatically assigned when the attribute is selected. All freespace is (-) subtracted from the C measurements measured to the stringline, while stand adjustments can be either (+) added or (-) subtracted from the C measurements measured to the stringline. If the stands had to be set out further than the overall length of the vehicle, a minus Stand Adjustment must be used. If the stands had to be set shorter than the overall length of the vehicle, a + Stand Adjustment must be used.

Selection criteria for Rollover (Top) or (Side)

Side Plane **measurement** protocol:



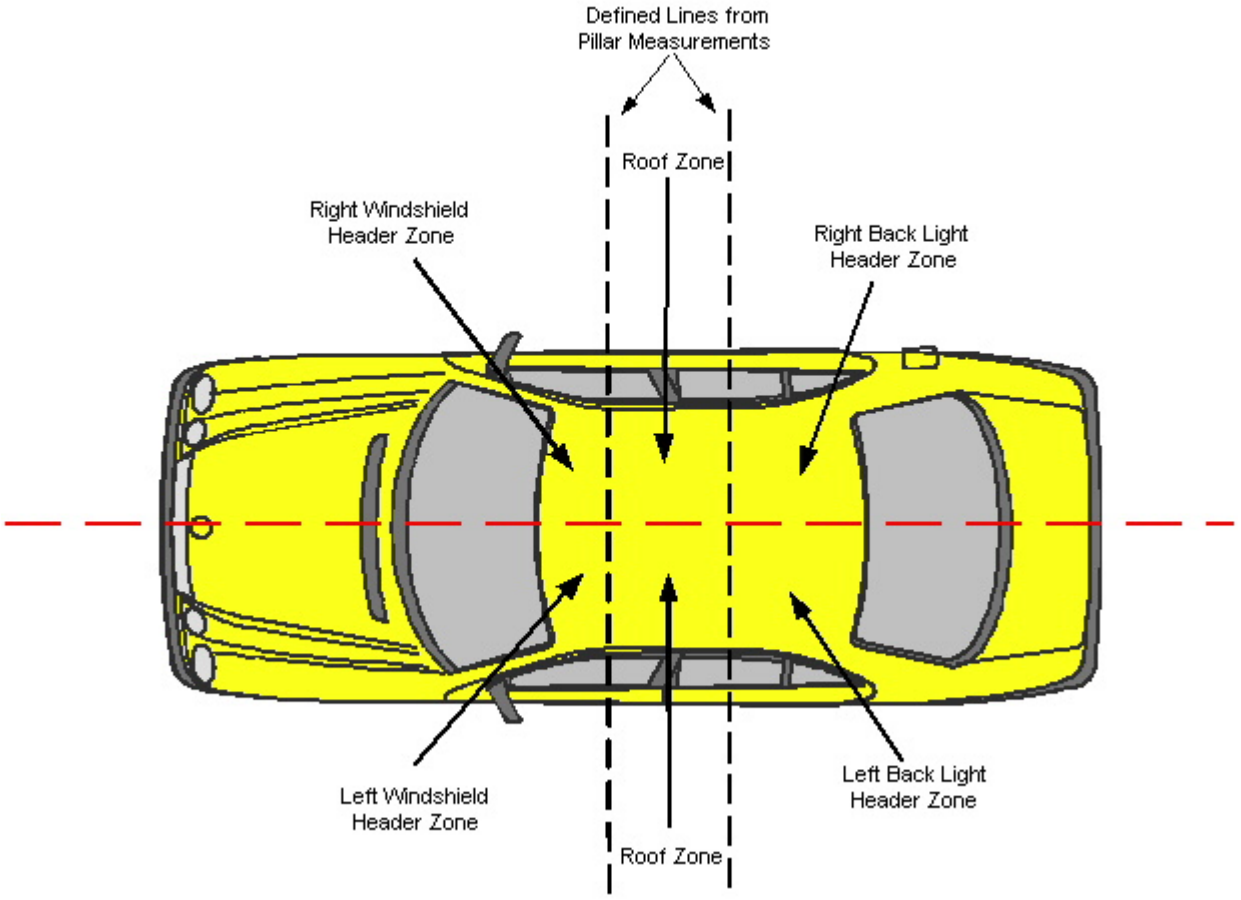
A-pillar Zone starts at the base of the A-pillar and extends to half of the width between the windshield top frame point and the mid-point of the B-pillar.

B-pillar Zone starts where the A-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the B pillar and the mid-point of the C-pillar or where the B-pillar ends.

C-pillar Zone starts where B-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the C-pillar and the mid-point of the D-pillar or where the C-pillar ends.

D-pillar Zone starts where C-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the D-pillar and the mid-point of the E-pillar or where the D-pillar ends.

Top Plane measurement protocol:



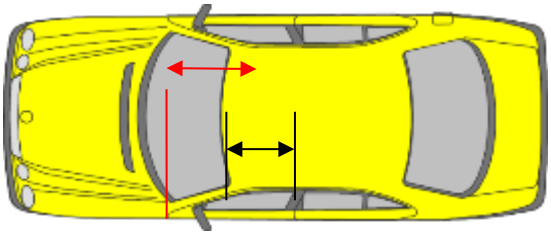
The defined zones created in the Side Plane measurement protocol should be extended onto the Top Plane. This allows for the Top Plane to be zoned as the above illustration depicts. The Roof Zone is the entire area from Windshield Header Zone to the Back Light Header Zone.

Crush caused by contact with an object during the rollover is measured at the component with the maximum amount of crush. This is considered for obtaining the maximum crush for the greenhouse area of the vehicle.

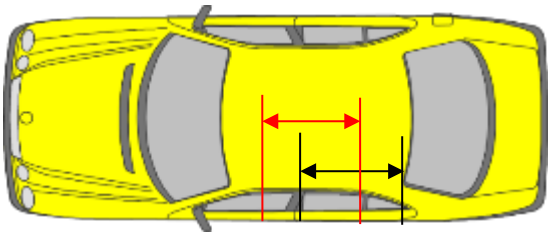
Rollover Crush Zones:

A-pillar Zone starts at the base of the A-pillar and extends to half of the width between the windshield top frame point and the mid-point of the B-pillar.

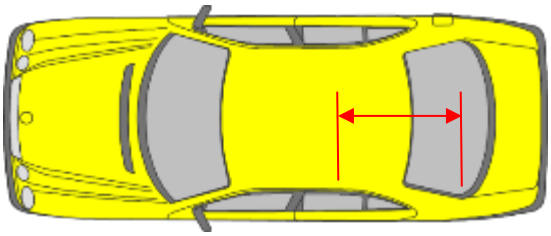
B-pillar Zone starts where the A-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the B pillar and the mid-point of the C-pillar or where the B-pillar ends.

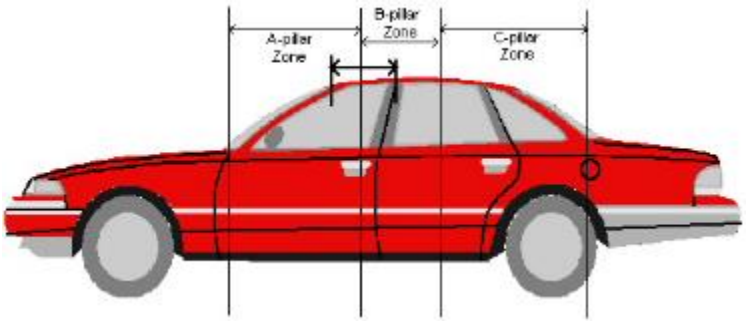


C-pillar Zone starts where B-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the C-pillar and the mid-point of the D-pillar or where the C-pillar ends.

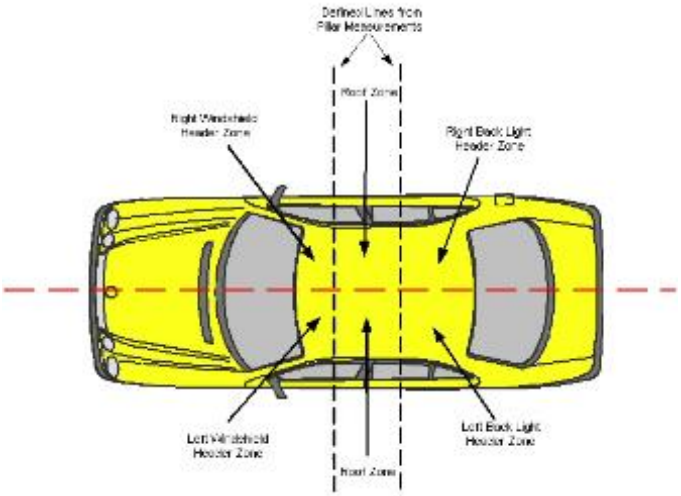


D-pillar Zone starts where C-pillar zone ends and extends to the half of the width between the mid-point of the D-pillar and the mid-point of the E-pillar or where the D-pillar ends.





The defined zones created in the Side Plane measurement protocol should be extended onto the Top Plane. This allows for the Top Plane to be zoned as the above illustration depicts. The Roof Zone is the entire area from Windshield header Zone to the Back Light Header Zone.



To obtain the rollover crush measurements: position a prism pole on each side of the vehicle and clamp a reference rod between them as level as possible. If one side of the vehicle is not damaged, it can be used to obtain an exemplary measurement. If not, an exemplary vehicle will be needed. Measure from the reference rod to the deepest crush for vertical crush, then from the reference rod to the same point on the undamaged side. The difference is the max vertical crush. Lateral crush is measured from the prism pole to the deepest lateral crush and from the prism pole to the undamaged area. The difference is the max lateral crush.

EV Form

Crush Tab/Location

Rollovers require two crush profiles. Complete a location line for each plane, a top plane and a side plane. Rollover crush should be confined to the green house. In this situation there will be two profiles for the same event number.

Direct Damage Location:

Rollover damage should be described as area of primary contact, (i.e., Right roof rail or Left side roof rail to center of roof.)

Location of Filed L:

A Field L is not measured for rollovers, in the text field "**not measured rollover**" should be entered.

Location of Max Crush:

Should be described as retrievable point on the damaged plane.

Crush Tab/Profile

Field L: Unknown
WinSMASH L: Unknown
Field L +/- D: Unknown
Direct +/- D: Unknown
Width CDC: Should be obtained

Category:

Rollover Side: For **Lateral** Crush Measurement
Plane of Impact: Select from Below

Right A-pillar
Left A-pillar
Right B-pillar
Left B-pillar
Right C-pillar
Left C-pillar
Right D-pillar
Left D-pillar
Unknown
Other

Rollover Top: For **Vertical** Crush Measurement
Plane of Impact: Select from Below

Right windshield header
Left windshield header
Right roof
Left roof
Right back light header
Left back light header
Right side
Left Side
Unknown
Other

Crush Measurement Grid:

Only use Max Crush
Must have a **Result Line**

Maximum Crush for This Vertical Level of Crush Measurements for This Crush Profile

Screen Name: Max

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.MAXC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
	997	Not applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: Blank, 0-250, 997, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This is the maximum crush measured at the vehicle for the profile being documented. Maximum crush is determined after free space is subtracted and/or stand adjustment is added (+) or subtracted (minus) if appropriate.

If the Max crush falls at a C location, the values at that C location must also be entered here, along with any freespace or stand adjustments.

When averaging techniques are used, Max crush is NOT averaged

Rollover crashes
This is the maximum crush measured at the component selected in Plane of Impact. A different measurement area can be selected for the Vertical and Lateral measurements.

C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6

Screen Name: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C1***

CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C2

CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C3

CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C4

CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C5

CISS.CISS.CRUSH_PROFILE.C6

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entered number
	997	Not applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: Blank, 0-250, 997, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The damage measurements associated with a specific impact/CDC are entered regardless of the use of a reconstruction program. Record the C-values for each impact to the nearest centimeter.

Record two, four, or six C-measurements (as appropriate) on the line for the crush profile being documented. On the line beneath, annotate the free space to be subtracted and/or stand adjustment. If only 2 or 4 C-values are obtained select N/A for the remaining C-values.

Rollover Documentation

Rollover documentation records the maximum crush laterally and vertically. The maximum crush zones are identified differently for the lateral and vertical measurement. The lateral max crush and the vertical max crush can be located at different areas of the vehicle greenhouse. The maximum crush zone will be in the greenhouse area of the vehicle.

In assigning the appropriate CDC in rollover configurations the following is used: 1) principle emphasis is given to the projected area of primary contact (that is, are of greatest crush) rather than initial contact and 2) damage to the greenhouse area ("P" in Column 4) is given priority over other vehicle areas such as "F" and "B." "

Contact damage in rollover configurations is classified in accordance with the following: (this is listed in order of descending priority)

- If the projected area of primary contact can be determined, use the appropriate character.
- If the projected area of primary contact cannot be determined, use the angle of force in the vertical plane (above or below the horizontal clock face) to determine the appropriate character. If the direction of force is less than 45 degrees from the vertical axis, use "T." If the direction of force is greater than 45 degrees from the vertical axis, use "L" or "R."
- If the direction of force cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy, use the projected area of the greatest contact to determine the appropriate character. If the deformation area of the left or rights side exceeds the deformation of the top, use "L" or "R, " respectively. Use "T" if the deformation area is greater on the top.

CDC/Summary/Detail

Event Number

Screen Name: Event No.

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.EVENTID***

Element Attributes:
Entered number

Range: 1-20

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Once the CDC/Detail tab is selected the technician must select “Add CDC” from the Main Menu at the top of the screen to activate the tab. This will automatically insert 1 of 1 for the CDC #.

The technician chooses from the events that they have previously specified in the case structure for this vehicle.

[Deformation Number]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
1 - 5

Range: 1-5

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Certain impacts to a vehicle require more than one CDC to describe the damage.

One example are impacts with an object such as a fence or cable barrier guardrail where there is continuous contact with the object as it contacts multiple planes of the vehicle. The fence or the cable barrier guardrail initially contacts the front of the vehicle, then as the vehicle proceeds into the fence or cable barrier guardrail, it contacts the vehicle sides and the top of the vehicle. There will be a separate CDC entered for each of these planes.

The other situation involves an impact where the vehicle initially contacts another vehicle with its front then rotates and causes a slap to the side of the vehicle. This would require a different CDC to two different planes.

General Area of Damage

Screen Name: GAD

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Range:

Source: Roll-up from Case Form/Events

Remarks:

The technician CANNOT enter information in this field. It is entered on the Case Form/Events tab, and rolls-up to this screen.

Screen Name: Object Contacted Category and Object

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
01-30	01-30	Vehicle Number

Non-collision

31	31	Overturn — rollover (excludes end-over-end)
32	32	Rollover - end-over-end
33	33	Fire or explosion
34	34	Jackknife
35	35	Other intraunit damage (specify):
36	36	Non-collision injury
38	38	Other non-collision (specify):
39	39	Non-collision — details unknown

Collision With Fixed Object

41	41	Tree (≤ 10 cm in diameter)
42	42	Tree (> 10 cm in diameter)
43	43	Shrubbery or bush
44	44	Embankment
45	45	Breakaway pole or post (any diameter)
50	50	Non-breakaway Pole or post (≤ 10 cm in diameter)
51	51	Non-breakaway Pole or post (> 10 cm but ≤ 30 cm in diameter)
52	52	Non-breakaway Pole or post (> 30 cm in diameter)
53	53	Non-breakaway Pole or post (diameter unknown)
54	54	Concrete traffic barrier
55	55	Impact attenuator
56	56	Other traffic barrier (specify):
57	57	Fence
58	58	Wall

Database	SAS	
Collision With Fixed Object (cont'd)		
59	59	Building
60	60	Ditch or culvert
61	61	Ground
62	62	Fire hydrant
63	63	Curb
64	64	Bridge
68	68	Other fixed object (specify):
69	69	Unknown fixed object
		Cable barrier guardrail
48	48	Guardrail Face
49	49	Guardrail End
Collision with Non-fixed Object		
72	72	Pedestrian
73	73	Cyclist or cycle
74	74	Other nonmotorist or
		Or conveyance (specify):
75	75	Vehicle occupant
76	76	Animal
102	77	Railway vehicle
78	78	Trailer, disconnected in transport
79	79	Object fell from vehicle
		in-transport
88	88	Other non-fixed object (specify):
89	89	Unknown non-fixed object
Other event (specify)		
98	98	Other event (specify):
Unknown event or object		
99	99	Unknown event or object

Source: Technician-determined: primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections; secondary sources include the police report and interviewees.

Remarks:

Once the Event Number is selected the Object Contacted Category and Object will roll-up to these fields from the Case Form/Events Tab. If the event is not listed or incorrect, it must be entered on the Case Form/Events Tab.

SEE CASE FORM/EVENTS TAB FOR DETAILS ON CODING ATTRIBUTES.

Direction of Force

Screen Name: Force Direction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DOF***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Used number (to nearest 10 deg)
-8888	998	Non horizontal force
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 0 – 350, 998, 999

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection, photographs, or EDR/PDOF calculator.

Remarks:

0-350
An estimated CDC is indicated for each impact. In this estimate, select the principal direction of force in positive increments of ten degrees. Thus, if the direction appeared to be approximately ten degrees to the right of straight-ahead, indicate "10." If the direction of force appeared to be ten degrees left of straight-ahead, indicate "350." The final coding of the CDC reflects the direction of force in clock positions.

Non-horizontal Force
This classification should be used whenever the resultant force direction is more than 15 degrees above or below the horizontal plane. Impacts occurring while the vehicle is inverted are included here. In addition, use this selection in any other circumstance that is consistent with the directions contained in SAE J224 MAR80.

Unknown
Select this when the force direction cannot be determined via vehicle inspection or images/photographs.

End Shift

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.ENDSHIFT***

Element Attributes:

Database SAS

Yes
No
Unknown

Source:

Remarks:

[Clock]

Screen Name: Clock

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.CLOCK***

Element Attributes:

[00 Non horizontal force]
[1 – 12 Direction of clock force]
[99 Unknown]

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

The clock direction is a calculation from the **Direction of Force** previously entered.

Screen Name: Over/Underride

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.OVERUNDER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	1	None
	2	Override
	3	Underride
	4	Medium/heavy truck or bus override
	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection (with exceptions as noted).

Remarks:

None
Used when both vehicles are inspected and there is no override/underride, or not an end-to-end impact between two CISS vehicles; or no medium/heavy truck or bus override.

Override
Used when 2 CISS applicable vehicles are involved in an end-to-end impact, and this vehicle overrides the other vehicle

Underride
Used when 2 CISS applicable vehicles impact (end-to-end), and this vehicle underrides the other vehicle.

Medium/heavy truck or bus override
Used when a CISS applicable vehicle's end impacts with the end or side of a medium/heavy truck or bus and this CISS vehicle's end (front or back) underrides the medium/heavy truck or bus.

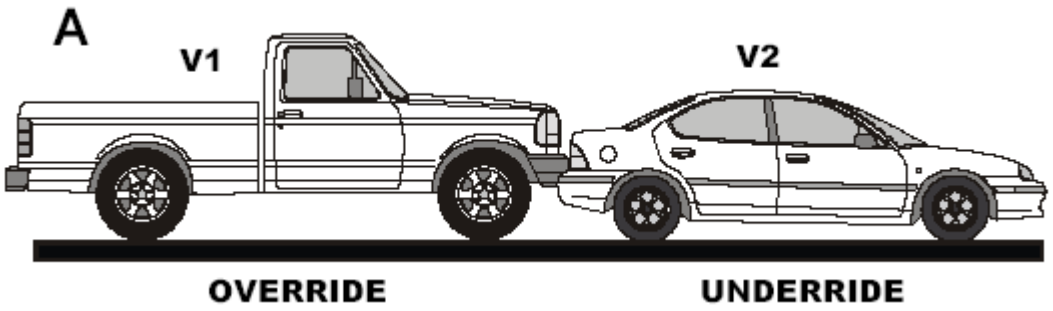
Unknown
It cannot be determined if an override/underride occurred, or the impact configuration for two CISS applicable vehicles cannot be determined.

Override/Underride is coded from the perspective of vehicle impact configuration and is ***not*** based on: coding in columns 5 and/or 6 of the CDC, or vehicle measurement techniques (i.e., the "13-centimeters" rule for WinSMASH purposes). It is only relevant for end-to-end impacts between two CISS applicable vehicles, or any impact between a CISS applicable vehicle's end (front or back) and the end or side of a Medium/heavy truck or bus.

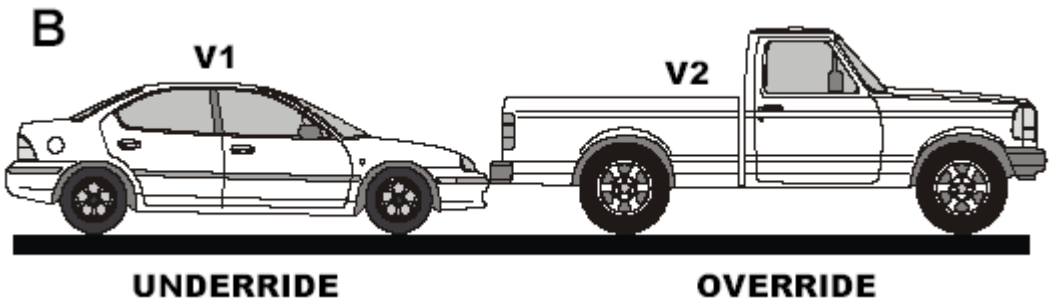
This variable is intended to capture those instances where there is an uneven damage pattern caused by uneven amounts of crush at different vertical levels of the front and/or rear planes of the vehicle. Because of the different crush stiffness' involved in these locations, these variables are included to alert the vehicle safety analysts to uneven crush patterns in front and rear impacts, which are not identified in the CDC (i.e., columns 5 and/or 6).
For this variable an impact with a not-in-transport vehicle (either CISS applicable or a medium/heavy truck) is considered a vehicle-to-vehicle impact and not a vehicle-to-object impact.

The term "override" means a vehicle overrode (i.e., goes on top of) the bumper (front or rear) of the other vehicle (except for trucks/buses where the impact configuration does not matter.) The term "underride" means a vehicle underrode (i.e., goes below) the bumper (front or rear) of the other vehicle (except for trucks/buses where the impact configuration does not matter.)

If a vehicle is not equipped with a bumper (e.g., rear of some pickup trucks), then consider the equivalent end structure for coding these variables.



As indicated in **Situation A**, the trunk area of V2 is damaged (i.e., "crushed") while the rear bumper is relatively undisturbed. This explains the uneven damage pattern. Conversely, the front of V1 is "crushed" at bumper height only, or is crushed ***uniformly*** at the bumper and grille levels (i.e., an "even" damage pattern). Even though V1 may not exhibit the uneven damage pattern, it would still receive an applicable override code due to the resultant underride damage to V2.



When the bumper receives measurable crush and the area above the bumper also receives measurable crush, the override/underride codes are applicable if the impact configuration applies.

For example, (**Situation B**) the front bumper (V1) may be crushed 2" rearward and the grille area may be crushed 6" rearward. While the averaging technique rule for WINSMASH does not apply for the different levels of crush, the impact may in fact meet the configuration rule for the override/underride variables.

Heading Angle

Screen Name: Heading Angle

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH_CRASH.HEADANGLE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	000-355	Code actual value
	888	[Not a CISS Vehicle]
	996	[Non-horizontal impact]
	997	[Non-collision]
	998	[Impact with object]
-9999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Scene diagram.

Remarks:

Heading Angle records the heading angle for this vehicle for the below described circumstances:

- Vehicle to vehicle impacts only.
- Vehicle must have a Winsmash run.
- The heading angle is to be coded for the highest calculated delta V for this vehicle.

Use the scene diagram referencing system to determine the heading angles at the point of impact for ***this vehicle and for this CDC only***. All measurements are referenced to the north arrow on the diagram. The heading angle of each vehicle is determined by projecting the longitudinal axis of the vehicle through the extension of the north arrow. The angle value is obtained by using a 360□ protractor and measuring in a clockwise direction from the north arrow, in 5 degree increments. The north arrow always represents 0□(degrees). The angle is a positive value.

Deformation Location

Screen Name: Deformation Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DEFLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
F	F	Front
R	R	Right side
L	L	Left side
B	B	Back (rear)
T	T	Top
U	U	Undercarriage
9	9	Unknown

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

Refer to the documents entitled: SAE J224MAR80 and "Collision Deformation Classification Training Program: Intermediate Level — Training/Reference Module, " for detailed definitions of the Element Attributes as well as instruction on proper usage.

In assigning the appropriate CDC in rollover configurations the following is used: 1) principle emphasis is given to the projected area of primary contact (that is, are of greatest crush) rather than initial contact; 2) damage to the greenhouse area ("P" in Column 4) is given priority over other vehicle areas such as "F" and "B."

Contact damage in rollover configurations is classified in accordance with the following: (this is listed in order of descending priority)

- If the projected area of primary contact can be determined, use the appropriate character.
- If the projected area of primary contact cannot be determined, use the angle of force in the vertical plane (above or below the horizontal clock face) to determine the appropriate character. If the direction of force is less than 45 degrees from the vertical axis, use "T." If the direction of force is greater than 45 degrees from the vertical axis, use "L" or "R."
- If the direction of force cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy, use the projected area of the greatest contact to determine the appropriate character. If the deformation area of the left or rights side exceeds the deformation of the top, use "L" or "R, " respectively. Use "T" if the deformation area is greater on the top.

Screen Name: Long/Lateral

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.LONGLATLOC***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

Front, Rear

9	D	Distributed-side or end
10	L	Left-front or rear
11	C	Center-front or rear
12	R	Right-front or rear
13	F	Side front-left or right
14	P	Side center section - L or R
15	B	Side rear - left or right
16	Y	Side (F + P) or end (L + C)
17	Z	Side (P + B) or end (C + R)
59	9	Unknown

Top or Undercarriage/Side Impact

18	D	Distributed (F+P+B)/Side or end
19	F	Front Section
20	P	Center Section
21	B	Rear Section
22	Y	F+P
23	Z	P+B
	F	Side front — left or right
	P	Side center section — L or R
	B	Side rear — left or right
24	9	Unknown
	L	Left — front or rear
	C	Center — front or rear
	R	Right- — front or rear

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

Refer to the documents entitled: SAE J224 MAR80 and "Collision Deformation Classification Training Program: Intermediate Level — Training/Reference Module, “ for detailed definitions of the Element Attributes as well as instruction on proper usage.

For the purpose of determining the “P” zone of a mini-van or an SUV, treat them as a station wagon. The “P” zone of a station wagon is defined as from the base of the windshield to the rear of the second seat.

Specific Vertical or Lateral Location

Screen Name: Vertical/Lateral

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.VERTLATLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
CDC (Vertical - Front, Rear, or Side Impacts)		
25	A	All
26	H	Top of frame to top
27	E	Everything below belt line
28	G	Belt line and above
29	M	Middle — top of frame to belt line or hood
30	L	Frame — top of frame, frame, bottom of frame (including undercarriage)
31	W	Below undercarriage level (wheels and tires only)
32	9	Unknown
CDC (Lateral - Top and Undercarriage Impacts)		
33	D	Distributed
34	L	Left
35	C	Center
36	R	Right
37	Y	Left and Center (L + C)
38	Z	Right and Center (R + C)
39	9	Unknown

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

Refer to the document entitled: SAE J224 MAR80 and "Collision Deformation Classification Training Program: Intermediate Level — Training/Reference Module, " for detailed definitions of the Element Attributes as well as instruction on proper usage.

Type of Damage Distribution

Screen Name: Distribution

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DISTRIB***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
40	W	Wide impact area
41	N	Narrow impact area
42	S	Sideswipe
43	O	Rollover (includes side)
44	A	Overhanging structure
45	E	Corner
46	K	Conversion impact type
47	U	No residual deformation
48	9	Unknown

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

Refer to the documents entitled: SAE J224 MAR80 and "Collision Deformation Classification Training Program: Intermediate Level — Training/Reference Module, " for detailed definitions of the Element Attributes as well as instruction on proper usage.

Note: When recording a **"K"** conversion impact type enter the first half of the **"K"** conversion in one CDC and enter the second half of the **"K"** conversion in the next CDC.

Deformation Extent Guide

Screen Name: Extent

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.EXTENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
49	1	One
50	2	Two
51	3	Three
52	4	Four
53	5	Five
54	6	Six
55	7	Seven
56	8	Eight
57	9	Nine
58	99	Unknown

Source: Restricted to vehicle inspection or photographs.

Remarks:

Extent zone is based on direct damage only. When two crush profiles are averaged, use the largest maximum **resultant** crush for your extent zone (i.e., do not average the maximum crush).

Refer to the documents entitled: SAE J224 MAR80 and "Collision Deformation Classification Training Program: Intermediate Level — Training/Reference Module, “ for detailed definitions of the Element Attributes as well as instruction on proper usage.

[CDC- Summary]

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Auto generated as previous CDC variable are entered

Side Impact

Direct Damage to Pillar(s)

Screen Name: Direct Damage to Pillar(s)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CDC_PILLAR.PILLARID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		A-pillar
2		B-pillar
3		C-pillar
4		Other (specify)
-9999		Unknown
-9998		None
-8887		Not Applicable

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Select all that apply.

This variable applies to the following crash configurations:

- Vehicle to vehicle
- Frontal plane to side plane
- Only for vehicle with side plane impact damage
- CDC fourth character of D, P, Y or Z

This variable only captures those ***vehicle-to-vehicle*** impacts where the other contacting vehicle sustained an associated frontal impact. The other contacting vehicle must be a CISS applicable vehicle.

This indicates that the vehicle sustained direct damage to a pillar from the striking vehicle. This variable applies observations of the technician at the time of inspection.

Other (specify)
Used to describe a pillar that sustains direct damage from the striking vehicle that is not listed in the given attribute list.

Unknown
Used when the technician cannot determine if any pillar sustained direct damage from the striking vehicle.

None
Used when the technician does not observe direct pillar damage at the time of inspection.

Not Applicable
Used when the max crush falls outside of the “P” zone.

Screen Name: Sill Height

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.SILLHEIGHT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 005-100, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specifications

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the vertical distance between the ground and the sill where it meets the door seam at or as near as possible to the b-pillar. The preferred measurement is taken at the vehicle inspection. This measurement is the pre-crash condition of the vehicle.

This variable only captures those ***vehicle-to-vehicle*** impacts where the other contacting vehicle sustained an associated frontal impact. The other contacting vehicle must be a CISS applicable vehicle. In addition, the measurement is only captured for those impacts where CDC columns 3 and 4 for this vehicle equal LY, LP, LZ, LD, RY, RP, RZ, or RD.

For vehicles with post-manufacturer modifications (certified or not) exemplar vehicles or manufacturer specifications should not be used. In addition, if the vehicle has sustained post-crash damage such that the measurement would not reasonably approximate the pre-crash height use an exemplar vehicle measurement.

Note:
The presence of flat tires alone would not disqualify the capture of a known measurement.

Not Applicable
Use this code for impacts where CDC column 3 and 4 do not equal LY, LP, LZ, LD, RY, RP, RZ, or RD. This code is also used when the other vehicle does not sustain an associated frontal impact, or is not a CISS applicable vehicle. Use this code when the max crush falls outside of the "P" zone. For the purpose of determining the "P" zone of a mini-van or an SUV, treat them as a station wagon. The "P" zone of a station wagon is defined as from the base of the windshield to the rear of the second seat.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or reasonably approximated.

Height of Max Door Crush

Screen Name: Cmax Height

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DOORCRUSH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-9999		Unknown
-8887		Not Applicable

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This measurement is obtained at the time of the vehicle inspection. Do not use an exemplar vehicle or manufacturer specifications for this variable.

This variable applies to the following crash configurations:

- Vehicle to vehicle
- Frontal plane to side plane
- Only for vehicle with side plane impact damage
- CDC column 4 character of D, P, Y or Z

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the vertical distance between the ground and area of the max crush sustained in the "P" zone." For the purpose of determining the "P" zone of a mini-van or an SUV, treat them as a station wagon. The "P" zone of a station wagon is defined as from the base of the windshield to the rear of the second seat.

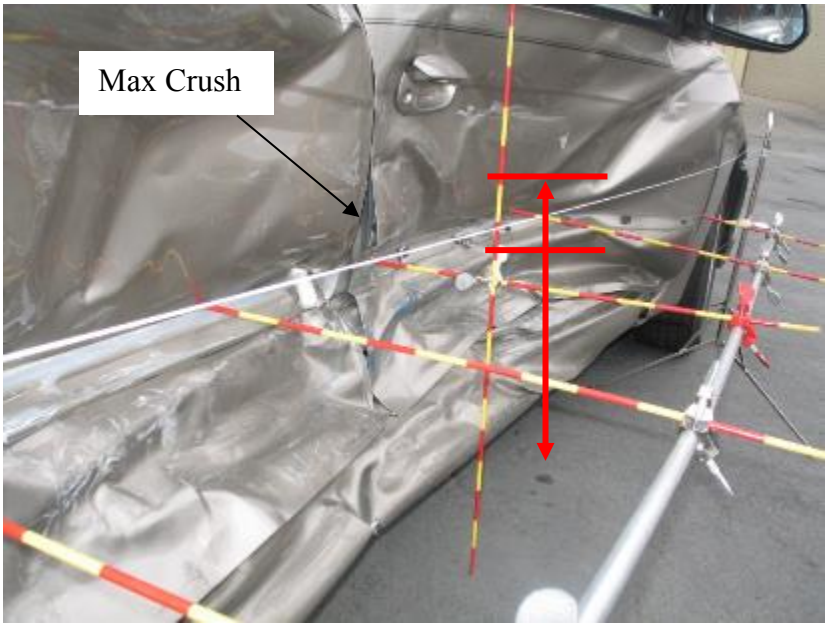
This variable only captures those ***vehicle-to-vehicle*** impacts where the other contacting vehicle sustained an associated frontal impact. The other contacting vehicle must be a CISS applicable vehicle.

Care should be taken when determining this post-crash measurement. If the vehicle has had post-manufacturer modifications (certified or not) the use of exemplar vehicles or manufacturer specifications should not be used. In addition, if the vehicle has sustained other post-crash damage such that the measurement would not correctly capture the height (e.g. missing wheel, vehicle split in half) use the Unknown code. The presence of flat tires alone would not disqualify the capture of a known measurement.

Unknown
Used when the technician cannot obtain or determine the height of the max crush.

Not Applicable
Used when the max crush falls outside of the "P" zone.

Example:



Door Sill Differential (DSD)

Screen Name: Door Sill Diff

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DOORSILLDIFF***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-9999		Unknown
-8887		Not Applicable

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable captures the post-crash lateral distance between the sill level versus the maximum crush in the "P"-zone. Measure this whenever the max crush is in the "P" zone. For the purpose of determining the "P" zone of a mini-van or an SUV, treat them as a station wagon. The "P" zone of a station wagon is defined as from the base of the windshield to the rear of the second seat.

This variable applies to the following crash configurations:

- Vehicle to vehicle
- Frontal plane to side plane
- Only for vehicle with side plane impact damage
- CDC column 4 character of D, P, Y or Z

This variable only captures those ***vehicle-to-vehicle*** impacts where the other contacting vehicle sustained an associated frontal impact. The other contacting vehicle must be a CISS applicable vehicle.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the lateral distance between the sill versus the maximum crush in the "P" zone. The measurement between two positions should be on the same vertical plane.

The measurement must be taken at a right angle to the vehicle's longitudinal axis.

Measurement at the sill level would be taken at the outermost portion of the sill.

Code "0" for those situations when the maximum “P” zone crush falls outside the perimeter of the sill (e.g. negligible crush).

Zero would also be used in those situations where all qualifying criteria are met, but no contact is made to the door panel.

Unknown
Used when the technician cannot determine or obtain the DSD.

Not Applicable
Used when the max crush is outside of the “P” zone.

Delta V Entry Method

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVMETHOD***

Element Attributes:

Source: Researcher-determined.

Remarks:

WinSMASH Overview

The WinSMASH software is a simplified two dimensional mathematical analysis of a vehicle's crash events. The software is designed to reconstruct vehicle-to-vehicle collisions and vehicle-to-large object collisions and make a standardized assessment of the severity of an impact. The software uses detailed measurements from the crash scene, vehicle damage and vehicle stiffness characteristics to compute energy absorbed by the vehicle to estimate the change in velocity, Delta V and Barrier Equivalent Speed (BES). WinSMASH is the culmination of crash investigation data collection. It should be run once all of the obtainable case data has been collected and coded into the case. Scene and vehicle inspections as well as interview responses each contain data that will be drawn into WinSMASH to produce a final calculation. WinSMASH is often among the final things done in the completion of a case.

Delta V is the change in velocity of the vehicles during approach period, i.e., the time between initial contact and when the maximum crush occurs (and common velocity attained) at the interface. The Delta V is considered a good indicator of the crash severity because it approximates the speed of the collision between the vehicle's occupants and the interior that causes injuries. The BES is defined as the speed with which a vehicle would have to collide with a fixed barrier in order to absorb the same amount of energy or produce the same amount of crush. No information from the collision partner is required to estimate the BES.

The WinSMASH program can also compute the impact speed if detailed measurements of impact and final rest positions are entered into the program. The program assumes the impact was instantaneous and at some point during the impact both vehicles reached a common velocity. The vehicle properties are averaged properties for the vehicle class. Uniform crush stiffness is assumed across the front, rear and side of the vehicle. Due to these assumptions, WinSMASH can't be used for the following collisions:

- Rollovers
- Sideswipes
- Non-horizontal forces
- Severe override/underride
- Undercarriage impacts
- Multiple impacts to the same area

For collisions where not enough information is available to calculate the energy dissipated by the collision partner, WinSMASH can only be used to compute the BES using the Vehicle-to-Barrier option. The following collisions should be set-up with the Vehicle-to-Barrier option and only the **BES** should be entered into CISSWeb, for impact with:

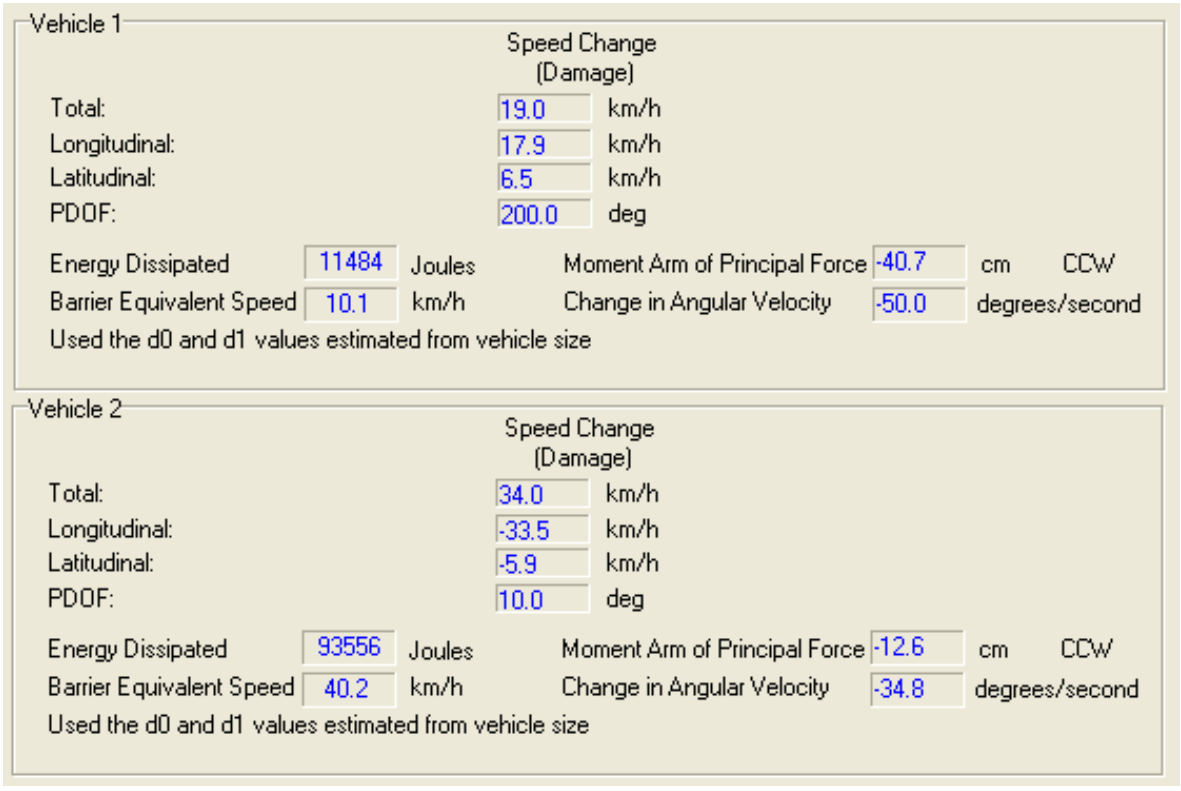
- Yielding fixed objects; animals/pedestrians/cyclists; moving railway vehicles/large trucks; impacts with towed trailers/towed vehicles

Two separate and independent methods, namely **Damage Analysis** and **Trajectory Analysis**, can be used to estimate the change in vehicle speeds experienced by the vehicles.

Damage Analysis

The Damage Analysis algorithm is the most often used option in WinSMASH. The Damage Analysis makes use of detailed measurements of the structural deformation of each vehicle to arrive at an estimate of the energy required to produce the observed vehicle damage. The program assumes a linear relationship between the crush energy and the depth of residual crash. This algorithm can be used to generate Delta V when the scene data is not available. The input data needed for Damage Analysis are: Crush Profile, Vehicle Specifications, Vehicle Size and Stiffness Categories. Based on the length of the wheelbase, model year and bodystyle, the vehicles are grouped into 12 categories. Each category is assigned a single set of stiffness coefficients: d0 and d1. The program automatically selects a stiffness category once the vehicle model year, bodystyle and wheelbase is entered and "Get Vehicle Stiffness" button is pressed within WinSMASH program.

Example A: Summary of WinSMASH results using Damage Analysis

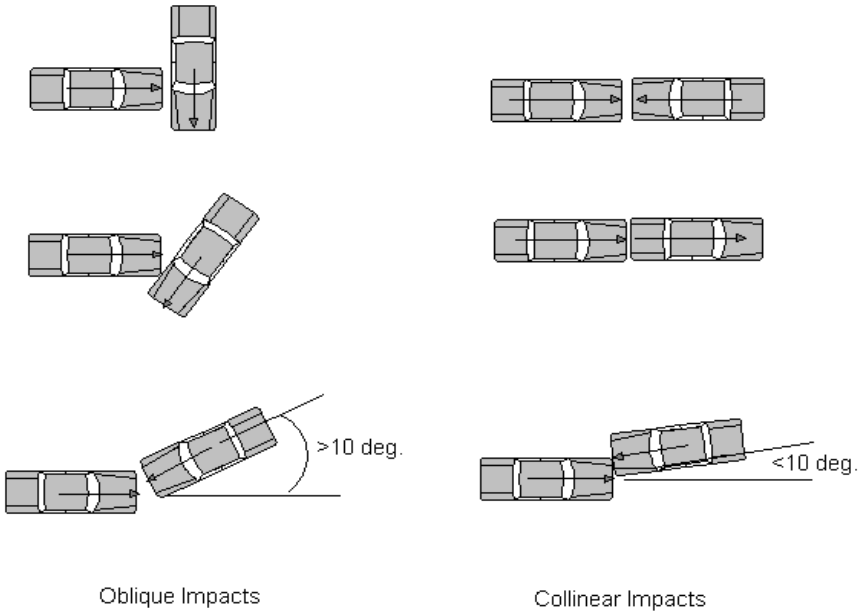


Damage & Trajectory Analysis

The Trajectory Analysis makes use of trajectory data (e.g. skid marks, impact positions and final rest positions). It is based on work-energy relationships for the spinout and the conservation of linear momentum for the collision. The program estimates the vehicle separation speed from the information about the rest position, skid marks, local friction, point of collision, etc. The momentum equations are used to compute the impact speed.

Reconciliation of Different Results Between Damage and Trajectory (WinSMASH)

- The axial collision solution is used when the initial velocity vectors are within ten degrees of parallel, i.e., collinear impacts. Examples of use in WinSMASH are: head-on collisions, rear-end collisions, vehicles sliding sideways traveling straight into an oncoming vehicle or a stationary barrier, barrier impacts, etc.



The transition between the axial and angular solutions (i.e., a velocity vector change from within ten degrees of parallel to just outside ten degrees of parallel) may sometimes produce abrupt changes in Delta V results. Therefore, the technician should remember to examine the results carefully.

The axial collision printout will calculate impact speed (spinout and damage) and the SPEED CHANGE (DAMAGE), which should be used if the results are reasonable.

Example B: Summary of WinSMASH results using Damage and Trajectory for an Axial Collision (<10°)

	Speed Change (Damage)		Impact Speed (Damage and Spinout)	
Total:	77.0	km/h	93.6	km/h
Longitudinal:	-77.0	km/h	93.6	km/h
Latitudinal:	0.0	km/h	0.0	km/h
PDOF:	0.0	deg		

Energy Dissipated	489401	joules	Moment Arm of Principal Force	-54.0	cm CCW
Barrier Equivalent Speed	77.3	km/h	Change in Angular Velocity	-286.4	degrees/second

Used the d0 and d1 values estimated from vehicle size

- The conservation of linear momentum solution is used for angled or oblique collisions (greater than ten degrees from parallel). The reconstruction program produces two independent estimates of Delta V. The Total, Longitudinal, and Lateral Delta Vs associated with "**Damage Analysis**" should be compared respectively to the total, longitudinal and lateral Delta Vs associated with ***"linear momentum and trajectory analysis.***" The results will seldom be precisely equal. Experience indicates that a satisfactory agreement exists between two estimates when their Delta V components differ by no more than 4 kph or ten (10) percent, whichever is greater, and the angles are within the same o'clock direction. Be sure, when comparing Delta Vs, to compare the respective components calculated from two methods. When the agreement is not satisfactory, the data associated with each option should be reviewed for accuracy.

  Once the speed changes agree satisfactorily, the results for Total, Longitudinal, and Lateral speed changes are each averaged and the averaged values must be entered on the Exterior Vehicle Form. If agreement cannot be reached between the two methods, contact your zone center.

Example C: Summary of WinSMASH results for an Oblique Collision (>10°)

Vehicle | Specifications | Damage | Scene | Motion | Friction | Results | Review

Vehicle 1

Existing Results	Speed Change (Damage)		Speed Change (Momentum and Spinout)		Impact Speed (Momentum and Spinout)	
Total	100	[km/h]	108	[km/h]	64	[km/h]
Longitudinal	-94	[km/h]	-103	[km/h]	64	[km/h]
Lateral	-34	[km/h]	-34	[km/h]	0	[km/h]
PDOF	20	[deg]	18	[deg]		

Energy Dissipated	336,868	[J]	Moment Arm of Principal Force	0.0	[cm]
Barrier Equivalent Speed	93	[km/h]	Change in Angular Velocity	-272	[deg/s]

Average stiffness based on category is used.

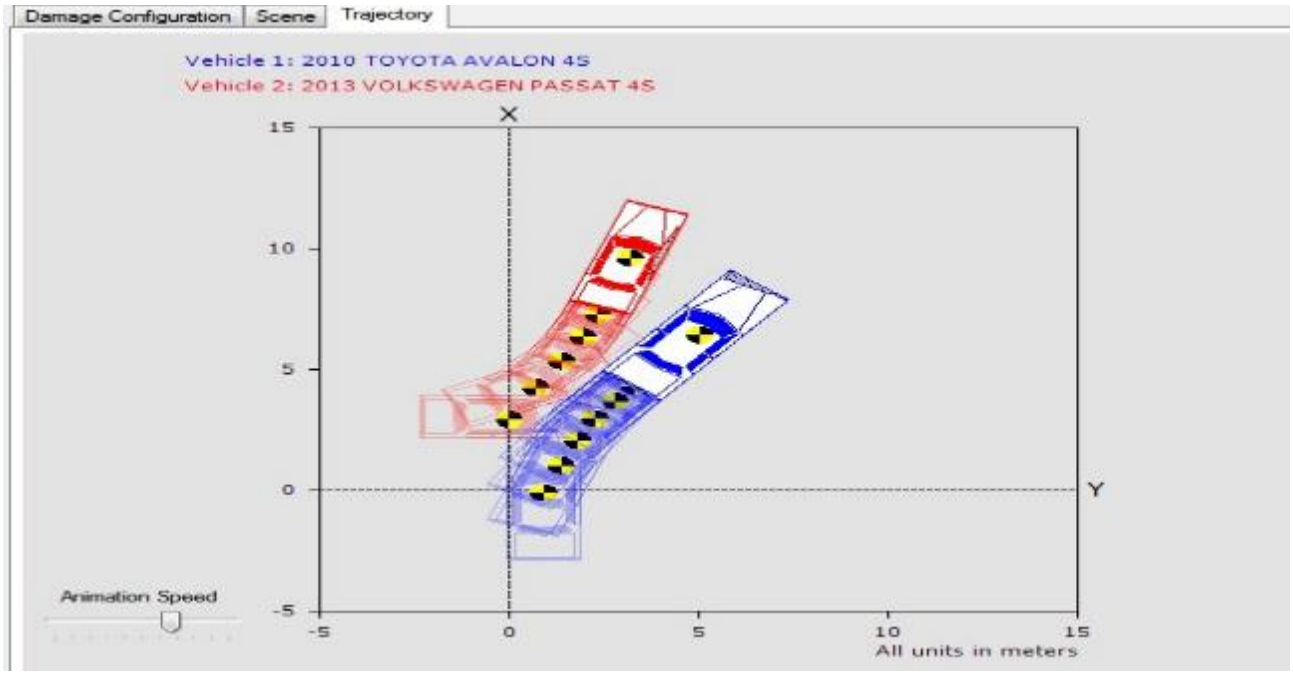
Vehicle 2

Existing Results	Speed Change (Damage)		Speed Change (Momentum and Spinout)		Impact Speed (Momentum and Spinout)	
Total	42	[km/h]	45	[km/h]	89	[km/h]
Longitudinal	-41	[km/h]	-45	[km/h]	89	[km/h]
Lateral	-7	[km/h]	-3	[km/h]	0	[km/h]
PDOF	10	[deg]	3	[deg]		

Energy Dissipated	210,242	[J]	Moment Arm of Principal Force	0.0	[cm]
Barrier Equivalent Speed	48	[km/h]	Change in Angular Velocity	-3	[deg/s]

Vehicle-specific stiffness from database is used.

Example C: Vehicle Trajectory Simulation for Oblique Collision



Calculation Types

The following sections describe the various calculation type options available in the program. **Note:** the integrated version of the WinSMASH program pre-fills most of the fields in the program using data entered in CISSWeb. The user can only change: stiffness category, weight, heading angle and PDOF. The integrated WinSMASH should be rerun if any of the data used in the program is updated in CISSWeb.

1) Standard

The standard option is used to reconstruct vehicle-to-vehicle collisions when input data for both vehicles are available. Both Damage Analysis and Trajectory Analysis can be used in this option. The program will only use the damage analysis algorithm if scene data is not entered in the program. For a standard reconstruction the following data are required:

a) Damage Analysis

V1	V2
Vehicle Specifications, Curb Weight	Vehicle Specifications, Curb Weight
Crush Profile (C_1- C_n), Damage Length	Crush Profile (C_1- C_n) Damage Length
CDC	CDC
Heading Angle and PDOF	Heading Angle and PDOF
Size and Stiffness Category	Size and Stiffness Category

b) Damage and Trajectory Analysis (the following additional data are required)

Impact location and final rest position	Impact location and final rest position
Slip Angle and Friction	Slip Angle and Friction

2) Barrier

The Barrier option is used to reconstruct a vehicle impact with a fixed object. This option works the same way as the standard option, except that input data for only one vehicle are entered. This option is also used to compute the BES of the vehicle in collisions that violate the assumptions of the WinSMASH model e.g., impact with yielding objects, animals/pedestrian/cyclists, moving railway vehicles/large trucks, towed trailers or vehicles, or multiple impacts to the same area

a) Damage Analysis

V1
Vehicles Specifications, Curb Weight
Crush Profile (C_1- C_n), Damage Length
CDC
Heading Angle and PDOF
Size and Stiffness Category

b) Damage and Trajectory Analysis (the following additional data are required)

Impact Location and Final Rest Position
Slip Angle and Friction

3) Missing Vehicle

The Damage Analysis algorithm also has the option (Missing Vehicle) to estimate the Delta V when the data for one of the vehicles in a vehicle-to-vehicle collision is missing. The same assumption outlined above applies to the Missing Vehicle algorithm. Collisions that violate those assumptions can't be modeled with Missing Vehicle option. In the Missing Vehicle algorithm the energy absorbed by the missing vehicle is directly computed from the energy of the known vehicle and the stiffness coefficients of each vehicle. The program estimates the PDOF of the missing vehicle from the heading angle and PDOF of the known vehicle and heading angle of the missing vehicle. The following data are required for a Missing Vehicle option:

a) Damage Analysis

V1	V2
Vehicles Specifications, Curb Weight	Vehicles Specifications, Curb Weight
Crush Profile (C_1- C_n), Damage Length	--
CDC	General Area of Damage
Heading Angle and PDOF	Heading Angle
Size and Stiffness Category	Size and Stiffness Category

4) CDC Only

The CDC Only option is used for vehicle-to-vehicle collisions when insufficient damage data are documented for one of the vehicles. Both vehicles must have a complete CDC and damage data for one vehicle must be available. The algorithm computes the crush profile of the second vehicle by using damage length (if entered) and the damage extent coded in the CDC. Additional information (e.g. SMASH L, and offset distance) can be entered to improve the results.

V1	V2
Vehicles Specifications, Curb Weight	Vehicles Specifications, Curb Weight
Crush Profile (C_1- C_n), Damage Length	Damage Length
CDC	CDC
Heading Angle and PDOF	Heading Angle
Size and Stiffness Category	Size and Stiffness Category

Table of Weights to Be Used For Known Occupants With Unknown Weight

For known occupants with unknown weights, use the occupant's age or age group in the table below to determine the appropriate weight to add.

(All Weights Are In Kilograms based on 50th percentile for each age group)

Age (months)	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11
Weight (Male)	5.4	7.1	8.5	9.8
Weight (Female)	4.9	6.9	8.0	9.1

Age (years)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Weight (Male)	11.1	13.7	16	18.2	20.7	22.7	25.7	30.4	34.1	36.1	42.1	46.3	53	61
Weight (Female)	10.6	12.9	15	17.2	19.2	21.5	24.7	29.1	34.1	38.3	44.9	49.7	55.5	56.3

Age (years)	15	16	17	18	19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>=80
Weight (Male)	64	69.4	72.9	70.6	73.8	80.2	83.1	85.7	86.4	86.4	81.2	74.7
Weight (Female)	57.6	59.1	59.3	60.9	64.1	67.7	68.8	72.5	73.4	73.5	69.6	62.4

Source of Information:

Advanced Data from Vital and Health Statistics, Number 361, July 7, 2005. "Anthropometric Reference Data for Children and Adults: U.S. Population, 1999-2002, " by Margaret A. McDowell, M.P.H., PhD; Cheryl D. Fryar, M.S.P.H.; Rosemarie Hirsch, M.D.; Cynthia L. Ogden, Ph.D., Division of Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Remarks:

- If both occupant gender and age is unknown, use 20-29-year-old male i.e., 80 kg (176 lbs.) as a default.
- If occupant is known to be a child (unknown age and sex) use 7-year-old male 25 kg (55 lbs.) as a default.

Run WinSMASH program from the desktop and select the WinSMASH Calculation Type (Standard, Missing, Barrier, or CDC-Only) using the following Delta V decision rules that are listed in order of preference.

Enter the vehicle, specifications, and damage data obtained from the vehicle inspection. If additional data to run trajectory analysis is available from the scene inspection, enter it in scene, motion and friction tabs.

Delta V, Barrier Equivalent and Speed Estimate Decision Rules

- If all information on the vehicle(s) is known, use the WinSMASH program Standard (for vehicle to vehicle) or Barrier (vehicle to object) calculation type. If the results look reasonable, complete the Delta V variables of the CDC tab of the Exterior Vehicle (EV) Form including the Barrier Equivalent Speed (BES) using the results from WinSMASH. If the exact point of impact and final rest positions are known and entered in the WinSMASH, in addition to all vehicle damage information, the program uses the Damage and Trajectory algorithm and computes the Impact Speed. Use the results from WinSMASH to complete the Delta V variables of the CDC tab of the Exterior EV Form including the Impact Speed and the Barrier Equivalent Speed (BES). Select the basis for Delta V as "Damage and Trajectory Routine."
- If you have one complete inspected vehicle and one non-inspected or partially inspected vehicle, then use the WinSMASH Missing Vehicle calculation type. The Missing Vehicle calculation is also used when corner impact damage does not require a crush profile to be measured for one of the vehicles. If the results are reasonable, complete the Delta V variables of the CDC tab of the EV Form including the BES using the results from WinSMASH. Select the basis for Delta V for both vehicles as "Missing Vehicle." If the results look reasonable for the completely inspected vehicle, code the "Confidence level" on the General Vehicle (GV) Form, Delta V tab as "Collision fits model – results appear reasonable." If these results are high or low, code this and annotate the reason. The "Confidence Level" for the non-inspected vehicle will be precoded as "Borderline reconstruction ~ results look reasonable."
- For car-to-object impacts where the object moves or sustains damage (poles, trees, large trucks, or large animals etc.) or the object is struck (horizontally) during a rollover, use the WinSMASH damage routine and treat the object as a rigid barrier. If the results look reasonable code ***only*** the BES. Select the Basis for Total Delta V as "Yielding Object." To code BES only, type "999" in the total Delta V block; EDS will then prefill all Delta V variables except BES. You must then code the BES. For smaller non-fixed objects select Estimated Highest Delta V as minor. Select the Basis for Total Delta V as appropriate (e.g. "Yielding object").

- For vehicle-to-vehicle or vehicle-to-object impacts where a crush profile is roughly estimated or you only have a CDC for the vehicles involved (partially repaired vehicle, only have photos of damage, etc.), use the WinSMASH damage routine to get an estimated Delta V. If the results look reasonable select the calculated Delta V as a range in Estimated Highest Delta V. Select the Basis for Total Delta V as appropriate (e.g. "insufficient data"). **Side note** - the vehicle-to-object currently must be done in the stand-alone program.
- For vehicle-to-object impact with a CISS applicable vehicle that cannot be adequately represented by the parameters in an acceptable reconstruction size/stiffness category (winch, non-standard bumper, etc.), referred to here as **altered vehicle**, use the WinSMASH damage routine to get an estimated Delta V. If the results look reasonable, select the calculated Delta V as a range in Estimated Highest Delta V. If a crush profile cannot be obtained then select Estimated Highest Delta V as Minor, Moderate, or Severe. Select the Basis for Total Delta V as appropriate (e.g. "Vehicle is beyond scope").
- For vehicle-to-vehicle impacts where one of the vehicles is **altered** (see #6) use the WinSMASH damage routine to get an estimated Delta V. Code BES only for unaltered vehicle and select the calculated Delta V as a range in Estimated Highest Delta V for **both** vehicles. If both vehicles are altered, then select the calculated Delta V as a range in Estimated Highest Delta V for both vehicles and do not code BES.
- For cases where there are two or more significant impacts with overlapping or masking of damage such that individual crush profiles cannot be obtained then select the Basis for Total Delta V as "Overlapping Damage" and select Estimated Highest Delta V as Minor, Moderate, or Severe. **Note:** For vehicle-to-vehicle impacts where one vehicle is known and the other has masked damage as described above, treat the masked vehicle as a missing vehicle and follow rule number 2 instructions.
- For sideswipe, severe override/underride, undercarriage, non-horizontal and rollover type impacts, select the Basis for Total Delta V as appropriate (e.g. "Sideswipe, " "Non-horizontal, " etc.) and select Estimated Highest Delta V as Minor, Moderate, or Severe.
- For cases where one vehicle has complete inspection and nothing is known about the other vehicle (PCR indicates a "sedan") run Barrier option of WinSMASH. Code the BES and select the calculated Delta V as a range in Estimated Highest Delta V.

Definitions for Minor, Moderate, or Severe:

Rollover - damage assessment priority shall be given to passenger compartment.

Top Plane

Minor is used when there is surface scratching or dents; includes CDC extent zones 1& 2.

Moderate is used when the passenger compartment maximum crush extends into CDC extent zone 3.

Severe is used when the passenger compartment maximum crush is greater than CDC extent zone 3.

Side Plane

Minor is used when there is surface scratching or dents with no passenger compartment intrusion.

Moderate is used when there is 25 cm (10 inches) or less passenger compartment intrusion.

Severe is used when there is greater than 25 cm (10 inches) passenger compartment intrusion.

Swiping Type Impacts

Minor is used when there is minor crush that does not result in passenger compartment intrusion.

Moderate is used when the maximum crush extends beyond the side door impact protection (i.e., door beam) that can result in up to 25cm (10 inches) passenger compartment intrusion.

Severe is used when the maximum crush results in greater than 25 cm (10 inches) passenger compartment intrusion.

Severe Override/underride Impacts

Minor is used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is no passenger compartment intrusion.

Moderate is used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is minimal passenger compartment intrusion.

Severe is used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is major passenger compartment intrusion.

Undercarriage Impacts

Minor is used when it is a swiping type impact with surface scratching or dents.

Moderate is used when modest crush or bending occurs.

Severe is used when significant crush or bending occurs.

Overlapping (Masked) Impacts

Minor is used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (estimate) is less than 10 cm.

Moderate is used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (estimate) is 10cm-35cm.

Severe is used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (estimate) is greater than 35cm.

Other Non-Horizontal Impacts

Minor is used when the maximum crush is less than 10 cm.

Moderate is used when the maximum crush is 10cm-35cm.

Severe is used when the maximum crush is greater than 35cm.

Run WinSMASH program by clicking on WinSMASH icon on the desktop. Make sure the latest version of WinSMASH is installed on your machine. Select the appropriate calculation type based on the rules listed in previous section. Enter the data in vehicle, specifications, damage tabs. View the graphics and make sure the crash configuration accurately reflects the crash you are investigating. Press "Get Stiffness" button(s) in "Specifications" tab to select the appropriate stiffness for the vehicle(s). Finally, press calculation to obtain the results. Evaluate the results and code the data in CISSweb CDC/detail tab.

While still in the program, save the WinSMASH file using the naming convention YYYYSPSUCCC.CR4. The CR4 extension is the default for WinSMASH. Several runs may have been made to get the final results, but only the final run used to code data into the case needs to be saved. Attach the file to the case on the Documents tab on the Case Form.

Total Delta V

Screen Name: DELTA V–Total

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVTOTAL***

Element Attributes:

Generated kph
999 Unknown

Range: 1-160, 999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

The Total Delta V is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH program for this impact.

Unknown
Used when the results for this impact are unobtainable or unreasonable.

Longitudinal Delta V

Screen Name: DELTA V—Longtdl

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVLONG***

Element Attributes:

Generated kph
999 Unknown

Range: -160 - +160, 999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

Lateral Delta V

Screen Name: DELTA V—Lateral

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVLAT***

Element Attributes:

Generated kph
999 Unknown

Range: -160 - +160, 999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

The Lateral Component of Delta V is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH program for this impact.

Energy Absorption

Screen Name: Energy

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVENERGY***

Element Attributes:

Generated joules
9,999,999 Unknown

Range: 150 – 1,100,000, 9,999,999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

The Energy Absorption is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH program for this impact.

Impact Speed

Screen Name: Impact

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVIMPACT***

Element Attributes:

Generated kph
998 Damage and Trajectory run not made
999 Unknown

Range: 1 – 160, 998, 999

Source: WinSMASH program — damage and trajectory routine

Remarks:

The Impact Speed is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH damage and trajectory program for this impact.

Moment Arm of Principal Force

Screen Name: Moment Arm

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Generated Nearest cm
999 Unknown

Range: - 650 -- +650, 999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

The Moment arm of Principal Force is the perpendicular distance between the Principal direction of force and the Center of Gravity (c.g.) of the vehicle. The Force is assumed to act at the centroid of the damage area. The positive value of the moment arm represents the clockwise rotation of the vehicle. And the negative value of the moment arm represents the counter-clockwise rotation of the vehicle.

The Moment arm is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH program.

Barrier Equivalent Speed

Screen Name: Barrier

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVBARRIER***

Element Attributes:

Generated kph
999 Unknown

Range: 1-160, 999

Source: WinSMASH program.

Remarks:

The Barrier Equivalent speed is automatically generated by the CISSWeb WinSMASH for this impact.

The BES is defined as the speed with which a vehicle would have to collide with a fixed barrier in order to absorb the same amount of energy or produce the same amount of crush as in this crash. The same energy absorption could come out of collisions with different Delta Vs, leading to different potential injuries. BES, therefore, is a more appropriate way of comparing collisions with similar struck objects. The BES calculated using mass and energy absorbed by each vehicle. No information is required of the collision partner for BES calculations. Whereas, the total amount of energy (both Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2) is required to calculate the approach Delta V. For impacts between two similar vehicles, if the mass of one vehicle is significantly greater that its collision partner, then the Delta V equals the BES. Also, if the stiffness of one vehicle is significantly greater that the collision partner then the Delta V is proportional to their mass ratio and the BES.

Screen Name: Estimated

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVEST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	[Reconstruction Delta V]
		Estimated Delta V
2	1	Less than 10 kph
3	2	Delta V ≥ 10 kph < 25 kph
4	3	Delta V ≥ 25 kph < 40 kph
5	4	Delta V ≥ 40 kph < 55 kph
6	5	Delta V ≥ 55 kph
		Other estimates of damage severities
7	6	Minor
8	7	Moderate
9	8	Severe
10	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined.

Remarks:

Reconstruction Delta V is selected whenever the WinSMASH program is used to estimate and code Delta V results.

The purpose of this variable is to record an estimate of the Delta V for those situations where the CISSWeb WinSMASH program (including the Barrier Equivalent Speed) cannot be properly used (e.g., overlapping damage, crush profile not measured, severe underride/override, swiping, or rollover type impacts).

For car-to-car or car-to-object impacts where a crush profile is roughly estimated or you only have a CDC for all vehicles involved (partially repaired vehicle, only have photos of damage, etc.), use the WinSMASH damage routine to get an estimated Delta V. If the results look reasonable, then record the calculated Delta V as a range in the Estimated Highest Delta V. Record the Basis for Total Delta V as appropriate (e.g. insufficient data, etc.).

For cases where there are two or more significant impacts with overlapping or masking of damage such that individual crush profiles cannot be obtained then record the Basis for Total Delta V as overlapping damage and record the Estimated Highest Delta V as minor, moderate or severe.

Minor, Moderate and Severe are defined below for different damage types:

Rollover — damage assessment priority shall be given to passenger compartment.

Top Plane

Minor	Used when there is surface scratching or dents; includes CDC extent zones 1 & 2.
Moderate	Used when the passenger compartment maximum crush extends into CDC extent zone 3.
Severe	Used when the passenger compartment maximum crush is greater than CDC extent zone 3.

Side Plane

Minor	Used when there is surface scratching or dents with no passenger compartment intrusion.
Moderate	Used when there is 25 cm or less passenger compartment intrusion.
Severe	Used when there is greater than 25 cm passenger compartment intrusion.

Swiping Type Impacts

Minor	Used when there is minor crush that does not result in passenger compartment intrusion.
Moderate	Used when the maximum crush extends beyond the side door impact protection (i.e., door beam) that can result in up to 25cm passenger compartment intrusion.
Severe	Used when the maximum crush results in greater than 25cm passenger compartment intrusion.

Severe Override/underride Impacts

Minor	Used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is no passenger compartment intrusion.
Moderate	Used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is minimal passenger compartment intrusion.
Severe	Used when only the hood/trunk and top of fenders are involved and there is major passenger compartment intrusion.

Undercarriage Impacts

Minor	Used when it is a swiping type impact with surface scratching or dents.
Moderate	Used when modest crush or bending occurs.
Severe	Used when significant crush or bending occurs.

Overlapping (Masked) Impacts

Minor	Used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (via estimate) is less than 10cm.
Moderate	Used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (via estimate) is 10cm -35cm.
Severe	Used when the maximum crush attributed to the most severe impact (via estimate) is greater than 35cm.

Other Non-Horizontal Impacts

Minor	Used when the maximum crush is less than 10 cm.
Moderate	Used when the maximum crush is 10cm -35cm.
Severe	Used when the maximum crush is greater than 35cm.

Other Non-Horizontal Impacts

Minor	is coded when the maximum crush is less than 10 cm.
Moderate	is coded when the maximum crush is 10cm -35cm.
Severe	is coded when the maximum crush is greater than 35cm.

Severity Rank

Screen Name: Rank

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVRANK1***

Range: 1-2

Element Attributes:
As selected

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Indicate the **Rank** using the below listed the event that resulted in the severity that has been coded. If a Delta V, Barrier Equivalent Speed, or estimate is known, than the **Rank** of the event must be entered.

- The Rank of an event is based on the Total Delta V and the Estimated Severity coded in **Estimated Severity**. The most severe event is assigned the rank of 1.
- Generally, an event that results in the most damage to the vehicle is considered the most severe and assigned the rank of 1.
- In rare instances where it is difficult to determine the most severe event: For planar impacts, use the reconstruction Delta V, Barrier Equivalent Speed or the severity/extent of damage to rank an event using the following hierarchy:
  g. If the coded reconstruction Delta V accurately represents the severity of an event, the event with the highest Delta V is considered most severe and assigned the rank of 1.
  h. Use the Barrier Equivalent Speed in absence of a Delta V to rank an event.
  i. If the coded reconstruction Delta V does not accurately represent the severity of the event, for example in a corner impact, underride or override, use the severity/extent of damage to rank the event.

If a planar impact preceded a rollover or vice versa, the impact that caused the most damage to the vehicle and harm to its occupant(s) is considered more severe.

Unknown is not used.

Screen Name: Basis

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.DEFORM.DVBASIS***

Element Attributes:

	Delta V Calculated
1	WinSMASH - Damage only
2	WinSMASH - Damage and trajectory
3	WinSMASH - Missing vehicle
4	WinSMASH - Damage with CDC only
	Delta V Not Calculated
5	At least one vehicle is beyond the scope of SMASH
6	Rollover
7	Other non-horizontal forces
8	Sideswipe type damage
9	Severe override
10	Yielding object
11	Overlapping damage
12	Insufficient data (specify):
98	Other (specify):

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include WinSMASH output (if applicable), vehicle inspection, scene inspection, police report, and photographs.

Remarks:

This variable is used to indicate: (1) that CISSWeb WinSMASH Calculation Type was used to compute this vehicle's highest Delta V or (2) the reason a CISSWeb WinSMASH program was not applied to the most severe impact.

Delta V Calculated

WinSMASH - Damage and trajectory
The CISSWeb WinSMASH output is based on trajectory evidence documented at the scene, in addition to complete vehicle damage data.

EDR Overview

The EDR information collected in CISSweb corresponds to the data elements in Table I and II of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49, Part 563 - Event Data Recorders, hereafter referred to as "Part 563". This manual describes how the data extracted from the Bosch Crash Data Retrieval (CDR) reports was mapped onto the Part 563 Table I and II fields.

Part 563 Data Elements

Data elements found in Part 563 Table I are required for all vehicles. Each vehicle equipped with an EDR must record all of the data elements listed in Table I, during the interval/time and at the sample rate specified in that table. Data elements found in Part 563 Table II are required for vehicles under specified conditions. If the vehicle equipped with an EDR records any of these data elements, the data element must comply with the specifications set in the regulation. Table A shows the Part 563 data elements that will be coded in CISSweb. EDR information will be entered whenever an EDR is read by the field technician or by other personnel who provide information from the EDR to the technician.

Information will be entered for as many events as the EDR has recorded. The event may be a deployment event, a near deployment event, or neither (just information from the latest ignition cycle).

In most cases if the EDR file is imaged from the vehicle using Bosch CDR kit and attached to the case, the EDR data will be automatically populated in CISSWeb. The technician should always code the following data elements in CISSweb:

1) EDR information Obtained?

And if EDR is imaged then code:

2) Imaging Method

Make sure to attach the EDR file to the case if the file is imaged from the vehicle or obtained from other sources.

Table A: Part 563 Table I and II cross-referenced to EDR database tables

Part 563 Table #	Part 563 Data Element	EDR Table(s)
I	Delta-V, longitudinal	EDRVDATA
I	Maximum delta-V longitudinal	EDREVENT
I	Time, maximum delta-V	EDREVENT
I	Speed, vehicle indicated	EDRVDATA
I	Engine throttle	EDRVDATA
I	Accelerator pedal	EDRVDATA
I	Service brake	EDRVDATA
I	Ignition cycle, crash	EDREVENT
I	Ignition cycle, download	EDRSUMMARY
I	Safety belt status, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Frontal air bag warning lamp	EDREVENT
I	Frontal air bag deployment, time to first stage, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Frontal air bag deployment, time to first stage, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Multi-event, number of event	EDREVENT
I	Time from event 1 to 2	EDREVENT
I	Complete file recorded	EDREVENT
II	Lateral acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Longitudinal acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Normal acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Delta-V, lateral	EDRVDATA
II	Maximum delta-V, lateral	EDREVENT
II	Time maximum delta-V, lateral	EDREVENT
II	Time for maximum delta-V, resultant	EDREVENT
II	Engine rpm	EDRVDATA
II	Vehicle roll angle	EDRVDATA
II	ABS activity	EDRVDATA
II	Stability control	EDRVDATA
II	Steering input	EDRVDATA
II	Safety belt status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag suppression switch status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, time to nth stage, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, time to nth stage, passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, nth stage disposal, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, nth stage disposal, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side curtain/tube air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver side	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side curtain/tube air bag deployment, time to deploy, right side	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Pretensioner deployment, time to fire, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Pretensioner deployment, time to fire, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Seat track position switch, foremost, status, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Seat track position switch, foremost, status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant size classification, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant size classification, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant position classification, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant position classification, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT

The following sections describe the definitions and attributes of the EDR data elements coded in CISSweb. Several values, shown in B, are global codes that may be used for all EDR database table data elements. “Not reported” (-9999) indicates that the data element was not in the Bosch report. “No event recorded” (-9990) indicates that the EDR report did not capture any events and thus did not capture any values for data elements. “Reported, data not valid” (-9998) indicates that the data element was listed on the report, but the corresponding value was not a valid value, e.g. “N/A”, “Invalid”, “Data Not Available”.

Table B: Global codes

Database	SAS	Meaning
-9990	6	No event recorded
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid (e.g. “N/A”, “Invalid”, “Data Not Available”)
-9999	7	Not reported (i.e. not on the Bosch report)

Note: EDR modules report speed and delta-V in mph or kph or both in mph and kph. If the value is reported in mph it is converted to kph. If the EDR module recorded delta-v in both kph and mph units, then the kph value is used rather than converting mph to kph. All decimal digits are kept during conversion for consistency.

1 mph = 1.61 kph

EDR Information obtained

Screen Name: EDR information obtained?

SAS Data Set: VEH

SAS Variable: EDRREAD

Database Name: CISS.CISS.VEH. EDRREAD

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	Meaning
3		EDR information not obtained - EDR submitted to manufacturer
4		EDR information not obtained - Hardware issue (specify)
5		EDR information not obtained - Other reasons (specify)
6		EDR information not obtained - Permission not received (specify)
7		EDR information not obtained - Software issue (specify
8		EDR information not obtained - Vehicle damage prevents accessing EDR data.
9		EDR information not obtained - Vehicle make/model not supported by software or hardware
11		Yes - Data entered
12		Yes - No event recorded
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Technician determined, vehicle inspection

Remarks:
This variable should be coded regardless of EDR is imaged.

EDR information not obtained - EDR submitted to manufacturer
use this when any module of any make/model of vehicle is submitted to the manufacturer for imaging. This attribute should be updated when module data is received.

EDR information not obtained - Hardware issue (specify)
This is to be used only if the vehicle is equipped with an EDR supported by the commercially available software AND a problem arises in making the necessary connections to the vehicle. Examples:

- cable to the on-board diagnostic plug (OBD) will not fit
- no power to the EDR or the cable to the module does not fit.

EDR information not obtained - Other reasons (specify)
This is to be used only if the vehicle is equipped with an EDR supported by the commercially available software/hardware AND the other attributes do not apply. Please specify the reason.

EDR information not obtained - Permission not received (specify)
is to be used if the EDR equipped vehicle is supported by the commercially available software/hardware and the technician was refused permission to access or image the data from the EDR. Also, use this attribute if permission was not granted to cause further damage to the vehicle to gain access.

EDR information not obtained - Software issue (specify)
This is to be used only if the vehicle is equipped with an EDR supported by the commercially available software AND

- all necessary connections to the vehicle were made and
- the software indicates an error, such as:
    - translation error or
    - no communication to the air bag module

EDR information not obtained - Vehicle damage prevents accessing EDR data
is used when the technician determines the vehicle is equipped with and EDR supported by the commercially available software/hardware and the vehicle has been damaged so that:

- The electrical system is compromised so that the technician cannot access necessary connections, i.e., the on-board diagnostic (OBD) plug is damaged or induced damage prevents access to the OBD

  and
- Vehicle damage prevents access to the control module

Photo documentation of the damage must be provided.

EDR information not obtained - Vehicle make/model not supported by software
is used when the technician determines that this vehicle is not supported by the commercially available software/hardware

Yes - Data entered
is used when the technician obtains data from the EDR.

Yes - No event recorded
is used when the technician obtains data from the EDR but the events recorded indicates none.

EDR information obtained? (cont'd)

Unknown
This is to be used only if the vehicle is equipped with an EDR supported by the commercially available software/hardware and the EDR couldn't be imaged. Unknown is defined as the technician couldn't obtain the EDR data due to the status of the control module being unknown. Examples:

- module not in vehicle
- module replaced, i.e., current module in vehicle is not the same one as involved in the crash.

Imaging Method

Screen Name: Imaging Method

SAS Data Set: ***VEH***

SAS Variable: ***METHOD***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VEH.METHOD***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	Meaning
1		Direct to Module
2		DLC
3		Third party
4		Fuse Block

Source: Technician determined vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Choose the attribute that describes the method that was used to image the EDR data.

Direct to Module
The commercially available hardware is directly connected to the control module.

DLC (Diagnostic Link Connector)
The commercially available hardware is connected to the DLC port also known as the OBD (On-Board Diagnostics) port.

Third Party
The image was supplied by the manufacturer, law enforcement, insurance companies or any other third party.

Fuse Block
The fuse block method is similar to the DLC method; however, power is not available and the fuse block was used to back-power the module

Total Number of EDR Events

Screen Name: Total Num. of EDR Events

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: EVENT_COUNT

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.EVENT_COUNT***

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

Total number of events captured by EDR.

Source:

This is a calculated total number of EDR events derived from EDR database entries.

Module Type

Screen Name: Module Type

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: MODULE _TYPE

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.MODULE_TYPE***

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

Type of module that the record was obtained from.

Database	SAS	Meaning
0		Airbag Control Module
1		Powertrain Control Module
2		Rollover Sensor
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	EDR Device Type	-
Ford	EDR Device Type	-
GM	EDR Device Type	-
Honda	EDR Device Type	-
Mazda	EDR Device Type	-
Toyota	EDR Device Type	-
Daimler	EDR Device Type	-

Ignition Cycle, Download

Screen Name: Ignition Cycle Download

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: IGCYCLE_DOWNLOAD

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.IGCYCLE_DOWNLOAD***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 08 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The number of power cycles applied to the recording device at the time when the data was downloaded since the first use of the EDR.

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxxxx	0-xxxxxx	Number of ignition cycles at download
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Ignition Cycle, Download Ignition Cycle, Current Ignition Cycle, Download (Present in document)	-
Ford	Ignition Cycle, Download (First Record) Ignition Cycle, Download (Second Record) Ignition Cycle, Download (Third Record)	-
GM	Ignition Cycles At Investigation Ignition Cycle at Investigation Ignition Cycle, Download (Ignition Cycles at Investigation)	-
Honda	Ignition Cycle, Download	-
Mazda	Ignition Cycle, Download	-
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	Ignition Cycle, Download (cycle)	

Remarks:

- Ford “Ignition Cycle, Download (First Record)”, “Ignition Cycle, Download (Second Record)”, and “Ignition Cycle, Download (Third Record)” report an identical number of cycles in successful downloads.

CDR Version Collected

Screen Name: CDR Version Collected

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: CDR_VERSION_COLLECTED

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.CDR_VERSION_COLLECTED***

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

The Bosch CDR software version used to download the EDR data.

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Collected with CDR Version	-
Ford	Collected with CDR Version	-
GM	Collected with CDR Version	-
Honda	Collected with CDR Version	-
Mazda	Collected with CDR Version	-
Toyota	Collected with CDR Version	-
Daimler	Collected with CDR Version	-

CDR Version Reported

Screen Name: CDR Version Reported

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: CDR_VERSION_REPORTED

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.CDR_VERSION_REPORTED***

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

The Bosch CDR software version used to report the EDR data.

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Reported with CDR Version	-
Ford	Reported with CDR Version	-
GM	Reported with CDR Version	-
Honda	Reported with CDR Version	-
Mazda	Reported with CDR Version	-
Toyota	Reported with CDR Version	-
Daimler	Reported with CDR Version	-

Vehicle Identification Number

Screen Name: EDR VIN

SAS Data Set: EDRSUMMARY

SAS Variable: VIN

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRSUMMARY.VIN***

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

User entered VIN that has been truncated.

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	User Entered VIN	-
Ford	User Entered VIN	-
GM	User Entered VIN	-
Honda	User Entered VIN	-
Mazda	User Entered VIN	-
Toyota	User Entered VIN	-
Daimler	User Entered VIN	-

EDR Event Number

Screen Name: EDR Event Number

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: EDR_EVENTNO

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***EDREVENT***.EDR_EVENTNO***

Element Attributes:

An integer which starts from 1 for each EDR case and is assigned sequentially to each event in an EDR case.

Source:

-

Remarks:

- The EDR event number should not be interpreted as the order in which events occurred.
- When combined with “caseyear”, “psu”, “caseid”, and “vehno”, this key can be used to merge event table recorders with other EDR table entries.
- These events do not directly relate to the event number given in CISS.
- Some Toyota and Chrysler EDR modules count frontal and side records as separate events.

Event Description

Screen Name: Event Description

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: EVENT_TYPE

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.EVENT_TYPE***

Part 563 Table: Not a Part 563 element

Element Attributes:
- The unmodified event description as given in the EDR report.

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Event(s) recovered	-
Ford	Event(s) recovered	-
GM	Event(s) recovered	-
Honda	Event(s) recovered	-
Mazda	Event(s) recovered	-
Toyota	Events recovered Events Recorded	-
Daimler	Event(s) recovered	-

Remarks:

- The unmodified event description as given in the EDR report.
- Not a Part 563 element.

CDC Event

Screen Name: Related to this crash

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable:

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.

Part 563 Table: Not a Part 653 Element

Element Attributes:
List the CDC that relates to this EDR event.

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
		Choose event number/CDC from drop down list
-8887	95	Event not related to this crash
-8879	97	Not Reported
-9999	99	Unknown

- **Source:**

Investigator determined.

- **Remark:**

If an exact determination can not be made when attempting to assign an event to a non deployment or deployment event then **Unknown** should be selected. Choose the event if it has been established beyond any doubt that the non-deployment or deployment is related.

Choose event number from drop down list
Choose from the list of events previously listed for this vehicle.

Event not related to this crash
If there is a recorded event not related to this crash.

Unknown
If a positive determination cannot be made as to which event the EDR data is associated, select this attribute.

Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal

Screen Name: Max DeltaV Longitudinal

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MAX_DVX

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MAX_DVX***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 02 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The maximum value of the cumulative change in velocity, as recorded by the EDR, along the longitudinal axis.

Units: kph

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Maximum longitudinal delta-v
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Daimler	Maximum Delta-V Longitudinal (MPH [kph])	Converted to kph "Invalid Data" → -9998
Chrysler	Maximum Delta-V Longitudinal (MPH [kph])	-
Ford	Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH [kph])	-
GM	Maximum SDM Recorded Velocity Change When Deployment Command Criteria Was Met (MPH) Maximum SDM Recorded Velocity Change (MPH) Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (Maximum Longitudinal SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change for FSR Event) MPH Maximum SDM Algorithm Longitudinal Velocity Change (MPH)	Converted to kph

	Longitudinal SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change at time of Maximum SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change MPH	
Honda	Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to kph
Mazda	Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to kph
Toyota	Max Longitudinal Delta-V (MPH)	Converted to kph
Daimler	Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to kph

1 mph = 1.61 kph

Time to Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal

Screen Name: Time to Max DeltaV Longitudinal

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MAX_DVX_TIME

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MAX_DVX_TIME***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 03 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The time from crash time zero to the point where the maximum value of the cumulative change in velocity is found, as recorded by the EDR, along the longitudinal axis.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to maximum longitudinal delta-v
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Daimler	Time, Maximum Delta-V Longitudinal (msec)	"Invalid Data" → -9998
Chrysler	Time to Maximum Delta-V Longitudinal (msec) Time, Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (msec)	-
Ford	Time, Maximum Delta-V Longitudinal (msec)	-
GM	Time, Maximum Delta-V (Time From FSR Time Zero to Maximum Longitudinal SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change)(msec)	-
Honda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (msec)	-
Mazda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (msec)	-
Toyota	-	-
VW	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Longitudinal (msec)	"Invalid Data" → -9998

Ignition Cycle, Crash

Screen Name: Ignition Cycle-Crash

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: IGCYCLE_CRASH

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.IGCYCLE_CRASH***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 07 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The number of power cycles applied to the recording device at the time of the crash.

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxxxx	0-xxxxxx	Number of ignition cycles at event
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Ignition Cycles, Crash Ignition Cycle, Crash	-
Daimler	Ignition Cycle, Crash (cycle)	-
Ford	Ignition Cycle, Crash Ignition Cycle Key On Timer at Start of Frontal Event (sec) Ignition Cycle Key On Timer at Start of Side Event (sec)	-
GM	Ignition Cycles At Deployment Level Ignition Cycles At Event Ignition Cycle, Crash (Ignition Cycles at Event) Ignition Cycles At Deployment Ignition Cycles At Non-Deployment	-
Honda	Ignition Cycle, Crash	-
Mazda	Ignition Cycle, Crash	-

Toyota	-	-
VW	Ignition Cycle, Crash (cycle)	"Invalid Data" → -9998

Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp

Screen Name: Frontal Air bag Warning Lamp Status

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: ABFRONT_WARNING_LAMP

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.ABFRONT_WARNING_LAMP***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 10 of 15)

Element Attributes:
Indicates whether the warning lamp required by FMVSS No. 208 is on or off.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	Off	Frontal air bag warning lamp is off
1	1	On	Frontal air bag warning lamp is on
-9999	7	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Airbag Warning Lamp, On/Off Airbag Warning Lamp "On" at Event Airbag Warning Lamp	-
Ford	Frontal air bag warning lamp, on/off Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp, On/Off Warning lamp command at start of event	-
GM	SIR Warning Lamp Status this Ignition Cycle SIR Warning Lamp Status Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp (SIR Warning Lamp Status 0.5 Seconds Prior to Time Zero)	"Off" → 0 "On" → 1 "Data Invalid" → -9998
Honda	Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp (On, Off)	-
Mazda	Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp (On, Off)	"Off" → 0 "On" → 1
Nissan	Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp (On, Off)	"Off" → 0 "On or Blinking" → 1
Toyota	-	-

Volvo	Frontal Air Bag Warning Lamp	"Off" "On"	→ 0 → 1
Daimler	Air Bag Warning Lamp (AWL)	"Off" "On"	→ 0 → 1

Multi-Event, Number of Events

Screen Name: Multi-Event, Num of Events

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MULTEVENT_NUM_EVENTS

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MULTEVENT_NUM_EVENTS***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 13 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The occurrence of 2+ events, the first and last of which begin not more than 5 seconds apart.

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-x	0-x	Number of Events
-9999	7	Not reported
-9990	6	No event recorded
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Multi-event, Number of Events Multi-Event, Number of Events (1,2)	-
Daimler	Multi-Event, Number of Events	
Ford	Multi-event, number of events (1,2) Multi-Event, Number of Events	-
GM	Multi-Event, Number of Events (Event Counter)	"SNA" → -9999
Honda	Multi-Event, Number of Events	-
Mazda	Multi-Event, Number of Events (1, 2)	-
Toyota	-	-
VW	Multi-Event, Number of Events	"Invalid Data" → -9998

Remarks:

- Part 563 only requires the recording of 2 events, but some EDR modules record more.

Time From Event 1 to 2

Screen Name: Time from Event 1 to 2

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: TIME_BTWN_EVENTS

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.TIME_BTWN_EVENTS***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 14 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from time zero of the first event to time zero of the second event.

Units: sec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
xxxx	xxxx	Time between events
-9997		Time between events exceeds 5.0 seconds
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Time from Event 1 to 2 (sec) Time From Event 1 to 2 (Time since last event)(sec)	"N/A" → -9998 "> 5" → -9997
Daimler	Time From Previous Event to Current Event (msec)	Converted to seconds "Data Not Available" → -9999
Ford	Time From Event 1 to 2 (msec)	Converted to sec "> 5" → -9997
GM	Time Between Events (sec) Time Between Non-Deployment And Deployment Events (sec) Time Between Deployment And Deployment Level Events (sec)	"Data Not Available" → -9999 "N/A" → -9999 "SNA" → -9999

	Time Between this Event and the Previous Event (sec) Time From Event 1 to 2 (Time Between Events) (seconds)	
Honda	Time from Event 1 to 2 (sec)	
Mazda	Time from Event 1 to 2 (sec)	"SNA" → -9998
Nissan	Time from Event 1 to 2 (sec)	"N/A" → -9998
Toyota	Time from Pre-Crash TRG (msec) Time From Previous TRG (msec) Time (msec)	Converted to seconds "-16381 or greater" → -9997
VW	Time From Previous Event to Current Event (msec)	Converted to seconds "Invalid Data" → -9998 "Data Not Available" → -9999

Complete File Recorded

Screen Name: Complete File Recorded

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: COMPLETE_FILE_RECORDED

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.COMPLETE_FILE_RECORDED

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 15 of 15)

Element Attributes:

Indicates whether the process of saving captured EDR data into a non-volatile memory for subsequent retrieval was completed successfully.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	No	File recording was interrupted
1	1	Yes	Complete file successfully recorded
-9999	7	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Audi	Complete File Recorded	"Completed Successfully" → 1 "Incomplete Data" → 0 "No" → 0
Chrysler	Complete File Recorded (Yes, No) Complete File Recorded	"Complete" → 1 "Interrupted" → 0
Daimler	Complete File Recorded, Generic, Prio 1 Data	Completed Successfully → 1
Ford	Complete File Recorded (Yes,No) Frontal Event Recording Complete Side Event Recording Complete	"Complete" → 1 "Yes" → 1 "No" → 0
GM	Event Recording Complete Complete file recorded (Event Recording Complete)	-
Honda	Complete File Recorded (Yes/No)	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 0

Mazda	Complete File Recorded (Yes/No)	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 0
Nissan	Complete File Recorded (Yes/No)	"Yes (Complete)" → 1 Completed Successfully → 1 "No (Not Complete)" → 0
Toyota	Recording Status, Front/Rear Crash Info. Recording Status, Side Crash Info. Recording Status, Rollover Crash Info.	"Complete" → 1 "Interrupted" → 0
Volvo	Complete File Recorded (Yes/No)	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 0
VW	Complete File Recorded	Incomplete Data → 0 Completed Successfully → 1

Maximum Delta-V, Lateral

Screen Name: Max DeltaV Lateral

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MAX_DVY

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MAX_DVY

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 05 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The maximum value of the cumulative change in velocity, as recorded by the EDR, of the vehicle along the lateral axis.

Units: kph

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Maximum lateral delta-v
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Daimler	Maximum Delta-V Lateral (MPH [kph])	Converted to kph "Invalid Data" → -9998
Chrysler	Maximum Delta-V Lateral (MPH [kph])	-
Ford	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (MPH [kph])	-
GM	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (Maximum Lateral SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change for FSR Event) MPH Lateral SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change at time of Maximum SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change MPH	Converted to kph
Honda	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to kph
Mazda	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to kph
Nissan	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to kph "N/A" → -9999

Toyota	-	-
Daimler	Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to kph

1 mph = 1.61 kph

Time Maximum Delta-V, Lateral

Screen Name: Time to Max Delta-V Lateral

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MAX_DVY_TIME

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MAX_DVY_TIME***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 06 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The time from crash time zero to the point where the maximum value of the cumulative change in velocity is found, as recorded by the EDR, along the lateral axis.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to maximum lateral delta-v
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Daimler	Time, Maximum Delta-V Lateral (msec)	"Invalid Data" → -9998
Chrysler	Time to Maximum Delta-V Lateral (msec) Time, Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (msec)	-
Ford	Time, Maximum Delta-V Lateral (msec)	-
GM	Time Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (Time From FSR Time Zero to Maximum Lateral SDM Recorded Vehicle Velocity Change)(msec)	-
Honda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (msec)	-
Mazda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (msec)	-
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Lateral (msec)	-

Remarks:

The definition of time zero varies by module and OEM.

Time for Maximum Delta-V, Resultant

Screen Name: Time to Max Delta-V Resultant

SAS Data Set: EDREVENT

SAS Variable: MAX_DVTOTAL_TIME

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDREVENT.MAX_DVTOTAL_TIME***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 07 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The time from crash time zero to the point where the maximum delta-V resultant occurs, as recorded by the EDR or processed during data download.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to maximum resultant delta-v
-9999	7	Not reported
-9998	8	Invalid data

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	-	-
GM	-	-
Honda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Resultant (msec)	-
Mazda	Time, Maximum Delta-V, Resultant (msec)	-
Nissan		
Toyota	-	-
Volvo		
Daimler	-	-

Remarks:

- The definition of time zero varies by module and OEM.

Occupant Role

Screen Name: Seating Position

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: OCCUPANT

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.OCCUPANT

Part 563 Table: N/A

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0	0	Driver
1	1	Right Front Passenger

Remarks:

- This value does not relate to the occupant number given in CISS.

Safety Belt Status

Screen Name: Safety Belt Status

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: BELT_STATUS

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.BELT_STATUS

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 09 of 15) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 13 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:
The signal from the safety system that is used to determine that an occupant's safety belt (for both driver and right front passenger) is buckled or not buckled.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	No	Occupant belt status was unbuckled
1	1	Yes	Occupant belt status was buckled
-9998	8	-	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Safety Belt Status, Driver (if equipped) Safety Belt Status, Outboard Front Passenger Safety Belt Status, Passenger (if equipped)	"Unbuckled" → 0 "Not Buckled" → 0 "Buckled" → 1 "Faulted" → -9998
BMW	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Passenger	"Not Belted" → 0 "Unbelted" → 0 "Belted" → 1
Daimler	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Passenger	"Not Belted" → 0 "Belted" → 1
Ford	Safety Belt Status, Driver Driver Seat Belt Switch Circuit Status at Algorithm Wake-up Driver's Belt Switch Circuit Status Driver seat belt circuit status	"Unbuckled" → 0 "Not Buckled" → 0 "Unbelted" → 0 "Passenger Not Buckled" → 0 "Driver Not Buckled" → 0

	Driver belt switch circuit status at start of event Safety Belt Status, Front Passenger Passenger Seat Belt Switch Circuit Status at Algorithm Wake-up Passenger's Belt Switch Circuit Status Right front passenger seat belt circuit status Passenger belt switch circuit status at start of event	"Buckled" → 1 "Belted" → 1 "Passenger Buckled" → 1 "Driver Buckled" → 1
GM	Driver Belt Switch Circuit Status (If Equipped) Driver's Belt Switch Circuit Status Safety Belt Status, Driver (Driver Belt Switch Circuit Status) (If Equipped) Passenger's Belt Switch Circuit Status Passenger Belt Switch Circuit Status (If Equipped) Safety Belt Status, Right Front Passenger (Passenger Belt Switch Circuit Status) (If Equipped)	"Unbuckled" → 0 "Not Buckled" → 0 "Buckled" → 1
Honda	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Right Front Passenger	"Off" → 0 "Unbuckled" → 0 "On" → 1 "Buckled" → 1
Mazda	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Right Front Passenger	"Unbelted" → 0 "Belted" → 1
Nissan	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Right Front Passenger	"Off (Unfastened)" → 0 "On (Fastened)" → 1 "Unbelted" → 0 "Belted" → 1
Toyota	Safety Belt Status, Driver Buckle Switch, Driver Buckle Switch, Left Seat Safety Belt Status, Front Passenger Buckle Switch, Passenger Buckle Switch, Right Seat	"Unbuckled" → 0 "Unbelted" → 0 "OFF" → 0 "Buckled" → 1 "Belted' → 1 "ON" → 1

Volvo	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Passenger	"Off, Unbuckled" → 0 "On, Buckled" → 1
VW	Safety Belt Status, Driver Safety Belt Status, Front Passenger	"Not Belted" → 0 "Belted" → 1 "Invalid Data" → -9998

Time to Frontal Air Bag Deployment, First Stage

Screen Name: Time to Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 1st Stage

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABFRONT_STAGE1_TIME

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABFRONT_STAGE1_TIME

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 11 of 15) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table I (Element 12 of 15) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time between time zero and the time when the first stage of a frontal air bag was commanded to deploy.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Frontal air bag time to first stage deployment
-9996		Frontal air bag deployed, no time specified
-9997		Frontal air bag not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Frontal Airbag Deployment, 1st Stage, Driver Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to First Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to deploy, First stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, 1st Stage, Passenger Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to First Stage Deployment, Passenger (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to deploy, First stage, Outboard Front Passenger (msec)	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997
Ford	Frontal airbag deployment, time to first stage deployment, driver (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Driver First Stage Deployment Time (msec) Driver First Stage Airbag Deployment Time (msec) Time between algorithm enable and air bag first stage deployment (ms)	"No Deploy" → -9997 "Not Deployed" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997
GM	Driver 1st Stage Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Driver First Stage Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Driver (Driver 1st Stage Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR Event Enable to Driver 1st Stage Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger 1st Stage Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger First Stage Time Algorithm Enabled to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Right Front Passenger (Passenger 1st Stage Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR Event Enable to Passenger 1st Stage Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Algorithm Enable to Maximum SDM Recorded Velocity Change (msec)	"Suppressed" → -9997 "Data Not Available" → -9999
Honda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy First Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy First Stage, Right Front Passenger (msec)	-
Mazda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy/First Stage, Driver (msec)	"'N/A" → -9999 "SNA" → -9999

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy/First Stage, Right Front Passenger (msec)	
Nissan	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy/ First Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy/ First Stage, Right Front Passenger (msec)	"N/A" → -9997 "Invalid" → -9998
Toyota	Time to Deployment Command, Front Airbag, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Time to Deployment Command, Front Airbag, Passenger (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Front Passenger (msec)	"Not Commanded" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997 "No" → -9997 "SNA" † → -9998
Volvo	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy First Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy First Stage, Passenger (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	Frontal Air Bag, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag, Time to 1st Stage Deployment, Front Passenger (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9997

† Signal Not Available

Note
For GM, deployment time for single stage airbags are loaded into the first stage deployment time field.

Time to Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Second Stage

Screen Name: Time to Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 2nd Stage

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABFRONT_STAGE2_TIME

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABFRONT_STAGE2_TIME

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 15 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 16 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for the nth stage of a frontal air bag.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Frontal air bag time to second stage deployment
-9996		Frontal air bag second stage fired, no time specified
-9997		Frontal air bag second stage not fired
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Frontal Airbag Deployment, 2nd Stage, Driver Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time from First Stage to 2nd Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time Between Squib #1 and Squib #2, Driver (ms) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time from T0 to 2nd Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to Second stage , Driver (ms) Frontal Airbag Deployment, 2nd Stage, Passenger Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time from First Stage to 2nd Stage Deployment, Passenger (msec)	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time Between Squib #1 and Squib #2, Passenger (ms) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time from T0 to 2nd Stage Deployment, Passenger (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to Second stage, Outboard Front Passenger (msec)	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997
Ford	Frontal airbag deployment, time to 2nd stage, driver (msec) Driver Second Stage Deployment Time (msec) Driver Second Stage Airbag Deployment Time (msec) Time between algorithm enable and air bag second stage deployment (ms) Frontal airbag deployment, time to 2nd stage, front passenger (msec) Passenger Second Stage Deployment Time (msec) Passenger Second Stage Airbag Deployment Time (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997 "Not Deployed" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997
GM	Driver 2nd Stage Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Driver Second Stage Time Algorithm Enabled to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Driver (Driver 2nd Stage Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR Event Enable to Driver 2nd Stage Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger 2nd Stage Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger Second Stage Time Algorithm Enabled to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Right Front Passenger (Passenger 2nd Stage Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec)	"Suppressed" → -9997 "Data Not Available" → -9998

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Time From FSR Event Enable to Passenger 2nd Stage Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec)	
Honda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Right Front Passenger (msec)	-
Mazda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Driver (msec)	-
Nissan	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Right Front Passenger (msec)	"N/A" → -9997 "Invalid" → -9998
Toyota	Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Airbag Deployment, Time to 2nd Stage, Front Passenger (msec)	"Not Commanded" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No" → -9997 "SNA" † → -9998
Volvo	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy Second Stage, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy Second Stage, Passenger (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	Frontal Air Bag, Time to 2nd Stage Deployment, Driver (msec) Frontal Air Bag, Time to 2nd Stage Deployment, Front Passenger (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9997

† Signal Not Available

Remarks:

- All vehicles assumed to have only two stages.

Frontal Air Bag Suppression Switch Status

Screen Name: Frontal Air Bag Suppression Switch Status

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABFRONT_SUPPRESS

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABFRONT_SUPPRESS

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 14 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The status of the switch indicating whether an air bag suppression system is on or off.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	Off	Frontal air bag not suppressed
1	1	On	Frontal air bag suppressed
2	2	Auto	Suppressed if occupied, unless occupied by child
-9998	8	-	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	Passenger Airbag Switch Position During Event	"Deactivated" → 1 "Activated" → 0
GM	OS Status at Event Enable (If Equipped) Passenger Front Air Bag Suppression Switch Circuit Status Passenger SIR Suppression Switch Circuit Status (if equipped) Passenger SIR Suppression Switch Circuit Status (If Equipped) Passenger SIR Suppression Switch Circuit Status	"Air Bag Suppressed" → 1 "On" → 1 "Suppressed" → 1 "Air Bag Not Suppressed" → 0 "Off" → 0 "Not Suppressed" → 0 "Data Not Available" → -9998
Honda	Occupant Size Classification, Right Front Passenger Airbag Suppressed (Yes/No)	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 0
Mazda	Frontal Air Bag Suppression Switch Status	-

Nissan	Frontal Air Bag Suppression Switch Status	"On (AS airbag inhibit)" → 1 "Off (AS airbag deploy)" → 0
Toyota	Front Passenger Airbag Disable Switch Frontal Airbag Suppression Switch Status, Front Passenger	"Auto" → 2 "On" → 1 "Off" → 0 "SNA" † → -9998
Daimler	-	-

† Signal Not Available

Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Disposal

Screen Name: Frontal Air Bag Deployment, Disposal

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABFRONT_DISPOSAL

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABFRONT_DISPOSAL

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 17 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 18 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:
Indicates whether the deployment command of the second (or higher, if present) stage of a frontal air bag for the purpose of disposing the propellant from the air bag device.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	No	Second stage deployment was not for the purpose of disposal
1	1	Yes	Second stage deployment was a disposal
-9999	9	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Audi	Front Airbag, 2nd Stage Disposal, Driver Front Airbag, 2nd Stage Disposal, Front Passenger	"No Disposal" → 0 "Disposal" → 1 "Data Not Available" → -9999
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	-	-
GM	Driver 2nd Stage Deployment Loop Commanded for Disposal (If Equipped Passenger 2nd Stage Deployment Loop Commanded for Disposal (If Equipped)	"Disposal"→ 1
Honda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, nth Stage Disposal, Driver (Yes/No) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, nth Stage Disposal, Right Front Passenger (Yes/No)	"No" → 0 "No (Not disposal)" → 0 "Yes" → 1 "Yes (disposal)" → 1

Mazda	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 2nd Stage Disposal, Driver (Yes/No) Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 2nd Stage Disposal, Right Front Passenger (Yes/No)	-
Nissan		
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 2nd Stage Disposal, Driver Frontal Air Bag Deployment, 2nd Stage Disposal, Front Passenger	"No Disposal" → 0 "Disposal" → 1 "Data Not Available" → -9999

Time to Side Air Bag Deployment

Screen Name: Time to Side Air Bag Deployment

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABSIDE_TIME

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABSIDE_TIME

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 19 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 20 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:
The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for a side air bag.
Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Side air bag time to deployment
-9996		Side air bag deployed, no time specified
-9997		Side air bag not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Side Seat Airbag Deployment, Left Side Airbag Deployment, Left Side (if equipped) Side Airbag Deployment, Left Seat Mounted Side Airbag Deployment, Left Side Row #1 (if equipped) Side Airbag(s) Deployment, Left Side (if equipped) Side Seat Airbag Deployment, Right Side Airbag Deployment, Right Side (if equipped) Side Airbag Deployment, Right Seat Mounted Side Airbag Deployment, Right Side Row #1 (if equipped) Side Airbag(s) Deployment, Right Side (if equipped)	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Ford	Side airbag deployment, time to 1st stage, driver (msec) Driver Side Airbag Deployment Time (msec) Side (thorax) air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver (msec) Side (Thorax) Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver Side (msec) Side (Thorax) Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Front Passenger (msec) Side airbag deployment, time to 1st stage, front passenger (msec) Passenger Side Airbag Deployment Time (msec) Side (Thorax) Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Front Passenger (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997
GM	Driver Thorax/Curtain Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver (Driver Thorax/Curtain Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR/Rollover Event Enable to Driver Thorax/Curtain Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger Thorax/Curtain Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, right front passenger (Passenger Thorax/Curtain Time From Time Zero to Deployment Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR/Rollover Event Enable to Passenger Thorax/Curtain Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9998 "Data Invalid" → -9998
Honda	Side Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) Side Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Front Passenger (msec)	-

Mazda	-	-
Nissan	Side Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) Side Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Front Passenger (msec)	"N/A" → -9997 "Invalid" → -9998
Toyota	Side Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy (If Equipped) (msec) Recorded Side*	"Not Commanded" → -9997 "No" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "SNA" → -9999 "Already Deployed" → -9996
Volvo	Left Side Airbag, Time to Deploy (msec) Right Side Airbag, Time to Deploy (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	Side Air Bag, Time to Deployment 1st Stage, Driver (msec) Side Air Bag, Time to Deployment 1st Stage, Front Passenger (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9997

Remarks:

Toyota modules do not identify the side of torso airbag deployment & it is assumed to be on the recorded side.

Time to Side Curtain/Tube Deployment

Screen Name: Time to Side Curtain/Tube Deployment

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: ABCURT_TIME

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.ABCURT_TIME***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 21 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 22 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for a curtain air bag.
Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Curtain air bag time to deployment
-9996		Curtain air bag deployed, no time specified
-9997		Curtain air bag not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	9	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Commanded Left Side Curtain Airbag Deployment Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Left Curtain Airbag Deployment, Left Side (if equipped) Commanded Right Side Curtain Airbag Deployment Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Right Curtain Airbag Deployment, Right Side	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997
Ford	Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver Side (msec)|Curtain airbag deployment, time to 1st stage, driver (msec) Driver CURTAIN Airbag Deployment Time (msec) Side curtain airbag deployment, time to deploy, driver side (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Ford	Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Passenger Right Side (msec) Curtain airbag deployment, time to 1st stage, front passenger (msec) Passenger CURTAIN Deployment Time (msec) Side curtain airbag deployment, time to deploy, right side (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997
GM	Passenger Side or Roof Rail/Head Curtain Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Driver Side or Roof Rail/Head Curtain Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec)	"N/A" → -9998
Honda	Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver Side (msec) Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Side (msec)	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver Side (msec) Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Right Side (msec)	"N/A" → -9997 "Invalid" → -9998
Toyota	Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy, Passenger (msec) Side Curtain Airbag Deployment, Time to Deploy (If Equipped) (msec) Recorded Side*	"Not Commanded" → -9997 "No" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "SNA" → -9999 "Already Deployed" → -9996
Volvo	Left Side Curtain, Time to Deploy (msec) Right Side Curtain, Time to Deploy (msec)	""Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag,Time to Deployment, Driver Side (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Side Curtain/Tube Air Bag, Time to Deployment, Passenger Side (msec)	

† Signal Not Available

Remarks:

- Some Toyota modules (*) do not identify the side of torso airbag deployment & it is assumed to be on the recorded side.

Time To Pretensioner Deployment (Part 563 Field)

Screen Name: Time to Pretensioner Deployment

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: PRETEN_TIME

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.PRETEN_TIME

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 23 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 24 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for the safety belt pretensioner. If multiple pretensioner locations provide time to deployment, the smallest time is reported.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to pretensioner deployment
-9996		Pretensioner deployed, no time specified
-9997		Pretensioner not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

This field is derived from the 3 pretensioner fields shown below and recorded by the OEMs. Pretensioner Time (preten_time) is set to the smallest of these 3 fields.

Description
Time to Retractor Pretensioner Deployment
Time to Buckle Pretensioner Deployment
Time to Unspecified Pretensioner Deployment

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Commanded Driver Pretensioner(s) Deployment	-

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Commanded Passenger Pretensioner(s) Deployment	
Ford	Frontal and Pretensioner Fire time (ms) Belt tensioner deployment, time to 1st stage, driver (msec) Driver Pretensioner Time Deployment Time (msec) Driver pretensioner deployment Time (msec) Time between algorithm enable and seat belt pretensioner deployment (ms) Belt tensioner deployment, time to 1st stage, front passenger (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 ""N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997 "Unbuckled" → -9997
Ford	Passenger Pretensioner Time Deployment Time (msec) Passenger Pretensioner Deployment Time (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 ""N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997 "Unbuckled" → -9997
GM	Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (Driver Pretensioner Time From Time Zero to Deployment Loop #1 or Loop #2 Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR/Rollover Event Enable to Driver Pretensioner Loop #1 or Loop #2 Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Driver Pretensioner Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Loop #1 or Loop #2 Command Criteria Met (msec) Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Right Front Passenger (Passenger Pretensioner Time From Time Zero to Deployment Loop #1 or Loop #2 Command Criteria Met) (msec) Time From FSR/Rollover Event Enable to Passenger Pretensioner Loop #1 or Loop #2 Deployment Command Criteria Met (msec) Passenger Pretensioner Time From Algorithm Enable to Deployment Loop #1 or Loop #2 Command Criteria Met (msec)	"Data Not Available" → -9998

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Honda	Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec) Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Right Front Passenger (msec)	-
Mazda	Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec) Lap Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec)	-
Nissan	-	
Toyota	Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec) Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire, Front Passenger Time to Deployment Command, Pretensioner (msec) Pretensioner Deployment, Time to Fire (msec)	"Not Commanded" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No" → -9997 "SNA" † → -9998
Volvo	-	
Daimler	For Driver, minimum of the following: • Pretensioner (1), Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) • Pretensioner (2), Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) • Pretensioner (3), Time to Deploy, Driver (msec) For RFP, minimum of the following: • Pretensioner (1), Time to Deploy, Front Passenger (msec) • Pretensioner (2), Time to Deploy, Front Passenger (msec) • Pretensioner (3), Time to Deploy, Front Passenger (msec)	-

† Signal Not Available

Remarks:

- Part 563 does not specify a location for the pretensioner deployment data element.

- EDR modules that report multiple pretensioner locations do not necessarily report the same time to deployment.

Time To Retractor Pretensioner Deployment

Screen Name: Time to Retractor Pretensioner Deployment

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: RETR_PRETEN_TIME

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.RETR_PRETEN_TIME***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 23 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 24 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for the safety belt retractor pretensioner.
Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to pretensioner deployment
-9996		Pretensioner deployed, no time specified
-9997		Pretensioner not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Driver Retractor (if equipped) Commanded Driver Retractor Pretensioner Deployment Retractor Pretensioner, Driver Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Driver (if equipped) Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Driver, Retractor (if equipped) Commanded Passenger Retractor Pretensioner Deployment Commanded Front Right Side Seat Airbag Deployment Retractor Pretensioner, Passenger	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Front Passenger (if equipped) Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Front Passenger, Retractor (if equipped)	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997
Ford	Pretensioner (Retractor) Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec) Pretensioner (Retractor) Deployment, Time to Fire, Right Front Passenger (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997
GM	-	-
Honda	-	-
Mazda	-	-
Toyota	-	-
Volvo	Driver Shoulder Belt Pretensioner, Time to Deploy (msec) Passenger Shoulder Belt Pretensioner, Time to Deploy (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	-	-

Remarks:

- Part 563 does not specify a location for the pretensioner deployment data element.

EDR modules that report multiple pretensioner locations do not necessarily report the same time to deployment.

Time To Buckle Pretensioner Deployment

Screen Name: Time to Buckle Pretensioner Deployment

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: BUCK_PRETEN_TIME

Database Name: CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.BUCK_PRETEN_TIME

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 23 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 24 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The elapsed time from crash time zero to the deployment command for the safety belt buckle pretensioner.

Units: msec

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Time to pretensioner deployment
-9996		Pretensioner deployed, no time specified
-9997		Pretensioner not deployed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Buckle Pretensioner, Driver Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Driver, Buckle (if equipped) Anchor Pretensioner, Driver Buckle Pretensioner, Passenger Seatbelt Pretensioner Deployment, Front Passenger, Buckle (if equipped) Anchor Pretensioner, Passenger	"Yes" → -9996 "No" → -9997
Ford	Pretensioner (Buckle) Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec) Pretensioner (Anchor) Deployment, Time to Fire, Driver (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "'N/A" → -9997 "No Deploy" → -9997

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
GM	-	-
Honda	-	-
Mazda	Lap Pretensioner deployment, time to fire, driver (msec)	-
Toyota	-	-
Nissan	-	-
Volvo	Driver Lap Belt Pretensioner, Time to Deploy (msec) Passenger Lap Belt Pretensioner, Time to Deploy (msec)	"Not Deployed" → -9997 "Not Commanded" → -9997 "Not Equipped" → -9998
Daimler	-	-

Remarks:

- Part 563 does not specify a location for the pretensioner deployment data element.
- EDR modules that report multiple pretensioner locations do not necessarily report the same time to deployment.

Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost?

Screen Name: Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost?

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: SEAT_TRACK_POSITION

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.SEAT_TRACK_POSITION***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 25 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 26 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The status of the switch that is installed to detect whether the seat is moved to a forward position.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	No	Occupant seat is located in a not forward position
1	1	Yes	Occupant seat is located in a forward position
-9998	8	-	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
BMW	Seat Track Position Switch Status, Driver Seat Track Position Switch Status, Foremost, Front Passenger Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver	"Not Foremost" → 0 "Foremost" → 1 "No" → 0 "Yes" → 1 "Not Foremost (middle/rear)" → 0 "Data Not Available" → -9999
Daimler	Seat Track Position Switch Status, Driver Seat Track Position Switch Status, Front Passenger	"Rear" → 0 "Data Not Available" → -9999

Chrysler	Seat Track Position Sensor, Driver (if equipped) Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver Seat Track Position Sensor, Passenger (if equipped) Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Outboard Front Passenger Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Passenger	"In Frontal Zone" → 1 "Not in Frontal Zone" → 0 "Not Configured" → -9999 "Not Present" → -9999 "Undetermined" → -9999 "Data Invalid" → -9999 "Data Not Available" → -9999 "SNA" † → -9999 "DTC Present" → -9998 "Faulted" → -9998
Ford	Driver Seat Track Position Switch Fault at Algorithm Wake-up Driver Seat Track Forward of Switch Point at Algorithm Wake-up Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver Driver seat forward of switch point Driver seat position at start of event Seat track position switch, foremost, status, passenger Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Front Passenger	"Forward" → 1 "No" → 1 "Not Forward" → 0 "Rearward" → 0 "Yes" → 0 "Undefined" → -9999 "Indeterminate" → -9999 "Invalid" → -9999
GM	Driver Seat Position Status (If Equipped) Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver (Driver Seat Position Status) (If Equipped)	"Forward" → 1 "Rearward" → 0

	Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver (Driver Seat Position Status) Passenger Seat Position Status (If Equipped) Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Right Front Passenger (Passenger Seat Position Status) (If Equipped)	"Data Not Available" 9999	→ -
Honda	Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver	"Yes" "No"	→ 1 → 0
Mazda	Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver	"Forward" "Rearward"	→ 1 → 0
Toyota	Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver Seat Position, Driver	"Forward" "Rearward" "SNA" † 9999 "Yes" "No"	→ 1 → 0 → - → 1 → 0
Volvo	Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Driver Seat Track Position Switch, Foremost, Status, Front Passenger	"Yes" "No"	→ 1 → 0
VW	Seat Track Position Switch Status, Driver Seat Track Position Switch Status, Front Passenger	"Rear"	→ 0

† Signal Not Available

Remarks:

Ford EDR modules indicate "yes" to indicate rearward and "no" to indicate "forward".

Occupant Size Classification

Screen Name: Occupant Size Classification

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: OCC_SIZE

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.OCC_SIZE***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 27 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 28 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

Classifies occupant size.

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0	0	Empty
1	1	Child
2	2	5th percentile female
3	3	Larger than 5th percentile female
4	4	Child or Empty
5	5	Adult, size not specified
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Audi	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger	"Empty/Child" → 4 ">=5% Female" → 5
Daimler	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger	"Empty"' → 0 "5% Female" → 2
Chrysler	Occupant Size Classification, Right Front Passenger	"Child" → 1 "Not Child" → 5
Ford	OCS Passenger State at Algorithm Wake-up Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger (Child size Yes/No [Hex value]) Passenger occupant classification status	"Empty"' → 0 "Non adult" → 1 "Child size" → 1 "Occupied disable" → 1

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
	Passenger Classification Status at Algorithm Wake-up Last passenger OCS classification at start of event	"Small adult" → 2 "Medium adult" → 3 "Large adult" → 3 "Yes" → 4 "Occupied enable" → 5 "No" → 5 "Adult" → 5 "Indeterminate" → -9999 "Invalid" → -9999 "Undefined" → -9999
GM	Passenger Classification Status (If Equipped) Passenger Classification Status Occupant Size Right Front Passenger Child (Passenger Classification Status)	"Empty" → 0 "Not Applicable" → 0 "Small Child" → 1 "Small Adult" → 2 "No (Small Adult)" → 2 "Small Occupant Classification Type #1)" → 2 "Small Occupant Classification Type #2)" → 2 "Large Occupant Classification Type #1)" → 3
Honda	Occupant Size Classification, Right Front Passenger Airbag Suppressed (Yes/No)	"No" → 5 "Yes" → 4
Mazda	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger	"Not Adult" → 4 "Adult" → 5
Nissan	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger, child	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 5 "50% Male" → 3
Toyota	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger Occupancy Status, Passenger	"Not Occupied"" → 0 "Child" → 1 "AF05" → 2 "AF05 (Not Child)" → 2 "AM50" → 3 "AM50 (Not Child)" → 3

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
		"Child or Not Occupied" → 4 "Adult" → 5 "Invalid" → -9998 "Undetermined" → -9999 "Occupied" → -9999
Volvo	Occupant Size Right Front Passenger Child	"Yes" → 1 "No" → 5
Daimler	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger	"Empty"' → 0 "Child" → 1 "50% Male" → 3
VW	Occupant Size Classification, Front Passenger	" Not Empty" → 5

Remarks:

- Ford EDR modules indicate "yes" to indicate a child occupant and "no" to indicate an adult occupant.
- When those GM EDR modules with "Passenger Seat Occupancy Status" = 'Empty', occ_size is set to 'Empty'.

Occupant Position Classification

Screen Name: Occupant Out of Position?

SAS Data Set: EDRRESTRAINT

SAS Variable: OCC_POSITION

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRRESTRAINT.OCC_POSITION***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 29 of 30) - Driver (occupant=0)
Table II (Element 30 of 30) - Right Front Passenger (occupant=1)

Element Attributes:

The classification indicating that the seating posture of a front outboard is determined as being out-of-position.

Database	SAS Value	Formatted Value	Meaning
0	0	No	Occupant is not out of position
1	1	Yes	Occupant is out of position
-9999	-9999	-	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	-	-
GM	-	-
Honda	-	-
Mazda	-	-
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	-	-

Time Series Data Elements

The following pages describe the Pre- and Post- crash time series data elements from EDR that are coded in CISSweb. The data for each of the time series parameters is stored for each event. Table C shows the point code (pcode), description, and units of each time series data element. Pcodes are the index used to store a time series in the database. The data elements are coded in Pre-Crash and Post- Crash sections on the screen. To add a data element, select "Add data Element" then pick a data element from drop down list. Enter time and values for as many data points as found in the EDR files. Once entered for one data element, the time column can be copied to other data element to avoid repetition. The time and values of the data element should be entered in units listed in the Table C.

Table C. Pre-Crash data elements Code Descriptions

pcode	Parameter Description	Data Type	Time Units	Value/Units
1010	Vehicle Speed	Real	sec	kph
1020	Engine Throttle	Real	sec	%
1030	Accelerator Pedal	Real	sec	%
1040	Service Brake	Coded	sec	0) non-engaged (1) engaged
1050	Engine Speed	Real	sec	rpm
1060	ABS Activity	Coded	sec	0) non-engaged (1) engaged
1070	Stability Control	Coded	sec	0) non-engaged (1) engaged
1080	Steering Input	Real	sec	degrees
2010	Delta-V, Longitudinal	Real	msec	kph
2020	Delta-V, Lateral	Real	msec	kph
2030	Acceleration, Longitudinal	Real	msec	g
2040	Acceleration, Lateral	Real	msec	g
2050	Acceleration, Normal	Real	msec	g
2060	Vehicle Roll Angle	Real	msec	degrees

Speed, Vehicle Indicated

Screen Name: Vehicle Speed

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1010***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 04 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The vehicle speed indicated by a manufacturer-designated subsystem designed to indicate the vehicle's ground travel speed during vehicle operation.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: kph

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Vehicle Speed
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Speed, Vehicle Indicated (MPH)	Converted to kph
Ford	Speed MPH	Converted to kph
GM	Speed MPH	Converted to kph
Honda	Speed, Vehicle Indicated (MPH)	Converted to kph
Mazda	Speed, Vehicle Indicated (MPH)	Converted to kph
Nissan	Speed, Vehicle Indicated (MPH)	Converted to kph
Toyota	Vehicle Speed MPH	Converted to kph
Daimler	Speed, Vehicle Indicated (MPH)	Converted to kph

Remarks:

- Pre-crash time in some Toyota modules with more than one event will append the word "count" (e.g. "-5 count") because the "time between integers (-5 through -1) cannot be determined." In the database they are reported with a leading "-999":
  - "-5 count" → "-9995"
  - "-4 count" → "-9994"
  - "-3 count" → "-9993"
  - "-2 count" → "-9992"
  - "-1 count" → "-9991"
- Time zero is displayed as "0 (TRG)" because the "time between the last integer and TRG cannot be determined." This is simply reported as 0.

Engine Throttle

Screen Name: Engine Throttle (% full)

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1020***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 05 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The driver-requested acceleration as measured by the throttle position sensor on the accelerator pedal compared to the fully-depressed position.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: percent

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xx	0-xx	Engine Throttle
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Engine Throttle, % Full	-
Ford	-	-
GM	Throttle Position (%) Percent Throttle	-
Honda	-	-
Mazda	Engine Throttle, % Full	-
Nissan	-	
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	-	-

Accelerator Pedal

Screen Name: Accelerator Pedal (% full)

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1030***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 05 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The driver-requested acceleration as measured by the throttle position sensor on the accelerator pedal compared to the fully-depressed position.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: percent

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xx	0-xx	Accelerator Pedal
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Accelerator Pedal, % Full	-
Ford	Accelerator Pedal % Full'	-
GM	Accelerator Pedal Position (percent)	-
Honda	PCM Derived Accelerator Pedal Position, % Full	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	Accelerator Pedal, % full Accelerator Pedal (%)	-
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	Accelerator Pedal (%)	-

Service Brake

Screen Name: Service Brake

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1040***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 06 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The status of the device that is installed in or connected to the brake pedal system to detect whether the pedal was pressed.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: Engaged / Non-Engaged

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0	0	Non-Engaged
1	1	Engaged
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Service Brake	-
Ford	Service Brake	"Faulted"→ -9998
GM	Brake Switch Circuit State	-
Honda	Service Brake (On, Off)	-
Mazda	Service Brake (On, Off)	-
Nissan	Service Brake (On, Off) Service Brake Activation	"Off (Brake Not Activated)" → 0 "Off" → 0 "On (Brake Activated)" → 1 "On" → 1
Toyota	Brake Switch	-
Volvo	Service Brake (On, Off)	"Off" → 0

		"On"	→ 1
Daimler	Service Brake Activation	"Off" "On"	→ 0 → 1

Remarks:

- Pre-crash time in some Toyota modules with more than one event will append the word "count" (e.g. "-5 count") because the "time between integers (-5 through -1) cannot be determined." In the database they are reported with a leading "-999":
    - "-5 count" → "-9995"
    - "-4 count" → "-9994"
    - "-3 count" → "-9993"
    - "-2 count" → "-9992"
    - "-1 count" → "-9991"
- Time zero is displayed as "0 (TRG)" because the "time between the last integer and TRG cannot be determined." This is simply reported as 0.

Engine RPM

Screen Name: Engine RPM

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1050***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***
Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 08 of 30)

Element Attributes:

For vehicles powered by internal combustion engines, this indicates the number of revolutions per minute of the main crankshaft of the vehicle's engine.
For vehicles not entirely powered by internal combustion engines, this indicates the number of revolutions per minute of the motor shaft at the point at which it enters the vehicle transmission gearbox.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: RPM

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Engine RPM
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Engine RPM	-
Ford	Engine RPM	-
GM	Engine Speed (RPM)	-
Honda	Engine RPM	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	Engine RPM	
Toyota	Engine RPM (RPM)	-
Daimler	-	-

Remarks:

- Pre-crash time in some Toyota modules with more than one event will append the word "count" (e.g. "-5 count") because the "time between integers (-5 through -1) cannot be determined." In the database they are reported with a leading "-999":
    - "-5 count" → "-9995"
    - "-4 count" → "-9994"
    - "-3 count" → "-9993"
    - "-2 count" → "-9992"
    - "-1 count" → "-9991"
- Time zero is displayed as "0 (TRG)" because the "time between the last integer and TRG cannot be determined." This is simply reported as 0.

ABS Activity

Screen Name: ABS Activity

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1060***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 10 of 30)

Element Attributes:

Indicates whether the anti-lock brake system (ABS) is actively controlling the vehicle's brakes.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: Engaged / Non-Engaged

SAS Value	SAS Value	Meaning
0	0	Non-Engaged
1	1	Engaged
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	ABS Activity	No → 0 Yes → 1
Ford	ABS Activity	Non-Engaged → 0 Engaged → 1
GM	Antilock Brake System Active (If Equipped)	Non-Engaged → 0 Engaged → 1
Honda	ABS Activity (On, Off)	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	-	-
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	-	-

BMW	ABS Activity (Engaged, Non-engaged)	no abs activity → 0 abs activity → 1

Stability Control

Screen Name: Stability Control

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1070***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 11 of 30)

Element Attributes:

Indicates whether stability control (any device that complies with FMVSS No. 126, "Electronic stability control systems") is engaged.

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: Engaged / Non-Engaged

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0	0	Non-Engaged
1	1	Engaged
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Stability Control	Off → 0 On (not engaged) → 0 Engaged → 1
Ford	Stability Control	Non-Engaged → 0 Engaged → 1
GM	Vehicle Dynamics Control Active (If Equipped)	No → 0 Yes → 1
Honda	Stability Control (On, Off, Engaged)	Off Non-Engaged → 0 On Non-Engaged → 0 On Engaged → 1
Mazda	-	-

Nissan	-	
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	-	-
BMW	Stability Control (On Engaged, Non-engaged)	Non-engaged → 0 On, Engaged → 1 No DSC Activity → 1 Unknown → -9999

Steering Input

Screen Name: Steering Input (deg)

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 1080***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 12 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The angular displacement of the steering wheel measured from the straight-ahead position (position corresponding to zero average steer angle of a pair of steered wheels).

PTime Units: sec
PValue Units: degrees

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Steering Input (deg) (if equip.)	-
Ford	Steering Wheel Angle (degrees)	-
GM	Steering Wheel Angle (degrees) (If Equipped)	-
Honda	Steering Input (deg)	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	Steering Input (deg)	
Toyota	-	-
Daimler	-	-

Delta-V, Longitudinal

Screen Name: Delta-V, Longitudinal

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2010***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table I (Element 01 of 15)

Element Attributes:

The cumulative change in velocity, as recorded by the EDR of the vehicle, along the longitudinal axis, starting from crash time zero and ending at 0.25 seconds, recorded every 0.01 seconds.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: kph

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Longitudinal Delta-V
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to km/h
Ford	Cumulative Longitudinal Velocity Change (MPH) Delta-V, longitudinal (MPH) Delta-V, longitudinal (km/h)	Converted to km/h Converted to km/h -
GM	Cumulative longitudinal velocity change (MPH) Delta-V, longitudinal (km/h)	Converted to km/h -
Honda	Delta-V, Longitudinal	Converted to km/h
Mazda	Delta-V, Longitudinal	Converted to km/h
Nissan	Longitudinal Delta-V	Converted to km/h
Toyota	Longitudinal Delta-V (MPH)	Converted to km/h
Volvo	Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to km/h

Daimler	Delta-V, Longitudinal (MPH)	Converted to km/h

Remarks:

If the EDR module recorded delta-v in both kph and mph units, then the kph value is used rather than converting mph to kph.

Delta-V, Lateral

Screen Name: Delta-V, Lateral

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2020***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 04 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The cumulative change in velocity, as recorded by the EDR of the vehicle, along the lateral axis, starting from crash time zero to end of event time, recorded every 10 milliseconds.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: kph

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Lateral Delta-V
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to km/h
Ford	Cumulative Lateral Velocity Change (MPH) Delta-V, lateral (MPH) Delta-V, lateral (km/h)	Converted to km/h Converted to km/h -
GM	Delta-V, lateral (MPH) Delta-V, lateral (km/h)	Converted to km/h -
Honda	Delta-V, Lateral	Converted to km/h
Mazda	Delta-V, Lateral	Converted to km/h
Nissan	Lateral Delta-V	Converted to km/h
Toyota	Lateral Delta-V, Airbag ECU Sensor (MPH)	Converted to km/h
Daimler	Delta-V, Lateral (MPH)	Converted to km/h

Remarks:

- If the EDR module recorded delta-v in both kph and mph units, then the kph value is used rather than converting mph to kph.

Acceleration, Longitudinal

Screen Name: Acceleration, Longitudinal

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2030***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 02 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The component of the vector acceleration of a point in the vehicle in the x-direction. The longitudinal acceleration is positive in the direction of forward vehicle travel.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: G

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Longitudinal Acceleration
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Longitudinal Acceleration (g)	-
Ford	Long. Acceleration(Gs)	-
GM	Longitudinal Acceleration (g)	-
Honda	Acceleration, Longitudinal	-
Mazda	Acceleration, Longitudinal	-
Nissan	Longitudinal Acceleration	-
Toyota	-	-
Volvo	Longitudinal Acceleration (g)	"Written but No Data Available" → -9998
Daimler	-	-

Acceleration, Lateral

Screen Name: Acceleration, Lateral

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2040***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 01 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The component of the vector acceleration of a point in the vehicle in the y-direction. The lateral acceleration is positive from left to right, from the perspective of the driver when seated in the vehicle facing the direction of forward vehicle travel.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: G

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Lateral Acceleration
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	Lateral Acceleration (g)	-
Ford	Lat. Acceleration(Gs)	-
GM	Lateral Acceleration (g)	"Data Invalid" → -9998
Honda	Acceleration, Lateral	-
Mazda	Acceleration, Lateral	-
Nissan	Lateral Acceleration	-
Toyota	Lateral Acceleration, Airbag ECU Sensor (m/sec^2)	Converted to g
Volvo	Lateral Acceleration (g)	"Written but No Data Available" → -9998

Daimler	-	-

Acceleration, Normal

Screen Name: Normal Acceleration

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2050***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 03 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The component of the vector acceleration of a point in the vehicle in the z-direction. The normal acceleration is positive in a downward direction and is zero when the accelerometer is at rest.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: G

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxxx	0-xxxx	Normal Acceleration
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	-	-
GM	Vertical Acceleration (g)	-
Honda	Acceleration, Normal	-
Mazda	-	-
Nissan	-	-
Toyota	-	-
Volvo	Normal Acceleration (g)	"Written but No Data Available" → -9998

Daimler	-	-

Vehicle Roll Angle

Screen Name: Roll Angle (deg)

SAS Data Set: EDRVDATA

SAS Variable: ***PCode: 2060***

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EDRVDATA***

Part 563 Table: Table II (Element 09 of 30)

Element Attributes:

The angle between the vehicle's y-axis and the ground plane.

PTime Units: msec
PValue Units: degrees

Database	SAS Value	Meaning
0-xxx	0-xxx	Vehicle Roll Angle
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid
-9999	7	Not reported

Source:

OEM	Report Data Element	Modification
Chrysler	-	-
Ford	Vehicle Roll Angle (degrees)	-
GM	Vehicle roll angle (degrees)	-
Honda	-	-
Mazda	Roll Angle	-
Nissan	-	-
Toyota	Roll Angle (degrees)	Time units for 04EDR Toyota modules changed from millisec to seconds
Volvo	Vehicle Roll Angle (deg)	
Daimler	-	-

Table A: Part 563 Table I and II cross-referenced to EDR database tables

Part 563 Table #	Part 563 Data Element	EDR Table(s)
I	Delta-V, longitudinal	EDRVDATA
I	Maximum delta-V longitudinal	EDREVENT
I	Time, maximum delta-V	EDREVENT
I	Speed, vehicle indicated	EDRVDATA
I	Engine throttle	EDRVDATA
I	Accelerator pedal	EDRVDATA
I	Service brake	EDRVDATA
I	Ignition cycle, crash	EDREVENT
I	Ignition cycle, download	EDRSUMMARY
I	Safety belt status, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Frontal air bag warning lamp	EDREVENT
I	Frontal air bag deployment, time to first stage, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Frontal air bag deployment, time to first stage, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
I	Multi-event, number of event	EDREVENT
I	Time from event 1 to 2	EDREVENT
I	Complete file recorded	EDREVENT
II	Lateral acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Longitudinal acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Normal acceleration	EDRVDATA
II	Delta-V, lateral	EDRVDATA
II	Maximum delta-V, lateral	EDREVENT
II	Time maximum delta-V, lateral	EDREVENT
II	Time for maximum delta-V, resultant	EDREVENT
II	Engine rpm	EDRVDATA
II	Vehicle roll angle	EDRVDATA
II	ABS activity	EDRVDATA
II	Stability control	EDRVDATA
II	Steering input	EDRVDATA
II	Safety belt status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag suppression switch status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, time to nth stage, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, time to nth stage, passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, nth stage disposal, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Frontal air bag deployment, nth stage disposal, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side air bag deployment, time to deploy, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side curtain/tube air bag deployment, time to deploy, driver side	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Side curtain/tube air bag deployment, time to deploy, right side	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Pretensioner deployment, time to fire, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Pretensioner deployment, time to fire, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Seat track position switch, foremost, status, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Seat track position switch, foremost, status, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant size classification, driver	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant size classification, right front passenger	EDRRESTRAINT
II	Occupant position classification, driver	EDRRESTRAINT

The following sections describe the definitions and attributes of the EDR data elements coded in CISSweb. Several values, shown in B, are global codes that may be used for all EDR database table data elements. "Not reported" (-9999) indicates that the data element was not in the Bosch report. "No event recorded" (-9990) indicates that the EDR report did not capture any events and thus did not capture any values for data elements. "Reported, data not valid" (-9998) indicates that the data element was listed on the report, but the corresponding value was not a valid value, e.g. "N/A", "Invalid", "Data Not Available".

Table B: Global codes

Database	SAS	Meaning
-9990	6	No event recorded
-9998	8	Reported, data not valid (e.g. "N/A", "Invalid", "Data Not Available")
-9999	7	Not reported (i.e. not on the Bosch report)

Note: EDR modules report speed and delta-V in mph or kph or both in mph and kph. If the value is reported in mph it is converted to kph. If the EDR module recorded delta-v in both kph and mph units, then the kph value is used rather than converting mph to kph. All decimal digits are kept during conversion for consistency.

1 mph = 1.61 kph

Instructions For Completion of Vehicle Damage Sketch

The Vehicle Sketch enables technicians to report data that are not encoded and might otherwise be omitted from the case. Pertinent data such as scrapes, scratches, buckling, paint transfers, and other indications of engagement or relative motion are reported on this page. In addition, sketch the vehicle damage profile on the outlines provided, using the established protocol as below.

- Outline the damage profile produced by the impact.
- Use cross hatches to indicate direct damage.
- Highlight induced damage and/or remote buckling with diagonal lines.

Although technicians are reporting a vehicle's crash related damage, other damage may be observed that existed prior to the crash or is towing damage. This type of damage must also be indicated and annotated accordingly.

Relevant measurements are required on the Vehicle Sketch page in order to support other data elements.

CDC extent zone measurements are required; although, only the measurements that pertain to the damaged plane are needed (i.e., hood length for frontal, side extents for side impacts, etc.). Obtain all measurements that may be needed when questions arise regarding the damaged plane. If doubt exists concerning whether an impact is to a front or a side plane, obtain both front and side extent zone measurements.

In addition, front and back pre-crash bumper height measurements must be obtained for vehicles sustaining any end plane impact with another vehicle (in-transport or not in-transport) [i.e., column (3) of CDC (including nonselected CDCs) must equal "F" or "B"].

- Measure from the bottom of the bumper face (reinforcement bar) to the ground.
- Include a calibrated instrument (contour gauge rod or 1 meter scale) in the photographs of the vehicle's bumper height.

Measure the length of beds of all inspected pickup trucks. If the bed is damaged, measure the length where the damage is the least. The overhead view on the sketch page has a place to record the bed length. This is a separate and different measurement than the CDC extent zone measurement shown on the left plane view of the sketch page.

The following screens exemplify the procedures to complete the vehicle sketches.

Vehicle Types

Select vehicle type.

Size and Style

Next, select the End, Side or Top tab for completing the sketches. Then double click on the image to begin sketching the damage and documenting the required measurements.

Side Door Lateral Width

Screen Name: Lateral - Door

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 002-025, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

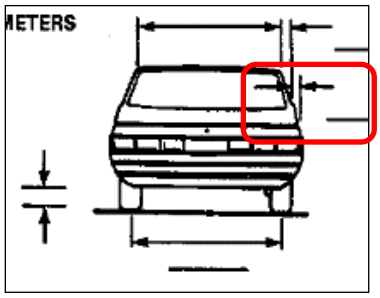
Used for determining CDC extent zone one for side impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) lateral distance between the bottom of the side glass to the outermost extent of the door.

Do not include any door hardware (e.g. door handles or mirrors).

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle did not sustain a side impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Side Glass Lateral Width

Screen Name: Lateral - Glazing

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 001-035, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

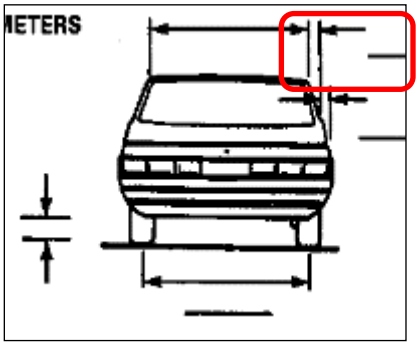
Remarks:

Used for determining CDC extent zone two for side impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) lateral distance between the bottom of the side glass to the top of the side glass of the same window. Do not consider the window frame when determining the top and bottom of the side glass.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle did not sustain a side impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Roof Lateral Width

Screen Name: Lateral - Roof

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 70-205, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

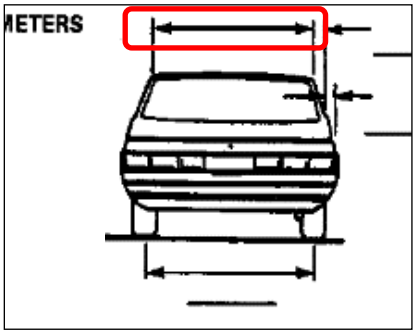
Remarks:

Used for determining CDC extent zone three thru eight for side impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) lateral distance between the top of the side glass to the top of the side glass on the opposing side of the vehicle. Do not consider the window frame when determining the top of the side glass.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle did not sustain a side impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Side Door Vertical Height

Screen Name: Vertical - Door

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 040-135, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specifications

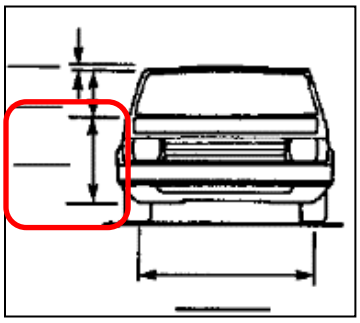
Remarks:

Used for determining CDC extent zone six thru eight for Top impacts, and two thru four for Undercarriage impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) vertical distance between the bottom of the side glass and the bottom of the sill.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a Top or Undercarriage plane impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Side Glass Vertical Height

Screen Name: Vertical - Glazing

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 015-085, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specifications

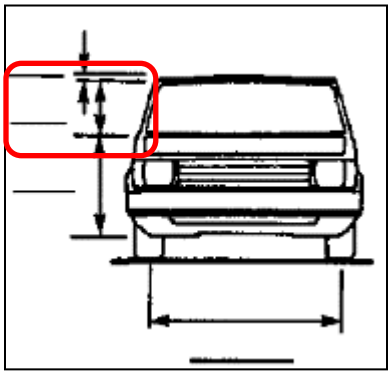
Remarks:

Used for determining CDC extent zone three thru five for Top impacts, and six thru eight for Undercarriage impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) maximum vertical distance between the bottom and top extent of the side glass (not including the window frame).

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a Top or Undercarriage plane impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Roof Vertical Height

Screen Name: Vertical - Roof

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 001-030, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specifications

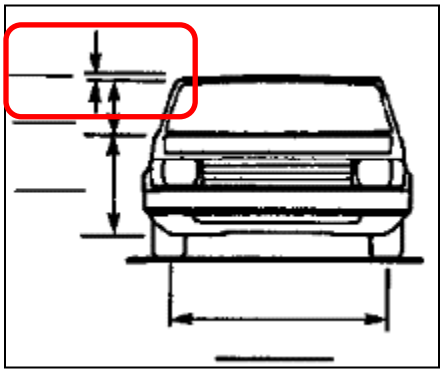
Remarks:

Used for determining CDC extent zone two for Top impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the undamaged (i.e., original) vertical distance between the uppermost extent of the side glass (not including the window frame) and the top of the roof.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a Top or Undercarriage plane impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Original Front Bumper Height

Screen Name: Bumper Height - Front

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 010-150, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specifications

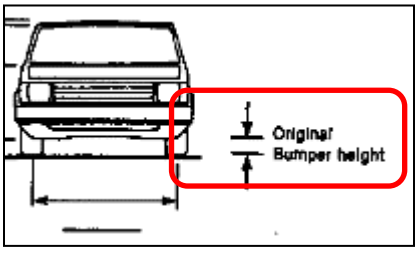
Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Front pre-crash bumper height measurements must be obtained for vehicles sustaining any end plane impact with another vehicle (in- transport or not in-transport) [i.e., column (3) of CDC (including non-selected CDCs) must equal "F"].

- Measure from the bottom of the bumper face (reinforcement bar) to the ground.
- Include a calibrated instrument (contour gauge rod or 1 meter scale) in the photographs of the vehicle's bumper height.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a Front plane impact, or in the rare situation where a vehicle is not equipped with a front bumper or reinforcement bar at the time of the crash.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Screen Name: Rear Bumper Ht

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 010-150, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

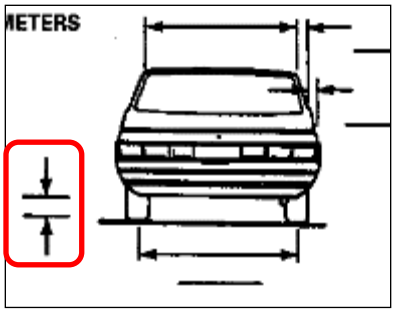
Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Rear pre-crash bumper height measurements must be obtained for vehicles sustaining any end plane impact with another vehicle (in- transport or not in-transport) [i.e., column (3) of CDC (including non-selected CDCs) must equal "B"].

- Measure from the bottom of the bumper face (reinforcement bar) to the ground.
- Include a calibrated instrument (contour gauge rod or 1 meter scale) in the photographs of the vehicle's bumper height.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a Rear plane impact, or in the rare situation where a vehicle is not equipped with a rear bumper or reinforcement bar at the time of the crash.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained from the original vehicle, exemplar, or any source.



Front Track Width (Post-Crash)

Screen Name: Front Track

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100-200, 887, 999

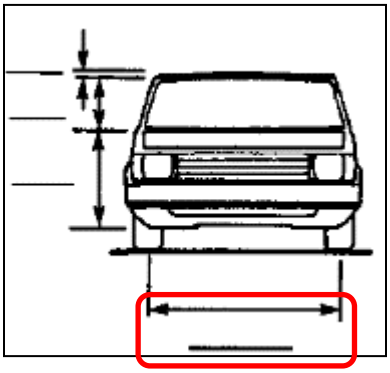
Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the damaged (i.e., post-crash) distance between the center point of the right front wheel and the center point of the left front wheel. The measurement may also be taken from the inside edge of one wheel to the outside edge of the other.

Not Applicable
Used in the rare situation when the vehicle was not manufactured with 2 wheels on the front axle.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained, e.g. wheel(s) missing, completely repaired, etc.



Rear Track Width (Post-Crash)

Screen Name: Rear Track

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 100-200, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

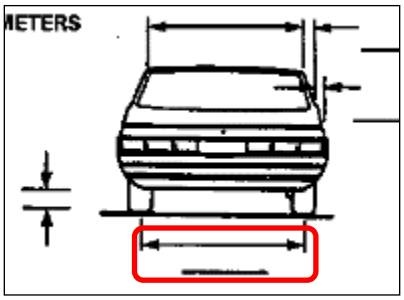
Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the damaged (i.e., post-crash) distance between the center point of the right rear wheel and the center point of the left rear wheel. The measurement may also be taken from the inside edge of one wheel to the outside edge of the other.

For vehicles manufactured with dual rear wheels, the measurement should be taken to the center point between the dual wheels to the center point of the opposing dual wheels.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle was not manufactured with two rear wheels.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained, e.g. wheel missing, completely repaired, etc.



Original Hood Extent

Screen Name: End - Hood

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 015-225, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

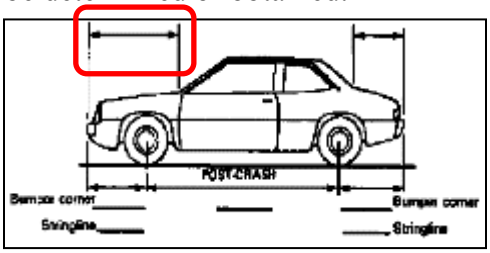
This measurement is obtained to determine CDC extent zone one thru five for frontal impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal distance along the centerline of the vehicle between the original maximum front extent of the vehicle (e.g. front stringline) and the most forward extent of the base of the windshield (i.e., where the visible portion of the glass ends).

At the windshield, this measurement is normally taken at the center point where the windshield meets the instrument panel.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle doesn't sustain a frontal impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.



Original Windshield Extent

Screen Name: End - Windshield

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 001-150, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to determine the CDC Extent Zone for frontal impacts to all vehicle types.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal measurement along the centerline of the vehicle between the original forward extent of the vehicle's windshield to the rear extent of the windshield.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a frontal impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Original Windshield to B Pillar

Screen Name: Front – Pillar

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 010-150, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to determine CDC Extent Zone seven and eight for frontal impacts.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal distance between the B Pillar and the top edge of the windshield along the vehicle's centerline. The measurement should be taken to the longitudinal center of the B Pillar.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle doesn't sustain a frontal impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Original Backlight to B Pillar Length

Screen Name: BL – B PILLAR

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 000-300, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

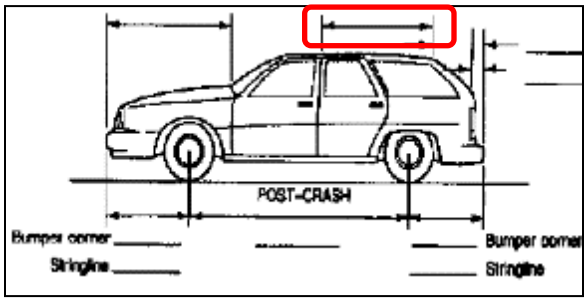
Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to determine the CDC Extent Zone for rear impacts to automobiles, station wagons, utility vehicles, and vans.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal measurement between the original forward extent of the vehicle's backlight to the center of the top of the B pillar. The measurement should be taken along the centerline of the vehicle.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a rear impact or if the vehicle is not an automobile, utility vehicle, or van.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.



Original Backlight Length

Screen Name: End - Backlight

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 001-150, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to determine the CDC Extent Zone for rear impacts to automobiles, station wagons, utility vehicles, and vans. Please refer to SAE J224MAR80 for further explanation and description.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal measurement between the original forward extent of the vehicle's backlight to the rear extent of the backlight along the vehicle's centerline.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a rear impact or if the vehicle is not an automobile, utility vehicle, or van.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Original Trunk Length

Screen Name: End - Trunk

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 010-145, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

Remarks:

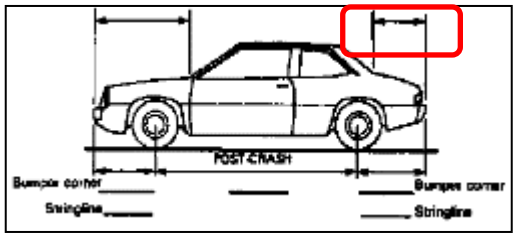
This measurement is obtained to determine the CDC Extent Zone for rear impacts to automobiles, station wagons, utility vehicles and vans. Please refer to SAE J224MAR80 for further explanation and description.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal measurement between the original maximum rear extent of the vehicle's rear bumper and the most rearward extent of the backlight.

Normally this measurement is taken to the base of the backlight, however there are rare situations when the upper edge of the glazing projects further rearward than the bottom edge. In this circumstance, the measurement is taken to the upper edge of the glazing.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a rear impact or if the vehicle is a pick-up truck.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.



Original Pick-up Rear Extent

Screen Name: P/U Rear

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 90-400, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection, exemplar vehicle, manufacturer specification

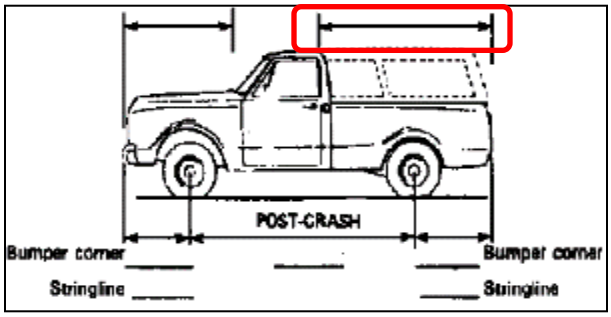
Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to determine CDC extent zones for rear impacts to pick-up trucks.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal measurement between the original maximum rear extent of the vehicle (e.g. rear Stringline) and the center of the B Pillar.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle does not sustain a rear impact or the vehicle is not a pick-up truck.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.



Original Pick-up Bed Length

Screen Name: Bed Length

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 90-250, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This measurement is obtained to verify specifications of pick-up trucks.

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the original (i.e., pre-crash) longitudinal distance of the inside of the pick-up truck's bed.

Not Applicable
Used when the vehicle is not a pick-up truck, or if the pick-up truck does not have a bed.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Baseline Measurement – Left/Right Side Front Stringline

Screen Name: Left – FSL/Right - FSL

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 025-250, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the distance between the post-crash position of the left/right side front axle and the front stringline.

Normally the axle position is measured from the center of the outer hub of the wheel, however if the front wheel exhibits a steer angle or is missing, approximate or use the position of the ball joint or axle.

Include any stringline adjustments.

Obtain this measurement for all vehicles where an end plane stringline is set up regardless of its repair state.

Not Applicable
Use this code when the vehicle does not sustain an end plane impact or when an end plane stringline is not set up.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained. This includes completely repaired vehicles.

Baseline Measurement – Left/Right Side Front Corner

Screen Name: Left – FBC/Right - FBC

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 000-250, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the distance between the post-crash position of the left/right side front axle and the associated front bumper corner.

Normally the axle position is measured from the center of the outer hub of the wheel, however if the front wheel exhibits an angle or is missing, approximate or use the position of the ball joint or axle.

This measurement is obtained for any end plane or side impacts.

If the bumper structure (including the bumper re-bar) is missing, take the measurement to the next rigid structure.

Not applicable
Used when a vehicle is fully repaired, or does not sustain a front or side impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Baseline Measurement – Left/Right Side Wheelbase

Screen Name: Left – WB/Right - WB

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 050-650, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the distance between the post-crash position of the left/right side front axle and rear axle.

Normally the axle position is measured from the center of the outer hub of the wheel, however if the front wheel exhibits an angle or is missing, approximate or use the position of the ball joint or axle.

Not applicable
Used when a vehicle is fully repaired.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Baseline Measurement – Left/Right Side Rear Corner

Screen Name: Left – RBC/Right - RBC

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 000-250, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the distance between the post-crash position of the left/right side rear axle and the associated rear bumper corner.

Normally the axle position is measured from the center of the outer hub of the wheel, however if the rear wheel is missing, approximate or use the position of the axle.

This measurement is obtained for any end plane or side impacts.

If the bumper structure (including the bumper re-bar) is missing, take the measurement to the next rigid structure.

Not applicable
Used when a vehicle is fully repaired, or does not sustain a front or side impact.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained.

Baseline Measurement – Left/Right Side Rear Stringline

Screen Name: Left – ROH/Right - ROH

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter to the nearest centimeter
-8887	887	Not Applicable
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 050-450, 887, 999

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter to the nearest centimeter
Measure the distance between the post-crash position of the left/right side rear axle and the rear stringline.

Normally the axle position is measured from the center of the outer hub of the wheel, however if the rear wheel is missing, approximate or use the position of the axle.

Include any stringline adjustments.

Obtain this measurement for all vehicles where an end plane stringline is set up regardless of its repair state.

Not Applicable
Use this code when the vehicle does not sustain an end plane impact or when an end plane stringline is not set up.

Unknown
When the measurement cannot be determined or obtained. This includes completely repaired vehicles.

Remarks:

- The seven variables listed in the Exterior Vehicle Log tab are completed at the Zone Center level during the Data Quality Control process. Quality ratings for CISS data are divided into the following categories:
- Not Applicable
- Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
- Substandard
- Standard

These ratings are designed to assess the quality of data collected with respect to CISS program standards. These requirements were derived from field data collection guidelines and technician training materials. Each variable is rated independently. Overall case quality should not be considered when determining appropriate ratings for each variable.

Not Applicable
Defined for each variable.

Substandard – Beyond Technician Control
This rating is used when data requirements set forth under each variable cannot be achieved due to uncontrollable circumstances, which prohibited the technician from obtaining and properly documenting the data.

Substandard
This rating is used when the information set forth under data requirements for each variable is available but is not obtained or is unsatisfactorily documented by the technician.

When it is unclear which classification to use, Zone Center reviewers default to Substandard (not beyond technician control).

Standard
This rating is used when data requirements set forth under each variable have been satisfactorily obtained.

Applicable Pre-Crash Measurements

Element Values:

Not Applicable
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses the acquisition and coding of all pre-crash measurements including the following:

- Recording all original specifications available for this vehicle
- Recording applicable free space for contacted planes
- Recording all CDC extent zone measurements for each plane contacted, including all measurements required for top plane damage i.e., rollover)
- Recording the undeformed end width and (estimated bumper heights for end plane impacts

Not Applicable is coded if specifications are not available at the PSU or from the Zone Center. All sources are to be considered before using this code.

Reference Line Placement

Element Values:

Not Applicable
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses the documentation of reference line placement, including damage locator measurements.

Not Applicable is coded when a reference line is not required (i.e., horizontal impacts).

Impact Damage Documentation

Element Values:

Not Applicable (Not a valid code for this variable)
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses the documentation of the impact damage including all applicable crush profile measurements (L's, C's, D, DDW, Field L, and Field L/D). Technicians are required to follow the CISS standards as set forth in the CISS Vehicle Measurements Techniques Document. In assessing this variable the Zone Center reviewer should consult this document to confirm that all measurement protocols were followed.

To meet the Standard assessment, a technician must document the impact damage for each applicable impact to the vehicle. Each of the impacts is assessed individually in order to evaluate the technician's adherence to the CISS standard.

Beyond the above requirements, several additional measurements or data elements (included in the CISS standard) are to be obtained. These include:

- The correct Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- Post-crash wheelbases
- Post-crash bumper corner measurements
- Post-crash Front/Rear axle to string line measurements for end plane impacts
- Post-crash track widths

For impacts where no crush profiles are required the focus of this variable is the technician's documentation of direct damage, max crush, and any other data required to accurately code a CDC.

Vehicles that are under repair should be documented through the use of damaged parts if they are available. In such instances, the CISS Standard may be attainable, provided the data required in the standard are obtained. It is not possible, however, to attain a Standard rating if the damaged parts have been discarded or if the parts have been altered such that the required measurements cannot be obtained. Similarly, fully repaired vehicles cannot receive a Standard assessment.

Quality of Vehicle Damage Sketch

Element Values:

Not Applicable (Not a valid code for this variable)
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses the post impact information reported on the Vehicle Sketch page. to receive a Standard rating, the damage sketch should be a legible representation of all damage drawn on the appropriate vehicle sketch page.

The sketch should include the following:

- Crosshatched lines along the direct damage width, which locate as accurately as possible the width and height of the direct damage.
- Diagonal lines that represent the induced damage as accurately as possible the length and height of the Field L.
- Indications of direct damage that may not be supported by a crush profile (e.g. rollover damage, wheel impacts, and contact to glazing).
- Diagonal lines to identify remote buckling or induced damage that is not directly adjacent to the impact.
- Annotation of previous or unrelated damage and/or any damage resulting from towing, extrication or salvage activities.
- Observations, which may be useful in reconstructing the crash sequence (e.g. grass in tire beads, scuffs on sidewalls, direction of striations on tires or body surfaces).
- Annotate “Completely repaired” or “Vehicle under repair” on sketch as applicable.

Substandard-Beyond Technician Control will be coded for all completely repaired vehicles or vehicles that are under repair.

Exterior Images Subject Quality

Element Values:

Not Applicable (Not a valid code for this variable)
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses whether or not all of the proper photographs were obtained during the vehicle inspection. The Standard for CISS Exterior Vehicle Photography is established in the CISS Digital Photography Guideline. The guideline establishes a *minimum* criteria for the CISS technician. Consequently, all of the photographs dictated by the applicable sections of the document are required to meet the CISS standard. However, in order to properly document unusual or special circumstances additional images may be required. Instructions for photographing frontal and rear impacts, as well as rollovers and completely repaired vehicles are included in the Guideline. For vehicles that have sustained multiple impacts, more than one section will apply. Images must be as complete and concise as possible.

Calibrated measurement rods and a vertical calibrated rod must be present in the images for crush profiles. If measurements are required at two damage levels, images of both sets of profiles must be provided.

Proper rollover documentation includes images of contour rods used to measure the lateral and vertical max crush. (These rods may be attached to the vehicle with tape or clamps.)

An unsanitized image of the VIN plate and uncovered state license plate must be included.

Exterior Image Quality

Element Values:

Not Applicable (Not a valid code for this variable)
Substandard-Beyond Technician Control
Substandard
Standard

Remarks:

This variable assesses the quality of the images with respect to clarity and crispness. Items evaluated for this variable include:

- Proper framing of the subject
- Light exposure
- Proper focus of the overall subject
- Proper focus of relevant areas with respect to close-up images

Primary Error Source (Vehicle Plane)

Element Values:

No error
Front
Side (left or right)
Top
Undercarriage
Other (specify) _____

Remarks:

This variable is used to identify CDC or crush measurement errors by specific vehicle plane and provides the Zone center with opportunities for technical feedback and/or training. Errors are based on column 3 of the CDC and the associated crush profiles. The primary CDC (highest Delta V) and the associated crush profile receive primary consideration.

Error assessments are based upon the corrected CDC rather than the initial submission. (Example, if a CDC is incorrectly assigned to a side plane and the damage is reassigned to the frontal plane, Front is coded.)

No error is coded when no errors exist in coding the correct plane of impact for the primary CDC (highest Delta V).

Interior Vehicle Form

Integrity

[Is There Passenger Compartment Integrity Loss?]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

0	No integrity loss
1	Yes integrity loss
9	Unknown integrity loss

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

No integrity loss
Is selected when the doors, roof, and glazing (as listed below) remained intact during the impact sequence.

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- extrication damage masked integrity loss, and
- integrity loss could not be determined due to circumstances beyond the technician's control.

Screen Name: Passenger Compartment Integrity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.COMPART_INTEGRITY.CINTEGID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Windshield
3	2	Door (side)
4	3	Door/hatch (back door)
5	4	Roof
6	5	Roof glass
7	6	Side window
8	7	Rear window (backlight)
-9999		Unknown
-9998	0	No Integrity Loss

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Select all that apply.

The question of integrity loss is assessed with respect to impact related damage. The damage can be either direct or induced. Damage which is not impact related (*e.g.*, fire, extrication) is not considered.

Consider the passenger compartment as a "package" which is designed to contain the occupant. If an opening occurs of sufficient magnitude through which an occupant could have been ejected totally or partially (although it is not necessary for an occupant to have been ejected), the integrity of the compartment should be considered to have been lost. While it is difficult to define the magnitude of the opening in a universal manner, the minimum size of the opening would be equivalent to the head of most adults (approximately 15- 20 centimeters). Components which may lose their integrity are restricted to the windshield glazing, window glazing (side, rear, or roof), door or roof.

Doors which open upon impact or glazing that is broken during the impact sequence are considered integrity loss. However, doors which were left open prior to an impact do not constitute damage related loss of integrity and should be reported under **Door, Tailgate Or Hatch Opening**, select **Other**.

Windshield
Is selected when the glazing is either holed/slit or displaced sufficiently to allow an adult size head to pass through.

Door (side)
Refers to the door structure and excludes glazing areas. All side doors, whether hinged or sliding are considered here. A door is defined as a structure that allows ingress/egress to the occupant compartment of the vehicle and has hinges and locking mechanism.

Door/hatch (back door)
Identifies integrity loss of the back door structure and not the glazing. Back doors include hatchback, tailgate, and lift back. In situations where the rear hatch or upper portion of the tailgate is made entirely of glazing material and secured with a latching mechanism, only the latching mechanism should be considered for this attribute. Integrity loss through shattered or displaced rear window glazing is identified in **Rear window.**

Roof
Refers only to the roof structure and not glazing areas. Roof structures containing metal panels (*e.g.*, "T" top roofs) are reported here as well as closed convertible tops.

Roof glass
Reports glazing material in the roof structure which is broken or displaced.

Side window
Refers to glazing which was broken or displaced during the crash sequence. Glazing which was totally open prior to the crash and broken (*i.e.*, sidelight rolled down into the door area) is not entered as integrity loss.

Rear window (backlight)
Includes backlights, hatchbacks / tailgates / lift backs, and rear door glazing which were broken or displaced.

Unknown
Used when an integrity loss could not be determined.

Post-Crash Integrity Loss

Screen Name: Post Crash Integrity Loss

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.INTLOSS***

Element Attributes:

Check Box

Database	SAS	
0	0	No/Unknown
1	1	Yes

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Post-crash integrity loss
Is selected when the technician determines that what appears to be integrity loss is caused by post-crash actions. Examples:

- The windshield collapses due to extreme outside temperature
- Fire/EMS cut windshield out for extrication
- Fire/EMS cut the pillars or doors for extrication

Door, Tailgate, or Hatch Opening Overview

It is the intent of these variables to capture whether a passenger compartment door, tailgate, or hatch opened or remained closed during the crash sequence. The reason the doors came open during the crash is also reported.

The areas of interest include the left front, right front, left rear, right rear, and tailgate/hatch doors (*i.e.*, LF, RF, LR, LR2, LR3, RR, RR2, RR3, and TG/H, respectively). The LF and RF doors are the forward most side doors on the left and right sides of a vehicle and the LR and RR doors are the next door (or set of doors) rearward of the LF and RF doors. There are situations where two adjacent doors are used to cover a single opening (*i.e.*, side or rear of a cargo van). These should be treated as a single door. Side doors are applicable whether hinged or on tracks.

A door is defined as a structure that allows ingress/egress to the occupant compartment of the vehicle and has hinges and locking mechanism.

Generally, hatch doors meet the following criteria:

- provide access to the rear cargo area of a passenger car type vehicle, through a large opening backlight,
- are composed primarily of glass and may or may not be framed,
- are hinged at the top and latched at the bottom, and
- are not used in conjunction with a lower door or tailgate.

Some vehicles are equipped with frameless glass hatches which may shatter as a result of an impact. This situation is considered a glazing loss (refer to **Glazing**) rather than a hatch opening unless the hatch did, in fact, open prior to the glass breaking (*i.e.*, release of the latching/hinging mechanism). Some glass hatches may be bordered by a narrow band of metal. The condition of this metal band is the focus of this variable group. These remarks also apply when the upper window of a tailgate assembly is being considered.

Generally, tailgates exist on the rear end plane of a utility/station wagon type vehicles. They may be one or two piece assemblies. In the instance of a two piece unit, they will be hinged at the top and bottom with a horizontal seam. One piece units may be hinged at the top for some vehicles or at the bottom with retracting rear windows for others. Pickup truck tailgates are not included in these variables.

Rear doors may be single or double units covering a single opening. The rear doors are hinged on one or both sides with a vertical seam present in dual door applications. Rear doors are most commonly found on van type vehicles and are indicated under descriptor - “TG/H”.

[Door, Tailgate, or Hatch Location]

Screen Name: Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTEGRITY.ILOCID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS		
1	1	LF	Left Front=1
2	2	RF	Right Front=2
3	3	LR	Left Rear=3
4	4	RR	Right Rear=4
5	5	TG/H	Tail Gate / Hatch=5

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Information is precoded and a choice is made for filling in subsequent variables

Screen Name: Opening

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTEGRITY.OPENING***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
16	N/A	[No door/gate/hatch]
17	1	Door/gate/hatch remained closed and operational
18	2	Door/gate/hatch came open during collision
19	3	Door/gate/hatch jammed shut
20	8	Others (specify):
21	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable identifies the operational status of a door, tailgate or hatch during a crash sequence. Priority is given to doors which **"open"** during the collision. Doors which are pushed inwards and jammed, such that a gap or space occurs, are captured under this variable as **door/gate/hatch jammed shut.** The gap or space that occurs is coded under the variable **Integrity Loss.** Where multiple doors cover a single opening, and the disposition of each door was different, select the response for the door which is first identified in the following priority list:

Door/gate/hatch came open during collision
Door/gate/hatch jammed shut,
Other (specify):
Door/gate/hatch remained closed and operational
Unknown

As an example, if one door came open and the other was jammed shut, the proper response would be Door/gate/hatch came open during collision. Gaps caused by body deformation are not selected as door opening events. These gaps will be selected in Passenger Compartment Integrity.

No door/gate/hatch
Is selected when no OEM door, tailgate, or hatch exists in the appropriate area (*i.e.*, LF, RF, LR, RR, and TG/H).

Door/gate/hatch remained closed and operational
For any door, tailgate, or hatch which did not open during the crash sequence and remained operational.

Door/gate/hatch came open during collision
Is selected when the door assembly opened during the crash sequence, irrespective of the cause. Further, the magnitude of the opening created is inconsequential when selecting this response. Note, if this response is selected then the **Damage/Separation** responses for the next variable, must be indicated, based on what caused the door / hatch to come open. The technician must consider the potential that a sprung-mass situation may exist. In this condition, the door may have been opened after the crash, but due to vehicle body stresses the door cannot be shut. This is an important consideration when assessing whether the door came open during the collision.

Door/gate/hatch jammed shut
Is selected when a door is rendered inoperable due to being jammed shut. Inoperable is defined as the inability of the technician to open the door wide enough (through the use of reasonable force) to allow passage of an adult head. It is irrelevant whether the jamming is a result of latch or hinge failure, the displacement of adjacent body panels, or direct damage. Undamaged locked doors should not be considered as jammed or inoperable. Doors which were pried open following the crash are an indication of jamming and should be closely examined. In this situation, the technician should thoroughly annotate and photograph the door area to support this conclusion.

Others (specify)
Is selected for those situations which cannot be identified with other elements. Doors which are open prior to the crash are reported here (*e.g.*, hatchbacks open for cargo reasons, ventilation, etc.).

Unknown
Used when the technician could not make a performance assessment of the door, tailgate or hatch.

Screen Name: Damage/Separation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTEGRITY.OPENINGFAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[No door/gate/hatch]
22	1	[Door not opened/separation not assessed]
23	2	Door operational
24	3	Latch/striker separation due to damage
25	4	Hinge separation due to damage
26	5	Door structure separation due to damage
27	6	Door support (*i.e.*, pillar, sill, roof side rail, etc.) separation due to damage
28	7	Latch/striker and hinge separation due to damage
29	8	Other separation (specify):
30	9	Unknown
		[Door not opened]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable is designed to capture the reason a door opened during the collision sequence.

[No door/gate/hatch]
Is automatically selected when:

- no door, tailgate, or hatch exists,
- the door/tailgate/hatch did not open during the crash sequence, or
- the door/tailgate/hatch is jammed shut.

Doors which were open prior to the crash (hatchbacks open for cargo reasons, ventilation, etc.) also are reported here.

[Door not opened]
Is automatically selected when:

- the door/tailgate/hatch did not open during the crash sequence, or
- the door/tailgate/hatch is jammed shut, or
- Damage/Failure Associated with Door, Tailgate, or Hatch

Door operational
Is selected when the door, tailgate, or hatch opened during the crash sequence, but the unit was undamaged and remained operational.

Latch/striker separation due to damage
Is selected when the door, tailgate, or hatch opened as a result of a separation of the latch/striker assembly. The separation must be due to damage, either direct or induced, and must result in the forced unlatching of the latch/striker assembly or shearing of the striker post.

Hinge separation due to damage
Is selected to indicate that a hinge separation exists as a result of either direct or induced damage. A hinge separation includes the complete separation of the hinge assembly from the door structure, pillar or of the two or more components which comprise the hinge assembly.

Door structure separation due to damage
Is selected anytime the door structure sustained damage which allowed the latch, striker, or hinge to separate from the mounting surface (*i.e.*, torn metal). The door structure is defined as all components of the door assembly exclusive of the door skin.

Door support (*i.e.*, pillar, sill, roof side rail, etc.)
Is selected to define situations where the latch/striker assembly did not separate, but the door support areas are damaged sufficiently to allow for the door to open. This includes, but is not limited to, the damage of pillars, sills and/or roof side rails at its most severe level.

Latch/striker and hinge separation due to damage
Latch/striker and hinge separation due to damage is used to describe situations where the entire door and adjacent components (*i.e.*, pillars) are torn away by an impact. Separation must be present to the latch/striker and at least one hinge, resulting in the door opening (*i.e.*, door partially or completely torn off).

Other separation (specify)
Used to indicate that an opening exists which cannot be described with the attributes above. This includes vehicles with a canvas roof and door structure (*i.e.*, Jeeps, etc.).

Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined which attribute applies.

Glazing Type and Damage Overview

Glazing is defined for these variables as a covering for openings in the vehicle's structure which has the ability to allow light to pass. The areas of interest include: the windshield, sidelight windows, backlight (hatchback, tailgate, lift back, rear window), and roof. Composition of glazing materials in use include: glass, plastic, and glass-plastic.

The potential for occupant ejection is a major concern of rule makers at NHTSA. These variables are designed to record the successes and failures of occupant containment by glazing when there is an occurrence of occupant contact to the glazing, or glazing damage by impact forces or vehicle damage.

There is glass that involves a plastic anti-lacerative layer applied to the inner surface of windshields (such as Inner Shield, Securiflex, etc.). Glass - plastic should not be confused with the current design of laminate windshields which are made with a layer of plastic (Polyvinyl Butyral) between two layers of annealed glass.

Technicians are required to thoroughly inspect all glazing for direct occupant contact/damage and encode their findings. Glazing variables are only coded if an occupant contacts the glazing or in the event of any ejection(s). Code only the glazing that is contacted. If an ejection occurred, code all of the glazing for that vehicle. This information is recorded independent of occupant ejection.

Glazing variables are divided into four sections.

Type
Pre-crash Glazing Status
Impact Damage
Occupant Damage

These sections are further divided into fourteen specific areas of interest or Locations:

WS	=	Windshield
LF	=	Left front window (driver's window)
RF	=	Right front window
LR	=	Left rear window (adjacent to LF window)
LR2	=	2nd left rear window (adjacent to LR window)
LR3	=	3rd left rear window (adjacent to LR2 window)
RR	=	Right rear window (adjacent to RF window)
RR2	=	2nd right rear window (adjacent to RR window)
RR3	=	3rd right rear window (adjacent to RR2 window)
BL	=	Backlight, tailgate / hatchback / liftgate window

LBL = Left backlight (left side of a divided backlight, i.e., rear doors on some vans)
RBL = Right backlight (right side of a divided backlight, i.e., rear doors on some vans)
Roof = Sun roof, moon roof, "T" roof, etc.
Other = Other sidelights, door wing windows, and any other light not identified above

The "other" category (as noted) encompasses areas where glazing may be directly contacted by occupants and not identified by a specific location. This would include wing windows located in door areas. In the event more than one "other" area was involved, select the area with the highest priority number as ranked above. When more than one glazing has priority, the technician should select the glazing which is closest to the front of the vehicle with the left side taking precedence over the right side. The technician must specify the selected glazing in the space provided.

Was There A Suspected Ejection or Contact with Any Glazing?

Screen Name: Was there a suspected ejection or contact with any glazing?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Yes
No
Unknown

Source:

Remarks:

This variable identifies any occupant contact to the glazing or ejection during the crash sequence.

If an ejection is present, all glazing must be documented. In the case of occupant contact to glazing, only the contacted glazing should be recorded.

Yes
Is selected when an occupant directly contacted any glazing of the vehicle or complete or partial occupant ejection occurred.

No
Is selected when there are no direct occupant contact(s) detected on any glazing and no occupant ejection occurred.

Unknown
Is selected when it cannot be determined if occupant contact or ejection occurred due to significant vehicle damage resulting from circumstances such as a major fire, extensive extrication, vehicle salvage, etc.

Location of Window/Windshield Glazing

Screen Name: Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.GLAZING.GLOCID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Windshield (WS)
2	2	Left front window (driver's window) (LF)
3	3	Right front window (RF)
4	4	Left rear window (adjacent to LF window) (LR)
5	5	2nd left rear window (adjacent to LR window) (LR2) 3rd left rear window (adjacent to LR2 window) LR3)
6	6	Right rear window (adjacent to RF window) (RR)
7	7	2nd right rear window (adjacent to RR window) RR2) 3rd right rear window (adjacent to RR2 window) (RR3)
10	8	Backlight, tailgate/hatchback/liftgate window (BL)
11	9	Left backlight (left side of a divided backlight, i.e., rear doors on some vans) (LBL)
12	10	Right backlight (right side of a divided backlight, i.e., rear doors on some vans) (RBL)
15	11	Sun roof, moon roof, "T" roof, etc. (Roof)
20	98	Other sidelights, door wing windows, and any other light not identified above (Other)

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Information is pre-coded and a choice is made for filling in subsequent variables.

Type of Window/Windshield Glazing

Screen Name: Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.GLAZING.GLAZETYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	NA No glazing
2	1	AS-1 - Laminated
3	2	AS-2 - Tempered
37	11	AS-2 - Laminated
38	12	AS-2 - Laminated-with aftermarket tint
5	4	AS-2 - Tempered-with aftermarket tint
4	3	AS-3 - Tempered-tinted (original)
39	13	AS-3 - Laminated tinted (original)
40	14	AS-3 - Laminated tinted (with additional aftermarket tint)
6	5	AS-3 - Tempered-tinted (with additional aftermarket tint)
41	15	AS-6 - Flexible plastic safety glazing
8	7	Glazing removed prior to crash
42	98	Other (specify):
43	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Glazing types are identified by unique AS (American Standard) numbers which are etched in the glazing surface. The AS numbers are generally grouped with other glazing information and together make up an informational symbol referred to as a "watermark" (see diagram below). The arrow indicates the “AS number” within the watermark.

Glazing types are used whether or not the glazing area was identified as damaged from impact forces or direct occupant contact. When all side and rear windows have been broken out, examine the window track or frame for remnants of broken glass. If glass is present and the remnants are small clear granules (or cracked in granule size pieces), then it is permissible to select (AS-2 Tempered). If these remnants are tinted, then it is permissible to select [AS-3 - Tempered - tinted (original)]. If these remnants have any plastic tint shield clinging to them, then it is permissible to select (AS-2 Tempered – with aftermarket tint) or [AS-3 Tempered - tinted (with additional aftermarket tint)]. If the glazing of the side glass appears to be held together by plastic coating, then it is permissible to select AS2/3 Laminated, respectively.

No glazing
Is selected for specific areas where the body structure was not designed to accept glazing (*i.e.*, solid roof structure, etc.).

AS-1 - Laminated
Refers to a layer of plastic between two layers of glass. This type of glazing is widely used in current windshield installations.

AS-2 - Tempered
Refers to glass which is designed to break into small glass granules when damaged.

AS-2 - Laminated
Refers to glass which is composed of two pieces of glass laminated together by a plastic interlayer. This type of glass when damaged does not break into small granules.

AS-2 - Laminated-with aftermarket tint
Refers to AS-2-Laminated glazing which has an aftermarket plastic tint applied.

AS-2 - Tempered - with aftermarket tint
Refers to AS-2 glazing which has an aftermarket plastic tint shield applied.

AS-3 - Tempered - tinted (original)
Refers to manufactured tinted (privacy) glass which has the ability to break into small glass granules when damaged. Glazing which has an aftermarket plastic tint shield applied should be listed as **AS-2 - Tempered - with aftermarket tint**.

AS-3 - Laminated - tinted (original)
Refers to manufactured tinted glass which is composed of two pieces of glass laminated together by a plastic interlayer. This type of glass when damaged does not break into small granules.

AS-3 - Laminated tinted (with additional aftermarket tint)
Refers to AS-3 Laminated glazing which has an additional aftermarket plastic tint shield applied.

AS-3 - Tempered – tinted (with additional aftermarket tint)
Refers to AS-3 glazing which has an additional aftermarket plastic tint shield applied.

AS-6 - Flexible plastic safety glazing
Refers to plastic side and rear windows. This type of glazing is usually found in convertibles and Jeeps.

Glazing removed prior to crash
Includes sun roofs, "T" tops, etc. which were removed from their respective areas prior to the crash.

Other (specify)
Refers to any glazing which has an AS number different from AS-1, AS-2, AS-3 and AS-6. Write the AS number of the glazing in the "specify" space provided. This includes plastic (AS-11C), bullet proof (AS-10), and anti-lacerative (AS-14).

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- Due to factors beyond the technician's control, an adequate determination of glazing presence could not be made.
- A reasonable determination of the "AS" number could not be made.

Window Pre-crash Status

Screen Name: Pre-crash Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.GLAZING.PRE-CRASHSTATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	N/A [No glazing]
12	1	Fixed
13	2	Closed
14	3	Partially opened
15	4	Fully opened
16	7	Glazing removed prior to crash
17	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection with verification from interview, if possible.

Remarks:

This variable records the operational modes of the glazing prior to the crash.

No glazing
Used for specific areas where the body structure was not designed to accept glazing (*i.e.*, solid roof structure, etc.).

Fixed
Identifies glazing which is not designed to open (*e.g.* windshields, etc.).

Closed
Refers to any operable glazing which was fully closed (*i.e.*, no air gaps).

Partially opened
Refers to any operable glazing which is not firmly closed (*i.e.*, air gaps present) and not fully opened. Note, the technician should select the placement of the window in relationship to the opening and not by window design limitations (i.e., rear sedan windows designed not to fully open).

Fully opened
Refers to any operable glazing which is attached to the vehicle (*i.e.*, window tracks) and was placed in the open position such that the glazing was not restricting the opening of the vehicle structure. This element is assessed independently of window design limitations (*i.e.*, side windows designed to only roll down halfway cannot receive this attribute).

Glazing removed prior to crash
Includes sun roofs, "T" tops, etc. which were removed from their respective areas prior to the crash.

Unknown
Used in the following situation:

- Due to factors beyond the technician's control, an adequate determination of glazing presence could not be made.

Glazing Damage From Impact Forces

Screen Name: Impact Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.GLAZING.IMPACTDAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
18	0	N/A [No glazing]
19	1	No glazing damage from impact forces
20	2	Glazing in place and cracked from impact forces
21	3	Glazing in place and holed from impact forces
22	4	Glazing out-of-place (cracked or not) and not holed from impact forces
23	5	Glazing out-of-place and holed from impact forces
24	6	Glazing disintegrated from impact forces
25	7	Glazing removed prior to crash
26	9	Unknown if damaged

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable identifies damage to the glazing as a result of impact forces and/or vehicle damage (including damage from interior loose objects). Damage caused by direct occupant contact should be recorded in the variable **Occupant Damage**.

Note: Glazing(s) which are retracted into vehicle body panels (*i.e.*, fully open) are to be assessed. Caution should be used in assessing glazing(s) that have post-crash damage from sun/heat buildup and or extrication.

No glazing
Used for specific areas where the body structure was not designed to accept glazing (*i.e.*, solid roof structure, etc.).

No glazing damage from impact forces
Is selected when there was no damage to the glazing from impact forces. Glazing damage for these variables is defined as cracking, holed, out-of-place or disintegrated. Glazing which is scratched is considered not damaged.

Glazing in place and cracked from impact forces
Is selected when the glazing remained within the confines of its specific area and was cracked. Displaced glazing which was not totally separated from the vehicle should be treated as "in place". This would include windshields with partial bond separation and dislodged side glazing(s).

Glazing in place and holed from impact forces
Is selected when the glazing was "holed". "Holed" refers to a hole or slit in the glazing which is large enough in size to allow passage of an adult head (approximately 15-20 centimeters). For the purpose of this variable, the hole or slit must have been produced by impact force and/or vehicle damage and not by direct occupant contact.

Glazing out-of-place (cracked or not) and not holed from impact forces
Refers to glazing which was totally separated from the vehicle as the result of impact forces and/or vehicle damage. Windshields with 100 percent bond separation should receive this attribute. Caution must be exercised by the technician not to consider shattered tempered glass (*i.e.*, sidelights, etc.) as out-of-place. This situation should be identified as **Glazing disintegrated from impact forces**.

Glazing out-of-place and holed from impact forces
Refers to glazing that was totally separated from the vehicle during the crash sequence and was holed/slit as the result of impact forces or vehicle damage. "Holed" refers to either a hole or slit in the glazing which is large enough in size to allow passage of an adult head (approximately 15-20 centimeters).

Glazing disintegrated from impact forces
Refers to glazing that was totally destroyed by impact forces or vehicle damage. This usually occurs with shattered tempered glass (*i.e.*, sidelights, etc.). Windshields that are separated from the vehicle should not be considered disintegrated. Uncertainty may exist when determining the cause of shattered sidelight glazing when the collision occurred adjacent to an occupied seat. As a rule of thumb, impact forces and/or vehicle damage generally cause disintegration of the sidelight prior to occupant contact.

Glazing removed prior to crash
Includes sun roofs, "T" tops, etc. which were removed from their respective areas prior to the crash.

Unknown if damaged
Is selected in the following situations:

- The degree of damage could not be determined as the result of post impact damage (*i.e.*, extrication, towing operations, etc.).
- Due to factors beyond the technician's control, an adequate determination of glazing damage could not be made (*i.e.*, catastrophic type vehicle damage, etc.). This should be a rare occurrence.
- The cause of glazing damage (*i.e.*, impact forces versus occupant contact) could not be determined by the technician. Caution, it is anticipated this reason will be rarely used. When confronted with this dilemma, every effort must be made to select a known value for damaged glazing.

Glazing Damage from Occupant Contact

Screen Name: Occupant Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.GLAZING.OCCDAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
27	0	NA [No glazing]
28	1	No occupant contact
29	2	Glazing contacted by occupant but no glazing damage
30	3	Glazing in place and cracked by occupant contact
31	4	Glazing in place and holed by occupant contact
32	5	Glazing out-of-place (cracked or not) by occupant contact and not holed by occupant contact
33	6	Glazing out-of-place by occupant contact and holed by occupant contact
34	7	[Glazing removed prior to crash]
35	8	Glazing disintegrated by occupant contact
36	9	Unknown if contacted by occupant

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

These variables report direct occupant contact to the glazing during the crash sequence. The responses are prioritized, the further you go down the list, the higher the priority, [*i.e.*, **Glazing in place and holed by occupant contact** takes precedence over **Glazing in place and cracked by occupant contact**, etc.].

Note: Glazing(s) which are retracted into vehicle body panels (*i.e.*, fully open) are to be assessed.

No occupant contact
Is selected when there are no direct occupant contact(s) detected on the glazing.

Glazing contacted by occupant but no glazing damage
Is selected when an occupant directly contacted the glazing, but the contact did not result in glazing damage.

Glazing in place and cracked by occupant contact
Refers to glazing that was damaged (not holed) by direct occupant contact. The term "in place" describes glazing which has remained within the confines of its specific area. Displaced glazing which was not totally separated from the vehicle should be treated as "in place". This would include windshields with partial bond separation and dislodged side glazing.

Glazing in place and holed by occupant contact
Is selected when the glazing was "holed". "Holed" refers to a hole or slit in the glazing which was produced by direct occupant contact. This opening is equivalent in size to the space necessary to allow passage of an adult head (approximately 15 -20 centimeters).

Glazing out-of-place (cracked or not) by occupant contact and not holed by occupant contact
Refers to glazing which was directly contacted by an occupant and was totally separated from the vehicle during the crash sequence. Windshields with 100 percent bond separation are reported here. Caution must be exercised by the technician not to consider shattered tempered glass (*i.e.*, sidelights, etc.) as out-of-place. This situation is reported as **Glazing disintegrated by occupant contact**

Glazing out-of-place by occupant contact and holed by occupant contact
Refers to glazing which was contacted and holed by direct occupant contact and totally separated from the vehicle during the crash sequence. "Holed" refers to a hole or slit in the glazing which was produced by direct occupant contact. This opening is equivalent in size to the space necessary to allow passage of an adult head (approximately 15 -20 centimeters).

Glazing removed prior to crash
Includes sun roofs, "T" tops, etc. which were removed from their respective areas prior to the crash. Glazing retracted into vehicle body panels (*i.e.*, fully open) is not considered in this element.

Glazing disintegrated by occupant contact
Refers to glazing that was totally destroyed by direct occupant contact. This usually occurs with shattered tempered glass (*i.e.*, sidelights, etc.). Windshields that were separated from the vehicle should not be considered disintegrated. Uncertainty may exist when determining the cause of shattered sidelight glazing when the collision occurred adjacent to an occupied seat. As a rule of thumb, impact forces and/or vehicle damage generally cause disintegration of the sidelight prior to occupant contact. If the glazing is indicated in **Impact Damage** as "Disintegrated by Impact Forces" this variable must be coded as **No Occupant Contact**.

Unknown if contacted by occupant
Is selected in the following situations:

- Direct occupant contact/damage could not be determined due to post impact damage (*i.e.*, extrication, towing operations, etc.).
- Due to factors beyond the technician's control, an adequate determination of direct occupant contact/damage could not be made.

Occupant Area Intrusion Overview

If there is no intrusion select the "No Intrusion" button on the Sketch subtab**.**

Displacement of less than three centimeters is not considered to be an intrusion.

Loosely hanging panels or trim are also not considered as an intrusion unless reinforced or backed by a rigid component. For example, if the plastic trim piece surrounding the A pillar separated from the pillar and moved further into the occupant compartment, the trim would not be considered an intrusion if it could easily be moved or pushed out of the way. However, if a deformed portion of the pillar or another component reinforced the trim, it would be recorded as an intrusion. As a general guideline, consider the consequence to a striking occupant – would the trim piece move out of the way, or be held in place be a reinforcing component.

Intrusion results whenever the internal boundary surface of the passenger compartment is moved inward due to direct or indirect damage resulting from the application of a crushing force to the exterior surface of a vehicle. An exterior component can intrude into the passenger compartment. A passenger compartment is defined as that interior occupant space which is normally available for occupant seating, based upon both the vehicle design and seat configuration at the time of the crash. Adjacent cargo areas and other enclosed areas are included for consideration in the following situations:

- The area behind the last row of seats designed by the manufacturer for cargo is integral with the passenger compartment.
- An area where a seat row was either removed or folded down to accommodate cargo.

Intrusion can occur from the vertical, longitudinal, or lateral direction. Intrusion can also occur from the displacement of interior seatbacks and/or seat cushions.

Measurement of Passenger Compartment Intrusion

Types of Intrusion
Two types of intrusions occur most often in crashes. They are:

Type A: Intrusion which is limited to one part of the passenger compartment and where the other side of the vehicle remains relatively free of distortion. This is likely to be the case in the majority of crashes. In many cases it will be possible to obtain undeformed vehicle dimensions as the vehicle is symmetrical about the longitudinal centerline.

Type B: Intrusion which occurs in many sections of the passenger compartment with little of the vehicle remaining free of distortion. In this case, it will be necessary to obtain "original" dimensions by comparison with a second (unintruded) vehicle of the same type.

Figure 1

Establishment of Reference Axis. In order to compare one side of a vehicle with the other or compare two vehicles, a coordinate system within the vehicle is required. An example of Type A and Type B intrusions are shown in Figure 1.

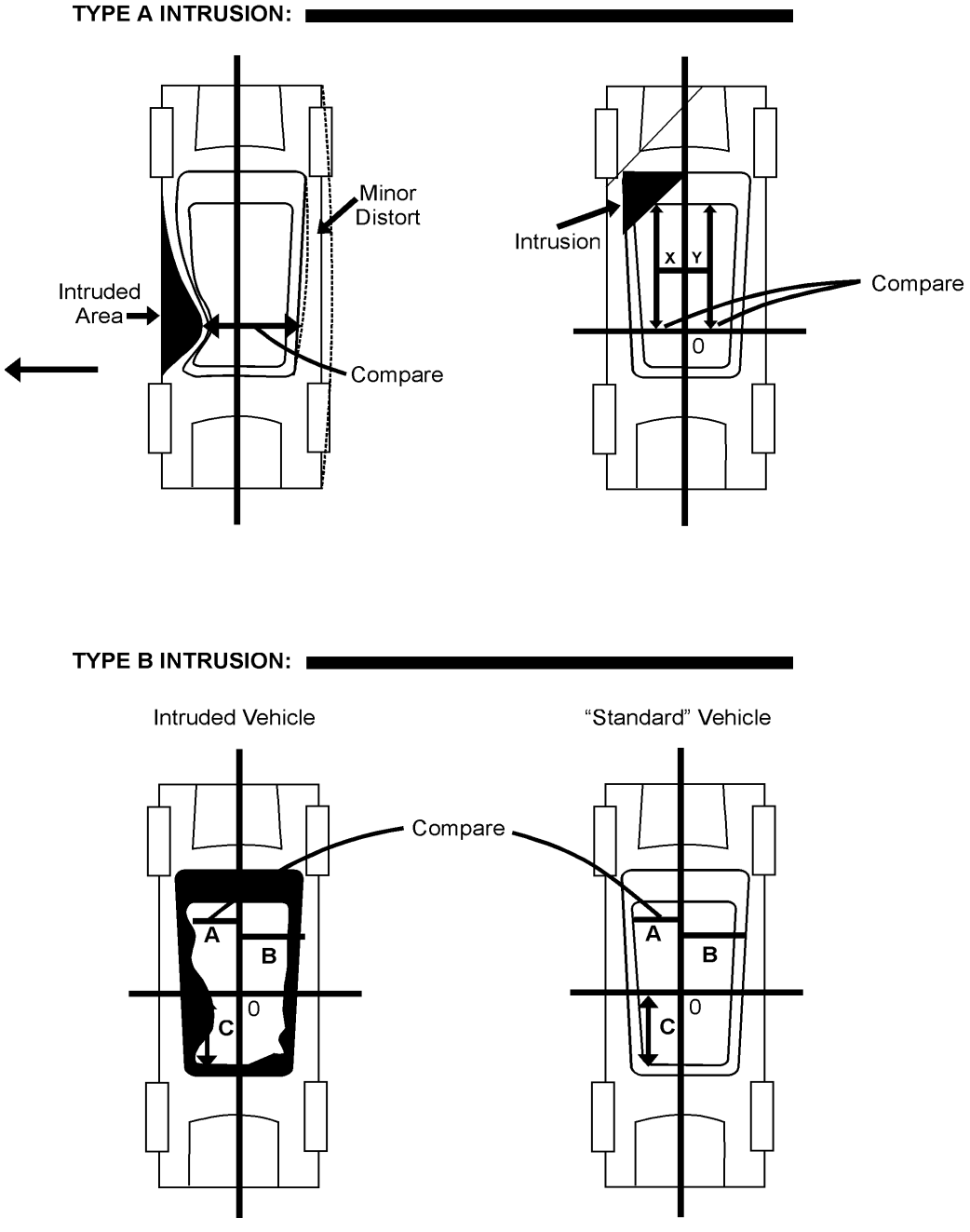
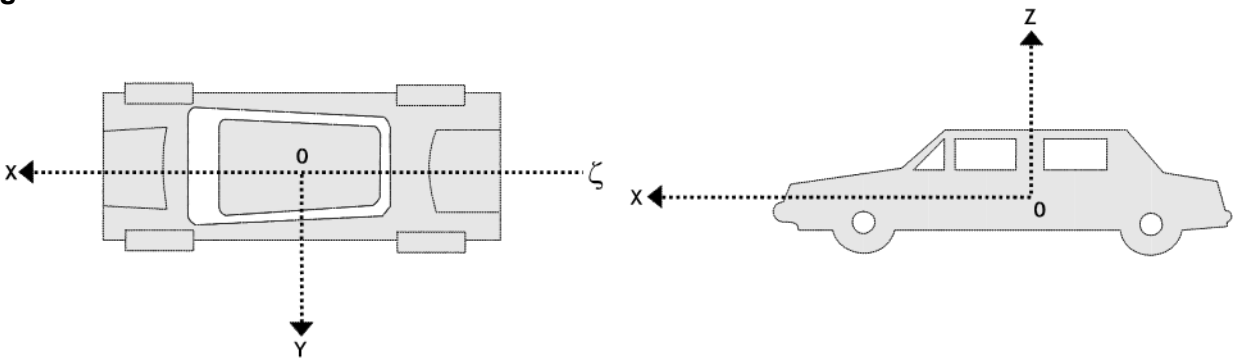


Figure 2



The x-axis is on the longitudinal centerline of the vehicle. This could be set up along the transmission drive shaft tunnel for a rear wheel drive vehicle or along a centerline which is equidistant from the sides of the vehicle in a front wheel drive vehicle.

The y-axis is in a side-to-side or lateral direction. This plane may be set up in any convenient location which can be readily established in the "reference" vehicle.

The z-axis is the vertical axis. A location at the top of the transmission drive shaft tunnel may be convenient to reference roof collapse in many cases. The point established by these intersecting planes defines the origin **(O)**.

Establishing a frame of reference and measuring intrusion can be simplified.

- In a frontal collision, there is rarely intrusion at the rear, and vice-versa for a rear collision.
- Side impacts generally damage only one side of the vehicle.
- Roof impacts leave the floor pan undistorted.
- Not all intrusions require the establishment of all three axes.

The final ordering of intrusions reflects the intrusion severity as recorded in column three (*i.e.*, Magnitude of Intrusion variables).

An intruded component is assessed for its Dominant Crush Direction as determined from the Magnitude of Intrusion. For example, an instrument panel may intrude both longitudinally and vertically. The coded intrusion will reflect the instrument panel with the dominant crush direction (vertical or longitudinally). If the dominant intrusion is not perceptibly different in the field (i.e., an exemplar vehicle is required for comparison measurements) the Technician should document the component (i.e., instrument panel) in both directions. However, during the quality control process of the case, only the instrument panel intrusion with the greater magnitude is coded, the other intrusion row is deleted.

This system is defined by an orthogonal set of axes (x-y-z) and an origin (**O**) as shown in Figure 2. The position of the origin is typically on the longitudinal centerline of the vehicle and has an arbitrary location, both vertically and longitudinally. However, its location must be identical for the intruded and "reference" vehicle. Note, the axes are referenced to the floor plane of the vehicle.

Note: The extent of a component intrusion into a row sector should not exceed the pre-impact dimension of that sector. For example, if the front row width is 150 centimeters, each sector is equal to 50 centimeters. If the driver-side door panel intrudes 60 centimeters laterally, the intrusion is listed as:

Front Row Left (sector 11) Intrusion Magnitude = 50cm (maximum amount for that sector)
Front Row Middle (sector 12) Intrusion Magnitude = 10cm (the remaining amount for the door panel intrusion).

Catastrophic should only be used to describe intrusion damage which is so severe that the technician is unable to discern any of the following:

- specific occupant locations,
- intruding components,
- magnitude of intrusions and dominant crush.

Row Widths

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Record to the nearest centimeter
-9999		Unknown

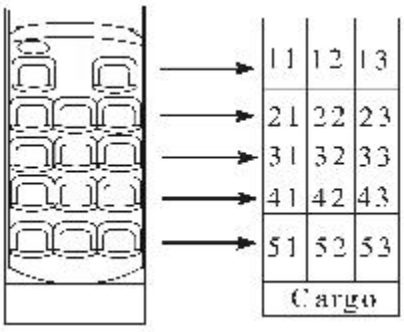
Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

The interior space of a vehicle is divided into specific sectors as outlined in the following diagram. These sectors are based upon seat rows and **not** occupant seat locations. Cargo areas open to the passenger area (*i.e.*, station wagons, vans, etc.) are assessed in these variables. Intrusion into the trunk area of an automobile with a rear seat position or into a cargo area covered by a privacy curtain/shelf is excluded.

A vehicle row width is intended to capture the amount of lateral room available in the passenger compartment. However, the variety of designs incorporated in door and side panels makes it essential that row widths be measured at a uniform location. When obtaining a row width measurement:

- Take the measurement at the beltline level, just below the greenhouse
- Use a point longitudinally near the center of the door panel or side panel
- Use an undamaged area of the door panel or side panel - if one side is damaged, a half-width measurement can be taken from the undamaged side, then doubled
- Exclude any recessed or protruding components of the panel surface



Intrusions/Detail

[Intrusion Number]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:
Automatically generated by data entry system, sequential numbers

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Screen Name: Row

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.ROW***

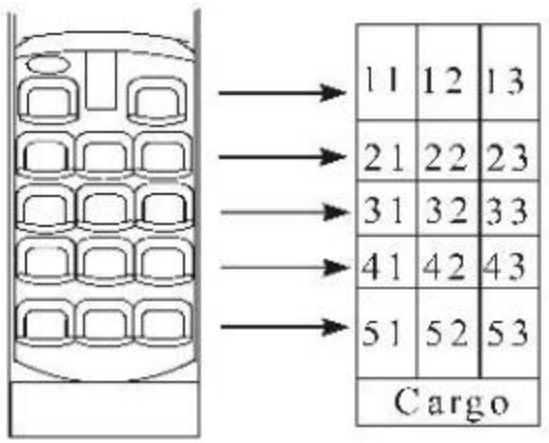
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Front Row
2	2	Second Row
3	3	Third Row
4	4	Fourth Row
28627	5	Fifth Row
5	97	Catastrophic
8	8	Multiple/Other severe intrusions
6	98	Other
7	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The interior space of a vehicle is divided into specific sectors as outlined in the following diagram. These sectors are based upon seat rows and **not** occupant seat locations. Cargo areas open to the passenger area (*i.e.*, station wagons, vans, etc.) are assessed in these variables but are not divided into sectors. Intrusion into the trunk area of an automobile with a rear seat position or into a cargo area covered by a privacy curtain/shelf is excluded.



Front Row, Second Row, Third Row, Fourth Row and Fifth Row are identified by the presence of an installed seat. When the entire seat row is folded down or removed prior to the crash, this area is considered an **Other** enclosed area**.**

The following rules guide us in the determination of "seat rows" versus "other enclosed areas" and in the derivation of the lateral dimension of each row sector.

Cargo areas in passenger cars which are separated from the passenger compartment are not considered for intrusion. This would include trunk areas and rear cargo areas of hatchbacks and station wagons which were covered by a privacy curtain/shelf. The area above the seating rows is considered for intrusion and would be listed under **Other** enclosed area.

The area behind the front row of a pickup truck where jump seats are installed should be identified by the status of these seats prior to the crash. When at least one seat was in the operational mode (*i.e.*, open) at the time of the crash, the entire area is listed as row 2. Otherwise, this area is assessed under **Other** enclosed area.

A problematic area in vans is the situation where a row was removed prior to the crash. A seat row area that was removed prior to an crash should be selected as an **Other** enclosed area; however, it should be tabulated as a seat row to identify any sequential rows.

Vans with single seating positions behind the Front Row (usually high back swivel chairs) are compressed into a single seat row.

Catastrophic
Used when the intrusion damage to the occupant compartment is so severe that none of this vehicle's seat positions can be referenced to any of the following: specific occupant locations, intruding components, magnitude of intrusions, or dominant crush. When catastrophic is selected, the program automatically encodes the **Area** as "other"; the **Magnitude** as "Catastrophic"; and the **Crush Direction** as "Catastrophic". **The Technician must** select the **Intruded Component** as "Catastrophic"; **AND** leave the columns for **Comparison, Intruded**, and **Intrusion** blank.

Multiple/Other Severe Intrusions
Used when passenger compartment intrusion is severe in multiple locations and when some intrusions can be fully or partially documented, but other intrusions are suspected and cannot be identified. At least one partial or complete intrusion must be coded when **Multiple/Other Severe Intrusions** is selected and this selection must be the last coded line of intrusion.

Other
Used for the following situations:

- Cargo areas open to the passenger area (i.e., station wagons, vans, etc.)
- When the entire seat row is folded down to the floor level or removed prior to the crash.

When **Other** is used to describe either of the situations above, that area is regarded as one sector and is not divided into the three sectors used for rows with seats.

Unknown
Used for the following situations:

- The technician cannot determine if there was any intrusion.
- The vehicle was under repair (or repaired) at the time of inspection.

Screen Name: Position

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.LOCPOS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Left
2	2	Middle
3	3	Right
5	5	Cargo
6	97	[Catastrophic]
4	88	[Multiple/Other severe intrusions]
99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Each row is equally divided into three sectors regardless of the seating configuration.

In the situation where half of the row is folded down (*i.e.*, split back seats) to accommodate cargo, the entire lateral area (wall-to-wall) is divided into three equal sectors.

The following rules guide us in the determination of "seat rows" versus "other enclosed areas" and in the derivation of the lateral dimension of each row sector.

The lateral occupant space dimension for the front seat row is obtained by measuring the distance from the vehicle's side-surface to side-surface (undamaged dimension) and dividing by three. **Note, there is no implied correlation between seating capacity and sectors.**

The area behind the front row of a pickup truck where jump seats are installed should be identified by the status of these seats prior to the crash. When at least one seat was in the operational mode (*i.e.*, open) at the time of the crash, the entire area is divided into three sectors.

Left
Is defined as the left sector of the row (i.e., sectors 11, 21, 31, 41, 51). The lateral dimension of this area is mathematically determined by dividing the original wall-to-wall dimension by three.

Middle
Is defined as the center sector of the row (i.e., sectors 12, 22, 32, 42, 52).

Right
Is defined as the right sector of the row (i.e., sectors 13, 23, 33, 43, 53).

Cargo
Is defined as an entire seat row without seats or an area behind a seat row that is open to the passenger compartment. This area is not divided into three sections.

Screen Name: **N/A**

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Values:
Front Row
11 Left
12 Middle
13 Right

Second Row
21 Left
22 Middle
23 Right

Third Row
31 Left
32 Middle
33 Right

Fourth Row
41 Left
42 Middle
43 Right

Fifth Row
51 Left
52 Middle
53 Right

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The interior space of a vehicle is divided into specific sectors as outlined in the following diagram. These sectors are based upon seat rows and **NOT OCCUPANT SEAT LOCATIONS**. Cargo areas open to the passenger area (*i.e.*, station wagons, vans, etc.) are assessed in these variables.

Intrusion into the trunk area of an automobile with a rear seat position or into a cargo area covered by a privacy curtain/shelf is excluded.

When the entire seat row is folded down or removed prior to the crash, this area is considered an **Other** enclosed area**.**

The following rules guide us in the determination of "seat rows" versus "other enclosed areas" and in the derivation of the lateral dimension of each row sector.

Cargo areas in passenger cars which are separated from the passenger compartment are not considered for intrusion. This would include trunk areas and rear cargo areas of hatchbacks and station wagons which were covered by a privacy curtain/shelf. The area above the privacy curtain/shelf is considered for intrusion and would be listed under **Other** enclosed area.

The area behind the front row of a pickup truck where jump seats are installed should be identified by the status of these seats prior to the crash. When at least one seat was in the operational mode (*i.e.*, open) at the time of the crash, the entire area is listed as row 2. Otherwise, this area is assessed under **Other** enclosed area.

A problematic area in vans is the situation where a row was removed prior to the crash. A seat row area that was removed prior to an crash should be selected as an **Other** enclosed area; however, it should be tabulated as a seat row to identify any sequential rows.

Catastrophic
Used when the intrusion damage to the occupant compartment is so devastating that the technician is not able to discern any of the following: specific occupant locations, intruding components, magnitude of intrusions, and dominant crush. When catastrophic is selected, the program automatically encodes the **Area** as "other"; the **Magnitude** as "Catastrophic"; and the **Crush Direction** as "Catastrophic". **The Technician must** select the **Intruded Component** as "Catastrophic"; **AND** leave the columns for **Comparison, Intruded**, and **Intrusion** blank.

Other (Specify):
Is an area where no defined row exists. This would include an area where the entire seat row was folded down prior to the crash. Occasionally, the middle seat row in a passenger van will be removed leaving only the front and rearmost seat rows. If intrusion occurs within this area, the location should be identified here and specified.

Unknown
Used for the following situations:

- The technician cannot determine if there was any intrusion.
- The vehicle was under repair (or repaired) at the time of inspection.

Area

Screen Name: **Area**

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.AREA***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Interior Components
2		Exterior Components
3		Other
4		[Multiple/Other severe intrusions]
7		[Catastrophic]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable filters the forthcoming intruding components with respect to whether they were internal or external to the occupant compartment.

Screen Name: Intruded Component

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.COMPONENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
Interior Components		
1	1	Steering assembly
2	2	Instrument panel left
3	3	Instrument panel center
4	4	Instrument panel right
5	5	Toe pan
6	6	A (A1/A2)-pillar
7	7	B-pillar
8	8	C-pillar
9	9	D-pillar
10	10	Side panel - forward of the A1/A2-pillar
12	12	Side panel - rear of the B-pillar
13	13	Roof (or convertible top)
14	14	Roof side rail
15	15	Windshield
16	16	Windshield header
17	17	Window frame
18	18	Floor pan (includes sill)
19	19	Backlight header
20	20	Front seat back
21	21	Second seat back
22	22	Third seat back
24	24	Fifth seat back
25	25	Seat cushion
26	26	Back door/panel (*e.g.*, tailgate)
27	27	Other interior component (specify):
35	35	Door/Forward upper quadrant
36	36	Door/Forward lower quadrant
37	37	Door/Rear upper quadrant
38	38	Door/Rear lower quadrant
41	41	Door-Undetermined Location

Database SAS

Exterior Components

28	30	Hood
29	31	Outside surface of this vehicle (specify):
30	32	Other exterior object in the environment (specify):
31	33	Unknown exterior object
32	34	Grab Handles
	97	[Catastrophic]

Other Component

40	96	[Multiple/Other severe intrusions]
33	98	Intrusion of exterior unlisted component(s)

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Select the component which has reduced the occupant space for that sector. An intruded component is assessed for its Dominant Crush Direction as determined from the Magnitude of Intrusion. For example, an instrument panel may intrude both longitudinally and vertically. The final coded intrusion will reflect the instrument panel with the dominant crush direction (vertical or longitudinally). If the dominant intrusion cannot be determined in the field (i.e., an exemplar vehicle is required for comparison measurements) the Technician should document the component (i.e., instrument panel) in both directions. However, during final completion of the case, only the instrument panel intrusion with the greater magnitude is coded, the other intrusion row is deleted.

Interior Components:

Steering assembly
Consists of the entire steering column which includes the steering rim, hub, and spokes.

Instrument panel left
Refers to the left one-third of the panel. This should correlate with the same lateral dimension generated for the sector "11" (Front Seat Left) in variables Row and Position.

Instrument panel center
Refers to the center one-third area of the instrument panel. This should correlate with the same lateral dimension generated for the sector "12" (Front Seat Middle) in variable Row and Position.

Instrument panel right
Refers to the right one-third of the instrument panel. This should correlate with the same lateral dimension generated for the sector "13" (Front Seat Right) in variables Row and Position.

Toe pan
Refers to the front portion of the floor that angles up to meet the dash panel.

A (A1/A2)-pillar
Refers to the upper and lower portion of the forward most structural post of the passenger compartment on both side planes. Some vehicles (*e.g.*, GM APV minivan) are designed with two upper A-pillars on each side. The forward most pillar is called an A1-pillar which is primarily designed to secure the windshield to the vehicle. The second pillar is labeled as an A2-pillar. This pillar generally lends support to the roof and also helps to establish the front door opening. Annotation should be provided on the Interior Vehicle Form specifying which pillar was most severely intruded.

B-pillar
Refers to the upper and lower portion of the structural post located at the rear edge of the front doors on both side planes. It should be noted, some vehicles do not have upper B-pillars.

C-pillar
Refers to the upper and lower portion of the structural side post located at the rearmost edge of the rear door of a four door vehicle or the upper portion of the structural side post located between the backlight and side window glass on two door vehicles.

D-pillar
Refers to the upper and lower portion of the structural post rearward of the C-pillar. D-pillars are usually available on station wagons, vans, or utility vehicles. The D-pillar is not to be confused with the C-pillar which is the rearmost pillar of the passenger compartment on most two and four door vehicles.

Side panel forward of the A1/A2-pillar
Refers to the interior panel located on the side of the vehicle and forward of the front doors. This Includes areas directly below the instrument panel sometimes referred to as a "kickpanel".
See **A-pillar** for A1/A2 definition.

Side panel rear of the B-pillar
Refers to any side surface area excluding doors, window frames, and associated glazing rearward of the B-pillar, below the roof rail, above the sill, and in front of any back door or wall.

Roof (or convertible top)
Refers to the top structural member of the greenhouse supported by the side pillars, windshield header and backlight header.

Roof side rail
Refers to the longitudinal horizontal stiffeners located along the edge of the roof.

Windshield
Refers to the lateral glazing located at the forward most surface of the greenhouse.

Windshield header
Refers to the front forward lateral edge of the roof directly above the windshield.

Window frame
Refers to the longitudinal frame that encloses the side window glazings and composes that portion of the door above the window sill. This includes the triangular plastic piece at leading edge of the window frame.

Floor pan (includes sill)
Refers to the floor of the vehicle. This includes the lower portion of the passenger compartment (*e.g.*, door sills).

Backlight header
Refers to the rear most lateral edge of the roof directly above the backlight.

Front seat back
Refers to the back support of the front seat.

Second seat back
Refers to the back support of any second-row seat.

Third seat back
Refers to the back support of any third-row seat.

Fourth seat back
Refers to the back support of any fourth-row seat.

Fifth seat back
Refers to the back support of any fifth-row seat.

Seat cushion
Refers to the horizontal portion of the seat assembly that was designed for seating.

Back door/panel (*e.g.*, tailgate)
Refers to the interior surface and related components of the back door or if no door exists, the interior surface of the back wall.

Other interior component
Refers to any interior component that may intrude into an occupant seating position.

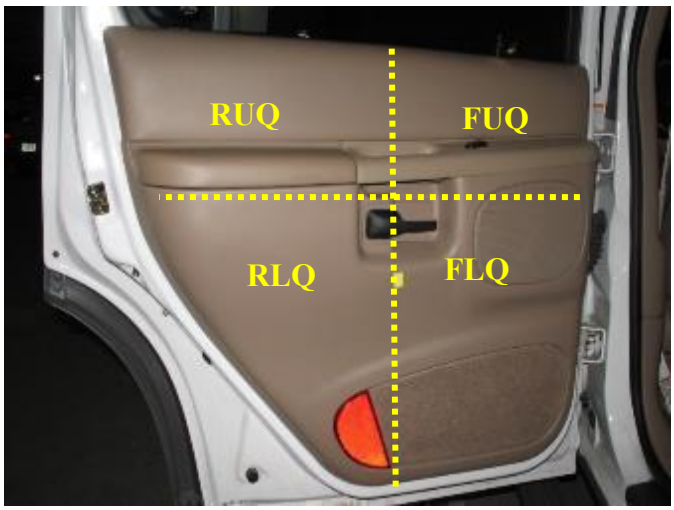
Door/Forward upper quadrant/lower quadrant
The doors are visually divided into quadrants. The longitudinal measurement is taken at the beltline along the window frame. The vertical measurement is taken at the midpoint of the door, from the top edge to the bottom edge of the inner door panel.

The quadrants are rarely equal in size. They are named as follows: Forward Upper Quadrant (FUQ), Forward Lower Quadrant (FLQ), Rear Upper Quadrant (RUQ), and Rear Lower Quadrant (RLQ). Select the quadrant that best represents the most intruded quadrant of the door. Only one quadrant can be selected per door.

Door/Rear upper quadrant/lower quadrant

The doors are visually divided into quadrants. The longitudinal measurement is taken at the beltline along the window frame. The vertical measurement is taken at the midpoint of the door, from the top edge to the bottom edge of the inner door panel.

The quadrants are rarely equal in size. They are named as follows: Forward Upper Quadrant (FUQ), Forward Lower Quadrant (FLQ), Rear Upper Quadrant (RUQ), and Rear Lower Quadrant (RLQ). Select the quadrant that best represents the most intruded quadrant of the door. Only one quadrant can be selected per door.



Exterior Components:

Hood
Refers to the horizontal structure covering the front compartment of the vehicle located forward of the windshield.

Outside surface of this vehicle
Is selected when any outside surface of this vehicle not mentioned above has violated the internal boundary surface of the passenger compartment (*e.g.*, spare tire, jack, outside mirror, etc.).

Other exterior object in the environment
Refers to an object external to the vehicle (trees, poles, other vehicle, etc.) which penetrates the internal boundary of this vehicle.

Unknown exterior object
Is selected if there is evidence that an object intruded but it's unknown what that object was.

Intrusion of exterior unlisted component(s)
Used if there is intrusion of any component not listed above.

Comparison Value (of Intrusion)

Screen Name: Comparison

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.COMPARE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Record to the nearest centimeter
		[Catastrophic]
-9999		[Unknown]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Follow the instructions for determining vehicle intrusions, establishing axes, and determining comparison values found in **Occupant Area Intrusion Overview**.

Enter the Comparison value for the intruded component.

Intruded Value (of Intrusion)

Screen Name: Intruded

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.INTRUDED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Record to the nearest centimeter
		[Catastrophic]
-9999		[Unknown]

Range:

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Follow the instructions for determining vehicle intrusions, establishing axes, and determining intruded values found in **Occupant Area Intrusion Overview**.

Enter the Comparison value for the intruded component.

Screen Name: Intrusion

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.INTRUSION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Record to the nearest centimeter
-8861	977	[Catastrophic]
-9999	999	[Unknown]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Range: 1-160, 997(catastrophic), 999 (unknown)

Remarks:

Follow the instructions for determining vehicle intrusions, establishing axes, and determining Intrusion values found in **Occupant Area Intrusion Overview**.

The Intrusion value is computed if the Technician enters both an **Intruded** value and a **Comparison** value.

The extent of a component intrusion into a row sector should not exceed the pre-impact dimension of that sector. For example, if the front row width is 150 centimeters, each sector is equal to 50 centimeters. If the driver-side door panel intrudes 60 centimeters laterally, the intrusion is listed as:

Front Row Left (sector 11) Intrusion Magnitude = 50cm (maximum amount for that sector)
Front Row Middle (sector 12) Intrusion Magnitude = 10cm (the remaining amount for the door panel intrusion).

If the magnitude cannot be measured, but can be visibly seen, estimate the intrusion in the Magnitude variable that follows this variable.

Unknown
Used in the following situations.

- The technician cannot determine if there was any intrusion.
- The vehicle was under repair at the time of inspection.
- The technician was not able to measure or reasonably estimate the intrusion.

Magnitude of Intrusion

Screen Name: Magnitude

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.MAGNITUDE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	<= 2 cm
1	1	>= 3 cm but < 8 cm
2	2	>= 8 cm but < 15 cm
3	3	>= 15 cm but < 30 cm
4	4	>= 30 cm but < 46 cm
5	5	>= 46 cm but < 61 cm
6	6	>=61 cm
7	7	[Catastrophic]
9	8	[Multiple/Other Severe Intrusions]
8	9	[Unknown]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

When the **Intrusion** is calculated by the program, is automatically assigns a magnitude or range to the intrusion. The technician may select a magnitude for an intruded component while awaiting comparison values. If the magnitude cannot be measured, due to physical limitations but can be visibly seen, estimate the magnitude of the intrusion.

Unknown
Used in the following situations:

- The technician cannot determine if there was any intrusion.
- The vehicle was under repair at the time of inspection.
- The technician was not able to measure or reasonably estimate the intrusion.

Crush Direction

Screen Name: Crush Direction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTRUSION.CRUSHDIR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Vertical
2	2	Longitudinal
3	3	Lateral
4	7	[Catastrophic]
	8	[Multiple/Other Severe Intrusions]
5	9	[Unknown]

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable assesses the direction of displacement for the intruded component. The direction of movement is determined independently from the PDOF applied to the vehicle.

Vertical
Refers to components which intrude into the passenger compartment from either an upward or downward direction.

Longitudinal
Refers to components which move forward or rearward into the passenger compartment.

Lateral
Refers to components which are displaced either left or right within the passenger compartment.

Unknown
Used for the following situations:

- The technician cannot determine if there was any intrusion.
- The vehicle was under repair at the time of inspection.

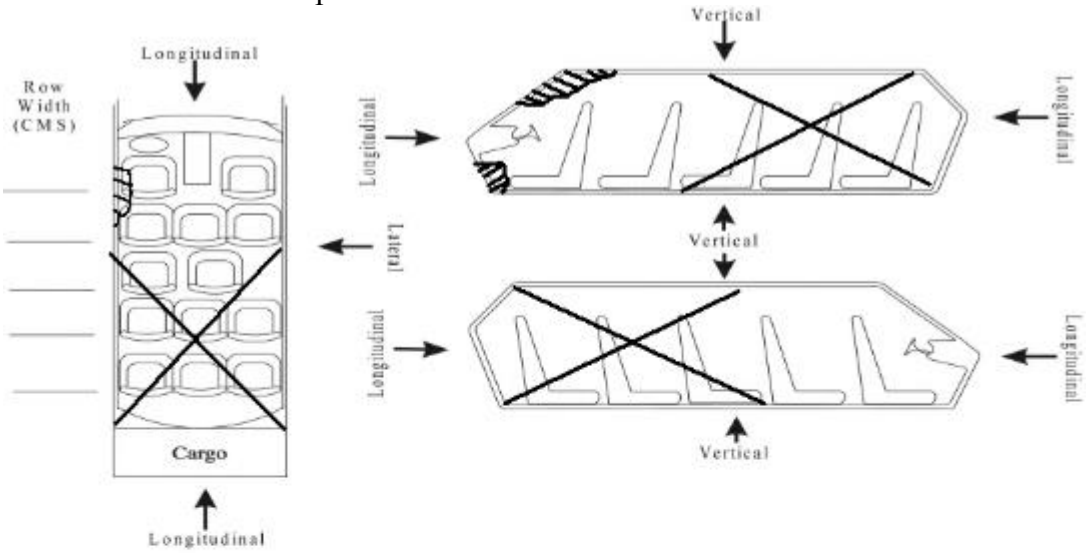
Intrusion/Sketch

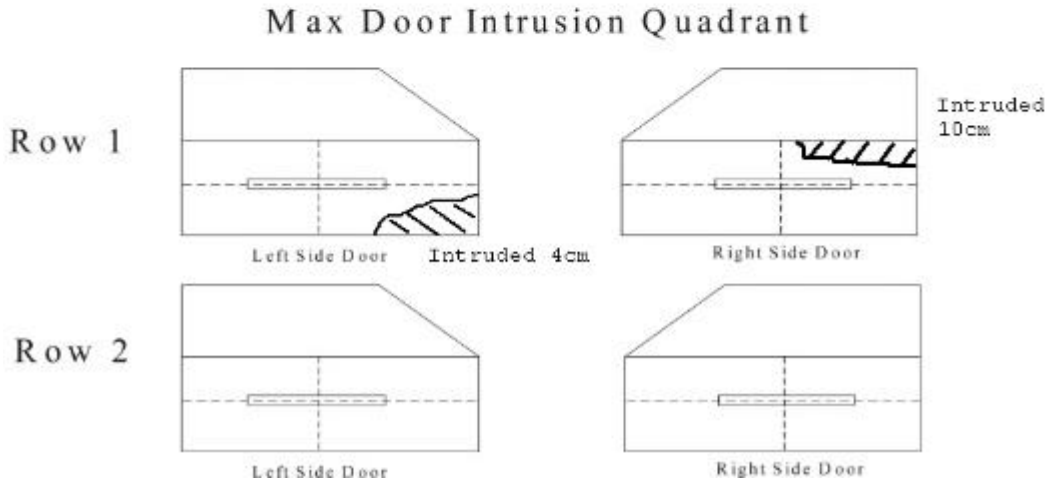
Intrusion Sketch Completion

The following should be included for all intrusion sketches:

Row width for all rows in the vehicle.
Row widths are not required if no intrusions were observed.
A rough sketch of the Intruded components and their approximate displacement.
Cross out or erase rows which are not present in the vehicle.
Applicable annotations.

Max Door Intrusion Quadrant sketch:
Sketch the intruded component and indicate the amount of intrusion.





Adaptive (Assistive) Driving Equipment

Screen Name: Adaptive Driving Equipment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.ADAPTEQUIPEXIST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No adaptive driving equipment
2	1	Yes, adaptive driving equipment installed, check all that apply
3	9	Unknown

Source: Investigator determined — primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary source is driver interview.

Remarks:
Adaptive driving equipment is defined as equipment whose primary purpose is to assist persons with disabilities in the operation of a vehicle. This variable is designed to capture those vehicles that have this type of after-market adaptive driving equipment installed. Use of the equipment at the time of the crash is irrelevant. Be alert for evidence of equipment that may have been removed between the time of the crash and the time of inspection. The device(s) must be present at the driving position (e.g., wheelchair tie downs).

No adaptive driving equipment
Used when it is determined that no adaptive equipment was present in the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Yes, adaptive driving equipment installed, check all that apply
Used when it is determined that adaptive equipment was present in the vehicle at the time of the crash. Use of the equipment at the time of the crash is not to be considered.

Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined if any adaptive driving devices were installed in the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Screen Name: Adaptive Driving Equipment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ADAPT.ADAPTID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Hand controls for braking/acceleration
2	2	Steering control devices (attached to OEM steering wheel)
3	3	Steering knob attached to steering wheel
4	4	Low effort power steering (unit or device)
5	5	Replacement steering wheel (*i.e.* reduced diameter)
6	6	Joy-stick steering controls
7	7	Wheelchair tie-downs
8	8	Modifications to seat belts (specify)
9	9	Additional or relocated switches (specify)
10	10	Raised roof
11	11	Wall mounted head rest (used behind wheelchair)
13	12	Pedal extender
12	98	Other adaptive device (specify)
99	99	Unknown type of adaptive device
		Unknown if adaptive driving equipment installed

Source: Investigator determined — primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary source is driver interview.

Remarks:

Adaptive driving equipment is defined as equipment whose primary purpose is to assist persons with disabilities in the operation of a vehicle. This variable is designed to capture those vehicles that have this type of after-market adaptive driving equipment installed. Use of the equipment at the time of the crash is irrelevant. Be alert for evidence of equipment that may have been removed between the time of the crash and the time of inspection. The device(s) must be present at the driving position (e.g., wheelchair tie downs).

ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT INSTALLED, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
Used when it is determined that adaptive equipment was present in the vehicle at the time of the crash. Use of the equipment at the time of the crash is not to be considered.

Hand controls for braking/acceleration
Does not include normal cruise control.

Steering control devices (attached to OEM steering wheel)
Includes handles and arms used to assist in the operation of the vehicle.

Steering knob attached to steering wheel
Used to help in the turning of the vehicle. May sometimes be referred to as a "suicide knob".

Low effort power steering (unit or device)
Can possibly be identified by looking under the hood for an enhanced pump.

Replacement steering wheel (i.e. reduced diameter)
Some after-market suppliers have "chain-link" type steering wheels, they are **NOT** considered as adaptive equipment for persons with disabilities.

Joy-stick steering controls

Wheelchair tie-downs
Are selected ONLY if they are present at the drivers' location.

Modifications to seat belts (specify)
Comfort devices such as lamb's wool coverings are NOT considered here.

Additional or relocated switches (specify)

Raised Roof
Will look like a second roof, not a camper-van type

Wall mounted head rest (used behind wheelchair)
Are selected ONLY if they are present at the drivers' location

Other adaptive device (specify)
Must be specified and sketched if possible. As an example, after-market pedal extenders used specifically for assist persons with disabilities in the operation of the foot controls would be included in this element.

Unknown type of adaptive device
Used when it is known there is an adaptive device for the driver, but the type of device is unknown

Steering Column

Steering Column Type

Screen Name: Column Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.COLUMNTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Fixed column
2	2	Tilt column
3	3	Telescoping column
4	4	Tilt and telescoping column
5	8	Other column type (specify):
6	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Fixed column
Refers to a non-adjustable steering column. Note if "Fixed column" is selected the variables **Tilt Adjustment** and **Telescoping Adjustment** will be pre-coded as "No tilt steering column" and "No telescoping column", respectively.

Tilt column
Refers to a steering column designed to allow the steering wheel or column to be tilted at an angle selected by the operator to improve driving comfort. The presence of these types can generally be verified by the existence of an extra control stalk on the column. This stalk is separate from the turn signal, headlight, or wiper controls and is usually mounted near the bend point of the tilt wheel, or near the lower part of the instrument panel for the tilt column. Characteristically, the control stalk is unmarked and may be located on the left or right side of the column in relative proximity to the steering wheel end. Some vehicles are equipped with a "lever" device on the underside of the column, which allows placement of the entire column for driver comfort.

Telescoping column
Refers to a steering column that has an adjustable length. The column can be shortened or lengthened to suit operator comfort.

Tilt and telescoping column
Refers to a column that has both the tilt wheel and adjustable length features.

Other column type (specify)
Includes steering columns which cannot be described above. This would include swing away columns, etc.

Unknown
Unknown is used if the column type cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Tilt Adjustment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.TILTADJUST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	[No tilt steering column]
2	1	Full up
3	2	Between full up and center
4	3	Center
5	4	Between center and full down
6	5	Full down
7	9	Unknown

Source: Investigator-determined; primary source is the vehicle inspection, other input is driver interview.

Remarks:

This variable is used to describe the pre-impact tilt position of adjustable steering columns.

Full up
Refers to a vertically adjustable steering column that was in its highest position possible at the time of the crash.

Between full up and center
Refers to a vertically adjustable steering column that was somewhere between full up and the center position at the time of the crash.

Center
Refers to a vertically adjustable steering column that was in the center-most position (*e.g.* equal amounts of adjustment both above and below this position) at the time of the crash.

Between center and full down
Refers to a vertically adjustable steering column that was somewhere between the center and full down position at the time of the crash.

Full down
Refers to a vertically adjustable steering column that in its lowest possible position at the time of the crash.

Unknown
Is selected when: it cannot be determined if the vehicle was equipped with a vertically adjustable steering column or the technician cannot determine the pre-impact position of the vertically adjustable steering column.

Telescoping Steering Column Adjustment

Screen Name: Telescoping Adjustment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.TELEADJUST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	[No telescoping steering column]
2	1	Full back
3	2	Between full back and midpoint
4	3	Midpoint
5	4	Between midpoint and full forward
6	5	Full forward
7	9	Unknown

Source: Investigator-determined; primary source is the vehicle inspection, other input is driver interview.

Remarks:

This variable is used to describe the pre-impact telescoping position of adjustable steering columns.

No telescoping steering column
Is selected when the steering column does not have an adjustment to move the steering column/wheel longitudinally (forward and backward).

Full back
Refers to a longitudinally adjustable steering column that was in its rearward-most position (toward the rear of the vehicle) at the time of the crash.

Between full back and midpoint
Refers to a longitudinally adjustable steering column that was somewhere between the full back position (toward the rear of the vehicle) and the center position at the time of the crash.

Midpoint
Refers to a longitudinally adjustable steering column that was in the center-most position (mid-point of the overall movement range) at the time of the crash.

Between midpoint and full forward
Refers to a longitudinally adjustable steering column that was somewhere between the center position and the full forward position (toward the front of the vehicle) at the time of the crash.

Full forward
Refers to a longitudinally adjustable steering column that was in the forward most position (toward the front of the vehicle) at the time of the crash.

Unknown
Is selected when it cannot be determined if the vehicle was equipped with a longitudinally adjustable steering column or the technician cannot determine the pre-impact position of the longitudinally adjustable steering column.

Screen Name: Location of Rim / Spoke Deformation

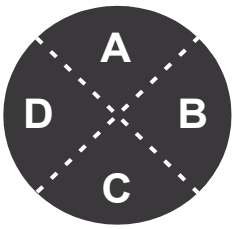
SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

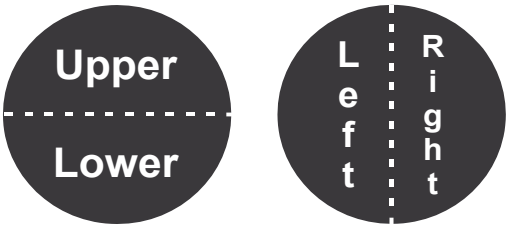
Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.RIMDEFLOC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No steering rim deformation
Quarter Sections		
2	1	Section A
3	2	Section B
4	3	Section C
5	4	Section D
Half Sections		
6	5	Upper half of rim/spoke
7	6	Lower half of rim/spoke
8	7	Left half of rim/spoke
9	8	Right half of rim/spoke
10	9	Complete steering wheel collapse
11	10	Undetermined location
12	99	Unknown



Quarter Sections



Half Sections

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

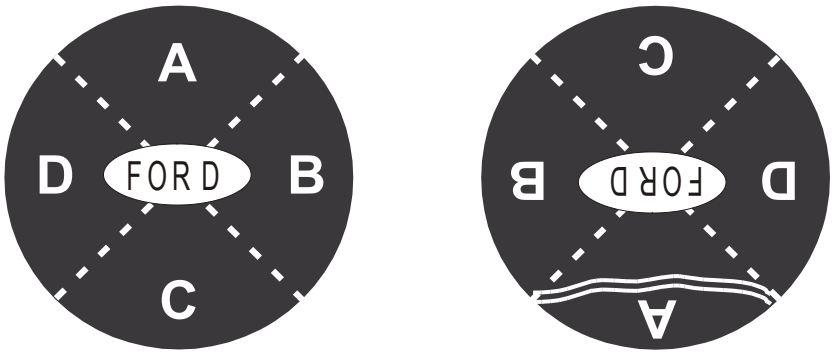
The variable **Rim / Spoke Deformation** must be coded with a value, in order to classify the **Location of Rim / Spoke Deformation**.

The steering wheel rim is divided into four quarter sections (A through D) and four half sections (upper half, lower half, left half, right half).

Note, the half designation should not be considered as a grouping of quarter sections.

The accompanying diagrams identify the location of the quarter and half sections.

Evaluate the deformation of the rim with respect to the wheel design and not the wheel position observed during the vehicle inspection. For example, if the designed top section was deformed and rotated to the bottom position, then the correct response for this variable is Quarter Sections - Section A; see below.



Straight Ahead Position **Post-Impact Position**

When evaluating which quarter or half to encode, place primary emphasis upon downward deflection (toward the instrument panel) since the coding captures occupant-caused deformation. When two half sections are deformed, select the half with the greatest deformation.

Complete steering wheel collapse
Is selected in the event two half sections are deformed axially downward (toward the instrument panel) beyond the hub.

Undetermined location
Is selected when it is known the rim was deformed, but as the result of extrication or other post-impact activity the original deformed section could not be determined.

Unknown
Is selected in the following situations:

- It is not known if the rim was deformed by occupant contact.
- An assessment of rim damage could not be made as the vehicle was repaired.

Steering Rim/Spoke Deformation

Screen Name: Rim /Spoke Deformation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERIOR.RIMDEF***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Record actual measured deformation to the nearest centimeter
-8887		[Not applicable]
-8888	98	Indeterminate
-9999	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

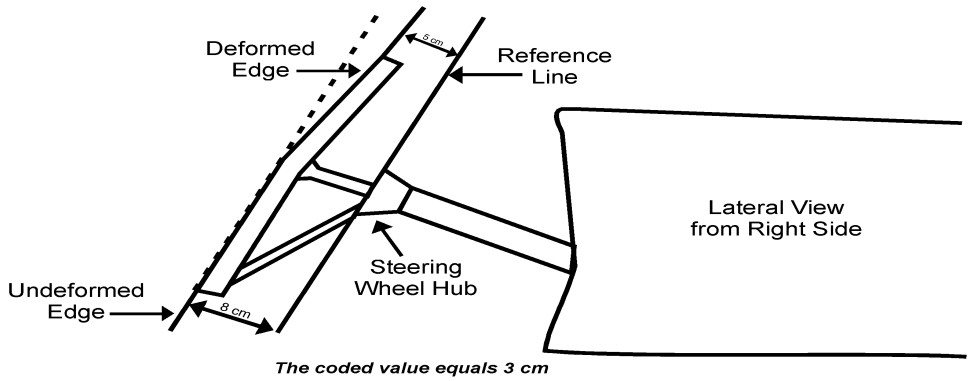
Range: 0-20, 98, 99

Remarks:

The intent is to capture deformation caused by occupant contact rather than induced damage.

The center of the steering wheel hub is the reference plane for determining magnitude of deformation. A measurement is taken from this reference plane to that area of the rim which has the greatest deformation. This measurement should be referenced to an undisplaced area of the rim or compared to the rim of a similar undamaged vehicle.

The following diagram illustrates this measurement procedure. The undeformed edge is 8 centimeters from the reference line. The deformed edge is 5 centimeters from the reference line. Therefore, 3 centimeters of deformation occurred.



Value of Zero
Is entered when there was no deformation caused by occupant contact of the rim or spokes. Check your observation by placing a flat object (*i.e.*, clipboard) across the plane of the steering rim prior to selecting this attribute.

Value of 1
Is entered when the deformation is greater than zero but less than 1.5 centimeters.

Indeterminate
Is selected when the situation does not permit the direct measurement of a deformed rim.

Unknown
Is selected in the following situations:

- It is not known if the rim was deformed by occupant contact.
- An assessment of rim damage cannot be made because the vehicle is repaired.

Steering/Worksheet

Comparison Value

Screen Name: Comparison Value

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.STEER_DEFORM.COMPVALUE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	0	No steering rim deformation Record actual measured deformation to the nearest centimeters. Actual measured value in centimeters
	-9999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Refer to the measurement diagram illustrated in **Rim/Spoke Deformation**.

The intent is to capture deformation caused by occupant contact rather than induced damage.

The center of the steering wheel hub is the reference plane for determining magnitude of deformation. A measurement is taken from this reference plane to that area of the rim which has the greatest deformation. This measurement should be referenced to an undisplaced area of the rim or compared to the rim of a similar undamaged vehicle.

Damage Value

Screen Name: Damage Value

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.STEER_DEFORM.DAMVALUE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS
0	No steering rim deformation Record actual measured deformation to the nearest centimeters. Actual measured value in centimeters
-9999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Refer to the measurement diagram illustrated in **Rim/Spoke Deformation**.

The intent is to capture deformation caused by occupant contact rather than induced damage.

The center of the steering wheel hub is the reference plane for determining magnitude of deformation. A measurement is taken from this reference plane to that area of the rim which has the greatest deformation. This measurement should be referenced to an undisplaced area of the rim or compared to the rim of a similar undamaged vehicle.

Deformation

Screen Name: Deformation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.STEER_DEFORM.DEFVALUE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		No steering rim deformation Record actual measured deformation to the nearest centimeters. Actual measured value in centimeters

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Refer to the measurement diagram illustrated in **Rim/Spoke Deformation**.

The intent is to capture deformation caused by occupant contact rather than induced damage.

The center of the steering wheel hub is the reference plane for determining magnitude of deformation. A measurement is taken from this reference plane to that area of the rim which has the greatest deformation. This measurement should be referenced to an undisplaced area of the rim or compared to the rim of a similar undamaged vehicle.

Steering/Drawing

Instructions for completion of Steering Drawing Diagrams

The Steering Drawing Diagrams allows technicians to report data that are not encoded and might otherwise be omitted from the case. The intent is to capture deformation caused by occupant contact rather than induced damage.

The technician should indicate on the drawings what portion of the rim/spoke was deformed. The drawings should reflect coded data in the Steering Column Tab/Location of Rim/Spoke Deformation.

Contact Overview

The Contact tab and corresponding Contact/Sketch sub-tabs provide a valuable link between vehicle interior documentation and occupant injury data. With the reduction of death and injury as the system-wide goal, occupant contacts to the vehicle are of critical concern. Identifying contact evidence helps relate the contacts to a body region of likely cause.

When identifying contact points, begin by assessing the occupant's likely trajectory during the crash sequence. Consider issues such as impact configuration, direction of force, and the use of restraint systems. It is important to have a systematic approach to locating and documenting occupant contact points. Examine the vehicle interior from left to right, top to bottom, or in any similar pattern that allows for a complete and consistent methodology.

Note: It is important that contact identification be based on evidence. PDOF, restraint use, air bag deployment, and other such factors are NOT contact evidence. These issues certainly have an effect on contacts and where they may occur; they are not, however, sufficient basis for coding a contact point.

Begin by locating all of the occupant contact points and highlighting them with the standardized metric contact tape. When all of the identifiable contacts are marked, click on the Contact sub-tab to enter data. On the title bar, select "Edit" and then select "Insert" from the drop-down menu. Enter the tab data as outlined below. The first contact point entered will be identified as contact "A"; each additional contact will be assigned the next letter in the alphabet. Remember, the "Edit/Insert" process must be repeated for each new contact point to be entered. The following variables will be coded for each contact point.

- Area – Select the general area of the vehicle where the contact occurred.
- Component – Select the specific component contacted.
- Evidence – Select the type of evidence identified on the vehicle component.
- Confidence – Select the confidence level that best represents the level of certainty that this is indeed a contact point; **this variable is based on contact certainty, not body region or occupant number certainty.**
- Occupant number – Select the case assigned number of the contacting occupant. If it cannot be determined, assign the contact to the occupant who most likely caused it.
- Body Region – Select the body region of the occupant that is suspected to have caused the contact point. In complex events such as rollovers, this variable will be difficult to code. Select the body region most consistent with the dynamics involved. Do not downgrade the confidence level of the contact based on body region uncertainty.

With all contact points entered in the Contact sub-tab, open the Sketch#1 and Sketch#2 tabs to document the contact points. Both sketch sub-tabs will open a diagram that can be modified by double clicking to open the image editor. Cross hatch the contacted area and place the corresponding alphabet letter (assigned during the "Edit/Insert" process) next to the marked area. It is important to be sure that the alphabet character on the sketch matches the contact with the same assigned character. See "Contact/Evidence" for more details. In addition to contacts, areas of ejection or entrapment should be annotated on these sketches.

Note: Some technicians may prefer to sketch all of the contact points first, then "Edit/Insert" each on the contact sub-tab. The order of completion is not the key; a methodical, consistent approach is important.

Contact

Screen Name: Contact

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.CONTACTREF***

Element Attributes:

A
B
C
D, etc.

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Identify the contact point. This will correspond to the label used in Sketch 1 or Sketch 2. To add contact points go to the main menu and select "**Edit**" and then "**Insert**" and contact point "B" will appear.

Contact Area Label

Screen Name: Area

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.COMPAREA***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Front
2	2	Left Side
3	3	Right Side
4	4	Interior
12	12	Left Air Bag
13	13	Right Air Bag
6	6	Roof
7	7	Floor
8	8	Rear
10		Left Door Panel
11		Right Door Panel
9	50	Adaptive (Assistive) Driving Equipment

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Identify the name of the area of the vehicle interior an occupant contacted. Choose the area from the pick list of valid attributes for interior components.

Screen Name: Component

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.COMP***

Element Values:

Database	SAS	
Front		
1	1	Windshield
2	2	Mirror
3	3	Sunvisor
4	4	Steering wheel rim
5	5	Steering wheel hub/spoke
6	6	Steering wheel rim/hub/spoke
7	7	Steering column, transmission selector lever, other attachment
8	8	Cellular telephone or CB radio
9	9	Add on equipment (*e.g.*, tape deck, air conditioner)
13	13	Glove compartment door
15	15	[Dr only] WS incl 1/+: fr hdr, A pill, instr pnl, mirror, or steering assembly
16	16	[Pass only] WS incl 1/+: fr hdr, A pill, instr pnl, or mirror
17	17	Windshield reinforced by exterior object (specify)
18	19	Other front object (specify):
100	20	Sunvisor reinforced by front header
101	21	Left instrument panel
102	22	Center instrument panel
103	23	Right instrument panel
104	24	Left lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
105	25	Center lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
106	26	Right lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
Left Side		
21	53	Left A (A1/A2)-pillar
22	54	Left B-pillar
23	55	Other left pillar (specify):
24	56	Left side window glass
25	57	Left side window frame
26	58	Left side window sill
27	59	Lt side glass +: frame, win sill, A pill, B pill, or roof side rail
28	60	Left side glass (Laminated) reinforced by exterior object (specify)

Database	SAS	
Left Side (cont'd)		
77	61	Other left side object (specify):
595	62	LeftSide panel forward A1/A2 pillar
596	63	Left Side panel rear of B-pillar
Left Door Panel		
576	576	Left forward upper quadrant
577	577	Left forward lower quadrant
578	578	Left rear upper quadrant
579	579	Left rear lower quadrant
580	580	Left armrest/hardware forward upper quadrant
581	581	Left armrest/hardware forward lower quadrant
582	582	Left armrest/hardware upper quadrant
583	583	Left armrest/hardware rear lower quadrant
Right Side		
31	103	Right A (A1/A2)-pillar
32	104	Right B-pillar
33	105	Other right pillar (specify):
34	106	Right side window glass
35	107	Right side window frame
36	108	Right side window sill
37	109	Rt side glass +: frame, win sill, A pill, B pill, or roof side rail
38	110	Right side glass (Laminated) reinforced by exterior object (specify)
78	111	Other right side object (specify):
597	112	Right Side panel forward A1/A2 pillar
598	113	Right Side panel rear of B-pillar
Right Door Panel		
584	584	Right door panel forward upper quadrant
585	585	Right door panel forward lower quadrant
586	586	Right door panel rear upper quadrant
587	587	Right door panel rear lower quadrant
588	588	Right armrest/hardware forward upper quadrant
589	589	Right armrest/hardware forward lower quadrant
590	590	Right armrest/hardware rear upper quadrant
591	591	Right armrest/hardware rear lower quadrant

Database	SAS	
Interior		
39	151	Seat, back support
40	152	Belt restraint webbing/buckle
41	153	Belt restraint B-pillar or door frame attachment point
42	154	Other restraint system component (specify):
43	155	Head restraint system
44	161	Interior loose object (specify)
46	162	Other interior object (specify)
47	163	Center console first row
164	164	Center console second row
165	165	Center console other row
166	166	Fold down armrest first row
167	167	Fold down armrest second row
168	168	Fold down armrest other row
592	592	Child safety seat shell
593	593	Child safety seat harness
594	594	Unknown child safety seat component
572	572	Seat LATCH points for child restraints
573	573	Grab handles
574	574	Engine shroud/cover
575	575	Seatback trays
576	576	Cargo in vehicle
Left Air Bag		
611	611	Steering wheel hub
612	612	Steering wheel hub compartment cover
615	615	Left bottom instrument panel
616	616	Left bottom instrument panel-compartment cover
617	617	Left seat back
618	618	Left door / panel
619	619	Left roof side rail
620	620	Left seat belt
621	621	Left other (specify)
Right Air Bag		
633	633	Right middle instrument panel
634	634	Right middle instrument panel cover
635	635	Right bottom instrument panel
636	636	Right bottom instrument panel cover
637	637	Right seat back
638	638	Right door / panel
639	639	Right roof side rail
640	640	Right seat belt
641	641	Right other (specify)

Database	SAS	
Roof		
54	201	Front header
55	202	Rear header
56	203	Roof left side rail
57	204	Roof right side rail
58	205	Roof or convertible top
206	206	Roof maplight/console
207	207	Sunroof/components
208	208	Roll bar
631	631	Right top instrument panel
632	632	Right top instrument panel cover
Floor		
59	251	Floor (including toe pan)
60	252	Floor or console mounted transmission lever, including console
61	253	Parking brake handle
62	254	Foot controls including parking brake
Rear		
63	301	Backlight (rear window)
64	302	Backlight storage rack, door, etc.
65	303	Other rear object (specify):
Adaptive (Assistive) Driving Equipment		
66	401	Hand controls for braking/acceleration
67	402	Steering control devices (attached to OEM steering wheel)
68	403	Steering knob attached to steering wheel
69	404	Replacement steering wheel (*i.e.*,reduced diameter)
70	406	Joy stick steering controls
71	407	Wheelchair tie-downs
72	408	Modification to seat belts,(specify):
73	409	Additional or relocated switches,(specify):
74	410	Raised roof
75	411	Wall mounted head rest (used behind wheel chair)
76	412	Other adaptive device (specify):

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The technician should record only those contact mechanisms which can be documented by some physical evidence (*e.g.*, scuffs, hair, smudges, dents, cracks, etc.).

Note: Whenever an "other" code is selected as injury source, clearly identify, in the space provided a description of the "other" source.

Steering Rim/Hub/Spoke
Is selected when there is continuous or simultaneous contact by a single body region to the Steering Rim / Hub / Spoke. Additionally, use this attribute when the steering wheel is determined to be the suspected injury source, but it cannot be further determined if the rim / hub/ spoke are involved.

[Dr only] WS incl 1/+: fr hdr, A pill, instr pnl, mirror, or steering assembly
Should be selected for contacts on the left (driver) side of the vehicle interior. This code applies only when there is a continuous or simultaneous contact to the windshield and one of the listed components by a single Body Region of the occupant.

Note: Some vehicles (*e.g.*, GM APV minivans) are designed with two upper A-pillars on each side. The forward most pillar is called an A1-pillar which is primarily designed to secure the windshield to the vehicle. The second pillar is labeled as an A2-pillar. This pillar generally lends support to the roof and also helps to establish the front door opening. Annotation should be provided on the Interior Vehicle Form specifying which pillar was most severely intruded.

[Pass only] WS incl 1/+: fr hdr, A pill, instr pnl, or mirror
Should be selected for contacts on the right (passenger) side of the vehicle interior. This code applies only when there is a continuous or simultaneous contact to the windshield and one of the listed components by a single Body Region of the occupant.

Windshield reinforced by exterior object
Is selected when, for example, an occupant contacts a windshield which has been reinforced by the hood of the occupant's vehicle.

Lt (Rt) side glass +: frame, win sill, A pill, B pill, or roof side rail
Apply when there is a simultaneous or continuous contact by a single body region of an occupant to the appropriate side window glass and at least one of the listed components. The window sill consists, for this element, of the upper portion of the side interior surface immediately adjacent to the bottom of the side window opening.

Right/Left side glass (Laminated) reinforced by exterior object (specify)
Should be selected when an occupant contacts the side glass which has been determined to be laminated and an exterior object (hood of a vehicle) was reinforcing the glass.

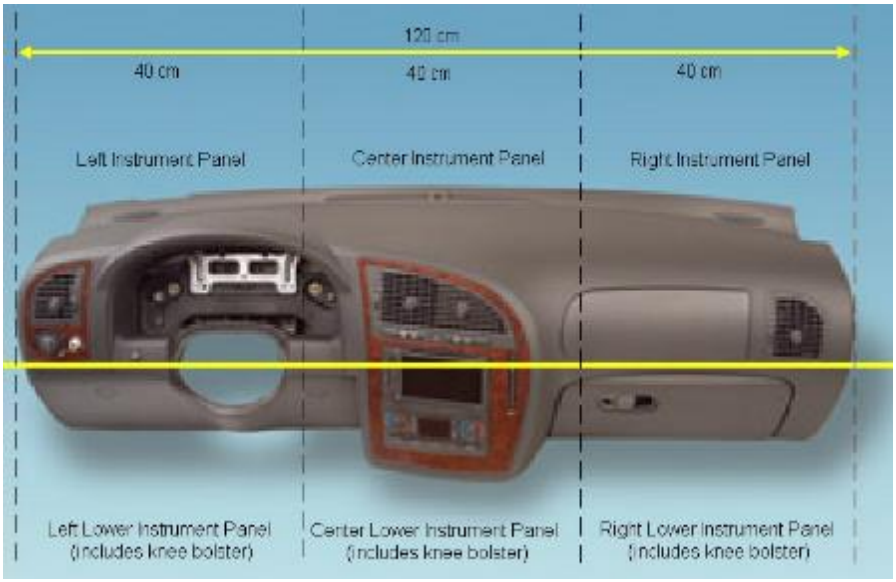
Child safety seat
Child restraint devices have caused confusion when they are the source of the injury. The child restraint (*i.e.*, infant/child seat, booster seat, etc.) is considered to be an integral restraint (*e.g.*, the whole seat is the restraint). When the restraint is used by an infant or child it should be coded as one unit. In CISS the analyst is concerned with the complete seat and its performance.

Select this component if contact with a child safety seat occurs from either:

- an infant or child restrained by the child safety seat, or
- any passenger including an infant or child who contacts a child safety seat but is not restrained by that seat.

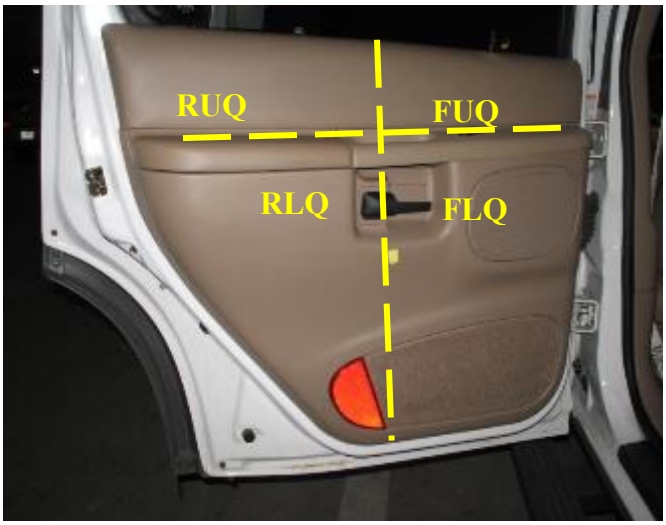
When anybody member of an infant or child, restrained by a child safety seat, contacts an interior object other than the child safety seat, then code the appropriate interior object (*i.e.*, Seat, back support; Head restraint system etc.)

Instrument Panel
The instrument panel is visually divided in half longitudinally by placing a line through the steering wheel column at a midpoint where the column enters the panel (see diagram below). The visual separation will serve as the vertical delineation between the "Left Instrument Panel" and the "Left Lower Instrument Panel (including knee bolster)" code. If it cannot be determined if a contact falls above or below this delineation or the contact falls on the delineation, default to the upper part or the "Left Instrument Panel" code.



Left/Right door panel quadrants
The doors are visually divided into quadrants. The longitudinal measurement is taken at the beltline along the window frame. The vertical measurement is taken at the midpoint of the door, from the top edge to the bottom edge of the inner door panel.

The quadrants are rarely equal in size. They are named as follows: Forward Upper Quadrant (FUQ), Forward Lower Quadrant (FLQ), Rear Upper Quadrant (RUQ), and Rear Lower Quadrant (RLQ). Select the quadrant that best represents the contact.



Left/Right hardware/armrest quadrants
The door panel is visually divided as described in Left/Right door panel quadrants. These attributes are selected if a portion of the armrest or hardware is located within a given quadrants and is contacted. Select the quadrant that best represents the contact.

Compartment cover
Is the flap(s) portion of a deployed air bag.

Occupant Number

Screen Name: Occupant Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.OCCID***

Element Attributes:
Select occupant number from drop down list

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

The Technician should identify the number of the occupant who is suspected of contacting the identified component, if it can be determined.

An occupant number must be selected, there is no unknown.

Note: If an occupant list for this vehicle does not appear, they must be added into the case structure on the Case Form, Structure tab, Occupant sub-tab).

Screen Name: Body Region

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.AISID***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
170	10	Abdomen
25	15	Ankle – Left
20	20	Ankle – Right
27	22	Ankle - Unknown
180	25	Back
130	30	Buttock – Both
120	35	Buttock – Left
110	40	Buttock – Right
135	45	Buttock – Unknown
210	50	Chest
300	55	Elbow – Left
290	60	Elbow – Right
305	65	Elbow – Unknown
240	70	Face
200	75	Flank – Left
190	80	Flank – Right
205	82	Flank - Unknown
15	85	Foot – Left
10	90	Foot – Right
16	95	Foot – Unknown
160	100	Genitals
360	105	Hand – Left
350	110	Hand – Right
365	115	Hand – Unknown
230	120	Head
150	125	Hip-Left
140	130	Hip – Right
155	135	Hip – Unknown
80	140	Knee – Left
70	145	Knee – Right
85	150	Knee – Unknown
320	155	Lower Arm – Left

Database	SAS	
310	160	Lower Arm – Right
325	165	Lower Arm – Unknown
60	170	Lower Leg – Left
50	175	Lower Leg – Right
65	180	Lower Leg – Unknown
220	185	Neck
260	190	Shoulder – Left
250	195	Shoulder – Right
265	200	Shoulder – Unknown
100	205	Thigh – Left
90	210	Thigh – Right
105	215	Thigh – Unknown
280	220	Upper Arm – Left
270	225	Upper Arm – Right
285	230	Upper Arm – Unknown
340	250	Wrist – Left
330	255	Wrist – Right
345	260	Wrist – Unknown
400	999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

The Technician should identify the **suspected** body region of the occupant that contacted the identified component, if it can be determined or presumed.

Screen Name: Evidence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.EVIDENCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Bent
2	2	Cracked
3	3	Scuffed
4	4	Transfer (specify)
5	5	Deformed
6	6	Blood
7	7	Hair
8	8	Stretched
9	9	Scratched
10	10	Teeth marks
11	11	Imprint
12	12	Spider Web
14	96	Combination (specify)
13	98	Other (specify)

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:
The Technician should identify the types of contact evidence present (i.e., scuff, tissue transfer, tooth mark, etc.) that indicates an occupant contact. Evidence is described as a thing or things that are helpful in forming a conclusion or judgment.

This variable is only for the technician to determine that evidence existed that showed this object was/could have been contacted by an occupant. Occupant kinematics or the PDOF should not be used to determine contacts.

Bent
Described as an object that has been altered from its original shape. It is forced to assume a different direction or shape from its original shape.

Cracked
Described as an object that is broken so that fissures appear on the surface.

Scuffed
Described as to scrape and roughen the surface of an object.

Transfer (specify)
Described as to move a substance from one surface to another. The technician must specify the type of transfer. Examples are:

- Make up or lipstick transferred from the occupant onto the air bag.
- Clothing transferred onto an object from the occupant.

Deformed
Described as an object that has been distorted in form and is misshapen.

Blood
Described as a fluid consisting of human plasma, blood cells, and platelets. Blood in and by itself, is not a reliable indicator of a contact point.

Hair
Described as cylindrical, keratinized, often pigmented filaments characteristically growing from the epidermis of a human. Evidence of a contact point by hair normally consists of hair embedded into an object.

Stretched
Described a relieving of stiffness by a pulling or a straining motion of an object.

Scratched
Described as to make a series of thin shallow cuts on a surface.

Teeth marks
Described as small punctures, usually characterized by "u" shaped, to an object.

Imprint
Described as an impression of a surface created by pressure.

Spider web
Described as being produced by an object coming in contact with automobile glass, i.e., windshield. The object impact the glass and a series of cracks emit from the center of the initial contact point.

Combination (specify)
Used when the technician determines that more than one type of evidence existed for this contact point. Examples are:

- Hair embedded into the windshield with a spider web
- A cracked instrument panel with a scuff mark

Other (specify)
Use this attribute when the contact evidence is not listed in the given attributes.

Confidence Level of Occupant Contact

Screen Name: Confidence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_CONTACT.CONFIDENCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Certain
2	2	Probable
3	3	Possible
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable specifies the technician's level of confidence that the component was **contacted by an occupant**, based on physical evidence collected during the vehicle inspection.

Certain
Is coded when, based on **visible** physical evidence, it has been established beyond doubt or question that the component was contacted by an occupant.

Probable
Is coded when, in all likelihood, an occupant contacted the component, although the evidence is insufficient to be absolutely sure.

Possible
Is coded when there is more evidence for than against, however there is room for doubt, due to the lack of substantiating physical evidence.

Unknown
It is unknown whether the component listed as a contact point was contacted by an occupant or some type of induced or post-crash damage.

Instructions for Completion of Vehicle Interior Sketches

Open up Sketch 1 and Sketch 2 (by double clicking) the image.

Leave the Sketches open or minimized for ease in navigating between the Detail Tab, and the Sketches.

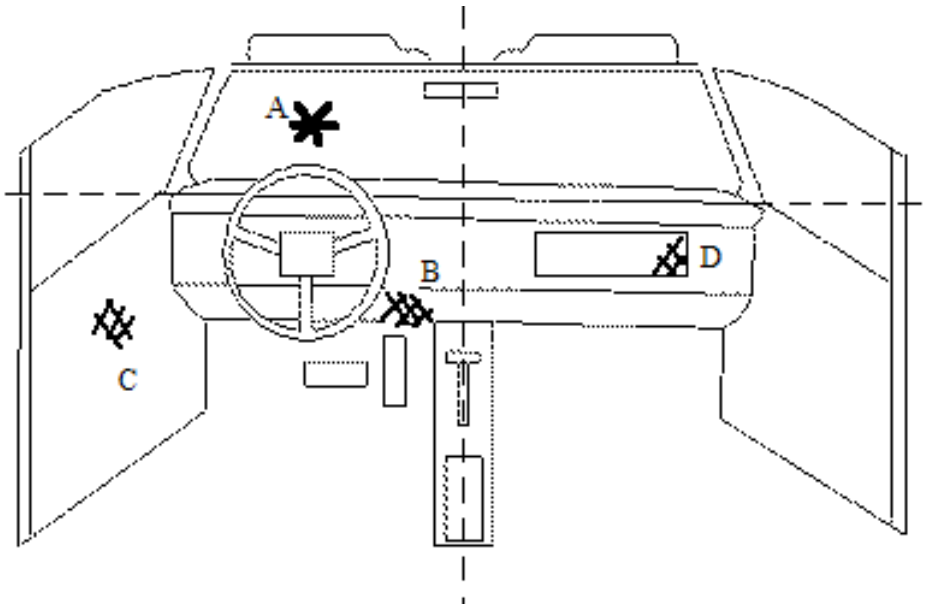
For each documented Contact Point:

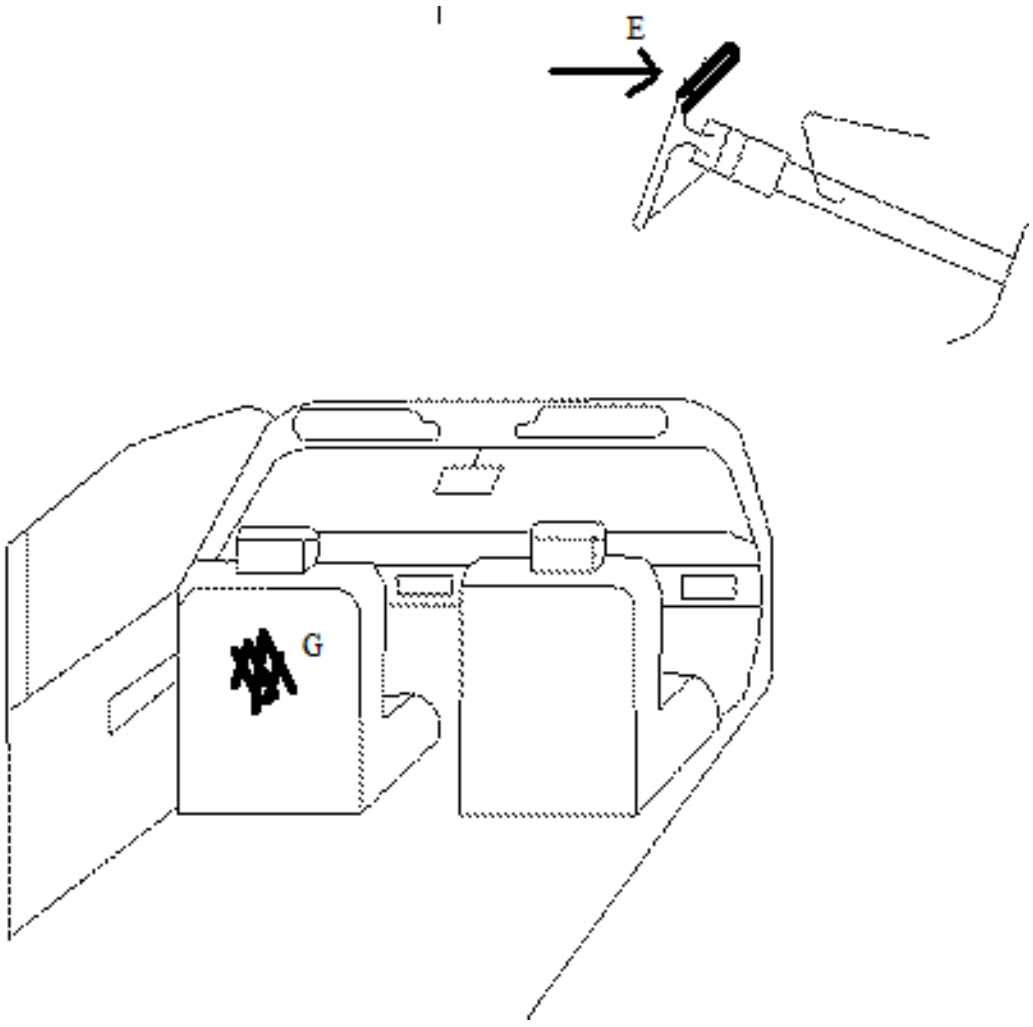
Sketch the damaged area on Sketches 1 and 2 (*e.g.*, windshield, instrument panel, glove compartment, front seat back, etc.).

Label the Contact point with a sequential alpha character beginning with the letter "A".

Provide any annotations as necessary. X out any seats that are not available in the seating geometry of the vehicle. X out any side doors/panels that are not available in the vehicle.

Examples of a basic vehicle interior sketch is shown:

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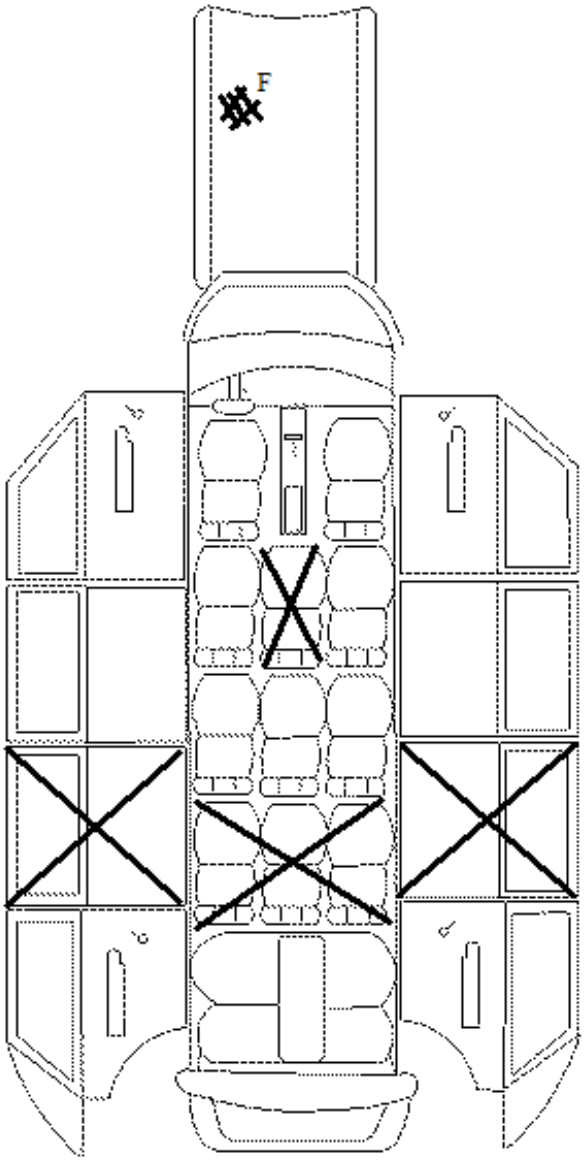
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Ejection Overview

Variables in this section provide an assessment of the occurrence of ejection of an occupant. These variables in this section are coded based upon vehicle inspection. Verification of questionable ejections will come from the interview.

Historically, ejection from the vehicle has been a major cause of increased fatalities and serious injuries. The chances of being killed if ejected are about 1 in 5; whereas, if the occupant remains inside the vehicle, the chances of dying are reduced to about 1 in 200. Unfortunately ejection from the vehicle is not that uncommon and has become a significant part of the fatality and severe injury crashes. Further contributing to the ejection problem is the increase in window surface area and more hatchback models. Despite the current emphasis on restraint use through legal requirements for occupants to be seat belted, a significant portion of the population continues to be unrestrained and at risk to ejection.

A problem not often addressed is that of partial ejection. This refers to those instances where some part but not all of an occupant's body is, at some time during the crash sequence, outside the occupant compartment. Although it would not seem to be a problem it can be, and often is, fatal if the part outside is the occupant's head. Because of the dynamics of the vehicle and the kinematics of the occupants during an ejection sequence, it is often the occupant's own vehicle which causes the injury as it rolls onto the occupant.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) which were developed in response to the problems seen in these areas are FMVSS 201 (Occupant Protection in Interior Impact), FMVSS 205 (Glazing Materials), FMVSS 206 (Door Locks and Door Retention Components), FMVSS 212 (Windshield Mounting), and FMVSS 216 (Roof Crush Resistance Passenger Cars).

Analytically this group of variables is a standalone package most of the time. It can form the basis of an analysis without the use or comparison to any other variables. This would be used mostly in exploring the number and types of ejections. Expanding the scope somewhat to include injury severity allows a determination of the increase or decrease in the ejection problem. Inclusion of injury source would provide an idea of the severity of all occurrences of entrapment and ejection. Injury source also provides an idea of the kinematics of the occupant during the sequence. The addition of a cross-tabulation for AIS level would show the relative severity between the injuries incurred inside the vehicle and those outside the vehicle.

Other areas of interest to the analyst are the ejection route and performance of integral structures. The integral structure performance is directly governed by the FMVSS 206 and 212. These areas are of increasing interest to NHTSA since the real world performance can help support the findings from the staged collisions and will help determine the effectiveness of the standards.

Gathering the data, which will allow the technician to accurately select the variables, is a multistage process. It will begin with the PCR which may give an indication of ejection. Inspection of the vehicle will provide the evidence needed to substantiate the ejection. Further, documentation should be obtained through the scene inspection, interview, and injury data. Particular attention should be paid to the vehicle inspection since most evidence of ejection will be less apparent and not easily discerned.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 226 Ejection Mitigation, was enacted with the intent of reducing the occurrence of complete and partial ejections of vehicle occupants during crashes, especially rollover events. This standard establishes requirements for ejection mitigation systems to reduce the likelihood of complete and partial ejections of vehicle occupants through side windows during rollovers or side impact events.

This standard applies to passenger cars, and to multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks and buses with a gross vehicle weight rating of 4,536 kg or less, except walk-in vans, modified roof vehicles and convertibles. *Ejection mitigation countermeasure* means a device or devices, except seat belts, integrated into the vehicle that reduce the likelihood of occupant ejection through a side window opening, and that requires no action by the occupant for activation.

In summary, this group of variables assesses the level of a very significant problem in today's crash picture. Correct accurate assessment is a result of a multistage research process, which will be individualized by case. Attention to detail will result in a correct assessment. This is an example which is directly tied to the FMVSS, and all gathered data results are a direct evaluation of the applicable standards.

Ejection Detail/List

Ejection/List

All ejections that are documented on the preceding tabs will be displayed on this tab. This tab is generally used as an overview for all of the ejections. No fields can be edited here. To edit an ejection, return to the Detail tab and make any corrections.

[Ejection Number]

Screen Name: Ejection #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTNUM***

Element Value:
Number as assigned

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Each potential ejection is added by the technician as it is located. The system will automatically increment the count. To add an ejection, go to the Title Bar and select "**Edit**" and then "**Insert**".

Occupant Number

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT_X_OCC.OCCID***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Ejection - Type

Screen Name: Ejection -Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTTYPE***

Element Value:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No Ejection
2	1	Complete ejection
3	2	Partial ejection
4	3	Ejection, unknown degree
5	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Ejection refers to persons being completely or partially thrown from the vehicle as a result of an impact or rollover. If a person already has a body part protruding from the vehicle (*e.g.*, an elbow, arm, etc.) and the PDOF acting on the vehicle would likely cause further protrusions of the body part, then at least partial ejection is selected.

No Ejection
Is selected when there is no indication of any occupant being either partially or fully ejected from the vehicle.

Complete ejection
Is selected when an the occupant's body is entirely outside of the vehicle during the crash sequence. It is important to note that even though the body may be outside the vehicle, it may still be in contact with the vehicle. This code also includes occupants who are not initially in the passenger and contiguous cargo area of the vehicle (e.g., pickup beds, boot of a convertible, and persons riding on open tailgates).

Partial ejection
Is selected when part of the occupant's body remains **in** the vehicle, and any part of it is outside of the vehicle during the crash sequence. This code **does not apply** to those occupants who are not initially in the passenger and contiguous cargo area of the vehicle, they are indicated as "**Complete ejection**".

Ejection, unknown degree
Is selected when it is suspected (or known) that an ejection of the occupant occurred, however, at the time of the vehicle inspection the technician was unable to determine if the ejection was **Partial** or **Complete**.

Unknown
Is selected when:

- the vehicle has been completely repaired
- it cannot be determined if an ejection is applicable.

Screen Name: Ejection—Area

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTAREA***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Windshield
2	2	Left front
3	3	Right front
4	4	Left rear
5	5	Right rear
6	6	Rear
7	7	Roof
9	9	[Unknown if ejected]
8	8	Other area
-9999	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Rear
Is restricted to persons riding in a passenger compartment and contiguous cargo area, who are ejected through the rear window, tailgate (*e.g.*, station wagon), hatchback, etc.

Roof
Applies to all hardtops, convertibles, sun roofs, t-bar roofs, and detachable hardtops (such as fiberglass tops) that are used to cover areas designed for passenger protection.

Examples follow for how the variables, Ejection Medium, and Medium Status (Immediately Prior to Impact), should be selected when **Area** equals **Roof**.

Ejection	Roof Type	Area	Ejection Medium	Medium Status
Ejection	Hardtop, ripped open during crash	Roof	Integral Structure	Integral Structure
Ejection	Removable hardtop, attached prior to crash	Roof	Integral Structure	Integral Structure
Ejection	Removable hardtop, detached prior to crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open
Ejection	Convertible, in down or open position	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open
Ejection	Convertible, in closed position	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Closed
Ejection	Sun or t-bar, closed, and ripped open during crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Closed
Ejection	Sun or t-bar, open/removed prior to crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open

Ejection Attributes are designated for use with areas designed for passenger protection (*e.g.*, passenger cars, vans, light truck cabs, self-contained mini- Recreational Vehicles and mini-motor homes). Trailers, add-on campers, etc., are to be assigned **Other area**.

Other area
Also applies to persons riding on open tailgates.

Unknown
Is selected when it is known from the vehicle inspection that an occupant was ejected (i.e., partial, full, or unknown degree) however, the area of potential ejection is unknown.

Screen Name: Ejection—Medium

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTMEDIUM***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Door/hatch/tailgate
2	2	Non-fixed roof structure
3	3	Fixed glazing
4	4	Non-fixed glazing (specify)
5	5	Integral structure
	79	[Unknown ejection area]
7	9	[Unknown if ejected]
6	8	Other medium (specify)
-9999	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Door/hatch/tailgate
Includes any door, hatch, or tailgate that is opened during the course of the impact sequence.

Non-fixed roof structure
Applies only to convertible, sun roofs, t-bar roofs, and removable hardtops when retracted/detached prior to the crash.

Fixed glazing
Refers to any glazing in the vehicle that cannot be opened.

Non-fixed glazing
Refers to any glazing in the vehicle that can be opened to any degree.

Integral structure
Includes removable hardtops when attached to the vehicle prior to the crash. This also should be used when any vehicle structure, not designed to be opened (*e.g.*, standard roof), is torn open during the crash such as to permit ejection.

Other medium (specify)
Applies to persons riding in pickup beds, on open tailgates, and for other situations which cannot be classified above. In addition, use this attribute when someone is ejected from a trailer, add-on camper, etc.

Unknown
Is selected when the ejection medium it is not known.

Ejection Medium Status

Screen Name: Ejection—Medium Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTMEDIUMSTATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Open
2	2	Closed
3	3	Integral Structure
	79	[Unknown ejection area]
	89	[Unknown if ejected]
	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable is a description of the status of the area through which an occupant was ejected and is the status of the medium immediately prior to the impact.

Open
Applies to convertible roofs, sunroofs, t-bar roofs, windows, doors or tailgates that are completely or partially open immediately prior to impact, or to other open areas of vehicles such as pickup beds, etc.

Closed
Refers to a window that is completely closed when damaged, or to a convertible, sun, or t-bar roof that is closed when damaged. Sun and t-bar roofs are captured here if the ejection occurred through the designed opening in the sun or t-bar roof. However, if the roof was of a sun or t-bar type but the ejection occurred because a sizable opening was torn in the roof structure, then select **Integral structure**. This is also used for fixed glazing such as windshields and backlights which are in place prior to the collision. This also refers to a door that is closed, but when damaged, experiences latch and/or hinge failure causing the door to open.

Integral structure
Should be used when any vehicle structure, not designed to be opened (*e.g.*, standard roof), is torn open during the crash such as to permit ejection.

Unknown
Used when the medium status prior to the impact is unknown.

Entrapment Overview

Entrapment poses a different problem area. Recent years have brought about a vast improvement in the delivery of emergency medical attention to motor vehicle crash victims. This improvement has been achieved through the establishment of regional trauma centers, well equipped Mobile Intensive Care Units manned by trained paramedics even in rural areas, and a general increase in the knowledge of how to treat acute trauma. This improvement has not helped those victims who are restrained within the vehicle by deformed components. The improved care cannot be delivered because the personnel are unable to get to the victim, remove the victim from the vehicle, and deliver the victim to a treatment facility in a reasonable amount of time.

Entrapment is caused by the structure components of the vehicle entangling or intermingling with the occupants, preventing the occupants from exiting the vehicle. Manufacturers have designed crumple zones into vehicles to absorb energy. These structural parts are designed to crumple in a predetermined pattern to absorb the energy during a crash while maintaining the integrity of the passenger compartment. In so doing, the occupants of the vehicle can become entrapped by the structure of the vehicle deforming around them.

Enter any observations or indications of possible entrapment or mobility restrictions. Careful observations should be made of intruding vehicle components, i.e., jammed doors, crushed roof, or other mechanisms that might have restrained the occupants, restricted their mobility, or limited egress from the vehicle.

Extrication tool marks are an indication of entrapment. Although, cutting off the roof of a vehicle is not an indication of entrapment.

Enter any observations or indications of possible entrapment or mobility restriction. Careful observation should be made of intruding vehicle components, jammed doors, crushed roof, or other mechanisms that might have restrained occupants or restricted or limited egress from the vehicle.

If no entrapment was indicated select the "No Entrapment" button and the note area is prefilled.

Entrapment

Screen Name: Entrapment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ENTRAP.ENTRAP***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not entrapped/exit not inhibited
2	1	Entrapped/pinned — mechanically restrained
5	2	Could not exit vehicle due to jammed doors
6	3	Could not exit vehicle due to external circumstances (specify)
4	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interview and police report.

Remarks:

Not entrapped/exit not inhibited
Is used when this occupant exited the vehicle and his/her egress was not inhibited in any way by intruding vehicle components, jammed doors, etc.

Entrapped/pinned — mechanically restrained
Is used when this occupant was physically restrained in the seat position by an intruding vehicle component. The occupant could not move from the post impact position without some part of the vehicle being cut away, bent or moved.

Could not exit vehicle due to jammed doors
Is used when this occupant could not exit the vehicle due to all doors being jammed. This occupant, however could move about within the vehicle. Refers to doors, not row specific. Doors are usually used for ingress/egress of the occupant seating area. A door must have hinges and a locking mechanism. Except as follows:

- If a barrier is placed between rows, such as in some taxis and limos, jammed doors would be coded by specific rows.

Could not exit vehicle due to external circumstances (specify)
Is used when exiting the vehicle could cause more harm to the occupants. Examples are:

- Fire
- Live electrical wires
- High water

This code requires a specific annotation.

Unknown
Is used when there is no knowledge of the manner of this occupant's exit from the vehicle and generally, no inspection of the vehicle.

Safety Systems Form

Safety Systems Form Overview

The Safety System form captures information about all occupant protection systems in the vehicle. These systems include belt restraints, pretensioners, LATCH systems, air bags, child restraints and belt positioning devices. Record only information obtained during the vehicle inspection on the Safety Systems form. This form contains shared information on the Seat, Restraints, Air Bag, and Child Seat tabs with the Occupant form.

Technicians must determine the **usage** and **function level** of restraints **for every occupied seating position in the vehicle.** Evaluate belt usage for this crash only.

Consider the following evidence as indicating usage:

- **Belts/fittings damaged by occupant loading**: deformed anchor components, stretched webbing, latch plate peening (loading impression on metal);
- **Position of belts**: laying on seat cushion (cut or whole) or retracted into spool with no dust on the belt over the D-ring and the belt can be spooled out easily;
- **Condition of belts**: slight fraying on belt edges close to latch plate position (older vehicles), no dust on belt at D-ring on pillar, cut for occupant extraction by emergency personnel (usually at an easily accessible position).

Consider the following evidence as evidence of non-usage:

- **Position of belts:** Shoulder portion behind seat back, lap portion tucked into the seat bight, belt locked into place in unused position.
- **Condition of belts:** dirty, dust covered, mechanically unusable (buckle or latch plate damaged, parts missing or otherwise not usable), size adjustment on fixed length belts inappropriate for occupant, cut for convenience or comfort (out of the way, near housings), tucked under seat cushions or into the seat bight.

The usage must be determined on this form using only the evidence in the vehicle at the time of inspection. Do not use inputs from any other sources in coding the Safety Systems screens. Final determination of belt restraint “usage in this crash” is coded on the Occupant Assessment form. Vehicle evidence along with police report information, interviews, relationship of contact points to seat position relative to the PDOF(s) assigned to the vehicle, presence of belt-caused occupant injuries, and presence or absence of ejection are considered before encoding restraint usage on the Occupant Assessment screens. In summary, agreement between the Safety Systems belt coding for usage and the coding in the Occupant form is not required.

Every air bag for every seating position, occupied or unoccupied, regardless of deployment, must be listed in the Air Bag tab and completely documented. Deployed air bags must be checked thoroughly to document possible damage to the bag or flaps. Determination of air bag function and injury causation depends on complete documentation of this data. Every air bag for every seating position must be listed in the Air Bag tab. If the bag is not deployed, presence can be more difficult to determine. Most frontal bags are clearly labeled. Some side and roof bags will also have labels. However, information on possible airbag presence should be obtained before inspection of the vehicle. This information should be obtained from the current MY (Model Year) Safety Equipment list, Zone Center, owner's manual or dealer body shop.

If a vehicle has air bags, it may also have pretensioners. Most recent model year vehicles have pretensioners for the outboard belt restraints in the first seat row and sometimes in the second seat row. These devices are attached to either the retractor or buckle stalk of lap/shoulder belts in seat positions with OEM air bags. The devices reduce slack in belt restraints just prior to air bag deployment. Removal of slack brings the occupant into the correct position for bag deployment. Many of the pretensioners cause the belt to remain in its at-crash position well after the crash. Thus, if the occupant was wearing the belt at deployment, the belt remains spooled out and locked in place. Conversely, if the occupant was unbelted, the belt can be locked in the stored position. Both of these occurrences confirm pretensioner presence. All buckle pretensioners must be measured if actuated.

Child restraints (if occupied by a child during the crash) must be inspected and completely documented. If it is unknown if the CRS was occupied during the crash, assume it was and code normally. If the child restraint is in the vehicle at the time of inspection, photograph the restraint in its installed position, then remove and photograph the restraint according to the *CISS Digital Photography Guideline*s Manual. Complete all applicable coding at the time of inspection. Thoroughly document any damage to the restraint. Do not re-install the Child Safety Seat.

A Field Safety Notification (FSN) should be submitted when there is a suspected component malfunction that occurred during the crash sequence.

Seat

Select the seating positions that are in the vehicle at the time of the inspection, all seating positions are indicated. If no seat is present, that seating position is still defined.

Occupant's Seat Position

Screen Name: Seat Location Identification

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.ROW&LOC or***
CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.SEATLOCATION

Database Name:

Front Row
11 - Left side
12 - Middle
13 - Right side
19 - Unknown seat

Second Row
21 - Left side
22 - Middle
23 - Right side
24 - Far right side
29 - Unknown seat

Third Row
31 - Left side
32 - Middle
33 - Right side
34 - Far right side
39 - Unknown seat

Fourth Row
41 - Left Side
42 - Middle
43 - Right side
44 - Far right side
49 - Unknown seat

Fifth Row
51 - Left side
52 - Middle
53 - Right side
54 - Far right side
59 - Unknown seat

Other or unknown seating
97 - In or on unenclosed area (specify)
98 - Other enclosed area (specify)
99 - Unknown seat location

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

"Far right side" is only to be used if the seat has four seating positions.

More than one person may be assigned to a seating position. When this happens, the appropriate posture must be selected to account for this.

The seating position by the steering wheel should be assigned to the assumed driver of a hit-and-run vehicle unless evidence indicates a different position for the person or persons.

If seating in the vehicle is longitudinal rather than lateral, use the basic idea of a vehicle interior being divided laterally into roughly equal thirds and visualize lateral rows of seats to determine what seat position is the best descriptor.

Persons appended to the vehicle in motion (such as someone hanging on to or riding on top of vehicle) are not considered to be occupants of the vehicle.

In or on Unenclosed Area
Includes those occupants riding on a fender, the boot of a convertible, the open cargo box on a light truck, etc.

To select "Unenclosed area", you must first "click on" the large area in the rear of the vehicle on the screen. Then using the variable Seat Type, you will select "In or on other Unenclosed area (specify)."

Other enclosed area (specify)
Used when any seat row is folded down or removed prior to the crash. A pickup truck with jump seats that are folded away, the status of the seat is the determining factor. Cargo areas of hatchback and station wagons that are covered by a shelf or curtain are considered cargo areas. The area above the shelf or curtain is considered as "other enclosed area." Use concise language in identifying the area is the specify window.

Other Seat
Used for any position in the sixth or higher numbered seat area (highly unlikely). In addition, use this code when an occupant(s) is in an enclosed area where no defined seating exists.

To select "Other seat", you must first "click on" the large area in the rear of the vehicle on the screen. Then using the variable Seat Type, you will select "In other Enclosed area (specify)."

Unknown seat
Used when the seating position for this occupant is unknown but the row is known. Unknown seat should be used only after exhausting all other means of determining seat position.

Screen Name: Seat – Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.TYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Bucket
3	2	Bucket with folding back
4	3	Bench
5	4	Bench with separate back cushions
6	5	Bench with folding back(s)
7	6	Split bench with separate back cushions
8	7	Split bench with folding back(s)
9	8	Pedestal (*i.e.*, column supported)
10	9	Box mounted seat (*i.e.*, van type)
11	10	Other seat type (specify)
13	11	Stowed/Removed
12	99	Unknown Seat Type

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

This variable assesses the type of seat present at each occupied position. Because the type of seat may have an effect on occupant kinematics, the type of seat is important to analysts.

The term "folding back(s)" refers to seat backs that are designed to fold significantly forward of upright. These seats usually fold forward to allow easier access to the area behind the seat for egress, ingress and cargo. Seats that recline only rearward are not considered to be folding backs. Folding backs, because of the additional possibility of malfunction of the folding mechanism, take precedence over solid or separate back cushions. "Folding back(s)" is not selected if only the lower part of the seat back folds forward (for an armrest, console or trunk access). If a center seat back is separate from the outboard seat backs and folds forward for an armrest or console (in many light truck type vehicles), it is not coded as a folding back.

If a seat was folded down at the time of inspection, record the data as if the seat was in the upright position.

If a seat was removed or stowed prior to the crash, the seat position will be defined. However, no seat or safety restraint systems, except air bag data, will be coded for that position. A seat is considered stowed if the seat back and bottom move in the act of stowing.

The first row seats in two-door vehicles will usually have folding backs. The first row seats in four-door vehicles will usually not have folding backs.

Bucket
A bucket seat is a standalone seat intended for a single occupant, and shares no seatback hardware or cushion with any other seating position. Its bottom anchorage or track is attached directly to the vehicle floor, and is also not shared with any other seating position.

Bucket with folding back
A seat may be coded with this attribute if it meets the definition of a bucket seat and also has a seatback that folds forward.

Bench
A bench seat is intended for multiple occupants, has a single-piece cushion, and a single-piece seatback.

Bench with separate back cushions
Seats may be coded with this attributed if they have a bench type cushion, and have multiple unconnected seatbacks, and the seatbacks do not fold forward.

Bench with folding back(s)
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a bench type cushion and have single-piece or multiple-piece seatbacks which fold forward.

Split bench
A split bench is a bench seat, the cushion of which is divided into two or more unconnected pieces.

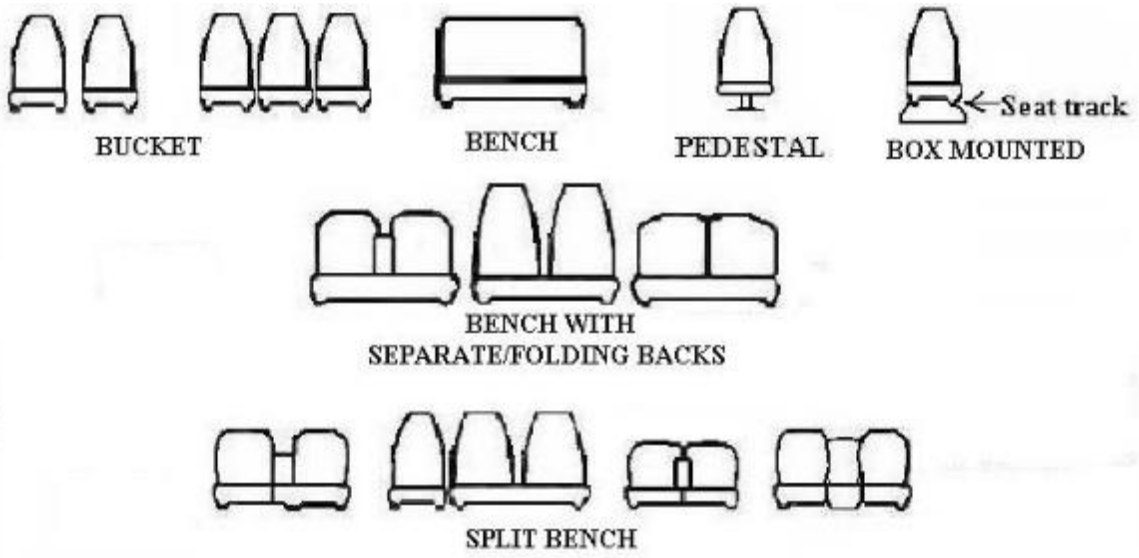
Split bench with separate back cushions
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a split-bench type cushion, and have multiple unconnected seatbacks, and the seatbacks do not fold forward.

Split bench with folding back(s)
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a split-bench type cushion, and have single-piece or multiple-piece seatbacks which fold forward.

Box mounted seat (i.e. van type)
Identifies elevated seats that are attached to a box that is fastened to the floor. The seat tracks are bolted to the top of the box. This type of seat is often found in the front row of vans.

Pedestal (i.e. column supported)
Pedestal seats are often found in vans and may have a swivel mechanism.

Examples of some seat types and the appropriate attributes:



Stowed/Removed
A seat is considered stowed if the seat back and bottom both move during the act of stowing.

Unknown
Unknown will be coded if a seat was present for the crash but is unavailable for inspection.

BUCKET SEATS

BENCH SEATS

SPLIT BENCH SEATS

Seat Orientation

Screen Name: Seat – Orientation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.ORIENTATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
9997	0	[Not Applicable]
1	1	Forward facing seat
2	2	Rear facing seat
3	3	Side facing seat (inward)
4	4	Side facing seat (outward)
5	8	Other (specify):
6	9	Unknown Orientation

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Complete for occupied seating positions only. Most seats are fixed in terms of their orientation within the vehicle; however, some seats (*e.g.*, swivel or reversible) can be oriented in more than one direction. Swivel seats and reversible seats (*e.g.*, some station-wagons or vans) are entered according to their orientation at the time of impact [i.e., **Forward facing seat** or **Rear facing seat**].

Forward facing seat
Used when the seat is oriented towards the front plane of the vehicle.

Rear facing seat
Used when the seat is oriented towards the rear plane of the vehicle.

Side facing seat (inward)
Used when the seat is oriented towards either the right or left planes of the vehicle and faces inward.

Side facing seat (outward)
Used when the seat is oriented towards either the right or left planes of the vehicle and faces outward.

Other
Used when a seat is oriented such that the above attributes do not apply

Unknown
Used when the seat orientation cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Seat—Track

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.TRACK***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
1	1	Non-adjustable seat track
2	2	Seat at forward most track position
3	3	Seat between forward most and middle track positions
4	4	Seat at middle track position
5	5	Seat between middle and rear most track position
6	6	Seat at rear most track position
7	9	Unknown Seat Track Position

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Complete for occupied seating positions only. The technician should attempt to determine the seat position at impact. When the technician begins the interior inspection, he/she should note the position of the seat. The technician should then move the seat forward and back along its track and determine the number of positions. Once this has been done, the seat should be moved to the position initially observed and photographed.

If the seat has electric adjusters with no distinct track positions, attempt to determine the relative position of the seat and select accordingly.

Non-adjustable seat track
Use this for seats that cannot be moved longitudinally.

Adjustable Seat Track

Seat at forward most track position
Use this if the seat is at the forward limit of the track.

Seat between forward most and middle track position
Use this if the seat is at any position between the most forward and middle seat positions.

Seat at middle track position
Use this if the seat is in the position mid-range between the forward and rear most track position.

Seat between middle and rear most track position
Use this if the seat is at any position between the middle and rearmost track position.

Seat at rear most track position
Use this attribute if the seat is at the rear limit of the track.

Unknown
Use this attribute if the seat position at impact cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Seat—Performance

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.PERFORMANCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
1	1	Seat assembly intact
2	2	Seat adjuster mechanism separated/deformed
3	3	Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation (specify)
4	4	Seat tracks/anchors separated/deformed
5	5	Deformed by occupant of this seat
6	6	Deformed by passenger compartment intrusion (specify)
10	10	Deformed by Cargo
11	11	Deformed by Other Occupant
7	7	Combination of above (specify)
88	98	Other (specify)
99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

Complete for occupied seating positions only. This variable assesses the performance of the seat. The attributes are indications of whether the seat malfunctioned or was deformed in any way. Select the attribute which corresponds to the appropriate seat performance malfunction or deformation. Minor smudges, scrapes, dents, etc. are not considered deformation. If a malfunction or deformity occurs, then document the malfunction or deformation with a diagram and explanation. In addition, include photographs of the seat malfunction or deformity.

Seat assembly intact
Is used if the seat was not deformed or no portion of the seat structure separated during the crash.

Seat adjuster mechanism separated/deformed
Used if any of the mechanisms used to adjust a seat's "comfort" position are separated or deformed during the crash as a result of occupant loading.

Seat adjuster mechanisms include:

- Height adjustment
- Longitudinal (horizontal) seat track adjustment
- Rocker adjustment
- Swivel/rotational adjustment
- Seat back recliner adjustment

For a seat back recliner separation, the seat back must have released in a rearward direction. Do not use this attribute if the seat back moved in a forward direction and the seat has a folding lock mechanism (*e.g.*, front seats in 2-door vehicles); see **Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation** below. This should be used when multiple adjuster separations have been detected. Be sure to include supportive written and photographic documentation to support all separations/deformities.

Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation (specify):
Used when the mechanism which is designed to lock the seat back in its upright position deforms or separates allowing the seat back to move forward during the collision as a result of occupant loading. "Seat back" separation refers to forward facing seats where seat back structural deformities (*e.g.*, seat back hinge points) resulted in a separation of the seat back from its anchorage points. Again, to be considered applicable for this, the seat must have separated/deformed while moving forward during the collision as a result of occupant loading.

Seat tracks/anchors separated/deformed
Used if the seat separates, to any degree, from a seat track during the crash. In addition, use this if the seat anchor that attaches the seat track to the floorpan separates, to any degree, during the crash. Box mounted seats are included in this if a separation occurred between the box and the floor or the box and the seat track/anchor. Seat track or anchor separations/deformities must be a result of occupant loading.

Deformed by occupant of this seat
Used when the seat is changed in form from its original design from occupant loading during the crash. Situations where seats are deformed and also experience mechanical separations should be identified under **Combination of above.**

Deformed by passenger compartment intrusion
Used when the seat is deformed or separated by intrusion of an interior vehicle component(s) or exterior vehicle component(s) into the passenger compartment.

Deformed by Cargo
Used when the seat is changed in form from its original design by impact from cargo during the crash. Examples of cargo: spare tire, luggage, construction equipment, tool(s), and tool box(es).

Deformed by Other Occupant
Used when the seat is changed in form from its original design by an occupant other than the occupant in this position, during the crash. Situations where seats are deformed and also experience mechanical separations should by identified under **Combination of Above.**

Combination of above (specify)
Used when any combination of the above occurs and describes multiple seat malfunctions or deformations. Seat malfunctions or deformations which are not described in the above are reported below. Seat malfunctions or deformations listed in the above take priority over others.

Other
Used when the only seat malfunctions(s) or deformation(s) which occur are not described in the above (*e.g.*, impact forces). If a seat doesn't have a comfort recline and is broken rearward code here.

Unknown
Used if the seat performance cannot be determined.

Does the Seat Have Integrated Passenger Belts?

Screen Name: Seat—Integrated Restraints

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.INTRESTRAINT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
3	99	Unknown if integrated

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

An integrated seat belt is incorporated into the seat. It is a three point seat belt system that includes a belt having one end affixed to the seat and an opposite end mounted to a retractor secured to the seat. A seat belt latch is mounted to the belt which has a releasable and lockable buckle on the opposite side of the seat. This allows the belt to pull across the passenger lap and the other portion of the belt to cross the upper torso. The belt extends through a guide located at the top of the seat. An integrated seat belt has no pillar attachment point.

If you were to remove the seat and the restraint comes with the seat indicate “Yes”.

Head Restraint Type at This Occupant Position

Screen Name: Head Restraint -Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.TYPE***

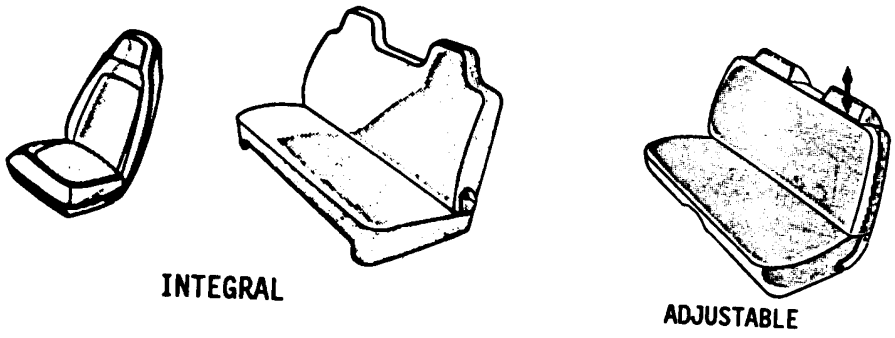
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
1	1	No head restraints
2	2	Integral
4	3	Adjustable
6	4	Add-on
8	8	Other (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

FMVSS 202 (Head Restraints) only applies to stfirst row seating positions. Although, the presence or non-presence of head restraints are captured for all occupied seating positions in the vehicle. Some examples of head restraint styles are shown below.



No head restraints
Used when (1) no head restraint is available for this seating position, or (2) there had been a head restraint but it had been removed prior to the crash.

Integral
Refers to head restraints which are a continuous part of the seat back structure or those which are a separate structure but are not vertically adjustable. For rear seats only, if an obvious rise or sculpted head restraint is not observed, code as No Head Restraint.

Adjustable
Applies to:

- head restraints which can be moved vertically to accommodate occupants of varying heights, and
- head restraints which have a fixed outer framework and a separate center section which is adjustable vertically.

Add-on
Refers to clamp-on, strap-on, or even bolt-on head restraints on a vehicle not originally equipped with head restraints. This attribute should be infrequently used.

Unknown
Used when the type of head restraint cannot be determined

Note: Manufacturers are providing head restraints for rear seat occupants. These head restraints may be the same or similar to those used in the front seats, or they may be a slight rise in the rear seat back.

Head Restraint Damage by Occupant at This Occupant Position

Screen Name: Head Restraint – Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.DAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
8	1	[No Head Restraints]
1	2	No damage
2	3	Damaged during crash
3	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

No damage
There was no damage to the head restraint by the occupant.

Damaged during crash
Any damage to a head restraint caused by the occupant seated in that position should be identified.

Unknown
Used when it is unknown if damage to the restraint was caused by an occupant in the appropriate seat position.

Active Head Restraint

Screen Name: Head Restraint - Active

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.ACTIVE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
0	1	None Present
2	2	Present
3	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle Inspection, interview

Remarks:

This is captured for occupied seating positions only. There should be a label on the seat indicating the presence of the active head restraint.

Rollover Protection

Screen Name: Rollover Protection

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.ROLLOVERPROTECTION***

Element Attributes:

Check Box

Database	SAS	
0	0	No/Unknown (unchecked)
1	1	Yes (checked)

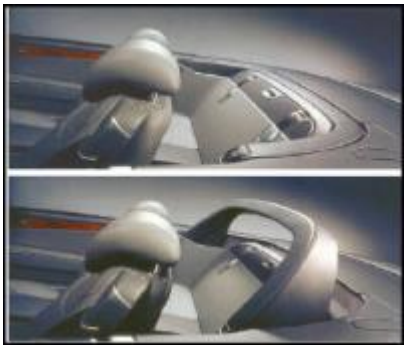
Range:

Source: Vehicle inspection, technician determined

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to determine if the vehicle's rollover protection system was actuated into an occupied seating position.

Different types of systems are being used by manufacturers, also different names are used (i.e., Rollover Protection Systems (ROPS) or (RPS)). Rollover sensors will activate roll-bars in events where an imminent rollover is predicted to occur. The roll-bars are integrated in or behind the seats, ensuring there is sufficient clearance for occupant's heads in the event of a crash. Also, an independent module behind each of the two rear-seat passengers' heads could deploy. A rollover need not occur for the rollover protection system to actuate.



Belt System Availability

Screen Name: Availability

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTAVAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None available
2	1	Belt removed/destroyed
3	2	Shoulder belt
4	3	Lap belt
5	4	Lap and shoulder belt
6	5	Belt available - type unknown
7	6	Shoulder belt (lap belt destroyed/removed)
8	7	Lap belt (shoulder belt destroyed/removed)
9	8	Other belt (specify)
10	9	Unknown if available

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Code belt availability for occupied seats only. Some belt restraint systems are a combination of manual (active) and automatic (passive) occupant protection devices. For this variable, consider only the manual portion of the system.

Availability is assessed based on the seat position only if occupied. Select the manual belt system which was available for use, if so desired, by the occupant relative to the seat position in the vehicle.

Not available
Indicates: (1) that at the time of the crash the designated seating position was not equipped with a manufacture installed or post manufacturer installed manual belt (lap, shoulder, or lap and shoulder); (2) the seat position was equipped only with an automatic (passive) belt system.

Belt removed/destroyed
Indicatesthat the manual belt, initially installed at this occupant's seating position, was subsequently removed or destroyed (*e.g.*, unbolted, cutout, etc.). If the belt is present but nonfunctional, then select the type of manual belt available on this variable and use **Inoperative** for

Used In This Crash?
Belts which are knotted, buckled at the rear of the seat (bench or bucket), stored below the seat, etc., are available if they were otherwise operative.

Shoulder belt
Used when this occupant's seat position was equipped with a manual upper torso restraint and no lap belt. The population of vehicles equipped with only manual shoulder belts is very small, therefore, care must be taken that a two-point passive belt is not identified as a manual belt (*e.g.*, Volkswagen Rabbits 1981-1984).

Lap belt
Used when this occupant's seat position is equipped with a manual belt that secures the pelvic area of the occupant in the seat and there is no manual upper torso belt.

Lap and shoulder belt
Used when both a manual upper torso belt and a manual lap (pelvic area) belt are present at this occupant's seat position.

Belt available — type unknown
When the specific manual belt system cannot be determined, but it is known some type of belt is present, then use this attribute (this **may** occur when inspecting completely burned or stripped vehicles).

Shoulder belt (lap belt destroyed/removed)
Used for integral noncontinuous loop manual belt systems when the lap belt portion of the belt has been removed or destroyed leaving only the shoulder belt portion present at this occupant's seating position.

Lap belt (shoulder belt destroyed/removed)
Used for integral noncontinuous loop manual belt systems when the shoulder belt portion of the belt has been removed or destroyed leaving only the lap belt portion present at this occupant's seating position.

Other belt (specify)
Used when the belt system is nonstandard or cannot be described with other attributes. Specify (write out in the Specify Box) the type of manual belt (*e.g.*, 5 point competition harness, 4 inch wide webbing, etc.). In addition, use this attribute if a properly positioned "self-contained" built-in child safety seat was available at this occupant's seating position. Other child restraints are not recorded here.

Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined whether or not manual belts were available for this occupant's seat position.

Screen Name: Used in this crash?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	None used not available/removed or destroyed
1	1	Inoperative (specify)
2	2	Shoulder belt
3	3	Lap belt
4	4	Lap and shoulder belt
5	5	Belt used — type unknown
6	8	Other belt used (specify)
7	12	Shoulder belt with child safety seat
8	13	Lap belt with child safety seat
9	14	Lap and shoulder belt with child safety seat
10	15	Belt with child safety seat — type unknown
11	18	Other belt with child safety seat (specify)
12	99	Unknown if belt used

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:

Code belt use for occupied seats only. Select the manual belt system or portion of the system which was in use at the time of the crash by the occupant. The correctness of the use is not assessed on this variable. This variable only identifies manual belt usage; do not consider the presence and use of a passive belt system.

None used/not available/removed or destroyed
Used when a manual belt was available but not worn at the time of the crash. **Note:** the "**not available/removed or destroyed**" within this selection is automatically selected when the corresponding attribute is selected in **Manual Belt Availability**.

Inoperative
Includes belts which are knotted, jammed, tucked behind the seat, or in any other fashion rendered unusable. In addition, use this attribute for belts which are inoperative because of extreme deterioration from aging. A belt system that was completely removed from or cut out of a vehicle is assigned **None used, not available, or belt removed/destroyed.**

Shoulder belt
Used when a manual shoulder belt alone was in use. This can occur when: (1) the vehicle was not equipped with a lap belt, (2) only the shoulder belt portion of a non-integral system was in use, or (3) when the lap belt portion of a noncontinuous loop integral lap and shoulder belt system was cut out leaving only a functional shoulder belt portion in use.

Lap belt
Used when a manual lap belt alone was in use. This can occur when: (1) the vehicle was not equipped with a shoulder belt, (2) only the lap belt portion of a non-integral system was in use, or (3) when the shoulder belt portion of a noncontinuous loop integral lap and shoulder belt system was cut out leaving only a functional lap belt portion in use. **Note:** manual lap belts can be used in conjunction with a two-point automatic belt system. For manual and automatic belt combinations, use this attribute for the manual lap belt usage.

Lap and shoulder belt
Used when the occupant is: (1) "encompassed" ***both*** in the lap and upper torso region by a manual lap and shoulder belt combination, or (2) using only a portion of an intact integral lap and shoulder belt system. For example, if a person has an integral lap and shoulder belt but is only using the lap portion (i.e., having the shoulder belt behind his or her back), then use this attribute. Improper use of the belt is assessed in Proper Use of Manual (Active) Belts.

Belt used — type unknown
Used when the type of manual belt system cannot be determined.

Shoulder/lap/lap and shoulder belt used with child seat
Used when the vehicle's manual belt system anchors a child safety seat to the vehicle, or when the lap/shoulder belt is used to restrain a child who is sitting on a booster seat. These attributes do not refer to the belts which are part of the child seat itself.

Belt with child safety seat — type unknown
Used when the vehicle belt type is unknown, not the child safety seat type.

Other belt with child safety seat
Used when a built-in child safety seat is "self-contained" (does not use any part of the regular existing manual belt system available at the occupant seating position).

Unknown if belt used
Used if it cannot be determined whether or not a manual belt was in use by the occupant at the time of the crash.

Belt Malfunction Modes During Crash

Screen Name: Malfunction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTFAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[None used/not available/removed or destroyed]
1	1	No manual belt malfunction(s)
2	2	Torn webbing (stretched webbing not included)
3	3	Broken buckle or latch plate
4	4	Upper anchorage separated
5	5	Other anchorage separated (specify)
6	6	Broken retractor
7	7	Combination of above (specify)
8	8	Other manual belt malfunction (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Code belt malfunction for occupied seats only. If any component of the manual belt system is suspected to have malfunctioned during the impact as a result of occupant loading, the malfunction is captured in this variable. The malfunction is also recorded on the **Case Form/Summary Tab** and documented with images.

If a malfunction occurs, select the attribute which corresponds to the appropriate manual belt malfunction mode that describes the component of the restraint system which malfunctioned (*i.e.*, torn webbing, broken buckle or latch plate, anchorage separation, broken retractor). A complete and documented description of the malfunctioning component and the way it malfunctioned must accompany the case.

No manual belt malfunction
Used when there is no physical evidence from the vehicle inspection to indicate that a malfunction occurred.

Combination of above (specify)
Used when any combination of specified attributes occur and describes multiple manual belt malfunction modes. Manual belt malfunction modes which are not described are reported in **other manual belt malfunction**. Manual belt malfunctions **with specific attributes** take priority over the **Other manual belt malfunction** code.

Other manual belt malfunction (specify)
Used when the only manual belt malfunction(s) which occur are not described with a specific attribute.

Unknown
Used when it cannot be determined if the manual belt malfunctioned.

Screen Name: Anchorage Adjustment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTANCHOR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No manual shoulder belt]
1	1	None for shoulder belt
2	2	In full up position
3	3	In mid position
4	4	In full down position
5	5	Position unknown
6	9	Unknown if adjuster present

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Complete this variable for occupied seats only, regardless of manual shoulder belt usage.

No upper anchorage adjustment for manual shoulder belt
Used when a manual shoulder belt is present but there is no adjustment mechanism at the upper anchorage point.

In full up position
Used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in its highest position at the time of the crash (*e.g.* closest position to the roof).

In mid position
Used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in a middle position at the time of the crash (somewhere between full up and full down).

In full down position
Used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in its lowest position at the time of the crash (closest position to the floor).

Position unknown
Used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point but it cannot be determined what the position was at the time of the crash.

Unknown if adjuster present
Is used when it cannot be determined if the manual shoulder belt was equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage device. This distinguishes it from “Position unknown”.

Pretensioner Presence/Actuation

Screen Name: Pretensioner

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTPRETEN***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	0	Not equipped
3	1	Pretensioner not actuated
6	2	Retractor type actuated
1	3	Buckle type actuated
5	4	Retractor and buckle type actuated
4	5	Pretensioner present, Unknown if actuated
8	6	Anchor type actuated
9	7	Retractor and anchor type actuated
10	8	Buckle and anchor type actuated
7	9	Unknown if equipped
11	10	Retractor, buckle, and anchor type actuated

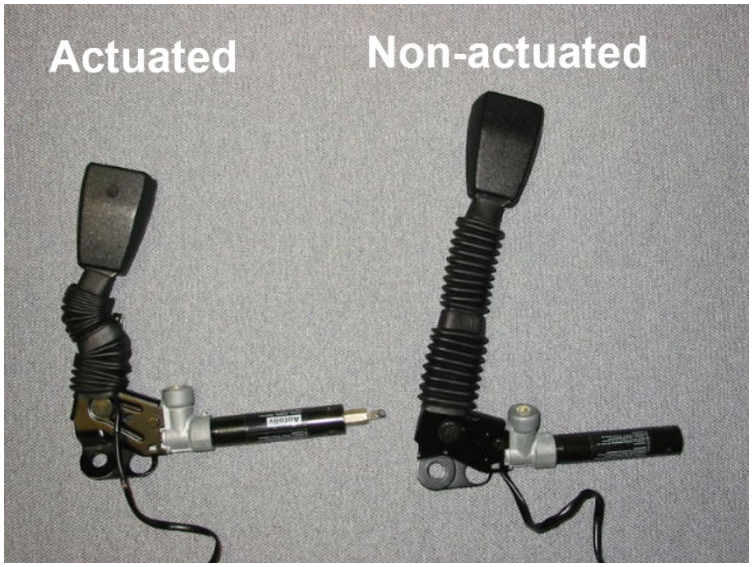
Source: Presence: Vehicle inspection and or reference material
Actuation: Vehicle inspection only

Remarks:

Code pretensioner presence and actuation for occupied seating positions only. Pretensioners can tighten the belt up to 15 cm.

When a collision occurs, a seat belt with a pretensioner detects the incident and tightens the belt before the wearer is propelled forward. This holds the occupant more securely in the seat. Usually vehicles with air bags will have pretensioners, but they may be present in seating positions that do not have air bags (‘80s Mercedes).

The seat belt pretensioners consist of a housing, an initiator, a canister of gas generating materials, a routing cable with a piston attached, and a piston tube. The initiator is part of the seat belt pretensioner deployment loop. When the vehicle is involved in a collision of sufficient force, a microprocessor causes current to flow through the seat belt deployment loops to the initiator. Current passing through the initiator ignites the material in the canister producing a rapid generation of gas. The gas produced from this reaction actuates the seat belt pretensioners and shortens the seat belt length. Generally, when a front air bag (instrument panel, steering wheel) deploys, the pretensioner will actuate. However, it is possible for the pretensioner to actuate without the air bag deployment.



Buckle Pretensioners

Retractor Pretensioner

Anchor Pretensioner

Screen Name: Positioning Device Presence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTPOSDEVICE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None present
16	16	Safety belt guide
17	17	Belt extender
18	18	Shoulder belt fit adjuster
15	98	Other (specify)
-9999	99	Unknown if present

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:
This variable is coded for any occupied position containing a shoulder belt.
Aftermarket seat belt positioning devices are typically manufactured for use by small stature adults and children to adjust lap and shoulder belt fit and comfort.
These products are not considered “safety devices” and are not tested or regulated by NHTSA.

Safety belt guide
Assists in providing the proper positioning of the seat belt on the occupant. They are typically installed by the vehicle manufacturer.

Belt extender
These extenders are lengths of webbing with buckles on both ends to fit onto the belts already in the vehicles. Some extenders are mounted to the seat belt mounting bolts. They can be aftermarket products or obtained via the manufacturer.

Shoulder belt fit adjuster
Typically are aftermarket products, some product names: Belt buddy, Buckle buddy and Child safer.

Other (specify)
Annotate the name and type of device.

Was Safety Belt Routed Through Safety Belt Guides?

Screen Name: Was belt routed through safety guides?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_INSP.BELTSAFEROUTE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Yes
2	2	No
-9999	99	Unknown
-8887	0	Not Applicable

Source: Technician-determined by vehicle inspection and interview

Remarks:

This variable is coded when any occupied position contains a belt positioning device. The technician determines if the safety belt was routed through the belt positioning device at the time of the crash. Safety belt guides are used to assist in providing proper positioning of the seat belt on the occupant.

Air Bag Overview

Air bags are supplemental restraint systems that are designed to deploy in certain crashes. Both frontal and side-impact air bags can reduce occupant injuries. The Air Bag tab captures information about all air bags in the vehicle. All air bags in the vehicle must be inspected and documented completely; this includes the deployed and non-deployed air bags. Deployed air bags must be inspected to document occupant contacts, damage to the air bag membrane and module cover flaps. All contact evidence, damage, and module cover flap configurations must be documented in the appropriate Sketch tabs. Determination of air bag function and injury causation depends on the complete documentation of this data.

Every air bag for every seating position must be listed in the Air Bag tab; this includes non-deployed air bags. The presence of non-deployed air bags can be more difficult to determine. Most frontal bags are clearly labeled with the embossed letters SRS, SIR or SRS/Air Bag on the air bag cover located in the center of the steering wheel (for the driver) and the instrument panel for the front right occupant. Also look for the air bag warning labels typically located on the sun visor. For Side-impact air bags (SAB), look for the embossed letters SRS or Side Air Bag on areas such as the outboard side of the seatback, the door/panel or the overhead roof rail.

Information on possible air bag presence should be obtained before inspection of the vehicle. This information may be obtained from the current Model Year (MY) Safety Equipment list, Zone Center, owner's manual, body shops, etc.

Air Bag Types

Frontal Air Bags
Frontal air bags have been available in passenger cars since the 1970's. In the mid to late 1980's, air bags became more prevalent. By the late 1990's, air bags became standard in all passenger vehicles.

- Driver's air bags
  - Located in the steering wheel hub
  - Knee air bags located in the lower instrument panel area
- Passenger's air bags
  - Located in the top, mid or bottom instrument panel areas

Side-impact Air Bags (SAB)
SABs are designed to lower the incidence of head or torso injuries during side-impact crashes. Some types of SABs may stay inflated for several seconds during a crash for additional protection in the event of a rollover.

There are three main types of SABs: chest (or torso), head and head/chest combination (or "combo").

- Chest (or torso) SABs are mounted in the side of the seat (seatback mounted) or in the door/panel and are designed to help protect an occupant's chest in a side-impact crash. Typically chest SABs are present in both front seats, but some newer vehicles have them mounted in the rear outboard seat positions.
- Head SABs are usually mounted in the roof rail above the side windows and are designed to help protect an occupant's head in a side-impact crash. There are two types of head SABs: inflatable curtains and inflatable tubular structures. Typically, inflatable curtains help protect both front and rear occupants in a side-impact crash; many also provide protection from ejection in rollover type crashes. In some vehicles, SABs extend and protect occupants in the 3rd row.
- Head/chest combination ("combo") SABs are usually mounted in the side of the seat and are typically larger than chest (torso) air bags. Combinations are designed to help protect both the head and chest of an occupant. Some newer vehicles are equipped with combinations in the rear outboard seat positions.

Air Belts
Air belts are seat belts that expand and provide added restraint and protection for rear seat occupants. The inflatable belts spread the load of the crash forces over a larger part of the body. The bag is located inside the fabric of the seat belt. The air belts are designed for use of the rear outboard occupants.

Air Bag

[Air Bag Number for this Vehicle]

Screen Name: Air Bag

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.AIRBAGNUM***

Element Attributes:
Air bag number

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Assigned by the system, one for every single air bag.

If air bags are available for the occupant, indicate the information on all air bags. Do so by inserting another air bag, indicate its location, and complete the information about the air bag.

Seat Location for Air Bag(s) Data

Screen Name: Seat Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC_X_AIRBAG.SEATLOCID***

Element Attributes:
Seat Location (based on defined seats for this vehicle)

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:
Select the seat location from the list of available seats for the available air bag(s).

If air bags are available for the occupant, indicate the information on all air bags. Do so by inserting another air bag, indicate its location, and complete the information about the air bag.

Deployment Location of Air Bag

Screen Name: Function – Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.LOCATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Steering Wheel Hub
2	2	Top Instrument Panel
3	3	Mid Instrument Panel
4	4	Bottom Instrument Panel
12	12	Seat Back (Outboard)
13	13	Seat Back (Inboard)
8	6	Door/Panel
9	7	Roof Side Rail
6	8	Seat Belt
10	98	Other (specify)
11	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Enter the location of the air bag.

Steering Wheel
Used for an air bag that is designed to deploy from a module integrated with the steering wheel. It is designed to protect the vehicle's driver primarily from frontal impacts. It does not matter if the steering wheel is located on the right side of the vehicle, still code the location of the air bag to the steering wheel.

Top Instrument Panel Location
Used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location on the top of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts.

Mid Instrument Panel Location
Used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location in the middle of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts.

Bottom Instrument Panel Location
Used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location in the bottom of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts. This includes "knee bags".

Seat Back (Outboard)
Is located on the outside portion of the seat back and is designed to protect the torso of occupants primarily from side impacts.

Seat Back (Inboard)
Is located on the inside portion of the seat back and is designed to protect the occupants in far side impacts and occupant to occupant interaction.

Door/Panel
Is located in the door is designed to protect the torso of occupants primarily from side impacts. Included in this attribute are air bags that deploy from any side panels.

Roof Side Rail
Is primarily a curtain type bag that is stored in the roof side rail and is designed to protect the head of occupants primarily from side impacts.

Seat Belt
Used for "air belts." The "air belts" are designed to deploy from seat belts, allowing the forces of the crash to be spread over a large area of the body.

Other (specify)
Used when the location of the air bag cannot be captured in the above attributes such as rear headliner. This should be a rare occurrence. The location of the air bag must be specified.

Unknown
Used when the technician is unable to determine the location of the air bag.

Air Bag Status

Screen Name: Function - Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.STATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Air Bag Available
2	2	Air Bag disconnected (specify):
3	3	Air Bag not reinstalled
4	9	Unknown if air bag available for this crash

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Air bag Available
Used when the vehicle is equipped with an air bag for this seating position. Deployment of the air bag system has no bearing on this variable.

Air bag disconnected (specify)
Used when any component of the air bag was rendered inoperative prior to the collision (*e.g.*, fuse removed).

Air bag not reinstalled
Used when the air bag for this seating position was not replaced after a prior deployment to the crash being researched.

Unknown if air bag available for this crash
Used when it cannot be ascertained whether an air bag was available at the time of the crash.

Type of Air Bag

Screen Name: Function—Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.TYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Original manufacturer install
3	3	Replacement Air Bag
2	2	Retrofitted Air Bag
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
4	99	Unknown Type

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Original manufacturer install
Used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system in this seating position that was installed by the manufacturer at the time the vehicle was built (OEM).

Replacement air bag
Used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an OEM air bag system for this seating position, and that this system had been replaced due to a previous deployment.

Retrofitted air bag
Used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system for this seating position but that the vehicle was not built with a manufacturer equipped air bag system. This is an aftermarket product and should not be confused with **Replacement air bag**. Replacement retrofit air bags are also included in this category. Annotate the source of the information.

Screen Name: Function—Deployment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DEPLOY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Deployed during crash (as a result of impact)
2	2	Deployed inadvertently just prior to crash
3	3	Deployed, details unknown
4	4	Non-collision deployment
6	7	Not deployed
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
5	99	Unknown if deployed

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Deployed during crash (as a result of impact)
Used when the vehicle is equipped with an air bag and the air bag deployed as a result of an impact which produced a longitudinal deceleration through the vehicle of sufficient magnitude to cause inflation of the air bag. ***Note:*** *an air bag is not designed to deploy in every collision.*

Deployed inadvertently just prior to crash
Used when an air bag deploys without an impact having caused its deployment, and the vehicle is subsequently involved in a crash.

Deployed, details unknown
Used when the technician cannot determine if the air bag deployed (1) prior to the crash or (2) during the crash as a result of an impact which produced a deceleration through the vehicle of sufficient magnitude to cause inflation of the air bag.

Non-collision deployment
Used if the air bag deploys during a crash but not as a result of an impact.
For example, a vehicular fire, occurring as a result of:

- an impact or
- a noncollision event

prior to any impacts to this vehicle.

Unknown if deployed
Used when it is known that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag but the technician is unable to determine if the air bag deployed (for whatever reason). For example, if the vehicle was sufficiently damaged so that a determination of deployment cannot be made from the vehicle inspection or the deployment status at the time of the crash cannot be determined.

Not deployed
Used when an air bag equipped vehicle has one or more impacts, and the air bag did not inflate during the crash.

Type of Cutoff Switch

Screen Name: Function -- Switch Type

SAS Data Set: ***AIRBAG***

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	None present
1	1	Originally equipped
2	2	Retrofit
3	3	Switch present, type unknown
4	9	Unknown if switch present

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable captures only manually operated switches, typically installed by the manufacturer. Air bag cutoff switches were designed to be installed by manufacturers in vehicles with only one row of occupant seating. This was done originally so that if a child seat was used, the air bag could be turned off. More recently NHTSA has permitted the public to request air bag cutoff switches to be installed by dealers. The retro fit switch can be located in the glove compartment. **Close up images of the switch are required.**

None present
Used when there is no air bag cutoff switch present for this occupant position.

Originally equipped
Used when a vehicle is originally equipped by the manufacturer with an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position is present. Generally, this switch will not be present for the driver's position.

Retrofit
Used when an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position has been added.

Switch present, type unknown
Used when an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position is present and it is not known if it is original or retro fit.

Unknown if switch present
Used when it is not known if an air bag cutoff switch is present.

Cutoff Switch Position Status

Screen Name: Function—Switch Status

SAS Data Set: ***AIRBAG***

SAS Variable: ***SWTCHSET***

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	Switch on/Automatic
1	1	Switch off
4	7	[None present]
3	8	[Unknown if switch present]
2	9	Switch status unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Air bag cutoff switches were designed to be installed by manufacturers in vehicles with only one row of occupant seating. This was done originally so that if a child seat was used, the air bag could be turned off. NHTSA has permitted the public to request air bag cutoff switches to be installed by dealers. The retro fit switch can be located in the glove compartment. **Close up images of the switch are required.**

Switch on/Automatic
Used when an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position is present and is in the on position or the Automatic position.

Switch off
Used when an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position is present and is in the off position. The switch manually rendered the air bag inoperative.

Switch position unknown
Used when an air bag cutoff switch for this occupant position is present and its position is unknown.

None present
Is precoded when there is no air bag cutoff switch present for this occupant position.

Unknown if switch present
Is precoded when it is not known if an air cutoff switch is present.

Indications of Air Bag Malfunction

Screen Name: Function—Indications of Malfunction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FAILURE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes (specify)
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled)]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable flags "indications of an air bag malfunction" and means that something abnormal has occurred to the air bag system. It may not necessarily mean that the air bag system was defective. A vehicle inspection is required in order to report an indication of air bag malfunction.

No
Used whenever the air bag deployed and there are no obvious visual indications of an air bag malfunction.

Yes (specify)
Used whenever an indication of an air bag malfunction is suspected and specifies the malfunction. An indication of an air bag malfunction could be a blowout of the fabric, a rupture along a fabric seam, a cover which does not open properly causing a misaligned deployment, partial inflation, or any number of other problems. If an indication of an air bag malfunction is suspected, document the condition with images, check the "FSN" box for the corresponding vehicle on the Case Summary tab, and call your zone center for assistance.

Unknown
Used when it is not known if the bag malfunctioned.

Did Air Bag Module Cover Flap(s)/SEAMS Open at Designated Tear Points?

Screen Name: Damage – Flap Open at Tear Points?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FLAPOPEN***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
-8885	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
4	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown flaps/seams opened at tear points

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

A designated tear point is a weakened area of the flap material designed to allow the air bag easy escape from its storage area during deployment. Some air bags in the seat cushion and seat back may not have cover flaps, but will deploy through a seam that separates during the air bag deployment.

No
Used when it can be determined that the module cover flap(s) for this air bag opened somewhere other than their designated tear points. A non-linear tear in the flap is an indication that the flap opened irregularly, not at the designated tear point.

Yes
Used when it can be determined that the module cover flap(s) for this air bag opened up at their designated tear points. Linear and symmetrical tears are good indications of proper separation of the cover flap(s) at their designated tear points.

Unknown if flaps/seams open at tear points
Used when it is not known if the air bag opened at the tear points.

Were the Cover Flap(s) Damaged

Screen Name: Damage—Flap Damaged

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FLAPDAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes (specify)
-8885	60	[Not Deploy]
4	69	[Unknown if deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash]
-8870	79	[Unknown if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown if flaps damaged

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

No
Used when it can be determined that no damage was present on the air bag module cover flap(s). Normal separation/tearing at the designated tear points do not constitute damage.

Yes (specify)
Used when it can be determined that the air bag module cover flap(s) sustained damage. Abnormal separation/tearing at the designated tear points constitute damage. Damage can also be cuts, tears, holes, burns, abrasions, etc. The technician must specify the type of damage that is being reported.

Unknown if flaps damaged
Used when it cannot be determined if the air bag flap(s) sustained damage.

Was There Damage to the Air Bag?

Screen Name: Damage—Damage to the Air Bag?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not damaged
		Yes — Air Bag Damaged
2	1	Ruptured
3	2	Cut
4	3	Torn
5	4	Holed
6	5	Burned
7	6	Abraded
97	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
11	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
8	88	Other damage (specify)
9	95	Damaged, details unknown
10	99	Deployed, unknown if damaged
-8872	96	Post crash damage

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

If multiple damage types apply select the attribute that most deteriorates the effectiveness of the air bag. If you cannot make this determination then select the attribute in a hierarchical manner from the top of the list down.

Not damaged
Used when no damage to the air bag for this occupant position was sustained.

Ruptured
Describes damage to the air bag that resembles a stellate or star-like pattern of damage, with multiple tears originating from a single point of origin.

Cut
Describes openings in the air bag which are generally linear and have smooth edges.

Torn
Describes openings which have ragged edges but which are generally linear in appearance.

Holed
Describes damage which is circular in appearance with or without ragged edges.

Burned
Describes damage resulting from heat which scorches, melts or burns the bag.

Abraded
Is a pattern of damage to the surface of the bag that appears as a fraying of the surface threads.

Other damage (specify)
Used to describe damage which is not captured in any of the attributes above.

Damaged, details unknown
Used when it is known that the air bag sustained damage, but the type of damage cannot be determined.

Deployed, unknown if damaged
Used when it cannot be determined if the air bag sustained damage.

Post-crash damage
Used when rescue or emergency efforts caused damage to the air bag. Also, use this for damage caused by towing.

Source of Air Bag Damage

Screen Name: Damage—Source of Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DAMAGESOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Object worn by occupant (specify)
3	2	Object carried by occupant (specify)
4	3	Adaptive/assistive controls, (specify)
12	4	Cover flaps
5	5	Fire in vehicle
6	6	Thermal burns
13	7	Glazing
1	50	[Air Bag Not Damaged]
10	59	Deployed, unknown of damaged
97	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
11	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-9999	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
8	88	Other damage source (specify)
9	99	Damaged unknown source [Post-crash damage]

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This is a hierarchical variable, that is, if more than one element applies, then select the first attribute that applies.

Object worn by occupant (specify)
Is selected when the object is fastened, attached, or worn by the occupant. Be sure to specify the object.

Object carried by occupant (specify)
Used when the object is held in the mouth, the hand(s), arm(s), etc., by the occupant. Be sure to specify the object.

Adaptive/assistive controls (specify)
Used when adaptive/assistive controls damages the air bag for this occupant position. Be sure to specify the object / control.

Fire in vehicle
Used when there was a fire in the occupant compartment which damaged the air bag.

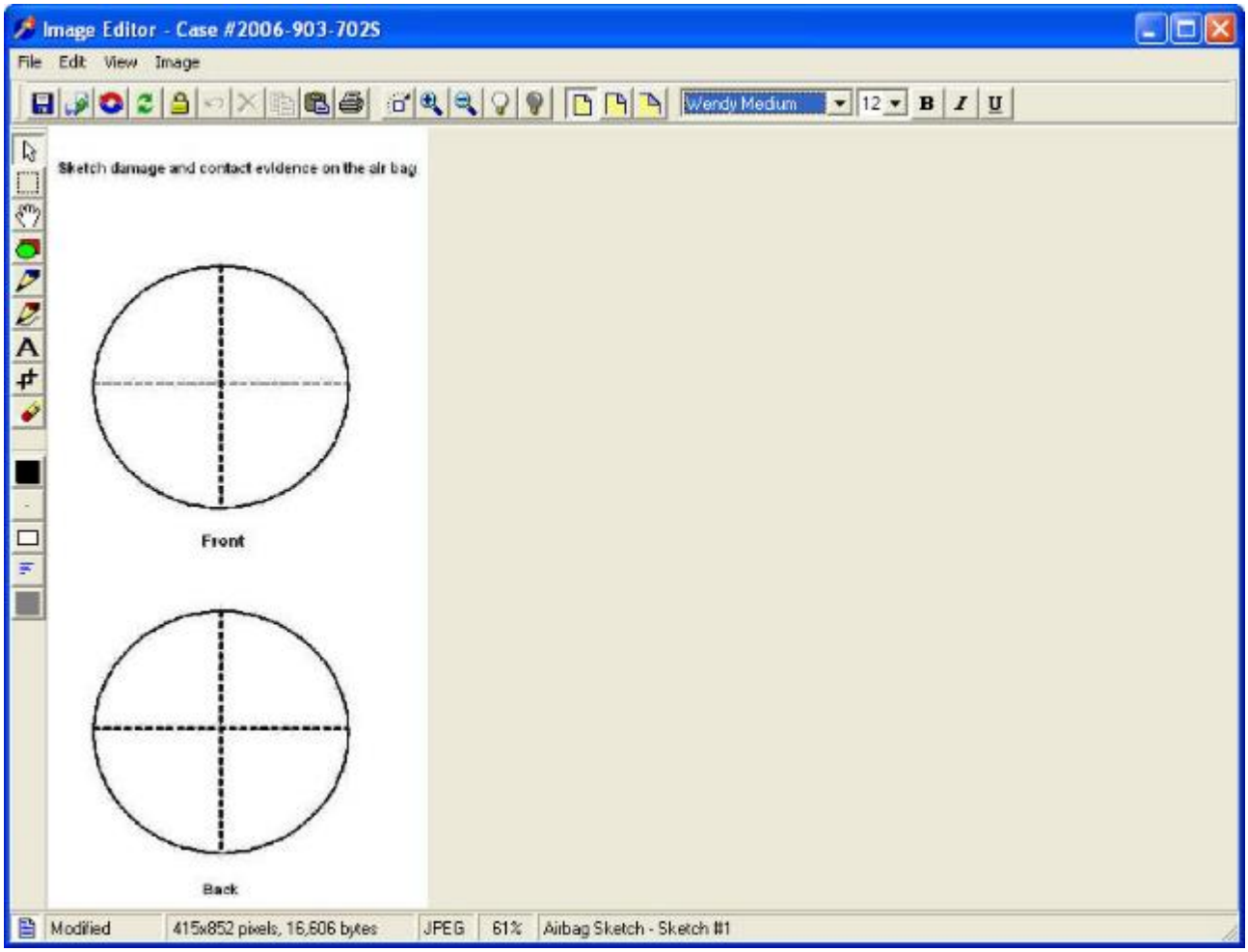
Thermal burns
Used when the air bag is burned or scorched by the inflation or chemicals.

Other damage source (specify)
Used whenever there is damage to the air bag and it cannot be fit into any of the categories above.

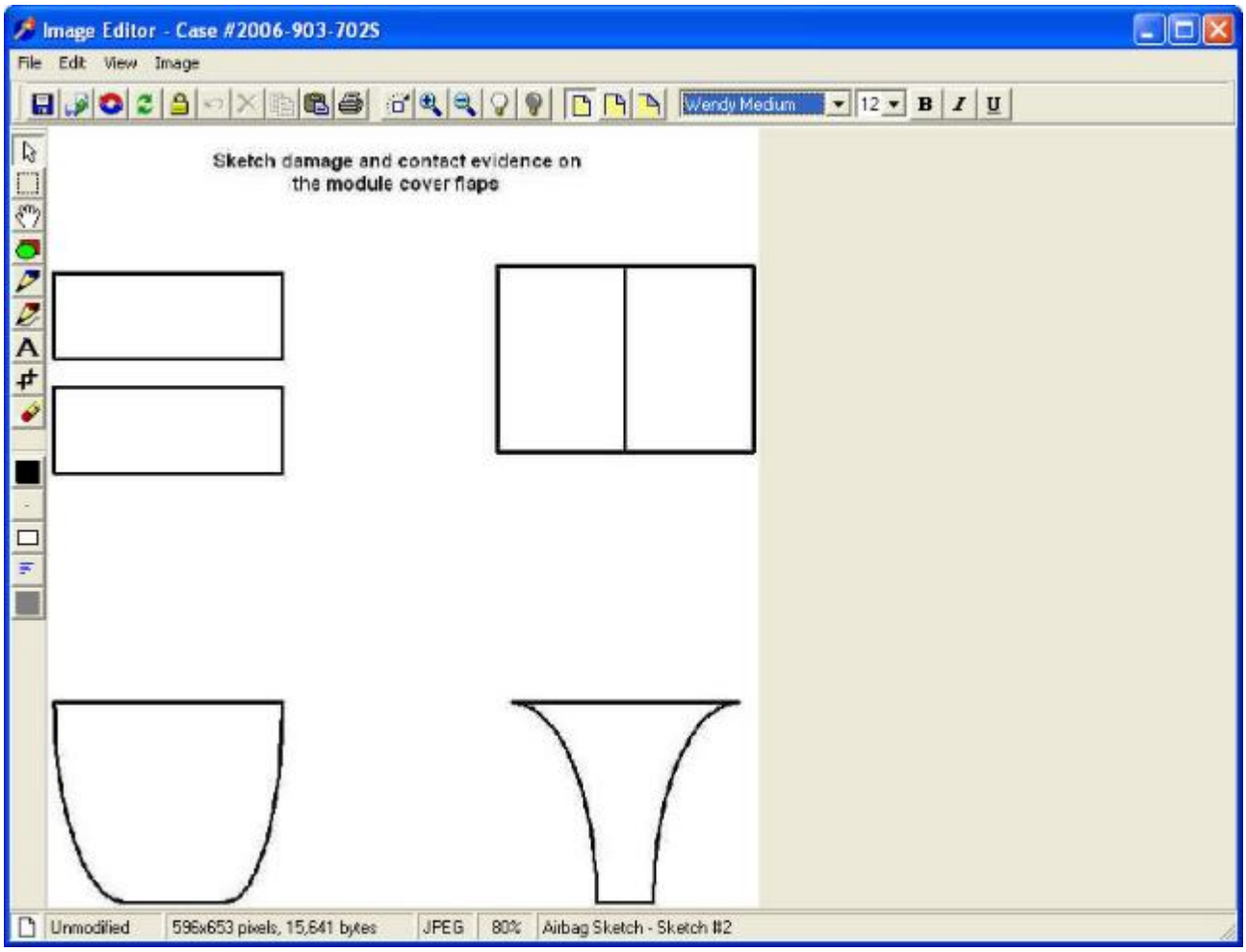
Damaged, unknown source
Used when there is damage to the air bag, but the source of the damage cannot be determined.

Air Bag/Sketches/Driver

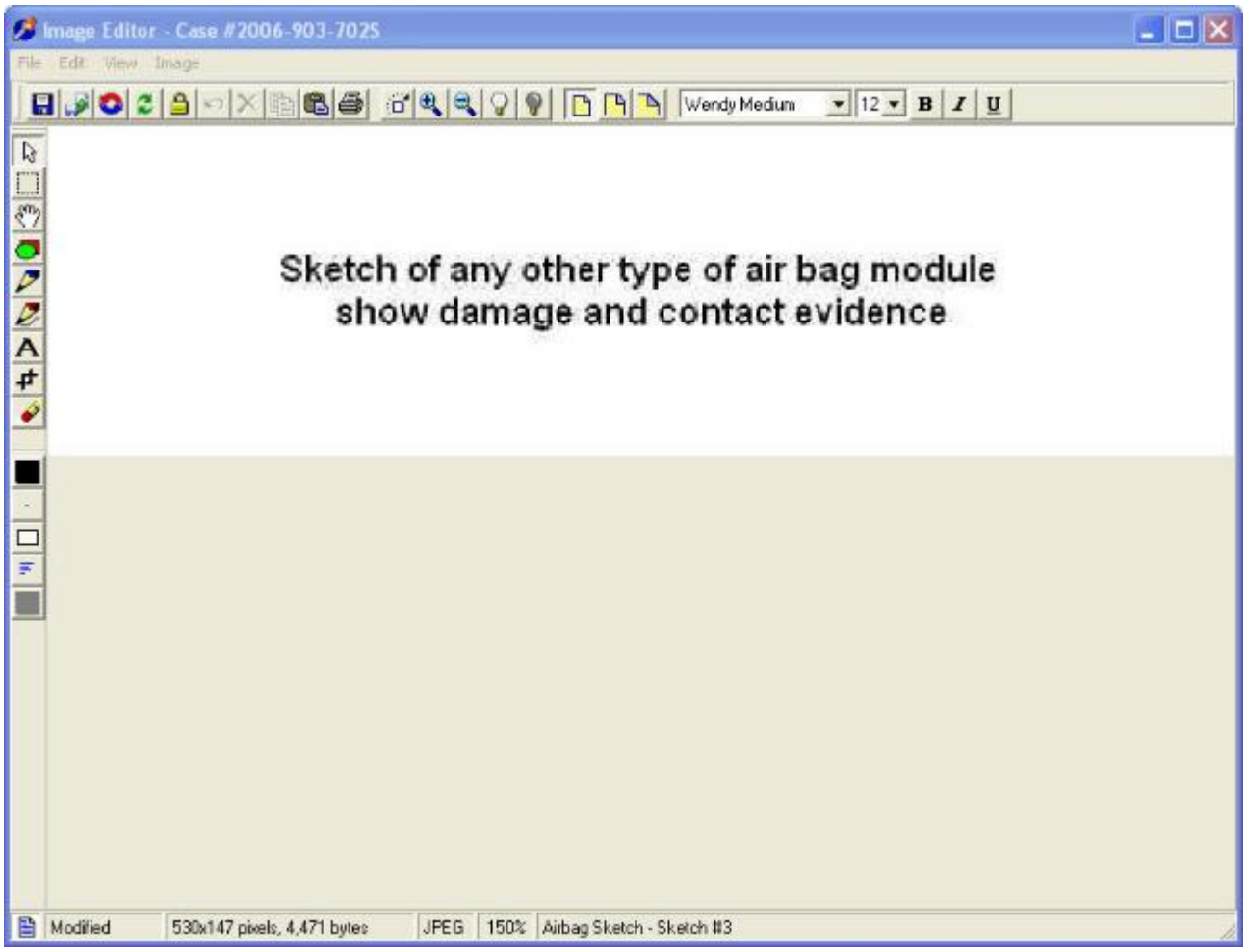
Sketch 1: Damage and Contact Evidence on Driver Air Bag



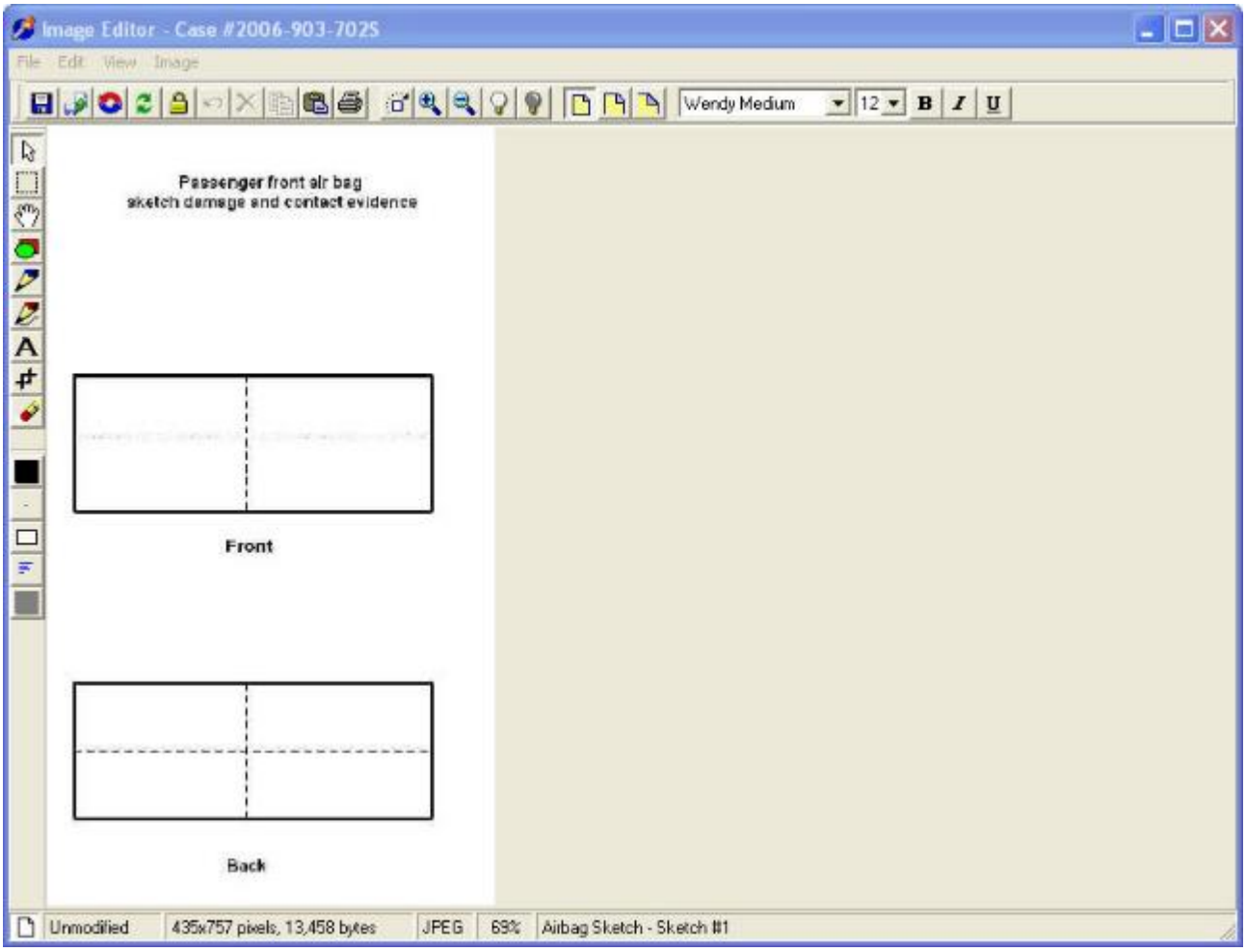
Sketch 2: Driver Air Bag Module Cover Flap



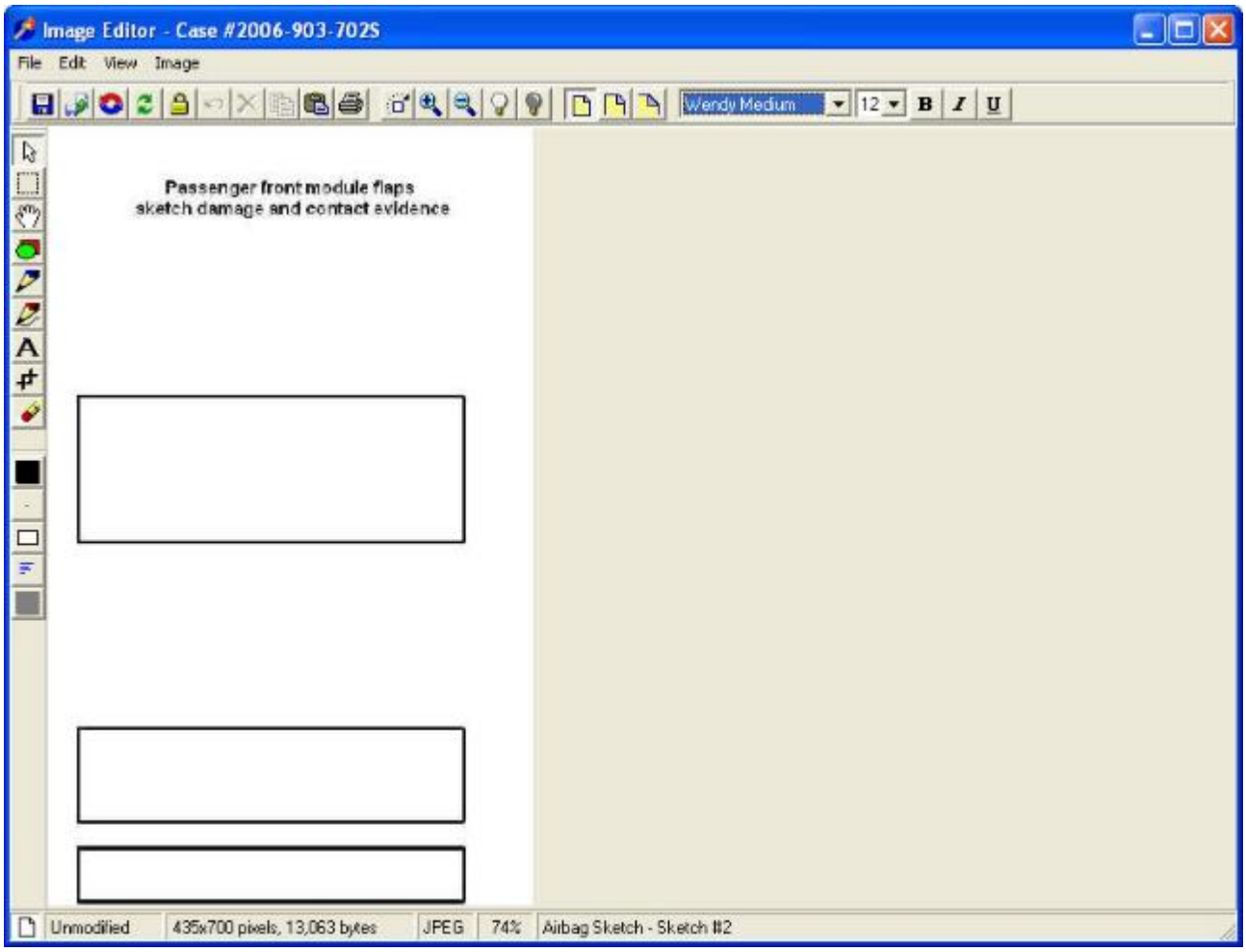
Sketch 3: Sketch of Other Type of Air Bag Module



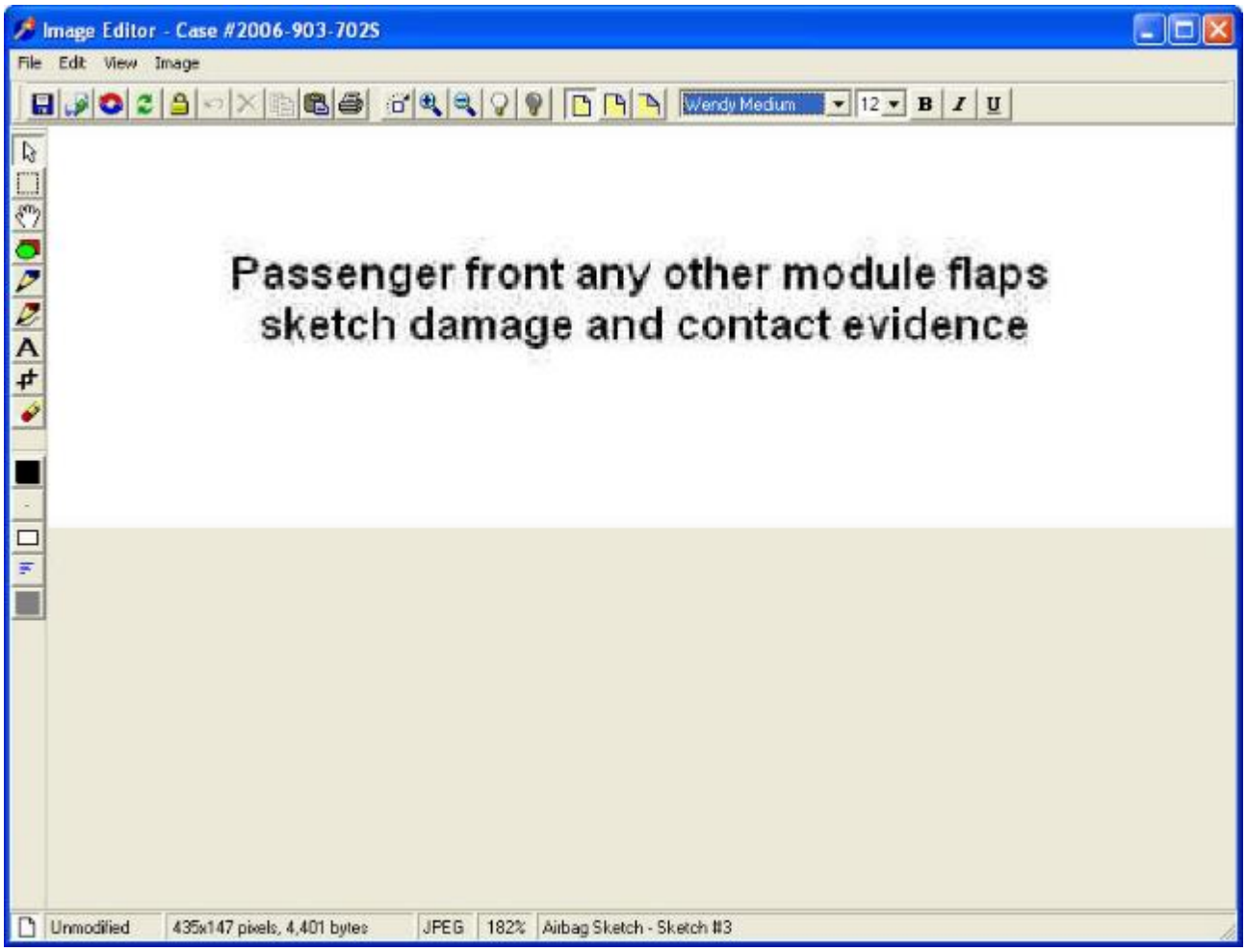
Sketch 1: Damage and Contact Evidence on Passenger Air Bag



Sketch 2: Sketch Damage and Contact Evidence on Passenger Air Bag Module Cover Flap

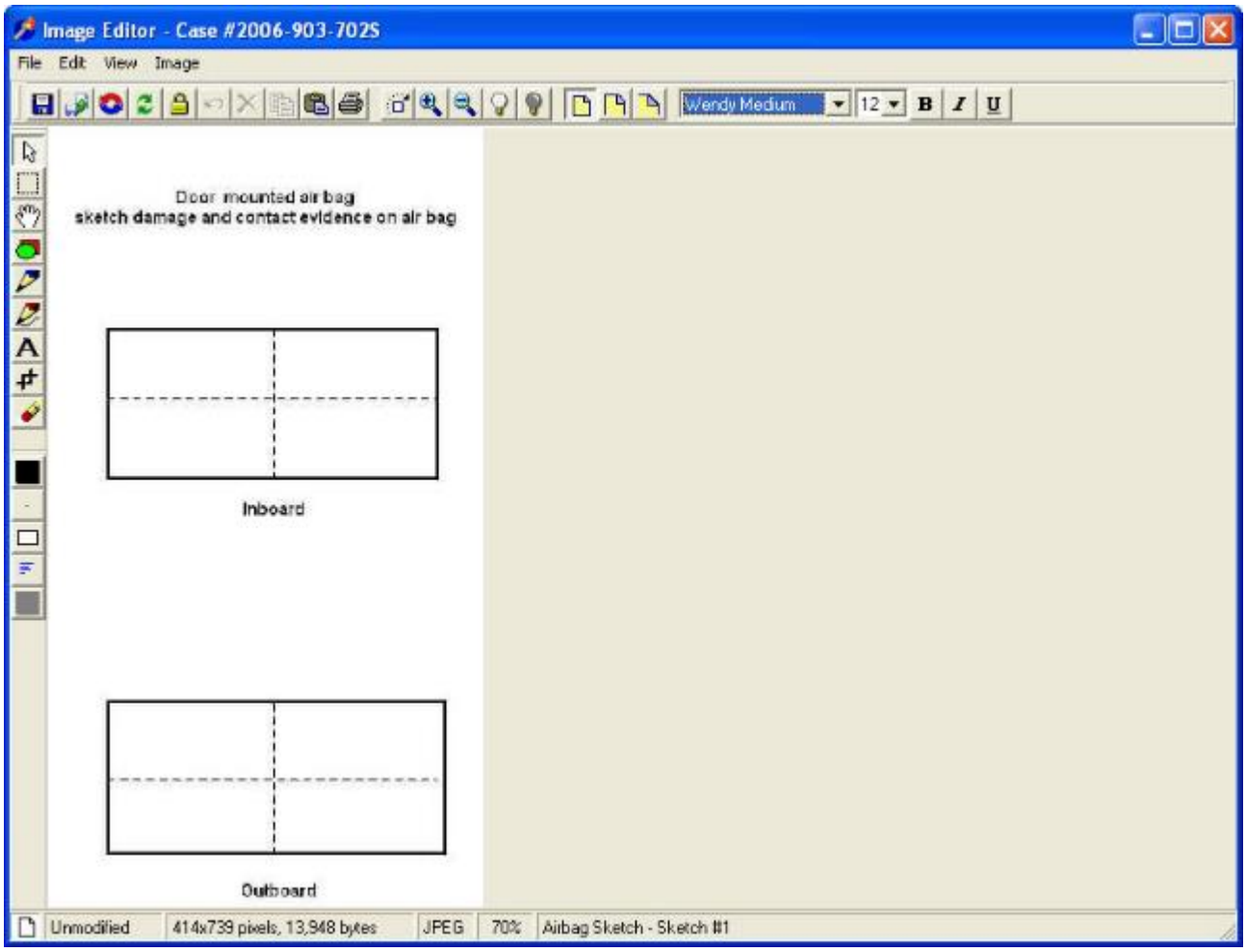


Sketch 3 Sketch any other Passenger Air Bag Module Flaps

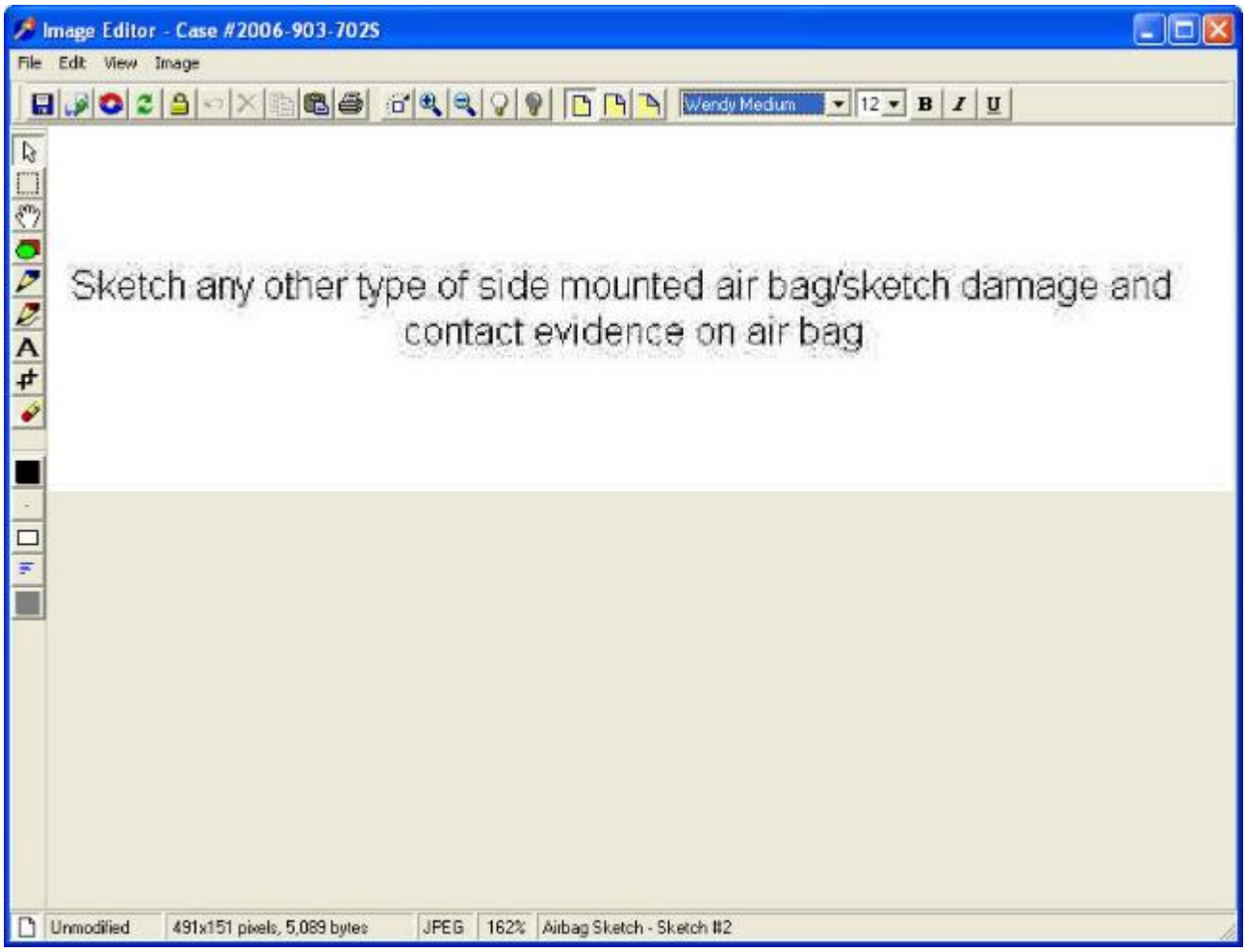


Air Bag/Sketches/Door Mounted

Sketch 1: Damage and Contact Evidence on Door Mounted Bag

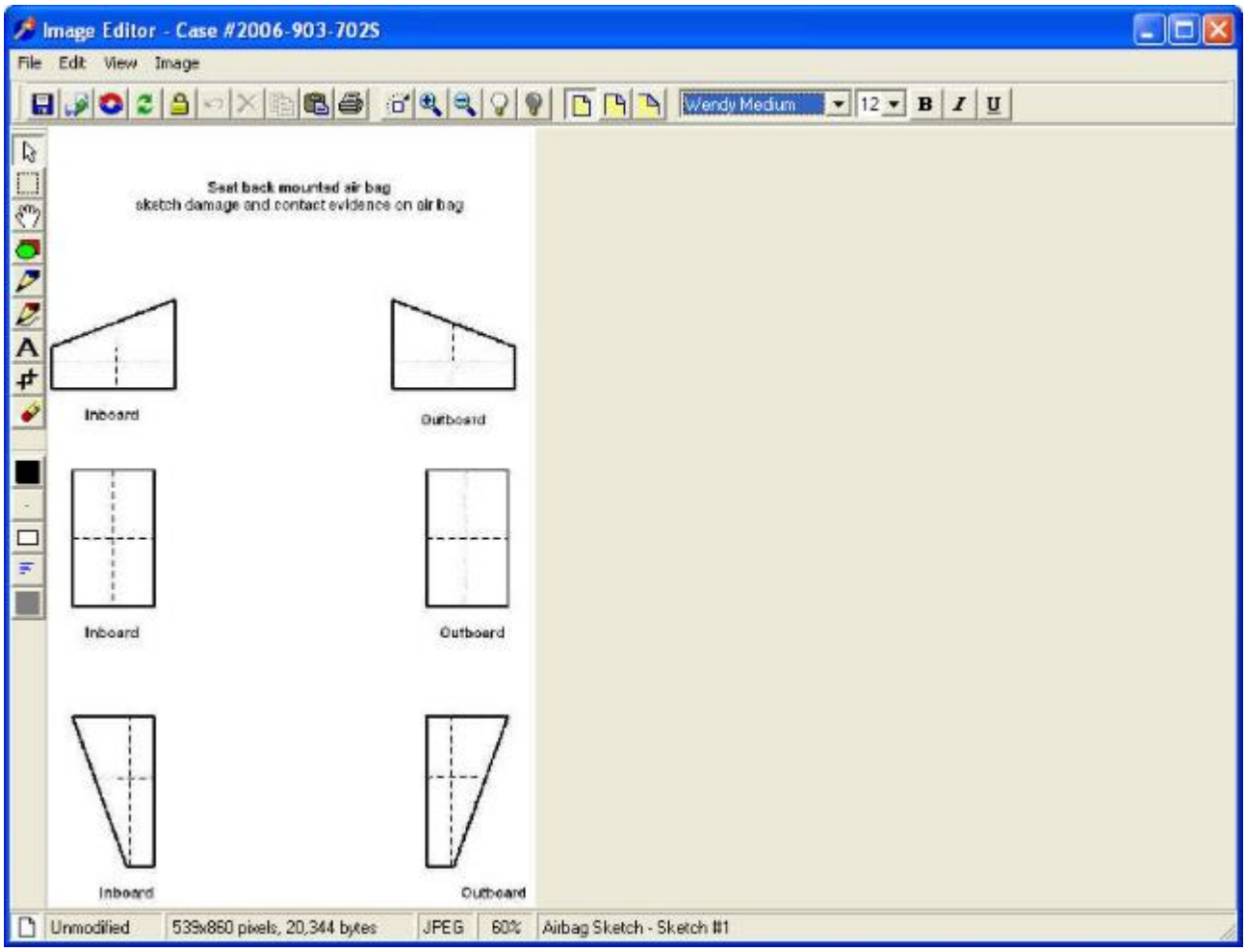


Sketch 2: Sketch any other Damage and Contact Evidence



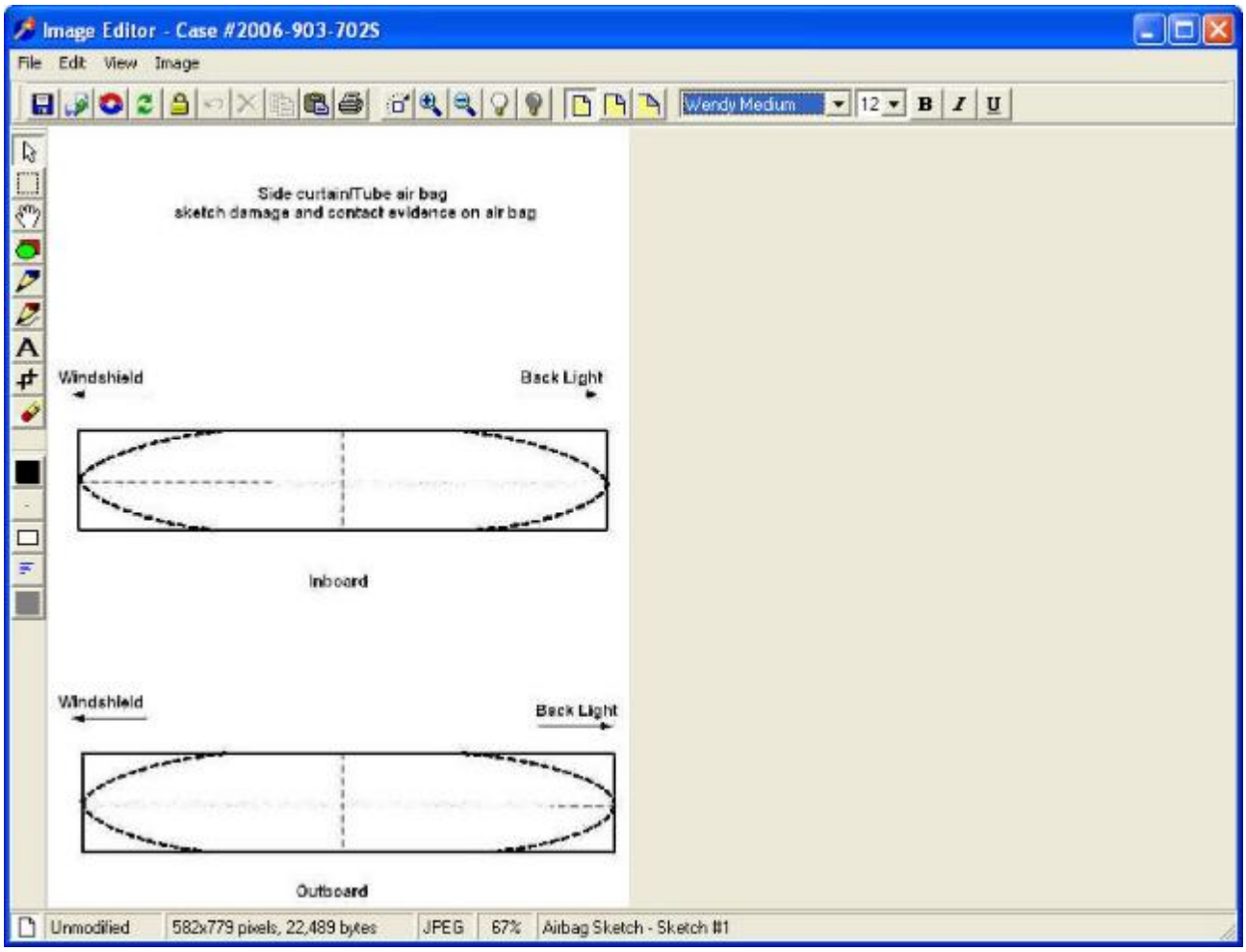
Air Bag/Sketches/Seat Back Mounted

Sketch 1: Damage and Contact Evidence on Seat Back Mounted Bag

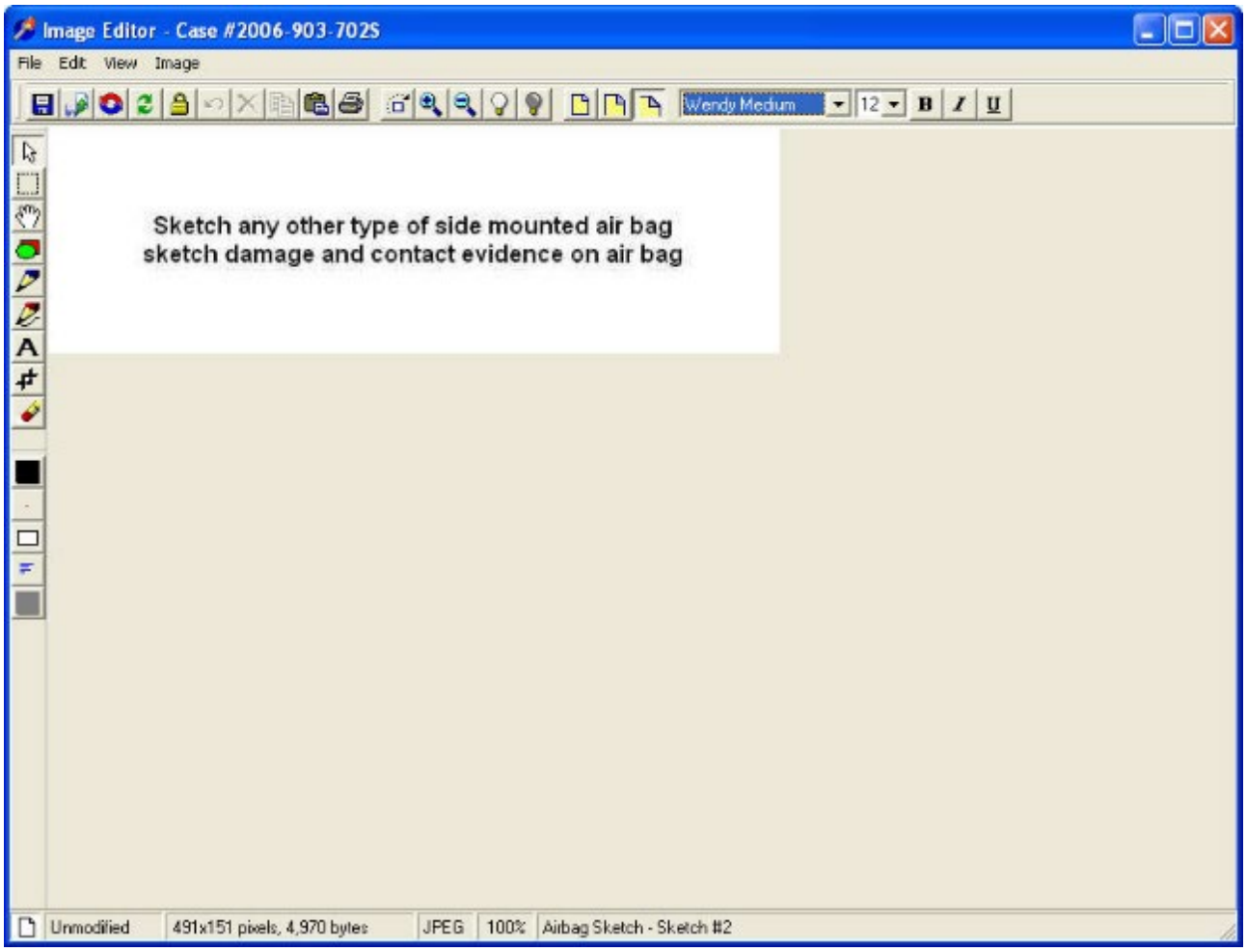


Air Bag/Sketches/Side Curtain or Tube Style Air Bag

Sketch 1: Damage and Contact Evidence on Side Curtain/Tube Bag.



Sketch 2: Damage and Contact Evidence on Any other Side Curtain/Tube Bag.



Child Restraint Overview

The Crash Investigation Sampling System (CISS) is the premier data collection system of real-world crashes and as such it is relied upon to deliver data on high profile vehicle safety components such as child restraints. Complete and thorough documentation in this area is an essential element for the agency to achieve its mission. The variables on the Safety System and Occupant forms were designed to document the usage of Child Restraint Systems (CRS) installed in towed CISS applicable vehicles involved in crashes.

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death and disability for pediatric and adolescent children, and child passenger safety has long been an agency concern. Accordingly, there continues to be a need to collect and compile data on children involved in crashes. Data collected in the past have shown that children may become out of place when they are not secured properly within a CRS. Children frequently escape the CRS' internal harness and in some instances kneel or stand on the vehicle's seat cushion instead of remaining secured in the CRS. In other cases the child is placed within the CRS; however, the caregiver improperly restrained the child and/or incorrectly secured the CRS within the motor vehicle. Historically, correct use and installation of a CRS is a highly effective means of reducing the incidence of serious injury and death to children.

Most states have attempted to address the issue of child safety in motor vehicles with legislation requiring children to be restrained within a CRS and seated in the back row(s) of vehicles. These efforts have resulted in a sharp reduction of injuries and deaths among children, but more data related to the real-world use and performance of child restraints needs to be collected annually. One past and present source of child restraint data is the Police Crash Report (PAR); however, frequently, the PAR provides inaccurate or incomplete data on the type of CRS and how the child was positioned within it.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) enacted two Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) related to child occupant protection; they are: No. 213, Child Restraint Systems and No.225, Child Restraint Anchorage Systems [e.g., Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)]. Within these standards was the requirement that the testing and performance of child restraints would be under the purview of NHTSA and all CRS and vehicle manufacturers would be required to meet these standards. NHTSA performs controlled testing of child seats in laboratories and crash test facilities, and CISS data is collected to augment this research. Analysts will compare usage, injury severity, and Delta V data to assess performance levels among different child restraints. After these analyses, the existing standards will be evaluated to determine their effectiveness and whether updates are warranted. These data also assist the agency in identifying any significant problems common among any child restraint types.

When discovering that a child was present within a CISS applicable vehicle, the technician should ***conduct the inspection under the presumption that a CRS was present and occupied*** during the crash. If the technician knows a child seat was not occupied at the time of the crash, no documentation is necessary. If they don't know or there is uncertainty, they must document the child seat data. If they find out later the seats were not occupied the data can be discarded. In many cases, the CRS will have already been removed by the police and/or emergency personnel and may be in the possession of the owner, the police jurisdiction, or the treating hospital/trauma center.

When the CRS is not present in the vehicle at the time of the inspection, the technician should make continual attempts to locate and inspect the CRS. Once located, the inspection shall consist of a detailed examination of the CRS, highlighting any observable damage; the internal harness, including evidence on the webbing (stretching, transfers, burn marks, etc.); height/weight/age recommendations (recorded from labeling on the CRS shell); make/model data (also recorded from labeling on the CRS shell); and evidence within the belt paths. After recording the data, a comprehensive set of digital images shall be taken of the CRS, including any damage, and all CRS labeling. It is important that the images of the CRS are taken before it is removed from the vehicle by the technician. These photographs should include how the CRS is installed in the vehicle and the routing of the safety belt or LATCH use.

In addition to the physical inspection of the CRS, a comprehensive interview with the parent/caregiver is vital toward understanding how the CRS was installed in the vehicle and how the child was positioned and restrained during the crash. Information, including what the child was wearing, where the chest retainer clip was positioned, the height and weight of the child and the location of the CRS within the vehicle is critical to understanding whether the CRS functioned as it was designed. Only occupied child seats are coded into CISSWeb; however, if it is unknown if the CRS was occupied code it as being used.

Some vehicles, specifically some types of minivans and sport utility vehicles, integrate a CRS into the second and third rows of the vehicle. These types of child restraints are termed *integrated child restraint systems*, and they should be documented regardless of whether the CRS was occupied at the time of the crash.

Child Seat

[Child Restraint Number]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: As created by the system.

Remarks:

Seat Location for Child Restraint

Screen Name: Seat Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.OCCID***

Element Attributes:

Seat Number

Front Row	**Third Row**
11 Left side	31 Left side
12 Middle	32 Middle
13 Right side	33 Right side
	34 Other (specify)

Second Row	**Fourth Row**
21 Left side	41 Left side
22 Middle	42 Middle
23 Right side	43 Right side
24 Other (specify)	44 Other (specify)

Fifth Row	**Other Rows**
51 Left side	Cargo Area
52 Middle	Unknown
53 Right side	
54 Other (specify)	

Source: Vehicle Inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

All child restraints found inside the vehicles are to be coded into EDS except for unoccupied seats. This variable assigns a seating location for each CRS. For example, if a vehicle has child restraints present in the second row center and the third row right positions, 22 and 33 should be selected.

There are cases where a child is sitting within a CRS but is not restrained with the lap and shoulder belts or the internal harness. The CRS will still be coded as used and the variables within the CRS section will be coded to reflect the child's unbelted status.

The majority of child restraints are taken from the vehicle either during the removal of the child from the vehicle post-crash or by an occupant/family member after the crash. These restraints can usually be inspected at the home of the interviewee or at the attending hospitals. However, on some occasions the child restraints are discarded prior to the case assignment. In those cases, some details about the CRS can be ascertained during the interview, by on-scene photographs, and by the interior vehicle inspection.

In all cases involving a CRS, it is imperative that the interview is obtained. To properly understand how the CRS was used and how it performed during the crash, the height, weight, and other supportive information about the child is needed. Additionally, to truly understand the experience of the person who was installed the CRS, a direct interview with that individual is vital.

Child Restraint Placement

Screen Name: Placement

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.PLACEMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Seat
2	2	Floor
3	3	Lap of other occupant
4	4	Console
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Seat
CRS placed on vehicle seat.

Floor
CRS placed on vehicle floor.

Lap of Occupant
CRS placed on lap of another occupant.

Console
CRS placed on console.

Other (specify)
Other position of CRS (specify).

Unknown
Position of CRS could not be determined.

Screen Name: Child Position

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.POSTURE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-9997	0	[Not occupied]
1	1	Upright
2	2	Reclined/lying back
3	3	Supine, facing upwards
4	4	Slumped forward
5	5	Slumped to the side
6	6	Kneeling
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Interview

Remarks:

[Not Occupied]
Pre-coded

Upright
Child was sitting upright, facing forward.

Reclined/Lying Back
Child was reclined, between 90 and 45 degrees.

Supine
Child was lying flat, facing upward.

Slumped Forward
Child was leaning.

Slumped to the Side
Child was leaning to the side from the waist up and their back was not against the back of the child restraint or vehicle, in case of a backless booster seat.

Kneeling
Child was kneeling while in the CRS.

Other (specify)
Any other position of the child that can be determined.

Unknown

Child Restraint Manufacturer

Screen Name: Manufacturer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MANUFACTURER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of Child Restraint manufacturers
997	N/A	Other manufacturer (specify)
-999	999	Unknown manufacturer

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

The manufacturer name is sometimes stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the manufacturer, make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and of the seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS later. When the manufacturer of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown manufacturer** should be selected.

Child Restraint Make

Screen Name: Make

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MAKE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of Child Restraints
997	N/A	Other make (specify)
-999	999	Unknown make

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

The manufacturer/make name is usually stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and make of seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS later. When the make of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown make** should be selected.

Child Restraint Model

Screen Name: Model

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MODEL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of child restraints
-998	N/A	Other (specify)
-999	998	Unknown model

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

The manufacturer/make name is usually stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and make of seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS at a later date. When the model of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown model** should be selected. The image below illustrates a typical CRS label.

Date of Manufacture: 102705 (October 27, 2005)

Model Number: 8A03QST

Child Restraint Type

Screen Name: Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.SEATTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Convertible seat (CSS)
2	2	Forward facing (CSS)
3	3	Infant seat (FSS)
4	4	Booster seat (BSS)
5	5	Integrated seat (INT)
6	6	Special needs (SNSS)
7	7	Vest (VSS)
8	8	Harness (HSS)
10	10	Booster/Forward facing seat (BSS/FSS)
11	11	Booster/Convertible seat (BSS/CSS)
98	98	Other (specify)
99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

Once the CRS has been identified by its make and model, the CRS ***type*** will sometimes automatically be defined. **Since this variable represents how the CRS was designed to be used**, this information should be determined during the child seat inspection and/or by asking appropriate questions during the interview. The type of CRS can be determined in the absence of the make and model names.

Screen Name: How Used

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HOWUSED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Infant seat (ISS)
2	2	Forward facing (FSS)
3	3	Booster seat (BSS)
4	4	Integrated seat (INT)
5	5	Harness (HSS)
6	6	Vest (VSS)
7	7	Special needs (SNSS)
98	98	Other (specify)
-99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:
Since this variable represents how the CRS was actually used, this information should be determined during the child seat inspection and/or by asking appropriate questions during the interview. How the CRS was used can be determined in the absence of the make and model names.

The following seven pages outline the different types of child restraints a technician will encounter during a crash investigation.

Infant Safety Seat (ISS)

Designed and intended to be used as *rear-facing only* by newborns and infants weighing up to approximately 22 pounds and are typically equipped with either a 3- or 5-point harness. Some infant seats have detachable bases which can be left secured in the vehicle while the infant seat is removed and used as a carrier. When used in the vehicle as a child restraint, the carrier-type infant seat's carrying handle should be folded back in the down position in most cases, and the CRS should recline at a 45-degree angle (carrying handle instructions and angles vary by manufacturer).

Infant seats are typically designed with 2 or 3 sets of harness strap slots in the back of the CRS which allows for proper harness strap placement (always adjusted at or below the infant's shoulders). Most harness adjustment mechanisms are mounted behind the seat back and affixed/locked by a metal bar, or clip-type lock. These types of child restraints are also normally equipped with a harness retainer clip that should be positioned to the infant's armpit level. Either the vehicle's belt system (lap or lap portion of a lap/shoulder belt) or the lower LATCH anchors must be used to secure the seat and/or its base to the vehicle.

Common infant seat with detachable base

Infant seat

Infant seat equipped with foot brace to abut seat back

Convertible Safety Seat (CSS)
Designed and intended to be used either rear or forward facing for children ranging from birth to approximately 40 pounds (usage restrictions will normally be found on the CRS labeling as well as in the owner's manual). All convertible seats have a harness system to secure the child to the CRS. The most common system consists of a 5-point harness with a harness retainer clip that should be adjusted to the armpit level of the child. Although not as common, some child seats may have a T-shield or tray-shield. **Note**: T- and tray-shield designs have been phased out as manufacturers have not employed this design in several years; however, they are still being used by small numbers of people.

Most convertible seats employ three or more sets of harness slots located on the CRS seat back which are used to adjust the height of the harness; proper slot usage is based on the age and size of the child. Generally, the lowest and middle slots are used when the CRS is in a rear facing orientation and the top slots are used when the CRS is used forward-facing (the slot position requirements vary by manufacturer). Child seats used in a rear facing orientation typically range from the birth of the child up to 20 pounds. Some seats have a range that extends to as high as 40 pounds. Refer to the CRS labeling and the owner's manual for the height and weight requirements for each CRS.

CRS with tray-shield

CRS with T-shield

CRS with 5-point harness

Either the vehicle's lap and shoulder safety belt system or the Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) system must be used to secure the child seat into the vehicle. As of 2011 it was still not recommended to use both systems simultaneously. However, the top tether should be used in conjunction with either system when in a forward-facing orientation. The LATCH system can only be used when both the CRS and vehicle are equipped with LATCH attachments.

Forward Facing Safety Seat (FSS)
A forward facing safety seat is intended to be used by children who are over one year of age and who weigh between 20 and 40 pounds. The majority of these seats are equipped with an internal harness and adjustable chest retainer clip; however, some earlier models were designed as a backless booster safety seat with an attached shield. Most forward-facing seats are equipped with three sets of harness slots that allow for the adjustment of the harness straps, at or above the shoulders, as the child grows. Forward facing only safety seats are installed in the vehicle with either the lap and shoulder belts or the LATCH system. **Note:** The top tether should be used in conjunction with the lap and shoulder belts.

The majority of forward facing safety seats convert to belt-positioning booster safety seats by removing the internal harness after the child reaches 40 pounds. Because different child seats have different design characteristics, it is important to check the owner's manual for slight usage variations.

Shield booster seats are considered forward facing only safety seats when the shield is used. Otherwise, they are considered booster safety seats.

CRS equipped with internal harness and adjustable chest retainer clip

Shield booster seat

Booster Safety Seat (BSS)
Booster safety seats elevate and position the child and they are intended to be used in a forward-facing orientation with the vehicle's lap and shoulder restraint. There are two main types of booster seats: belt-positioning high-back booster seats and backless booster seats. Many booster seats are hybrid models equipped with detachable seat backs.

Belt-positioning high-back booster seats typically contain shoulder belt channels/positioners **(**circled in images**)** that guide the shoulder belt in the proper orientation around the child and the CRS. The head restraint area of the high-back is usually contoured in a half-moon configuration to provide added protection for the child's head.

Belt positioning high back(ed) booster seat

Backless booster seats have no seat back, but they also contain belt channels/positioners under the armrests for correct belt routing. Some backless booster seats are equipped with a shield (the aforementioned shield-boosters) that is removable. Child seats are considered booster seats only if the shield is not used during the crash. Otherwise, they are considered forward facing safety seats.

Backless booster seat

The detachable seat back booster seat is a hybrid version of those illustrated in to the right and can be used in either manner. The latest variations of these booster seats include lower anchor LATCH anchors (outlined in image) that were uncommon to booster safety seats until 2008. The seat to the right is a LATCH equipped booster seat, widely considered the first of these new types of booster seats. The subject of LATCH is discussed in greater detail later in this (Child Restraint) section of the manual.

Booster seat with lower anchors

Integrated Child Safety Seat (INT)

Integrated child safety seats (also known as built-in child seats) are usually mounted within the seatbacks in the back rows of certain vehicles. The majority of the older models were designed for forward-facing orientation usage only for children of at least one year of age, a height of 33 – 40 inches, and a weight of 20 – 40 pounds. Most integrated seats were equipped with a 5-point internal harness system; however, many newer vehicles are equipping their vehicles with integrated booster seats for use by children who weigh up to 80 pounds. Many of the forward facing platforms are being phased out as manufacturers focus on a new generation of booster seats. The newer seats come in many different designs and it is important to check the owner's manual for specific requirements for each integrated child restraint.

Older 5-point harness type of integrated CRS (typically seen in many older minivans

Newer booster type of integrated CRS

Harness (HSS)

Harnesses are intended to be used on children in a forward facing orientation who exceed the weight and age restrictions of forward facing child seats (over 40 pounds/exceeding 5-years-old). Harnesses are comprised of two straps, connected by a chest retainer clip, that converge into one strap which is designed to affix to the top tether hook of the vehicle. The bottom edges of the straps contain loops near the seat bight for the lap belt to be routed through. The lap belt webbing rests against the child's lap securing the lower body while the straps attach to the top tether hook and protect the torso. Although harnesses are compliant with FMVSS guidelines, they have largely been supplanted by booster seats, and are currently produced by only one manufacturer (EZ-On Products). They are rated to restrain children up to 80 pounds; however, with the installation of an aftermarket tether kit, the harness can restrain children up to 168 pounds.

Harness

Travel Vests (VSS)

Vests are designed for forward facing use only and are generally intended for use by children weighing 25 – 40 pounds. There are models that can accommodate persons from 2 years of age through adulthood and up to 168 pounds, but they are rare. Vests are comprised of similar adjustable harnesses and loops to be used in conjunction with the vehicle's lap or lap and shoulder belt and top tethers. Some vests are designed with a 5-point internal harness and zipper activated adjustors to regulate the strap length. Some vests such as those used on special-needs school buses may require a separate aftermarket seat mount to ensure proper usage.

Travel vest

Special Needs Safety Seat (SNSS)
Special Needs seats are intended for children with special transportation needs who range from newborn to 100 pounds. The majority of these seats are designed for forward facing use only; however, some can be used in both forward and rear facing orientations. All SNSS's are configured with 3- or 5-point internal harness systems or some other internal harness configuration. Some are also equipped with belt extenders to be used in coordination with other aftermarket special needs products. These seats are usually much larger than standard forward facing child restraints.


Special needs safety seat

Other, specify (Not meant for vehicle travel)
Other child seats include all other items a person might use that are not FMVSS 213 or 225 compliant. These products may consist of seats with no labeling identifiable either through post-1990 child seat listings, manufacturer's instructions, or located within the typical literature on the subject. Persons have been known to use infant carriers, phone or other books, restaurant/home style booster seats, portable cribs/cradles, wood and plastic platforms and cushions and pillows. All of these examples would fall into the category of Other.

Unknown
Unknown is used when any child restraint cannot be identified. Before defaulting to this attribute all available information should be thoroughly examined (photographs, PCR statements, interview statements, CRS manuals) in an attempt to determine the CRS make, model, and type.

Date of Manufacture

Screen Name: Date of Manufacture

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.DATEMADE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY Indicate the date of manufacture as indicated on the child restraint
12/30/1899	99/99/9999	Unknown date

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Indicate the manufacture date as labeled on the child restraint. This information is important in determining the model of the child restraint when it is not otherwise known. The image below displays the expiration date of the child restraint (**MAR 2017),** the date of manufacture (**MAR 2011),** the model number (**00 079021 430 070)** and the model name **(KEYFIT30).**

It should be noted the date can sometimes be displayed differently on the label (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD), but it should always be coded as illustrated above.

Model Number

Screen Name: Model No

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MODELNO***

Element Attributes:

	Indicate the model number as indicated on the child restraint
99999999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Refer to the image on the previous page for the model number. The model number will default to capital letters.

If the model number of the CRS is unknown, enter the first three 9's, the system will populate the remainder.

Source of Data

Screen Name: Source of Data

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Vehicle
2	2	Interview
3	3	Vehicle and Inspection
4	4	Photographs Only
5	5	Official Records

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Indicate the source of the data for the child restraint information. If the CRS is present within the vehicle at the time of the inspection, use **Vehicle**. If the CRS is inspected at the owner/driver's home, use **Interview.** If the CRS is inspected and no vehicle inspection is obtained, use **Vehicle and Inspection**. Official records include medical records and police reports.

Child Restraint Usage Orientation

Screen Name: Orientation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.ORIENTATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Rear facing
2	2	Forward facing
3	3	Supine
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

Rear Facing
The CRS was facing the rear of the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Forward Facing
The CRS was facing the front of the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Supine
The CRS was lying flat at the time of the crash.

Other (specify)
At the time of the crash the CRS was facing in another direction (i.e., sideways, on top, or underneath something).

Unknown
A CRS was present, but the orientation at the time of the crash cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Harness/Shield

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HARNESS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8887	0	No harness/shield available
1	1	3-pt harness
2	2	5-pt harness
3	3	T-shield
4	4	Tray-shield
5	5	Shield
6	6	6-pt harness
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS is designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

A harness is similar to a normal safety belt, but it is integrated within the CRS itself. It is designed to restrain the child within the CRS.

Specific examples of harness and shield designs are discussed on the following pages.

3-Point Harness
Two harness straps that cross the child's shoulders are attached to a latch plate that is inserted into a buckle on the CRS. A retainer clip is also attached to the two harness straps to be positioned to the child's armpit level. These types of harnesses are found mostly in older ISS types and are not as common in recent years.

3-point harness

5-Point Harness
These are the most common types of harness straps found in all types of child restraints. The system consists of two straps that cross the shoulders and two straps that cross the child's thighs. A two-piece chest retainer clip connects the shoulder straps and dual latch plates are inserted into the buckle on the CRS.

5-point harness

T-Shield
The harness straps are housed within a T-shaped shield that is inserted into a buckle on the CRS. The harness straps are also connected by an adjustable chest retainer clip. This is another harness system that has been largely phased out and will only be found in older models.

T-shield

Tray-Shield

The harness straps are attached to a padded tray that folds down in front of the child's torso and hips. The latch plate is inserted into the buckle on the CRS and is sometimes attached to the tray-shield or is independent. This is another harness system that has been largely phased out and will only be found in older models.

Tray-shield

Shield Booster

Shield Boosters are attached to BSS-type restraints and have an internal path for belt routing. They are designed for children up to 60 pounds when the CRS is used as a BSS. This is another type of system that has been largely phased out.

Shield booster

6-Point Harness

The 6-point harness system is very rare for child restraints. The most common type of 6-point harness is illustrated to the right.

6-point harness

Child Restraint Harness/Shield Use

Screen Name: Harness/Shield

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HARNESSUSE

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with a harness
2	1	Harness/shield not used
3	2	Harness straps in Top/Highest slot
4	3	Harness straps in the Middle slots
5	4	Harness straps in the Bottom/Lower slots
6	5	Harness used – slot use unknown
7	6	Retrofitted with Harness
8	7	Shield used
9	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown if harness/shield used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Make a determination of the harness/shield usage at the time of the crash. If the CRS was equipped with adjustable harnesses with a slide mechanism rather than Harness slots, indicate where the harness was adjusted (top, middle/bottom) where the harness was positioned.

Not Designed with Harness
Used if the CRS did not have an internal harness.

Harness/Shield Not Used
Used if the CRS had a harness/shield, but it was not used.

Harness straps in Top/Highest slots
Used if the harness straps were in the highest slots.

Harness straps in the Middle slots
Used if the harness straps were in any one of the middle slots. **Note:** Some child restraints are equipped with five sets of slots. In these cases, use this code if the harness straps are routed through any of the middle slots.

Harness straps in Bottom/Lower slots
Used if the harness straps were in the highest slots.

Harness Used, slot use unknown
Used if the technician was unable to determine what set of slots the harness straps were routed through.

Retrofitted with Harness
Used if the harness straps were replaced prior to the crash.

Shield Used
Used if the CRS was equipped with either a Tray of T-shield in lieu of an internal harness system.

Other (specify)
Used if the harness straps were routed unconventionally or through different slots. For example, if the right strap was routed through the top slot and the left slot was routed through a middle slot, this attribute would be selected. Whenever the harness strap usage is questionable, use this attribute and specify further.

Unknown
Used when the harness slot usage cannot be determined.

Child Restraint Retainer Clip

Screen Name: Retainer Clip

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.RETAINER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No clip available
1	1	Clip available
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

A chest retainer clip is a plastic device which attaches the two harness straps. The retainer clip should be threaded correctly and positioned at the child's armpit level. It is designed to keep the shoulder harnesses over the child's shoulders during a crash. The images below illustrate the chest retainer clip.

Retainer clip with T-shield

Retainer clip with 5-point harness

Child Restraint Retainer Clip Use

Screen Name: Retainer Clip

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.RETAINERUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with retainer clip
2	1	Retainer clip not used
3	2	Retainer clip used – neck level
4	3	Retainer clip used –chest/armpit level
5	4	Retainer clip used –stomach level
7	5	Retainer clip used – unknown level
6	6	Retrofitted with retainer clip
-9999	9	Unknown if retainer clip used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

The actual CRS harness retainer clip use at the time of the crash must be determined and coded. The position of the retainer clip on the child is usually determined during the interview with the care giver.

Child Restraint Tether Design

Screen Name: Upper Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.TETHER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No tether available (or not designed with Tether)
1	1	Tether available (or designed with Tether)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

The Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) system is comprised of a top tether strap and lower anchor straps. This variable is coded if the CRS was equipped with a top tether strap that Used to secure the top of the CRS to the vehicle.

LATCH system top tether attached

Child Restraint Tether Use

Screen Name: Upper Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.TETHERUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with Tether
2	1	Tether not used
3	2	Tether used
-9999	9	Unknown if Tether Used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

If coded as used, the LATCH tether was anchored to the top tether hook in the vehicle.

Child Restraint Lower Anchor Hook Design

Screen Name: Lower Anchors

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No lower anchors available (or not designed with lower anchors)
2	1	Lower anchors available (or designed with lower anchors)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

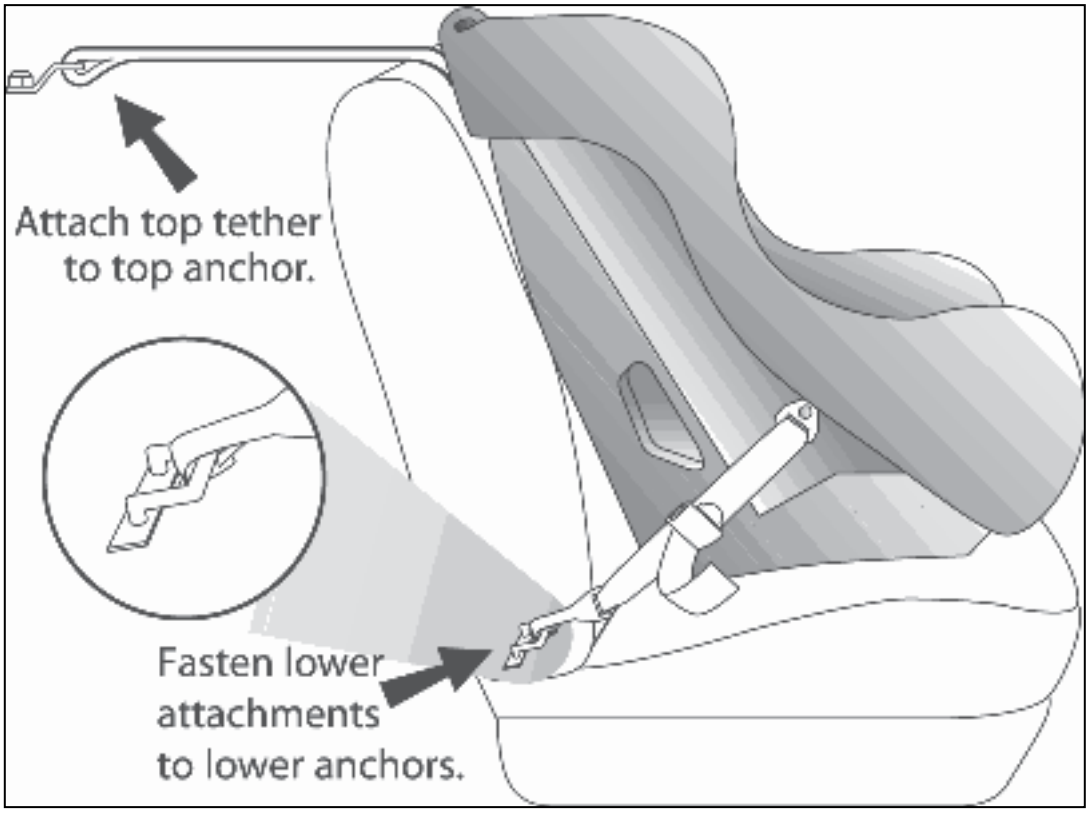
This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

All child restraints manufactured after September 1, 2002 will have two lower anchor attachments designed to connect to anchorage points inside the vehicle. The lower anchorage points are mounted within the second and third row seat bights and will secure the CRS to the seat independent of the vehicle's safety belts. The child restraints will also have belt paths for use of the safety belt, and the CRS can be secured using either system.

Lower seat anchorage points within vehicle

LATCH Lower anchor attachments

Diagram of LATCH system



Child Restraint Lower Anchor Hook Use

Screen Name: LATCH

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCHUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with lower anchors
4	3	Lower anchors not used
2	1	Lower anchors used
-9999	9	Unknown if lower anchors used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

If coded as used, the lower anchor hooks were affixed to the lower anchors in the vehicle.

Screen Name: Belt Routing/Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.BELTUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
5	0	No belt routing
-9998	1	No belt used
1	2	Belt routed through belt positioning slots/channels
2	3	Belt routed through forward facing slots/channels
3	4	Belt routed through rear facing slots/channels
4	5	Belt routed unconventionally (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown belt path or if belt routed

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

No belt routing
The belt was not routed through any slots/channels in the CRS. The belt was used solely to restrain the child sitting in the CRS. ***This variable should always be coded as No Belt Routing for booster seats***. This attribute is pre-coded for integral child restraints.

No belt used
No belt was used to either restrain the child or install the CRS.

Belt routed through belt positioning slots/channels
Used when the belts are routed through the designated slots on belt positioning booster seats.

Belt routed through forward facing slots/channels
The belt was routed through the forward facing slots or channels built into the CRS.

Belt routed through rear facing slots/channels
The belt was routed through the rear facing slots or channels built into the CRS.

Belt routed unconventionally (specify)
Any other type of unconventional belt routing.

Unknown belt path or if belt routed
It is not known what path the belt took around the CRS. If it is not known if the belt was used, indicate that in the safety belt section and choose this attribute for belt routing.

Screen Name: Locking Clip Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LOCKCLIPUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None present
2	1	Locking clip used on lap and shoulder belt
3	2	Locking clip used on lap belt only
4	3	Locking clip used on shoulder belt only
5	4	Internal belt lock present and used
6	5	Internal belt lock present and not used
7	6	Internal belt lock present, unknown use
5	8	Other (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle Inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

When a locking clip is found in a vehicle, photographs should be taken. This variable is not assessing the proper use of the locking clip, it is merely identifying where it is positioned on the belt.

A **locking clip** is usually included with the CRS at the time of purchase and is typically found on the back aspect of the CRS seatback. The purpose of a locking clip is to the lock belt systems of vehicles that contain sliding latch plates and emergency locking retractors only (e.g., vehicles that do not have automatic locking capability). Locking clips used on the lap and shoulder belt combination are to be positioned no more than one inch above the latch plate. Seat belts are usually labeled indicating the need of a locking clip and this need is also discussed in the vehicle owner's manual.

None present
When a locking clip was not used in the crash.

Locking clip used on lap and shoulder belt
When the lap and shoulder belts are threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

Locking clip used on lap belt only
When the lap belt is threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

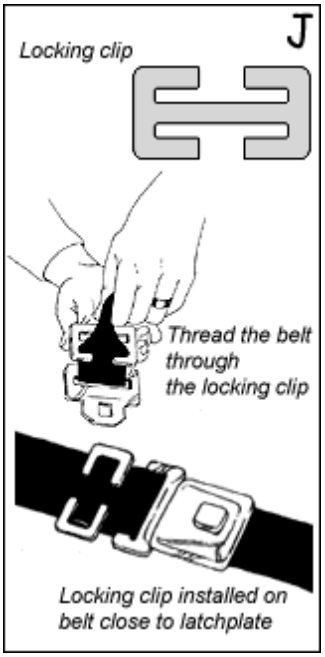
Locking clip used on shoulder belt only
When the shoulder belt is threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

Internal belt lock present and used
When the internal belt locking mechanism is used.

Internal belt lock present and not used
When the internal belt locking mechanism is present but not used.

Internal belt lock present, unknown use
When the internal belt locking mechanism is present but unknown if used.

Other (specify)
When it is determined that a locking clip was used but not in a manner stated above. Specify how the locking clip was used.



General instructions on how to position locking clip

Unknown
When locking clip or belt locking mechanism use cannot be determined.

Locking clip affixed to belt webbing no more than 1 inch above latch plate

Locking clip correctly positioned on belt webbing near sliding latch plate

Example of internal belt lock

Vehicle

Belt Retractor Type

Screen Name: Belt Retractor

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	None Present
2	1	Emergency Locking Retractor
7	2	Automatic Locking Retractor
4	3	Switchable Retractor in ELR Mode
5	4	Switchable Retractor in ALR Mode
6	5	Switchable Retractor in Unknown Mode
9	9	Unknown Type of Retractor

Source: Vehicle Inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable is coded for all manual seat belts that are coded for any vehicle position.

If a sewn on latch plate is present, there will most likely be a retractor for both the shoulder portion and the lap portion of the belt. Most likely the shoulder portion will be an ELR and the lap portion will be switchable from ELR to ALR. In this variable we are only interested in the retractor of the lap portion of the belt.

Another type of switchable retractor switches when the belt is pulled all the way out causing the retractor to switch to ALR mode.

Retractors wind up the loose webbing of the unused 3-point safety belt, take up the slack, and provide slight tension on belts that are in use. They are usually located out of sight at an anchor point. Check the vehicle owner's manual and also look for labels on the belt webbing to determine the retractor type.

Note: that some newer vehicles have a switchable retractor that can be manually adjusted from ELR to ALR. Most of them can be switched by pulling the webbing all the way out of the retractor to activate the ALR. In some models, the retractors switch from ELR to ALR with the push of a button. Most switchable retractors have a label on the belt with instructions on how to switch it. Enter the information for the position of the retractor.

Automatic locking retractor (ALR)
The ALR locks in place after being pulled out and allowed to retract about ½" The belt cannot be extended unless it is first fully rewound. It is generally uncomfortable for adults to wear.

Emergency locking retractor (ELR)
The ELR allows the belt to be freely extended or rewound. It locks only when the vehicle slows, changes direction, or stops suddenly. Since the retractor rarely locks during normal driving, it provides more freedom and comfort to an adult driver than an ALR. Some ELRs are vehicle sensitive and lock in direct response to the deceleration of the vehicle. Other ELRs are webbing or belt-sensitive and temporarily lock in response to a quick jerk or pull on the belt. Some ELRs are both vehicle and belt sensitive. Some ELRs have a window shade tension reliever system designed to make 3-point belts more comfortable by allowing "slack" in the shoulder belt. Occupants using these belts "tug" on the shoulder belt to tighten it after they lean forward.

Unknown
Is used when the type of retractor cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Latch Plate

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
8	0	Not used/not available
1	1	Sliding
2	2	Light weight locking/cinching
3	3	Locking
4	4	Switchable
5	5	Sewn On
6	9	Unknown Type

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:
This variable is coded for all manual seat belts that are coded for any vehicle position.

Sliding
The webbing is threaded through a slot in the latch plate and there is no locking bar. The latch plate slides freely along the webbing, regardless of the angle. Allows the webbing to slip through unrestricted.

Locking
The webbing threads through a locking bar or an adjuster in the latch plate. Once it is tightened, the belt will not loosen until the plate is tilted and the belt is unbuckled.

Lightweight locking/cinching
The same as locking but with more moving parts. As long as the plate is parallel with the webbing the latch plate is locked.

Switchable
Switchable has a switch that locks the belt webbing by sliding a button.

Sewn on

If a sewn on latch plate is present, there will be a retractor for both the shoulder portion and the lap portion of the belt. Most likely the shoulder portion will be an ELR and the lap portion will be switchable.

Unknown type

Sliding

Sliding

Lightweight locking/cinching

Lightweight locking/cinching

Locking

Locking

Switchable

Switchable

Sewn on

Sewn on

LATCH Lower Anchor Availability

Screen Name: LATCH Anchor

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

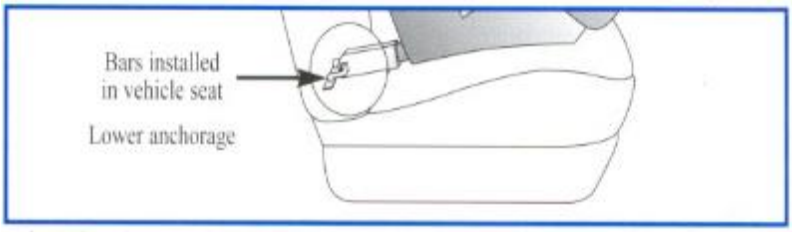
Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
3	9	Unknown if anchor

Source: Interior vehicle inspection (and/or Interview)

Remarks:

Currently, some new passenger vehicles are equipped with lower child seat anchorage points between a vehicle's seat cushion and seat back. Together, the two lower anchorage points and top tether anchorage make the Lower Anchor and Tether for Children (LATCH) system. Since 2002, this system is required in two rear seating positions of all cars, minivans, and light trucks.

A lower anchorage is a small rod or bar located between a vehicle's seat cushion and seat back allowing a child safety seat to be attached or snapped into the vehicle instead of being held secure by the vehicle's belt system. By September 1, 2002, all child safety seats will have two attachments which will connect to the vehicle's lower anchorage attachment points. (Some child seat manufacturers have included lower anchorage points in year 2000 models.)



LATCH Tether Availability

Screen Name: LATCH Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

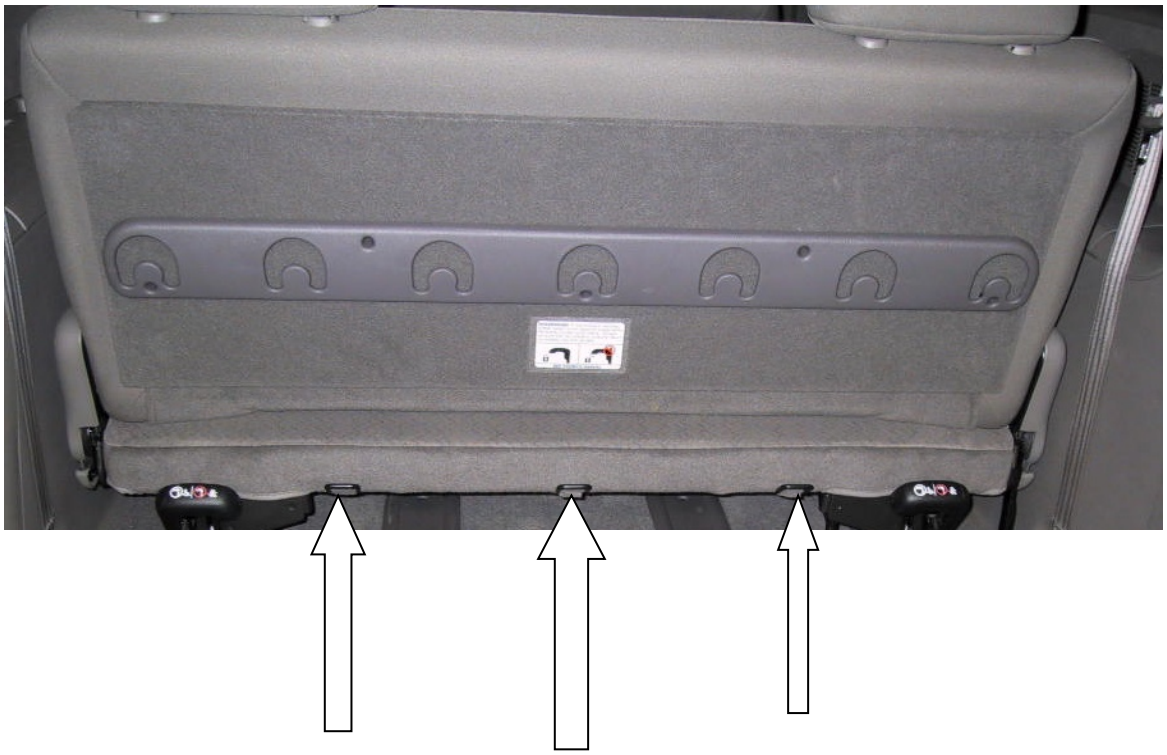
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
3	9	Unknown if tether

Source: Interior vehicle inspection (and/or interview)

Remarks:

In some vehicles, such as mini-vans and station wagons, the tether anchor may be found on the rear floor of the vehicle, on the back of the rear seat, and on the roof area. It may be concealed by some sort of covering which can be removed or "flipped up".



Occupant Form

Occupant Form Overview

This section provides a base of information that is vital to the analytical process. Ergonomic engineers design the interior of vehicles to be most comfortable for a range of occupants. The height and weight for a particular age bracket are considered in establishing the leg room, head room, and other interior dimensions for a vehicle. Restraint design relies heavily on this type of information. Initial designs of active belts were determined to be very uncomfortable and difficult to wear. The use of a wider range of heights and weights, which also has a bearing on seat adjustments, resulted in belts which were much more comfortable to wear and therefore encouraged use.

Occupant demographics and position play an important role in the injury mechanism, restraint system effectiveness, and vehicle design analysis. For example, the vehicle design, which includes the restraint system, must take into consideration the differences between a 163 centimeters, 45 kilograms driver and a 198 centimeters, 136 kilograms passenger. Both of these occupants must be provided with the same amount of protection by the vehicle in a crash.

Societal costs are also derived from these variables and the related injury assessment variables in this and the Occupant Injury Form.

In many cases the only source for this information is the interview. For this reason the technician should ask probing questions to elicit complete and accurate responses to these, and all other, variables.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards--FMVSS 202 (Head Restraints), FMVSS 206 (Door Locks and Door Retention Components), FMVSS 207 (Seating Systems), FMVSS 208 (Occupant Protection), FMVSS 212 (Windshield Mountings), FMVSS 213 (Child Restraint System), FMVSS 214 (Side Door Strength), FMVSS 216 (Roof Structure) and FMVSS 226 (Ejection Mitigation) are all assessed relative to their potential for reduction of injury to occupants. For this reason it is necessary to have the occupant's characteristics as complete as possible for correct and accurate assessment of the various vehicle components and FMVSSs which apply.

The Occupant Form is also where the Technician makes their final determination of certain data that is collected from different sources within the case. For example, the Interviewee may say they were wearing the seatbelt; the interior vehicle inspection may indicate that no belt was in use at the time of the crash, as recorded in the Safety Systems Form; the medical report **may not** indicate either way. The technician must then make their final decision, based on all available evidence, whether or not the seatbelt was worn on the Seatbelt Tab of this form.

Occupant Number

Screen Name: Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.OCCNUM***

Element Attributes:

Pre-assigned

Source: User assigned on Case Form

Remarks:

Occupants for this vehicle must be added into the case structure on the Case Form, Structure tab, Occupant sub-tab.

- Occupant numbers must be assigned sequentially, beginning in the passenger compartment area with "1". No numbers may be skipped. Assign numbers left to right and front to back among occupants.
- Assign numbers last to persons on the vehicle or in an unenclosed area. In addition, occupants that are not listed on a crash report, and no interview is obtained to confirm seating position in the vehicle should also be listed last. Essentially, occupants with known positions in seats should be numbered first.
- Persons appended to vehicle for motion (*e.g.*, bicyclist holding onto vehicle) are either pedestrians or other nonmotorists and not occupants; therefore, no form is completed, and no number is assigned.
- For seating locations where more than one occupant occupies the seat, begin numbering the occupant seated in the seat first. For each additional occupant in the lap or lying across, assign one number higher. If an occupant is on the floor in front of a person(s) assign one number higher.
- Occupants sharing a seating position should be assigned numbers using the guidelines stated in item #3.

Screen Name: Row/Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: Primary source is police reports, secondary source is the interview

Remarks:

Front Row
11 Left side
12 Middle
13 Right side
19 Unknown seat

Second Row
21 Left side
22 Middle
23 Right side
24 Far right side
29 Unknown seat

Third Row
31 Left side
32 Middle
33 Right side
34 Far right side
39 Unknown seat

Fourth Row
41 Left side
42 Middle
43 Right side
44 Far right side
49 Unknown seat

Fifth Row
51 Left side
52 Middle
53 Right side
54 Far right side
59 Unknown seat

Cargo Area

This variable is for cases involving vehicles that are more than10 years old.

Far right side seating positions (i.e. 14, 24, 34) should only be used if a vehicle's seat row has four seating positions.

The seating position by the steering wheel should be assigned to the assumed driver of a hit-and-run vehicle unless evidence indicates a different position for the person or persons.

If seating in the vehicle is longitudinal rather than lateral, use the basic idea of a vehicle interior being divided laterally into roughly equal thirds and visualize lateral rows of seats to determine what seat position is the best descriptor.

Persons appended to the vehicle in motion are not considered to be occupants of the vehicle.

Unknown seat
Is used when the seating position for this occupant is unknown but the row is known. Unknown seat should be used only after exhausting all other means of determining seat position.

Occupant's Age

Screen Name: Age

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.AGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter actual age in months if under 2 years, in years or months if older than 2 years.
-9999	99/999	Unknown

Range: AGEMONTH: 1-24, 36, 48 (multiples of 12 up to 1440) 9999
AGEYEAR: 999

Source: Primary source is interviewee; secondary sources include police reports and other official records (*i.e.*, medical records)

Remarks:

The occupant's age at the time of the crash is recorded with respect to the occupant's last birthday.

If under the age of two years enter the actual age in months. If less than one month old enter one month.

AGEMONTH
Contains the age of the people two years and under and is expressed in months.

AGEYEAR
Contains the age of the people two years and older and is expressed in years.

Occupant's Height

Screen Name: Height

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.HEIGHT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entry defaults to inches, but may also be entered in centimeters
-9999	999	Unknown

Range: 30 – 220+, 999 cms

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee or official records (*e.g.*, medical)

Remarks:

Enter actual height to nearest inch/centimeter (program automatically converts inches to centimeters). If the height is greater than 220 cms code as 220 cms and annotate the actual height.

The PCR may be used as a source if it contains this data, but it is superseded if other data exists.

Autopsies often include this information; use it when present.

Occupant's Weight

Screen Name: Weight

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.WEIGHT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Entry defaults to pounds, but may also be entered in kilograms.
-9999	9999	Unknown

Range: 2 – 275+ kgs, 999

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee or official records (*e.g.*, medical)

Remarks:

Enter actual weight to nearest pound/kilogram. **The appropriate units must be selected for the English or Metric system.** If the weight is greater than 275 kgs code as 275 kgs and annotate the actual weight.

The PCR may be used as a source if it contains this data, but it is superseded if other data exists.

Autopsies often include this information; use it when present.

Weight can be calculated from the BMI when height is known [using a reverse BMI calculation: (BMI/703) x (height in inches x height in inches) = weight in pounds.

For example: a person 66" with a BMI = 27; (27÷703) x (66x66) = .0384 x 4356 = 167 pounds

Occupant's Sex

Screen Name: Sex

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.GENDER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Male
2	2	Female
3	3	Female — pregnant - 1st trimester (1st-3rd month)
4	4	Female — pregnant - 2nd trimester (4th-6th month)
5	5	Female — pregnant - 3rd trimester (7th-9th month)
6	6	Female — pregnant - trimester unknown
9	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the interview, secondary sources include police report and official records (*e.g.* medical)

Remarks:

Male

Female
This includes females that are not pregnant at the time of the crash or females with unknown pregnancy status..

Female — pregnant - 1st trimester (1st-3rd month)
Consists of women and girls who are reported to be pregnant and were in the first three months (weeks 1-12) of their pregnancy at the time of the crash.

Female — pregnant - 2nd trimester (4th-6th month)
Consists of women and girls who were reported to be pregnant and were in the second three months (weeks 13-27) of their pregnancy at the time of the crash.

Female — pregnant - 3rd trimester (7th-9th+ month)
Consists of women and girls who were reported to be pregnant and were in the final third of their pregnancy at the time of the crash. Pregnant females who were over nine months (weeks 28+) pregnant are also included.

Female — pregnant - trimester unknown
Consists of women and girls who were reported to be pregnant at the time of the crash but the stage of their pregnancy could not be determined.

Unknown
Is used when the sex of the occupant cannot be determined.

Was There Any Indication That This Pregnant Occupant Lost The Fetus?

Screen Name: Fetal Mortality

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.FETALMORTALITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	2	No
1	1	Yes
	8	[Not Applicable]

Source: Primary source is the interview, secondary sources include police report and official records (*e.g.* medical records and autopsy reports)

Remarks:

A fetal fatality is indicated when fetal death occurs within 30 days of the crash. The death must have occurred as a consequence of the crash.

No
No is used for a no response during the interview and when not reported. If the technician determines that it is unknown if there was a fetal fatality then the correct response is No.

Yes
Is used when a fetal death occurs with 30 days of the crash and as result of the crash.

N/A
Is a prefill when Sex is not equal to a pregnant female.

Occupant's Role

Screen Name: Role

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.ROLE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Driver
2	2	Passenger
9	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is interviewee; secondary source is other official records.

Remarks:

Hit-and-run vehicles are assumed to have only one occupant (unless reliable evidence to the contrary exists), and that person is assumed to be the driver. A driver is an occupant who is in actual physical control of the vehicle. All other persons riding in or on the vehicle are considered to be passengers.

Screen Name: Driver Race

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.RACE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	White
2	2	Black or African American
3	3	Asian
4	4	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5	5	American Indian or Alaska Native
7	7	Other (specify):
8	8	[No driver present]
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; primary source is the interviewee; secondary sources include police report, medical records, and other official documents.

Remarks:

Note: Although this variable is on the **Official Records Tab**, this variable is a "self-identification" by the occupant. This information can be obtained from any of the above sources, however is not always an "official record". When using secondary sources, the Race must be specifically mentioned in the document.

The concept of race as used by the U.S. Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Self-identification represents self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For drivers with parents of different races who cannot provide a single response, use the race of the driver's mother; however, if a single response cannot be provided for the driver's mother, the first race reported by the driver is encoded.

Prioritization of data sources:

First, use interviewee data. Ask the interviewee what the driver considers their race to be. If the response does not clearly fit into one of the race categories, then use the information provided by the interviewee concerning the driver's nationality to select the correct element value.

Second, use the PCR. If race is given on the PCR and the PCR scheme is compatible with this variable, then use the PCR information.

In addition, the driver's ***name*** is not a reliable indicator of race and ***cannot be used*** when selecting the applicable element value for this variable.

Third, use official records (*e.g.**, medical)***. If the data needed cannot be obtained from the interviewee and is not available or usable from the PCR, then use official records, if available, to determine the correct element attribute.

Element Attributes:

White
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East or North Africa.

Black or African American
Is for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."

Asian
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

American Indian or Alaska Native
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Other
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves to be of a race not described above. Use this attribute for descriptions such as: Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, inter-racial, etc.

Unknown
Is selected when the source(s) available do not provide sufficient information to classify the driver's race.

Screen Name: Driver Ethnicity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.ETHNICITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Hispanic or Latino
2	2	Not Hispanic or Latino
8	8	[No driver present]
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined; primary source is the interviewee; secondary sources include police report, medical records, and other official documents.

Remarks:

Note: Although this variable is on the **Official Records Tab**, this variable is a "self-identification" by the occupant. This information can be obtained from any of the above sources, however it is not always an "official record". When using secondary sources, the ethnicity must be specifically mentioned in the document.

The concept of ethnicity as used by the U.S. Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Self-identification represents self-classification by people according to the ethnicity with which they identify themselves. For drivers with parents of different ethnicity who cannot provide a single response, use the ethnicity of the driver's mother; however, if a single response cannot be provided for the driver's mother, the first ethnicity reported by the driver is encoded.

Prioritization of data sources:

First, use interviewee data. Ask the interviewee what the driver considers their ethnicity to be. If the response does not clearly fit into one of the ethnicity categories, then use the information provided by the interviewee concerning the driver's nationality/ethnic origin to select the correct element value.

Second, use the PCR. If ethnicity is given on the PCR and the PCR scheme is compatible with this variable, then use the PCR information.

If the PCR only indicates White/Caucasian, Black/Negro, or Other, then the PCR contains insufficient information for this variable. Additional information is required to determine the ethnicity. In addition, the driver's ***name*** is not a reliable indicator of ethnicity and ***cannot be used*** when selecting the applicable element value for this variable. For example, a name such as: Hector Smith, does not indicate the ethnicity (*e.g.*, Hispanic or Not Hispanic) since the person may or may not consider themselves to be of Hispanic descent.

Third, use official records (*e.g.**, medical)*. If the data needed cannot be obtained from the interviewee and is not available or usable from the PCR, then use official records, if available, to determine the correct element attribute.

Element Attributes:

Hispanic or Latino
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rico, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

Not Hispanic or Latino
Is selected for drivers who consider themselves as not being of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rico, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Unknown
Is selected when the source(s) available do not provide sufficient information to classify the driver's ethnic origin.

Occupant's Eye Wear

Screen Name: Eye Wear

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.EYEWEAR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Eyeglasses/sunglasses
3	2	Contact lenses
4	3	Contact lenses with sunglasses
10	8	Other (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the interview and secondary sources includes vehicle inspection and medical records.

Remarks:

The occupant must be wearing the glasses/lenses at the time of the crash.

The presence of glasses in the vehicle does not in itself mean that an occupant was wearing them. Additional information must be obtained to determine that they were worn (injuries, air bag damage, etc.)

No
No eyeglasses/sunglasses or contact lenses were worn by this occupant.

Eyeglasses/sunglasses
If this occupant was wearing eyeglasses or sunglasses at the time of impact.

Contact lenses
If this occupant was wearing contact lenses at the time of impact.

Contact lenses with sunglasses
If the occupant is wearing contact lenses with sunglasses at the time of impact..

Unknown
It is not known if the occupant in this position was wearing eyewear at the time of impact..

Police Reported Air Bag Availability/Function

Screen Name: Police Reported–Air Bag Avail/Function

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.POLICEAIRBAG***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No air bag available
3	2	Deployed
4	3	Not deployed
5	4	Unknown if deployed
6	9	Police indicated "unknown"
10	7	Not reported

Source: Police report

Remarks:

This variable captures what was documented on the PCR regarding the availability and functioning of any air bag system. The entire PCR (especially narrative) must be reviewed to make a determination to code this variable.

Not reported
Is used if no coded data block exists on the crash report and no other information is available. If a coded data block exists and left blank use this attribute.

Police Reported Belt Use

Screen Name: Police Reported—Belt Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.POLICEBELTUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None used
3	2	Shoulder belt
4	3	Lap belt
5	4	Lap and shoulder belt
6	5	Belt used, type not specified
7	6	Child safety seat
8	7	Automatic belt
9	8	Other type belt (specify)
10	9	Police indicated "unknown"
11	10	Not Reported

Source: Police report

Remarks:

This variable captures what was documented on the PCR regarding occupant use of available vehicle restraints (*i.e.*, manual belts, child safety seat, or automatic restraints). Select the first attribute which applies. The entire PCR (especially narrative) must be reviewed to make a determination to code this variable.

None used
Includes if the PCR indicates the belt is unavailable.

Belt used, type not specified
Is used when the PCR indicates that available ***belts*** were used, but it is unclear what type of belts were actually in use.

Not reported
Is used if no coded data block exists on the crash report and no other information is available. If a coded data block exists and left blank use this attribute.

Police Injury Severity (Police Rating)

Screen Name: PCR Severity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.POLICEPCRSEVERITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	O — No injury
2	1	C — Possible injury
3	2	B — Nonincapaciting injury
4	3	A — Incapacitating injury
5	4	K — Killed
6	5	U — Injury, severity unknown
7	6	Died prior to crash
8	9	Unknown

Source: Police report

Remarks:

If the police report contains a detailed description of the injuries but does not translate the injuries into the KABCO codes, use the police method for doing so. For example, injuries which are considered to be of an incapacitating nature are classified as "A", Nonincapacitating-evident injuries are classified as "B", and possible injuries are "C". Property damage only (i.e., no injury) is classified as "O".

Enter **Injured, Severity Unknown** if the police report indicates a "U" or in any other way communicates the idea that the person was injured but the severity is unknown.

Enter **Died Prior to Crash** only if the police explicitly states the person died prior to the crash. This code is also used if the police report indicates the person died as a result of natural causes (e.g., heart attack), disease, drug overdose or alcohol poisoning. This code does not apply if the police report specifically states that the cause of death is a result of crash-related injury or that on-set occurred after the crash. Further clarification: this code applies if the police report indicates that the person died as a result of natural causes (e.g., heart attack), disease, drug overdose or alcohol poisoning, but is silent about the time of on-set and if on-set is the result of injuries sustained in the crash.

As a general rule, if the PCR is "blank" where the injury severity is assessed and the person was at the scene during the police investigation, enter **No Injury (O)**. If the PCR is "blank" and the person was not present during the police investigation, enter **Unknown**.

U — Injury, severity unknown
Is used when the police report indicates a "U" or in any other way communicates the idea that the person was injured but their severity is unknown.

Died prior to crash
Is only used if the police explicitly so indicate.

The following states use the KABCO injury coding scheme: Illinois (incl. Chicago), Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas (incl. Dallas), Wisconsin, and the city of Los Angeles.

Not all states use the KABCOU scheme. Listed below, by state, are alternative schemes; a mapping to the CISS scheme is provided.

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/Code
Alabama			
	1	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	2	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	3	= Non - Incapacitating	B - 2
	4	= Not visible but Complains of Pain	C - 1
	Blank	= No documentation of driver or occupant injury	O - 0
	99	= Unknown injury	-9
Arizona			
	5	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	4	= Incapacitating injury	A - 3
	3	= Non-incapacitating Evident	B - 2
	2	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	1	= No injury	O - 0
	99	= Unknown	U - 9

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/Code
California			
	1	= Fatal	K - 4
	2	= Severe injury	A - 3
	3	= Other visible injury	B - 2
	4	= Complaint of pain	C - 1
	Blank	= Occupant present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant not present	U- 9
Idaho			
	K	= Killed	K - 4
	A	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	B	= Non-Incapacitating	B - 2
	C	= Possible	C - 1
	O	= None evident	O - 0
	U	= Unknown	U - 9

Indiana

Driver Injury Status	Nature of Most Severe Injury	CISS Scheme/Code
Killed	Any value	K-4
Incapacitating	Any value	A-3
Non-Incapacitating	Any value	B-2
Possible	Any value	C-1
Unknown	Any value except Non Visible	C-1
Unknown	Non Visible	O-0
Refused	Any value except Non Visible	C-1
Blank	= Severed	A-3
Blank	= Internal	A-3
Blank	= Minor Burn	B-2
Blank	= Severe Burn	A-3
Blank	= Abrasion	B-2
Blank	= Minor Bleeding	B-2
Blank	= Severe Bleeding (Arterial)	A-3
Blank	= Fracture/Dislocation	A-3
Blank	= Contusion/Bruise	B-2
Blank	= Complaint of Pain	C-1
Blank	= None Visible	O-0
Blank	= Other (Explain in Narrative)	Refer to narrative and use descriptions for conversion
Blank	Blank	O-0

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/Code
Illinois			
	K	= Fatal	K - 4
	A	= Incapacitating Injury	A - 3
	B	= Non-Incapacitating Injury	B - 2
	C	= Reported not evident	C - 1
	O	= No indication of injury	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U- 9
Maine			
	1	= Fatal	K - 4
	2	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	3	= Non Incapacitating	B - 2
	4	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	5	= No Injury	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U- 9
Massachusetts			
	1	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	2	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	3	= Non-incapacitating	B - 2
	4	= Possible	C - 1
	5	= No Injury	O - 0
	99	= Unknown	-9
Missouri			
	1	= Fatal	K
	2	= Disabling Injury	A
	3	= Evident-Not Disabling	B
	4	= Probable-Not Apparent	C
	5	= None Apparent	O
	U	= Unknown	U
	N	= NA	O

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/Code
Montana			
	0	= No Injury	O
	1	= Possible Injury	C
	2	= Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B
	3	= Incapacitating Injury	A
	4	= Fatal Injury	K
	5	= Injured, Severity Unknown	U
	6	=Died Prior to Accident	U
	9	= Unknown	U
Montana			
Highway Patrol			
	A	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY	A - 3
	B	SUSPECTED MINOR INJURY	B - 2
	C	POSSIBLE INJURY	C - 1
	K	FATAL INJURY (K)	K - 4
	O	NO INJURY	O - 0
	U	UNKNOWN INJURY	- 9
		DEATH PRIOR TO CRASH EVENT	U - 9
		NonFatalCount	

New Jersey

Victim's Physical Condition [PCR Column 86]	# Injured box Top of Page 1 of PCR	CISS Scheme/Code
01 Killed	Any value not 0	K-4
02 Incapacitated	Any value not 0	A-3
03 Moderate Injury	Any value not 0	B-2
04 Complaint of Pain	Any value not 0	C-1
(-)	0, Blank	O-0
Blank	0	O-0
00 = Unknown	Any value	U-9
(-)	Any value not 0	C-1
Blank	Any value not 0	C-1

New York

Type of Physical Complaint [PCR Column 15]	Victim's Physical Condition [PCR Column 16]	#Injured box Top of Page 1 of PCR	CISS Scheme/ Code
1-14 Any Entry	1 Apparent Death	Any value not 0	K-4
Any Entry	2 Unconscious 3 Semi-Conscious 4 Incoherent	Any value not 0	A-3
1 Amputation 2 Concussion 3 Internal 5 Severe Bleeding 7 Moderate Burn 8 Severe Burn, 9 Fracture-Dislocation	5 Shock 6 Conscious	Any value not 0	A-3
4 Minor Bleeding 6 Minor Burn 10 Contusion-Bruise 11 Abrasion	5 Shock 6 Conscious	Any value not 0	B-2
12 Complaint of Pain 13 None Visible 14 Whiplash	5 Shock 6 Conscious	Any value not 0	C-1
13 None Visible or (-)	6 Conscious	Any value not 0	C-1
13 None Visible or (-)	6 Conscious	Blank, 0	O-0
Blank or (-)	Blank or (-)	Blank, 0	O-0
Blank or (-)	Blank or (-)	Any value not 0	C-1
(X) = Unknown	6 Conscious	Any value	C-1
(X) = Unknown	(X) = Unknown	Blank, 0	O-0
(X) = Unknown	(X) = Unknown	Any value not 0	U-9

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/ Code
Oklahoma			
	0	= NA	O - 0
	1	= No Injury	O - 0
	2	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	3	= Non-incapacitating	B - 2
	4	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	5	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	9	= Unknown	-9
Ohio			
	1	= No Injury	O - 0
	2	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	3	= Non-incapacitating	B - 2
	4	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	5	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U - 9
Pennsylvania			
	K	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	A	= Suspected Serious Injury	A - 3
	B	= Suspected Minor Injury	B - 2
	C	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	O	= Not Injured	O - 0
	U	= Injury, Unknown Severity	-9
	U	= Unknown (If Injured)	-9
Rhode Island			
	1	= Complains of Pain	C - 1
	2	= Non-Incapacitating	B - 2
	3	= Incapacitating	A - 3
	4	= Fatal	K - 4
	5	= No Injury	O - 0
	6	= Unknown	U - 9

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/ Code
Texas			
	K	= Killed	K - 4
	A	= Incapacitating Injury	A - 3
	B	= Non-Incapacitating Injury	B - 2
	C	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	N	= Not Injured	O - 0
	99	= Unknown	-9
Utah			
	01	= No Injury	O
	02	= Possible Injury	C
	03	= Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B
	04	= Incapacitating Injury	A
	05	= Fatal	K
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U- 9
Virginia			
	0	= Not Provided	- 9
	1	= Dead Before Report Made	K - 4
	2	= Visible Signs of Injury such as bleeding, wound or distorted member; or had to be carried from scene.	A - 3
	3	= Other Visible Injury, as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc.	B - 2
	4	= No Visible Injury, but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness	C - 1
	5	= No Injury	O - 0
	7	= Dead(Non Traffic Fatality)	-9
Washington			
	1	= No Injury	O - 0
	2	= Dead at Scene	K - 4
	3	= Dead on Arrival	K - 4
	4	= Dead at Hospital	K – 4
	5	= Disabling	A - 3
	6	= Non Disabling (Evident Injury)	B - 2
	7	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U- 9

State	PCR Code/Definition		CISS Scheme/ Code
Wisconsin			
	K	= Fatal Injury	K - 4
	A	= Suspected Serious Injury	A - 3
	B	= Suspected Minor Injury	B - 2
	C	= Possible Injury	C - 1
	O	= No Apparent Injury	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Present	O - 0
	Blank	= Occupant Not Present	U- 9

Ejection Overview

Variables in this section provide an assessment of the occurrence of ejection of an occupant. These variables in this section are coded based upon vehicle inspection. Verification of questionable ejections will come from the interview.

Historically, ejection from the vehicle has been a major cause of increased fatalities and serious injuries. The chances of being killed if ejected are about 1 in 5; whereas, if the occupant remains inside the vehicle, the chances of dying are reduced to about 1 in 200. Unfortunately ejection from the vehicle is not that uncommon and has become a significant part of the fatality and severe injury crashes. Further contributing to the ejection problem is the increase in window surface area and more hatchback models. Despite the current emphasis on restraint use through legal requirements for occupants to be seat belted, a significant portion of the population continues to be unrestrained and at risk to ejection.

A problem not often addressed is that of partial ejection. This refers to those instances where some part but not all of an occupant's body is, at some time during the crash sequence, outside the occupant compartment. Although it would not seem to be a problem it can be, and often is, fatal if the part outside is the occupant's head. Because of the dynamics of the vehicle and the kinematics of the occupants during an ejection sequence, it is often the occupant's own vehicle which causes the injury as it rolls onto the occupant.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) which were developed in response to the problems seen in these areas are FMVSS 201 (Occupant Protection in Interior Impact), FMVSS 205 (Glazing Materials), FMVSS 206 (Door Locks and Door Retention Components), FMVSS 212 (Windshield Mounting), FMVSS 216 (Roof Crush Resistance Passenger Cars), and FMVSS 226 (Ejection Mitigation.)

Analytically this group of variables is a standalone package most of the time. It can form the basis of an analysis without the use or comparison to any other variables. This would be used mostly in exploring the number and types of ejections. Expanding the scope somewhat to include injury severity allows a determination of the increase or decrease in the ejection problem. Inclusion of injury source would provide an idea of the severity of all occurrences of entrapment and ejection. Injury source also provides an idea of the kinematics of the occupant during the sequence. The addition of a cross-tabulation for AIS level would show the relative severity between the injuries incurred inside the vehicle and those outside the vehicle.

Other areas of interest to the analyst are the ejection route and performance of integral structures. The integral structure performance is directly governed by the FMVSS 206 and 212. These areas are of increasing interest to NHTSA since the real world performance can help support the findings from the staged collisions and will help determine the effectiveness of the standards.

Gathering the data, which will allow the technician to accurately select the variables, is a multistage process. It will begin with the PCR which may give an indication of ejection. Inspection of the vehicle will provide the evidence needed to substantiate the ejection. Further, documentation should be obtained through the scene inspection, interview, and injury data. Particular attention should be paid to the vehicle inspection since most evidence of ejection will be less apparent and not easily discerned.

In summary, this group of variables assesses the level of a very significant problem in today's crash picture. Correct accurate assessment is a result of a multistage research process, which will be individualized by case. Attention to detail will result in a correct assessment. This is an example which is directly tied to the FMVSS, and all gathered data results are a direct evaluation of the applicable standards.

Special Conditions for *Ejection and Entrapment*

Using the guidelines given below, *Ejection/Entrapment* variables may be completed for towed CISS applicable vehicles based on PCR and crash severity when there is ***no vehicle inspection, no interview***, and ***the answer is obvious***. If there is any doubt, annotate accordingly and select **Unknown.**

- Select **Not entrapped** for occupants fleeing from towed CISS applicable vehicles.
- For other towed CISS applicable vehicles:

  j. **No Ejection** may be used if the PCR specifically so states for a given occupant. For all other occupants about whom the PCR is silent, select **Unknown**.

  If the PCR indicates that an occupant is ejected, this is sufficient to select **Complete ejection** or **Partial ejection** if the PCR so states. If complete versus partial ejection is not stated on the PCR, then select **Ejection, unknown degree** may be used.

  Note, however, that these three variables can be used only if the PCR provides sufficient detail.

  k. Entrapment may be selected as **Not entrapped** ***if the PCR specifically so states for a given occupant***. For all other occupants about whom the PCR is silent, use **Unknown**.

Recall, however, that if the PCR states that an occupant is entrapped, this is ***not sufficient*** to select Entrapment (because PCR definition of entrapment is different from CISS definition). Unless Entrapment is verified through other sources, Entrapment must be selected as **Unknown**.

Ejection Number

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTNUM***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Occupant Number

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT_X_OCC.OCCID***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Type of Ejection

Screen Name: Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTTYPE***

Element Value:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No ejection
2	1	Complete ejection
3	2	Partial ejection
4	3	Ejection, unknown degree
5	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interviewee, medical records, and the police report.

Remarks:

Ejection refers to persons being completely or partially thrown from the vehicle as a result of an impact or rollover. If a person already has a body part protruding from the vehicle (*e.g.*, an elbow, arm, etc.) and the PDOF acting on the vehicle would likely cause further protrusions of the body part, then at least partial ejection is selected.

No Ejection
Is selected when there is no indication of any occupant being either partially or fully ejected from the vehicle.

Complete ejection
Is selected when an the occupant's body is entirely outside of the vehicle during the crash sequence. It is important to note that even though the body may be outside the vehicle, it may still be in contact with the vehicle. This code also includes occupants who are not initially in the passenger and contiguous cargo area of the vehicle (e.g., pickup beds, boot of a convertible, and persons riding on open tailgates).

Partial ejection
Is selected when part of the occupant's body remains **in** the vehicle, and any part of it is outside of the vehicle during the crash sequence. This code **does not apply** to those occupants who are not initially in the passenger and contiguous cargo area of the vehicle, they are indicated as "**Complete ejection**".

Ejection, unknown degree
Is selected when it is suspected (or known) that an ejection of the occupant occurred, however, at the time of the vehicle inspection the technician was unable to determine if the ejection was **Partial** or **Complete**.

Unknown
Is selected when:

- the vehicle has been completely repaired
- it cannot be determined if an ejection is applicable.

Ejection Area

Screen Name: Area

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTAREA***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Windshield
2	2	Left front
3	3	Right front
4	4	Left rear
5	5	Right rear
6	6	Rear
7	7	Roof
	89	[Unknown if ejected]
8	98	Other area (*e.g.*, back of pickup, etc.) (specify)
9	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interviewee, and the police report

Remarks:

The coding of ejection for this variable is done by either linking it to an ejection that has been noted during the vehicle inspection, if present, or inserting one. If No Ejections is selected a link must be completed. In either condition, the information can be modified.

Left Front
Is defined as starting at the front of the vehicle and ending at the rear portion of the left front door.

Right Front
Is defined as starting at the front of the vehicle and ending at the rear portion of the right front door.

Left Rear
Is defined as starting at the b-pillar and extending to the rear of the vehicle.

Right Rear
Is defined as starting at the b-pillar and extending to the rear of the vehicle.

Rear
Is restricted to persons riding in a passenger compartment, who are ejected through the rear window, tailgate (*e.g.*, station wagon), hatchback, etc.

Roof
Applies to all hardtops, convertibles, sun roofs, t-bar roofs, and detachable hardtops (such as fiberglass tops) that are used to cover areas designed for passenger protection.

When **Ejection Area** equals **Roof,** follow examples illustrated below when selecting **Ejection Medium** and **Medium Status** (immediately prior to impact).

Ejection	Roof Type	Area	Ejection Medium	Medium Status
Ejection	Hardtop, ripped open during crash	Roof	Integral Structure	Integral Structure
Ejection	Removable hardtop, attached prior to the crash	Roof	Integral Structure	Integral Structure
Ejection	Removable hardtop, detached prior to crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open
Ejection	Convertible, in down or open position prior to crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open
Ejection	Convertible, in closed position	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Closed
Ejection	Sun or t-bar, closed and ripped open during the crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Closed
Ejection	Sun or t-bar, open/removed prior to the crash	Roof	Non-fixed roof structure	Open

The specific Ejection--Area attributes are designated for use with areas designed for passenger protection (*e.g.*, passenger cars, vans, light truck cabs, self-contained mini- RVs and mini-motor homes). Trailers, add-on campers, etc., are to be assigned **Other area**.

Other area
Also applies to persons riding on open tailgates.

Unknown
If the sole source for the ejection is the police report, unless the PCR provides a clear, distinguishable avenue of occupant ejection.

Screen Name: Medium

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTMEDIUM***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Door/hatch/tailgate
2	2	Nonfixed roof structure
3	3	Fixed glazing
4	4	Nonfixed glazing (specify)
5	5	Integral structure
	79	[Unknown ejection area]
	89	[Unknown if ejected]
6	98	Other medium (specify)
7	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interviewee, and the police report

Remarks:

The coding of ejection for this variable is done by either linking it to an ejection that has been noted during the vehicle inspection, if present, or inserting one. In either condition, the information can be modified.

Door/hatch/tailgate
Includes any door, hatch, or tailgate that is opened during the course of the impact sequence.

Non-fixed roof structure
Applies only to convertible, sun roofs, t-bar roofs, and removable hardtops when detached / retracted prior to the crash.

Fixed glazing
Refers to any glazing in the vehicle that cannot be opened

Non-fixed glazing
Refers to any glazing in the vehicle that can be opened to any degree.

Integral structure
Includes removable hardtops when attached to the vehicle prior to the crash. This also should be used when any vehicle structure, not designed to be opened (*e.g.*, standard roof), is torn open during the crash such as to permit ejection.

Other medium
Applies to persons riding in pickup beds, on open tailgates, and for other situations which cannot be classified above. In addition, use this attribute when someone is ejected from a trailer, add-on camper, etc.

Unknown
If the sole source for the ejection is the police report, unless the PCR provides a clear, distinguishable avenue of occupant ejection.

Ejection Medium Status (Immediately Prior to Impact)

Screen Name: Medium Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EJECT.EJECTMEDIUMSTATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
11	0	[No ejection]
1	1	Open
2	2	Closed
3	3	[Integral Structure]
	79	[Unknown ejection area]
	89	[Unknown if ejected]
4	99	Unknown status

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interviewee, and the police report

Remarks:

The coding of ejection for this variable is done by either linking it to an ejection that has been noted during the vehicle inspection, if present, or inserting one. In either condition, the information can be modified. This variable is a description of the status of the area through which an occupant was ejected and is the status of the medium immediately prior to the impact.

Open
Applies to convertible roofs, sun roofs, t-bar roofs, windows, doors or tailgates that are completely or partially open immediately prior to impact, or to other open areas of vehicles such as pickup beds, etc.

Closed
Refers to a window that is completely closed when damaged, or to a convertible, sun, or t-bar roof that is closed when damaged. Sun and t-bar roofs are captured here if the ejection occurred through the designed opening in the sun or t-bar roof. However, if the roof was of a sun or t-bar type but the ejection occurred because a sizable opening was torn in the roof structure, then select **Integral structure**. This is also used for fixed glazing such as windshields and backlights which are in place prior to the collision. This also refers to a door that is closed, but when damaged, experiences latch and/or hinge malfunction causing the door to open.

Integral structure
Includes removable hardtops when attached to the vehicle prior to the crash. This also should be used when any vehicle structure, not designed to be opened (*e.g.*, standard roof), is torn open during the crash such as to permit ejection.

Unknown
If the sole source for the ejection is the police report, unless there is a clear indication on the PCR of the medium status.

Ejection Comments

This screen is for adding further annotations about any ejection.

Entrapment Overview

Entrapment poses a different problem area. Recent years have brought about a vast improvement in the delivery of emergency medical attention to motor vehicle crash victims. This improvement has been achieved through the establishment of regional trauma centers, well equipped Mobile Intensive Care Units manned by trained paramedics even in rural areas, and a general increase in the knowledge of how to treat acute trauma. This improvement has not helped those victims who are restrained within the vehicle by deformed components. The improved care cannot be delivered because the personnel are unable to get to the victim, remove the victim from the vehicle, and deliver the victim to a treatment facility in a reasonable amount of time.

Entrapment is caused by the structure components of the vehicle entangling or intermingling with the occupants, preventing the occupants from exiting the vehicle. Manufacturers have designed crumple zones into vehicles to absorb energy. These structural parts are designed to crumple in a predetermined pattern to absorb the energy during a crash while maintaining the integrity of the passenger compartment. In so doing, the occupants of the vehicle can become entrapped by the structure of the vehicle deforming around them.

Enter any observations or indications of possible entrapment or mobility restrictions. Careful observations should be made of intruding vehicle components, i.e., jammed doors, crushed roof, or other mechanisms that might have restrained the occupants, restricted their mobility, or limited egress from the vehicle.

Extrication tool marks are an indication of entrapment. Although, cutting the roof off of a vehicle is not an indication of entrapment.

Entrapment Details

Entrapment

Screen Name: Entrapment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: CISS.CISS.ENTRAP.ENTRAP

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not entrapped/exit not inhibited
2	1	Entrapped/pinned — mechanically restrained
5	2	Could not exit vehicle due to jammed doors
6	3	Could not exit vehicle due to external circumstances (specify)
4	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include the vehicle inspection, interview and police report.

Remarks:

Not entrapped/exit not inhibited
Is used when this occupant exited the vehicle and his/her egress was not inhibited in any way by intruding vehicle components, jammed doors, etc.

Entrapped/pinned — mechanically restrained
Is used when this occupant was physically restrained in the seat position by an intruding vehicle component. The occupant could not move from the post impact position without some part of the vehicle being cut away, bent or moved.

Could not exit vehicle due to jammed doors
Is used when this occupant could not exit the vehicle due to all doors being jammed. This occupant, however could move about within the vehicle. Refers to doors, not row specific. Doors are usually used for ingress/egress of the occupant seating area. A door must have hinges and a locking mechanism. Except as follows:

- If a barrier is placed between rows, such as in some taxis and limos, jammed doors would be coded by specific rows.

Could not exit vehicle due to external circumstances (specify)
Is used when exiting the vehicle could cause more harm to the occupants. Examples are:

- Fire
- Live electrical wires
- High water

This code requires a specific annotation.

Unknown
Is used when there is no knowledge of the manner of this occupant's exit from the vehicle and generally, no inspection of the vehicle.

Screen Name: Occupant Mobility

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.ENTRAP.MOBILITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Occupant fatal before removed from vehicle
2	1	Removed from vehicle while unconscious or not oriented to time or place
3	2	Removed from vehicle due to perceived serious injuries
4	3	Exited from vehicle with some assistance
5	4	Exited from vehicle under own power
6	5	Occupant fully ejected
7	8	Removed from vehicle for other reasons (specify):
8	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include fire and or EMS personnel/records, interviews, witnesses, medical records, PCR.

Remarks:

The variable attributes are hierarchical.

Do not rely on the interview alone to make this selection. Consider all information (EMS, medicals, etc.) when making your selection.

Occupant fatal before removed from vehicle
Is used when it can be determined that the occupant was deceased prior to removal from the vehicle.

Removed from vehicle while unconscious or not oriented to time or place
Is used when it can be determined that the occupant was unconscious or had diminished awareness (not oriented to time and place) due to the crash when they were removed from the vehicle.

Removed from the vehicle due to perceived serious injuries
Is used when it can be determined that the occupant was injured but conscious and oriented and had to be removed from the vehicle due to their serious injuries (*e.g.* broken femur). A key factor to consider is the perceived seriousness of the injury. Generally this involves removal by EMS personnel.

Exited the vehicle with some assistance
Is used when the occupant was able to exit the vehicle partially under their own power but their condition was such that some assistance in exiting was necessary.

Exited the vehicle under own power
Is used when the occupant was able to exit the vehicle without assistance from another person.

Occupant fully ejected
Is used when the occupant was completely ejected from the vehicle.

Removed from vehicle for other reasons (specify)
Includes those people who require assistance in exiting the vehicle and would have required assistance even if there had not been a crash i.e., infants, severely disabled, intoxicated persons.

Unknown
Is used when the technician cannot reasonably determine the manner of exit by the occupant.

Entrapment/Comment

This screen is for adding further annotations about any entrapment.

If no entrapment is identified, select "No Entrapment" button and the application prefills

Seat Definition

Occupant Row

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.ROW***

Element Attributes:

Source: Interviewee, police report and vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Screen Name: Seat Location Identification

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.LOC***

Element Attributes:

Front Row
11 - Left side
12 - Middle
13 - Right side
19 - Unknown seat

Second Row
21 - Left side
22 - Middle
23 - Right side
24 - Far right side
29 - Unknown seat

Third Row
31 - Left side
32 - Middle
33 - Right side
34 - Far right side
39 - Unknown seat

Fourth Row
41 - Left side
42 - Middle
43 - Right side
44 - Far right side
49 - Unknown seat

Fifth Row
51 - Left side
52 - Middle
53 - Right side
54 - Far right side
59 - Unknown seat

Other or unknown seating
97 - In or on unenclosed area (specify)
98 - Other enclosed area (specify)
99 - Unknown seat location

Source: Interviewee, police report and vehicle inspection

Remarks:

SEATING POSITIONS INDICATE AREAS OF THE VEHICLE, AND MAY NOT INDICATE THE ACTUAL PRESENCE OF A SEAT.

Identify the seat location where this occupant was located. "Click" on the appropriate seat on the screen. "Far right side" is only to be used if the seat has four seating positions.

More than one person may be assigned to a seating position. When this happens, the appropriate **Posture** must be selected to account for this.

The seating position by the steering wheel should be assigned to the assumed driver of a hit-and-run vehicle unless evidence indicates a different position for the person or persons.

If a person is between two bucket seats, then they are assigned to that position and their **Posture** is "Sitting on a console". An occupant sitting side-by-side of another occupant in the same seating position is placed in that position with their **Posture** indicated as "Sitting side by side another occupant" and the posture is described in the place indicated.

If the only seat in the front seating area is a driver's seat (*e.g.*, bucket, pedestal, etc.) and the occupant was in the area but not in the seat, assign the appropriate seating position (maybe the front right seating location) and the "Posture" will be indicated appropriately

The area at the rear of the vehicle is the location to indicate those occupants riding on a fender, the boot of a convertible, the open cargo box on a light truck, etc. or for anyone in the sixth or higher numbered seat area. See below for clarification.

If seating in the vehicle is longitudinal rather than lateral, use the basic idea of a vehicle interior being divided laterally into roughly equal thirds and visualize lateral rows of seats to determine what seat position is the best descriptor.

Persons appended to the vehicle in motion are not considered to be occupants of the vehicle.

In or on Unenclosed Area
Includes those occupants riding on a fender, the boot of a convertible, the open cargo box on a light truck, etc.

To select "Unenclosed area", you must first "click on" the large area in the rear of the vehicle on the screen. Then using the variable **Seat Type**, you will select "In or on other Unenclosed area (specify)."

Other enclosed area (specify)
Is used when any seat row is folded down or removed prior to the crash. A pickup truck with jump seats that are folded away, the status of the seat is the determining factor. Cargo areas of hatchback and station wagons that are covered by a shelf or curtain are considered cargo areas. The area above the shelf or curtain is considered as "other enclosed area." Use concise language in identifying the area is the specify window.

Other Seat
Is used for any position in the sixth or higher numbered seat area (highly unlikely). In addition, use this code when an occupant(s) is in an enclosed area where no defined seating exists.

To select "Other seat", you must first "click on" the large area in the rear of the vehicle on the screen. Then using the variable **Seat Type**, you will select "In other Enclosed area (specify)."

Unknown Seat
Is used when the seating position for this occupant is unknown but the row is known. Unknown seat should be used only after exhausting all other means of determining seating position.

Screen Name: Posture

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.POSTURE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Normal posture
2	1	Kneeling or standing on seat
3	2	Lying on or across seat
4	3	Kneeling, standing or sitting in front of seat
5	4	Sitting sideways or turned
6	5	Sitting on a console
7	6	Lying back in a reclined seat position
8	7	Bracing with feet or hands on a surface of the vehicle
9	8	In the lap of another occupant
10	9	Sharing a seat-sitting side by side
11	10	In a child seat
80	88	Other posture (specify):
99	99	Unknown

Source: Primary source is interviewee; secondary sources include vehicle inspection, police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical).

Remarks:

This variable is designed to capture those instances where an occupant was not in the usual upright, **forward facing seated position** except for occupants correctly seated in child safety seats.

The occupant's posture is assessed as the last known position that the occupant was in just prior to impact. If the occupant cannot recall his/her position just prior to impact, then assign the last known position just prior to recognizing an impending danger.

The posture of an occupant of a seat or a child safety seat is normal if the occupant is correctly seated in the seat as designed. If the occupant is not seated (*i.e.*, kneeling or standing) in the child safety seat as designed, then the occupant's posture is abnormal and **Other abnormal posture** is used.

It is extremely important in locating injuries associated with various items within the passenger compartment to know as much as possible about the occupant's trajectory or path inside the vehicle during the collision. The accuracy of this analysis depends on knowing exactly where the occupant was before the collision. Therefore, details about the occupant's posture are necessary.
As an example, if the right front passenger was sitting sideways in the seat facing the driver immediately prior to a frontal collision, it is reasonable to assume that his injuries would be confined to the right side of his body from contact with the instrument panel area. If he is reported simply as "sitting on the seat", his normal position would be with his right toward the door. For the same collision situation described above he would probably then contact the instrument panel with the front of his body rather than the side.

Kneeling or standing on seat
Is used whenever an occupant is not seated but is kneeling or standing on a seat.

Lying on or across seat
Is used whenever an occupant is not seated but is lying with body, or body and legs across one or more seating positions.

Kneeling, standing or sitting in front of seat
Is used whenever an occupant is not seated but is on the floor kneeling, standing, or sitting in front of a seat, which may be occupied.

Sitting sideways or turned
Is used whenever an occupant is seated but is sitting sideways or turned to talk with another occupant or to look out a rear window just prior to impact.

Sitting on a console
Is used whenever an occupant is not in a seat position but is sitting on a console.

Lying back in a reclined seat position
Is used whenever an occupant in a seat position has reclined the seat back rearward and is lying back in the seat.

Bracing with feet or hands on a surface of the vehicle
Is used whenever a seated occupant has assumed a position of bracing on any surface of the vehicle (not including the steering wheel for the driver) just prior to the collision.

Sitting on or in the lap of another occupant
Is used whenever two occupants occupy the same seat position by sitting on, or in the lap of, the other occupant.

Sharing a seat-sitting side by side
Is used when a seated occupant is in the same seating location as another occupant but is not in their lap. Both occupants are considered sharing a seat.

Other abnormal posture (specify)
Includes but is not limited to:

- sitting normally (not kneeling, etc.) in a designed rearward or side-facing seat except for occupants correctly seated in child safety seat
- leaning over in the seat
- being in an enclosed area that does not have designated seating positions
- being in an unenclosed area
- incorrectly seated in a child safety seat

Unknown
If the occupant's posture cannot be determined.

Occupant's Role

Screen Name: Role

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.ROLE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Driver
2	2	Passenger
9	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is interviewee; secondary source is police report.

Remarks:

Hit-and-run vehicles are assumed to have only one occupant (unless reliable evidence to the contrary exists), and that person is assumed to be the driver. All other persons riding in or on the vehicle are considered to be passengers.

Seat Attributes

Attributes tab information will roll over from the completed Safety Systems Form and Child Restraint Used variables.

Seat Type

Screen Name: Seat – Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.TYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Occupant not seated or no seat
2	1	Bucket
3	2	Bucket with folding back
4	3	Bench
5	4	Bench with separate back cushions
6	5	Bench with folding back(s)
7	6	Split bench with separate back cushions
8	7	Split bench with folding back(s)
9	8	Pedestal (*i.e.*, column supported)
10	9	Box mounted seat (*i.e.*, van type)
11	10	Other seat type (specify)
13	11	Stowed/Removed
12	99	Unknown seat type/location

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary sources include: interviewee; police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical).

Range: 0-11, 99

Remarks:

This variable assesses the type of seat present at each position. Because the type of seat may have an effect on occupant kinematics, the type of seat is important to analysts.

The term "folding back(s)" refers to seat backs that are designed to fold significantly forward of upright. These seats usually fold forward to allow easier access to the area behind the seat for egress, ingress and cargo. Seats that recline only rearward are <u>not</u> considered to be folding backs. Folding backs, because of the additional possibility of malfunction of the folding mechanism, take precedence over solid or separate back cushions. "Folding back(s)" is <u>not</u> selected if only the lower part of the seat back folds forward (for an armrest, console or trunk access). If a center seat back is separate from the outboard seat backs and folds forward for an armrest or console (in many light truck type vehicles), it is not coded as a folding back.

If a seat was folded down at the time of inspection, record the data as if the seat was in the upright position.

If a seat was removed or stowed prior to the crash, the seat position will be defined. But, no seat or safety restraint systems except air bag data will be coded for that position. A seat is considered stowed if the seat back and bottom move in the act of stowing.

The first row seats in two-door vehicles will usually have folding backs. The first row seats in four-door vehicles will usually not have folding backs.

Bucket
A bucket seat is a standalone seat intended for a single occupant, and shares no seatback hardware or cushion with any other seating position. Its bottom anchorage or track is attached directly to the vehicle floor, and is also not shared with any other seating position.

Bucket with folding back
A seat may be coded with this attribute if it meets the definition of a bucket seat and also has a seatback that folds forward.

Bench
A bench seat is intended for multiple occupants, has a single-piece cushion, and a single-piece seatback.

Bench with separate back cushions
Seats may be coded with this attributed if they have a bench type cushion, and have multiple unconnected seatbacks, and the seatbacks do not fold forward.

Bench with folding back(s)
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a bench type cushion and have single-piece or multiple-piece seatbacks which fold forward.

Split bench
A split bench is a bench seat, the cushion of which is divided into two or more unconnected pieces.

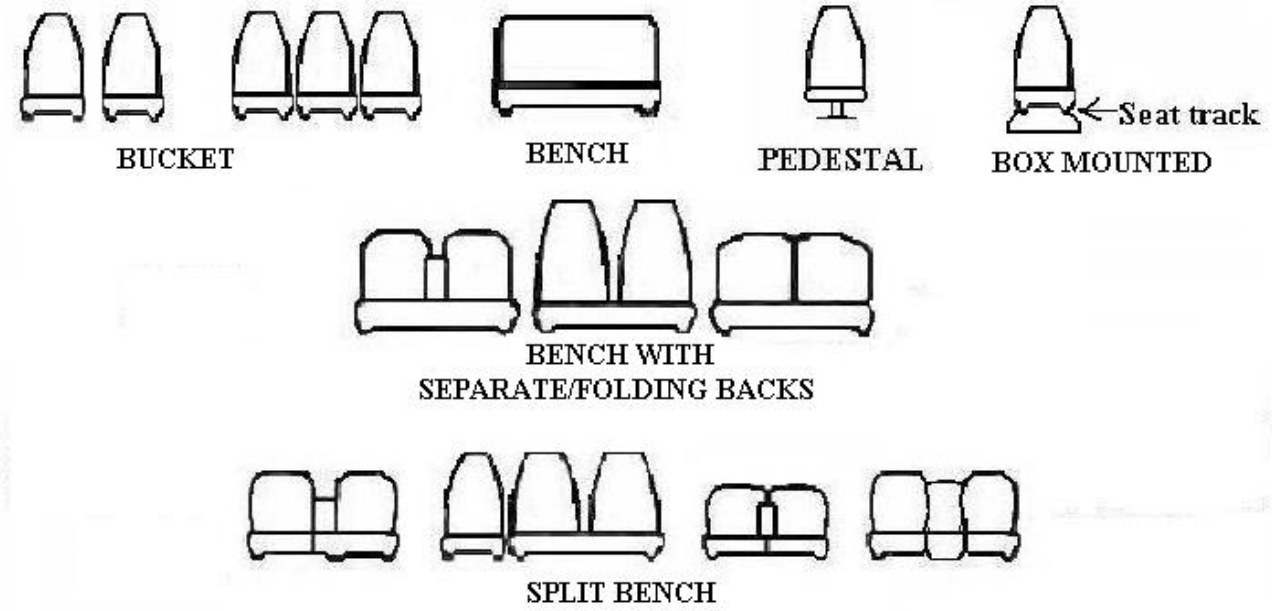
Split bench with separate back cushions
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a split-bench type cushion, and have multiple unconnected seatbacks, and the seatbacks do not fold forward.

Split bench with folding back(s)
Seats may be coded with this attribute if they have a split-bench type cushion, and have single-piece or multiple-piece seatbacks which fold forward.

Box mounted seat (i.e. van type)
Identifies elevated seats that are attached to a box that is fastened to the floor. The seat tracks are bolted to the top of the box. This type of seat is often found in the front row of vans.

Pedestal (i.e. column supported)
Pedestal seats are often found in vans and may have a swivel mechanism.

Examples of some seat types and the appropriate attributes:

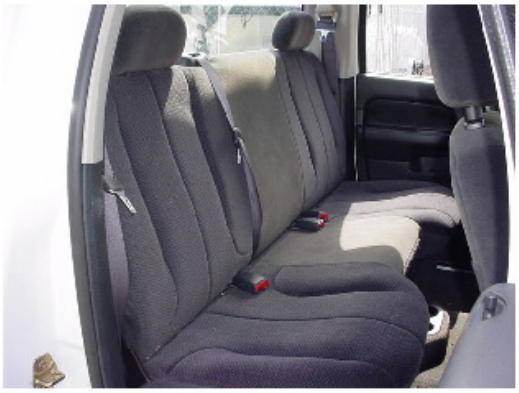


Stowed/Removed
A seat is considered stowed if the seat back and bottom both move during the act of stowing.

Unknown
Unknown will be coded if a seat was present for the crash but is unavailable for inspection.

BUCKET SEATS

BENCH SEATS



SPLIT BENCH SEATS

Screen Name: Seat—Orientation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.ORIENTATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
9997	0	[Not Applicable] [Occupant not seated, no seat]
1	1	Forward facing seat
2	2	Rear facing seat
3	3	Side facing seat (inward)
4	4	Side facing seat (outward)
5	8	Other (specify):
6	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary sources include: interviewee; police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical).

Remarks:

Most seats are fixed in terms of their orientation within the vehicle; however, some seats (*e.g.*, swivel or reversible) can be oriented in more than one direction. Swivel seats and reversible seats (*e.g.*, some station-wagons or vans) are entered according to their orientation at the time of impact [*i.e.*, **Forward facing seat** or **Rear facing seat].**

Forward facing seat
Is used when the seat is oriented towards the front plane of the vehicle.

Rear facing seat
Is used when the seat is oriented towards the rear plane of the vehicle.

Side facing seat (inward)
Is used when the seat is oriented towards either the right or left planes of the vehicle and faces inward.

Side facing seat (outward)
Is used when the seat is oriented towards either the right or left planes of the vehicle and faces outward.

Other
Is used when a seat is oriented such that the above attributes do not apply.

Unknown
Is used when the seat orientation cannot be determined.

Seat Track Position

Screen Name: Seat—Track

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.TRACK***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
	0	[Occupant not seated, no seat]
1	1	Non-adjustable seat track
2	2	Seat at forward most track position
3	3	Seat between forward most and middle track positions
4	4	Seat at middle track position
5	5	Seat between middle and rear most track position
6	6	Seat at rear most track position
7	9	Unknown seat track position

Source: Technician-determined — Vehicle inspection, interviews confirming or secondary source.

Remarks:

The technician should attempt to determine the seat position at impact. When the technician begins the interior inspection, he/she should note the position of the seat. The technician should then move the seat forward and back along its track and determine the number of positions. Once this has been done, the seat should be moved to the position initially observed and photographed.

If the seat has electric adjusters with no distinct track positions, attempt to determine the relative position of the seat and select accordingly.

Non-adjustable seat track
Use this for seats that cannot be moved longitudinally.

Adjustable Seat Track

Seat at forward most track position
Use this if the seat is at the forward limit of the track.

Seat between forward most and middle track position
Use this if the seat is at any position between the most forward and middle seat positions.

Seat at middle track position
Use this if the seat is in the position mid-range between the forward and rear most track position.

Seat between middle and rear most track position
Use this if the seat is at any position between the middle and rearmost track position.

Seat at rear most track position
Use this attribute if the seat is at the rear limit of the track.

Unknown
Use this attribute if the seat position at impact cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Seat—Performance

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.PERFORMANCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
	0	[Occupant not seated, no seat]
1	1	Seat assembly intact
2	2	Seat adjuster mechanism separated/deformed
3	3	Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation (specify)
4	4	Seat tracks/anchors separated/deformed
5	5	Deformed by occupant of this seat
6	6	Deformed by passenger compartment intrusion (specify)
10	10	Deformed by Cargo
11	11	Deformed by Other Occupant
7	7	Combination of above (specify)
8	98	Other (specify)
9	99	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary sources include: interviewee; police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical) for verification.

Remarks:

This variable assesses the performance of the seat. The attributes are indications of whether the seat malfunctioned or was deformed in any way. Select the attribute which corresponds to the appropriate seat performance malfunction or deformation. Minor smudges, scrapes, dents, etc. are not considered deformation. If a malfunction or deformity occurs, then document the malfunction or deformation with a diagram and explanation. In addition, include photographs of the seat malfunction or deformity.

Seat assembly intact
Is used if the seat was not deformed or no portion of the seat structure separated during the crash.

Seat adjuster mechanism separated/deformed
Is used if any of the mechanisms used to adjust a seat's "comfort" position are separated or deformed during the crash as a result of occupant loading.
Seat adjuster mechanisms include:

- Height adjustment
- Longitudinal (horizontal) seat track adjustment
- Rocker adjustment
- Swivel/rotational adjustment
- Seat back recliner adjustment

For a seat back recliner separation, the seat back must have released in a rearward direction. Do not use this attribute if the seat back moved in a forward direction and the seat has a folding lock mechanism (*e.g.*, front seats in 2-door vehicles); see **Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation** below. Be sure to include supportive written and photographic documentation to support all separations/deformities.

Seat back folding locks or seat back structure separation (specify)
Is used when the mechanism which is designed to lock the seat back in its upright position deforms or separates allowing the seat back to move forward during the collision as a result of occupant loading. "Seat back" separation refers to forward facing seats where seat back structural deformities (*e.g.*, seat back hinge points) resulted in a separation of the seat back from its anchorage points. Again, to be considered applicable for this, the seat must have separated/deformed while moving forward during the collision as a result of occupant loading.

Seat tracks/anchors separated/deformed
Is used if the seat separates, to any degree, from a seat track during the crash. In addition, use this if the seat anchor that attaches the seat track to the floorpan separates, to any degree, during the crash. Box mounted seats are included in this if a separation occurred between the box and the floor or the box and the seat track/anchor. Seat track or anchor separations/deformities must be a result of occupant loading.

Deformed by occupant of this seat
Is used when the seat is changed in form from its original design from occupant loading during the crash. Situations where seats are deformed and also experience mechanical separations should be identified under **Combination of above.**

Deformed by passenger compartment intrusion
Is used when the seat is deformed or separated by intrusion of an interior vehicle component(s) or exterior vehicle component(s) into the passenger compartment.

Deformed by Cargo
Is used when the seat is changed in form from its original design by impact from cargo during the crash. Examples of cargo: spare tire, luggage, construction equipment, tool(s), and tool box(es).

Deformed by Other Occupant
Is used when the seat is changed in form from its original design by an occupant other than the occupant in this position, during the crash. Situations where seats are deformed and also experience mechanical separations should by identified under **Combination of Above.**

Combination of above
Is used when any combination of the above occurs and describes multiple seat malfunctions or deformations. Seat malfunctions or deformations which are not described in the above are reported below. Seat malfunctions or deformations listed in the above take priority over others.

Other
Is used when the only seat malfunction(s) or deformation(s) which occur are not described in the above (*e.g.*, impact forces). If a seat doesn't have a comfort recline and is broken rearward code here.

Unknown
Is used if the seat performance cannot be determined.

Does the Seat Have Integrated Passenger Belts?

Screen Name: Seat—Integrated Restraints

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC.INTRESTRAINT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
1	1	No
2	2	Yes
3	9	Unknown if integrated

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

An integrated seat belt is incorporated into the passenger seat. It is a three point seat belt system that includes a belt having one end affixed to the seat and an opposite end mounted to a retractor secured to the seat. A seat belt latch is mounted to the belt which has a releasable and lockable buckle on the opposite side of the seat. This allows the belt to pull across the passenger lap and the other portion of the belt to cross the upper torso. The belt extends through a guide located at the top of the seat. An integrated seat belt has no pillar attachment point.

If you were to remove the seat and the restraint comes with the seat indicate “Yes”.

Head Restraint Type at This Occupant Position

Screen Name: Head Restraint--Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.TYPE***

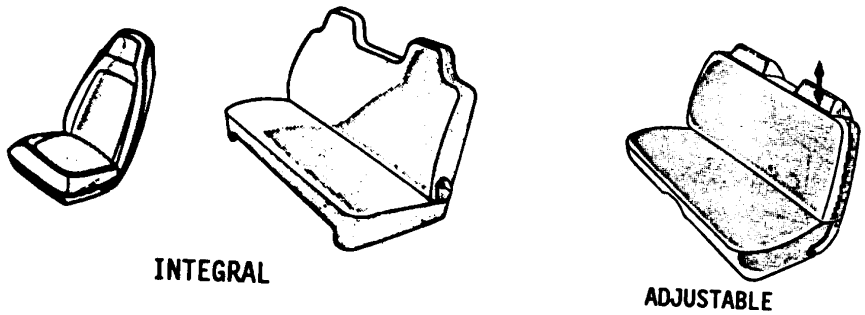
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
	0	[Occupant not seated, no seat]
1	1	No head restraints
2	2	Integral
4	3	Adjustable
6	4	Add-on
8	8	Other (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary sources include: interviewee; police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical).

Remarks:

FMVSS 202 (Head Restraints) only applies to 1st row seating positions. Although, the presence or non-presence of head restraints are captured for all seating positions in the vehicle. Some examples of head restraint styles are shown below.



Some manufacturers are providing head restraints for rear seat occupants.

No head restraints
Is used when (1) no head restraint is available for this seating position, or (2) there had been a head restraint but it had been removed prior to the crash.

Integral
Refers to head restraints which are a continuous part of the seat back structure or those which are a separate structure but are not vertically adjustable. For rear seats only, if an obvious rise or sculpted head restraint is not observed, code as No Head Restraint.

Adjustable applies to:

- head restraints which can be moved vertically to accommodate occupants of varying heights,

and

- head restraints which have a fixed outer framework and a separate center section which is adjustable vertically.

Add-on
Refers to clamp-on, strap-on, or even bolt-on head restraints on a vehicle not originally equipped with head restraints. This attribute should be infrequently used.

Unknown
Is used when the type of head restraint cannot be determined.

Head Restraint Damage by Occupant at This Occupant Position

Screen Name: Head Restraint - Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.DAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
	0	[Occupant not seated, no seat]
8	1	[No Head Restraints]
1	2	No damage
2	3	Damaged during crash
3	9	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the vehicle inspection, secondary sources include: interviewee; police report, or official records (*i.e.*, medical).

Remarks:

Some manufacturers are providing head restraints for rear seat occupants. These head restraints may be the same or similar to those used in the front seats, or they may be a slight rise in the rear seat back. Any damage to a rear seat head restraint by the occupant in the seat position must be captured regardless of the height of the restraint.

No damage
There was no damage to the head restraint by the occupant.

Damaged during crash
Any damage to a head restraint caused by the occupant in this seating position should be identified and photographed.

Unknown
Is used when it is unknown if damage to the restraint was caused by an occupant in the appropriate seat position.

Active Head Restraint

Screen Name: Head Restraint - Active

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.HEAD_RESTRAINT.ACTIVE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		[Not Applicable]
	0	[Occupant not seated, no seat]
0	1	None Present
2	2	Present
3	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle Inspection, interview

Remarks:

There should be a label on the seat indicating the presence of the active head restraint.

Rollover Protection

Screen Name: Rollover Protection

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Element Attributes:
Check Box

Database	SAS	
0	0	No/Unknown (unchecked)
1	1	Yes (checked)

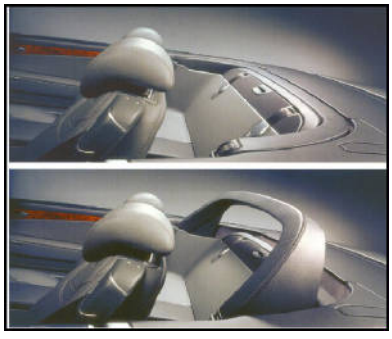
Range:

Source: Vehicle inspection, technician-determined

Remarks:

The purpose of this variable is to determine if the vehicle's rollover protection system was actuated.

Different types of systems are being used by manufacturers, also different names are used (i.e., Rollover Protection Systems (ROPS) or (RPS)). In the event of a crash that induces a certain amount of inclination roll-over sensors activate roll-bars that are integrated in or behind the seats, ensuring there is sufficient clearance for occupant's heads in the event of a crash. Also, an independent module behind each of the two rear-seat passengers' heads could deploy. A rollover need not occur for the rollover protection system to actuate.



Air Bag Function

Airbag Function and Damage Tabs roll over from Safety Systems Air Bag Tabs. The Air Bag Evaluation Tab is completed in the Occupant Form.

When the vehicle inspection is not completed and there is known air bag information from the interview, the air bag information is completed in the Occupant Form.

[Air Bag Number For This Vehicle]

Screen Name: Air Bag

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.AIRBAGNUM***

Element Attributes:
Air bag number

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Assigned by the system, one for every air bag.

If air bags are available for the occupant, indicate the information on all air bags. Do so by inserting another air bag. To insert another air bag use the menu bar and select Edit/Insert, then indicate its location, and complete the information about the air bag.

Screen Name: Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.LOCATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Steering Wheel Hub
2	2	Top Instrument Panel
3	3	Mid Instrument Panel
4	4	Bottom Instrument Panel
12	12	Seat Back (Outboard)
13	13	Seat Back (Inboard)
8	6	Door/Panel
9	7	Roof Side Rail
6	8	Seat Belt
10	98	Other (specify)
11	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined: primary source; vehicle inspection, secondary source; interview

Remarks:

Enter the location of the air bag. If air bags are available for the occupant, indicate the information on all air bags. Do so by inserting another air bag. To insert another air bag go to the menu bar and select **Edit/Insert**, then indicate its location, and complete the information about the air bag.

Steering Wheel
Is used for an air bag that is designed to deploy from a module integrated with the steering wheel. It is designed to protect the vehicle's driver primarily from frontal impacts. Does not matter is the steering wheel is located on the right side of the vehicle, still code the location of the air bag to the steering wheel.

Top Instrument Panel
Is used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location on the top of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts.

Mid Instrument Panel
Is used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location in the middle of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts.

Bottom Instrument Panel
Is used for those air bags that deploy rearward from a location in the bottom of the instrument panel. They are designed to protect front seat passengers primarily from frontal impacts. This includes "knee bags".

Seat Back (Outboard)
Is located on the outside portion of the seat back and is designed to protect the torso of occupants primarily from side impacts.

Seat back (Inboard)
Is located on the inside portion of the seat back and is designed to protect the occupants in far side impacts and occupant to occupant interaction.

Seat Cushion
Is located on the outside portion of the seat cushion and is designed to protect the torso of occupants primarily from side impacts.

Pillar (A or B)
Is primarily a tubular shaped bag that is tethered at the A pillar and is stored in the roof side rail and is designed to protect the head of occupants primarily from side impacts

Door/Panel
Is located in the door is designed to protect the torso of occupants primarily from side impacts. Included in this attribute are air bags that deploy from any side panels.

Roof Side Rail
Is primarily a curtain type bag that is stored in the roof side rail and is designed to protect the head of occupants primarily from side impacts.

Seat Belt
Is used for "air belts." The "air belts" are designed to deploy from seat belts, allowing the forces of the crash to be spread over a larger area of the body.

Other (specify)
Is used when the location of the air bag cannot be captured in the above attributes. This should be a rare occurrence. The location of the air bag must be specified.

Air Bag Status

Screen Name: Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.STATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Air Bag Available
2	2	Air bag disconnected (specify):
3	3	Air bag not reinstalled
4	9	Unknown status if available for this crash

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include interview, repair facilities, tow facility, medical records.

Remarks:

Air bag available
Is used when the vehicle is equipped with an air bag for this seating position. Non-deployment of the air bag system has no bearing on this variable.

Air bag disconnected
Is used when any component of the air bag was rendered inoperative prior to the collision (e.g., fuse removed).

Air bag not reinstalled
Is used when the air bag for this seating position was not replaced after a prior deployment to the crash being researched.

Unknown
Is used when it cannot be ascertained whether an air bag was available at the time of the crash.

Type of Air Bag

Screen Name: Type Of Air Bag

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.TYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Original manufacturer install
3	3	Replacement Air Bag
2	2	Retrofitted Air Bag
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
4	99	Unknown Type

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the interview, secondary sources may include the repair facility and documents found in the vehicle.

Remarks:

Original manufacturer install
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system in this seating position that was installed by the manufacturer at the time the vehicle was built (OEM—Original Equipment Manufacturer).

Replacement air bag
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an OEM air bag system for this seating position and that this system had been replaced due to a previous deployment.

Retrofitted air bag
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system for this seating position but that the vehicle was not built with a manufacturer equipped air bag system. This is an aftermarket product and should not be confused with Replacement Air Bag. Replacement Retrofit Air Bags are also included in this category.

Unknown type
With no interview or other confirming source, assume that the type of air bag is unknown.

Screen Name: System Deployment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DEPLOY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Deployed during crash (as a result of impact)
2	2	Deployed inadvertently just prior to crash
3	3	Deployed, detail unknown
4	4	Non-collision deployment
6	7	Nondeployed
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
5	99	Unknown if deployed

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include interview, repair facilities, tow facility, medical records.

Remarks:

Although rarely occurring, an air bag may partially deploy. These air bags should be coded under **Deployed during crash**.

Deployed during crash (as a result of impact)
Is used when the vehicle is equipped with an air bag and the air bag deployed (or partially deployed) as a result of an impact which produced a longitudinal deceleration through the vehicle of sufficient magnitude to cause inflation of the air bag. Note, an air bag is not designed to deploy in every collision.

Deployed inadvertently just prior to crash
Is used when an air bag deploys without an impact having caused its deployment, and the vehicle is subsequently involved in a crash.

Deployed, crash details unknown
Is used when the technician cannot determine if the air bag deployed (1) prior to the crash or (2) during the crash as a result of an impact which produced a deceleration through the vehicle of sufficient magnitude to cause inflation of the air bag.

Non-collision deployment
Is used if the air bag deploys during a crash but not as a result of an impact.

For example, the air bag deploys due to a vehicular fire, occurring as a result of:

- an impact

or

- a noncollision event

prior to any impacts to this vehicle.

Unknown if deployed
Is used when it is known that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag but the technician is unable to determine if the air bag deployed (for whatever reason). For example, if the vehicle was sufficiently damaged so that a determination of deployment cannot be made from the vehicle inspection or the deployment status at the time of the crash cannot be determined.

Non-deployed
Is used when an air bag equipped vehicle has one or more impacts, and the air bag did not inflate during the crash.

Indications of Air Bag Malfunction

Screen Name: Indications of Malfunction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FAILURE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes (specify):
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include interview, repair facilities, tow facility, medical records.

Remarks:

This variable flags "indications of air bag malfunctions" and means that something abnormal has occurred to the air bag system. It may not necessarily mean that the air bag system was defective.

A vehicle inspection is required in order to report an indication of air bag malfunction because the vehicle's deceleration may have been below the suspected ***threshold*** for the air bag's deployment.

No
Is used whenever the air bag deployed and there are no indications of an air bag malfunction. Also use this when an air bag did not deploy and no malfunction is suspected and the vehicle inspection indicates that the deceleration sustained by the vehicle was near or below the suspected ***deployment threshold***.

Yes, specify
Is used whenever an indication of an air bag malfunction is suspected and specify the malfunction. An indication of an air bag malfunction could be a blowout of the fabric, a rupture along a fabric seam, a cover which does not open properly causing a misaligned deployment, partial inflation, or any number of other problems. If an indication of an air bag malfunction is suspected, then document the condition with images, then call your zone center for assistance.

Unknown
Is used when it is not known if the bag malfunctioned.

Seat Location

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC_X_AIRBAG.SEATLOCID***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Identify the seat location where this occupant was located.

Air Bag/Damage

Did Air Bag Module Cover Flap(s)/Seam(s) Open at Designated Tear Points?

Screen Name: Module Cover Flap Open at Tear Pts?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FLAPOPEN***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
-8885	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
4	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown flaps/seams opened at tear points

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

A designated tear point is a weakened area of the flap material designed to allow the air bag easy escape from its storage area during deployment. Some air bags in the seat cushion and seat back may not have cover flaps, but will deploy through a seam that separates during the air bag deployment.

No
Is used when it can be determined that the module cover flap(s)/seam(s) for this air bag opened somewhere other than their designated tear points. A non-linear tear in the flap is an indication that the flap opened irregularly, not at the designated tear point.

Yes
Is used when it can be determined that the module cover flap(s)/seam(s) for this air bag opened up at their designated tear points. Linear and symmetrical tears are good indications of proper separation of the cover flap(s) at their designated tear points.

Unknown if flaps/seams opened at tear points
Is used when it is not known if the air bag opened at the tear points.

Were the Cover Flap(s) Damaged?

Screen Name: Module Cover Flap Damaged

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.FLAPDAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes (specify)
-8885	60	[Not Deploy]
4	69	[Unknown if deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash]
-8870	79	[Unknown if air bag available for this crash]
3	99	Unknown if flaps damaged

Source: Vehicle inspection.

Remarks:

No
Is used when it can be determined that no damage was present on the air bag module cover flap(s). Normal separation/tearing at the designated tear points does not constitute damage.

Yes (specify)
Is used when it can be determined that the air bag module cover flap(s) sustained damage. Abnormal separation/tearing at the designated tear points constitutes damage. Damage can also be cuts, tears, holes, burns, abrasions, etc. The technician must specify the type of damage that is being reported.

Unknown if flaps damaged
Is used when it cannot be determined if the air bag flap(s) sustained damage.

Was There Damage To The Air Bag?

Screen Name: Damage to Air Bag?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DAMAGE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not damaged
	Yes — Air Bag Damaged	
2	1	Ruptured
3	2	Cut
4	3	Torn
5	4	Holed
6	5	Burned
7	6	Abraded
97	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
11	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
8	88	Other damage (specify)
9	95	Damaged, details unknown
10	99	Deployed, unknown if damaged
-8872	96	Post crash damage

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Damage to the air bag must occur during the crash sequence. If multiple damage types apply select the attribute that most deteriorates the effectiveness of the air bag. If you cannot make this determination then select the attribute in a hierarchical manner from the top of the list down.

Not damaged
Is used when no damage to the air bag for this occupant position was sustained.

Ruptured
Describes damage to the air bag that resembles a stellate or starlike pattern of damage, with multiple tears originating from a single point of origin.

Cut
Describes openings in the air bag which are generally linear and have smooth edges.

Torn
Describes openings which have ragged edges but which are generally linear in appearance.

Holed
Describes damage which is circular in appearance with or without ragged edges. If a burn causes a hole, then select burned

Burned
Describes damage resulting from heat which scorches, melts or burns the bag.

Abraded
Is a pattern of damage to the surface of the bag that appears as a fraying of the surface threads.

Other damage (specify)
Is used to describe damage which is not captured in any of the attributes above.

Damaged, details unknown
Is used when it is known that the air bag sustained damage, but the type of damage cannot be determined.

Deployed, unknown if damaged
Is used when cannot be determined if the air bag sustained damage.

Post-crash damage
Is used when rescue or emergency efforts caused damage to the air bag. Also, use this for damage caused by towing.

Source of Air Bag Damage

Screen Name: Source of Damage

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DAMAGESOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
2	1	Object worn by occupant (specify)
3	2	Object carried by occupant (specify)
4	3	Adaptive/assistive controls, (specify)
12	4	Cover flaps
5	5	Fire in vehicle
6	6	Thermal burns
14	9	Glazing
-8872	96	[Post crash damage]
1	50	[Air Bag Not Damaged]
10	59	Deployed, unknown of damaged
97	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
11	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled)]
-9999	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
8	88	Other damage source (specify)
9	99	Damaged unknown source

Source: Vehicle inspection (with interview/medical records as confirming source for objects worn/carried by occupant)

Remarks:

This is a hierarchical variable, that is, if more than one element applies, then select the first attribute that applies..

Object worn by occupant (specify)
Is selected when the object is fastened, attached, or worn by the occupant. Be sure to specify the object.

Object carried by occupant (specify)
Is used when the object is held in the mouth, the hand(s), arm(s), etc., by the occupant. Be sure to specify the object.

Adaptive/assistive controls (specify)
Is used when adaptive/assistive controls damages the air bag for this occupant position. Be sure to specify the object/control.

Cover flaps
Is used when the air bag cover flaps damaged the air bag for this occupant position.

Fire in vehicle
Is used when there was a fire in the occupant compartment which damaged the air bag.

Thermal burns
Is used when the air bag is burned or scorched by the inflator or chemicals.

Other damage source (specify)
Is used whenever there is damage to the air bag and it cannot be fit into any of the categories above. Be sure to specify the object/source.

Unknown
Is used when there is damage to the air bag, but the source of the damage cannot be determined.

Seat Location

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATLOC_X_AIRBAG.SEATLOCID***

Element Attributes:

Source: Interviewee, police report and vehicle inspection

Remarks:

Air Bag Number

Screen Name:

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.AIRBAGNUM***

Element Attributes:

Source:

Remarks:

Air Bag/Evaluation

Had The Vehicle Been In Previous Crashes?

Screen Name: Vehicle Previous Crashes

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.PRIORACCIDENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	No previous crashes
2	2	Previous crash(es) without deployment(s)
3	3	One previous crash with deployment
4	4	More than one previous crash with at least one deployment
5	8	Previous crashes, unknown deployment status
6	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the interview, secondary source may include a repair facility.

Remarks:

No previous crashes
Is used for vehicles which are equipped with an air bag for this occupant position, and have not been involved in any previous crashes.

Previous crash(es) without deployment(s)
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle had been in previous crash(es) which did not involve an air bag deployment for this air bag.

One previous crash with deployment
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle had been in only one previous crash and this air bag deployed in that crash.

More than one previous crash with at least one deployment
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle had been in more than one previous crash at least one of which involved an air bag deployment for this air bag.

Previous crashes, unknown deployment status
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle had been in at least one previous crash, but the deployment status for this air bag in any of these previous crashes cannot be determined.

Unknown
Is used when it cannot be determined if the vehicle had been in previous crash(es) and/or the air bag deployment status for this air bag cannot be determined.

Had Any Prior Maintenance/Service Been Performed On This Air Bag System?

Screen Name: Prior Maintenance/Service

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.PRIORMAIN***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	No prior maintenance
2	2	Yes, prior maintenance (specify)
3	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is the interview, secondary sources may include repair facilities and or documents found in the vehicle.

Remarks:

This variable is specific for the air bag at this occupant's position.

No prior maintenance
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system, but never had any maintenance/service performed on the air bag system.

Yes, prior maintenance, specify
Is used when it can be determined that the vehicle was equipped with an air bag system and that the system had some previous maintenance/service performed. If possible, the technician must specify exactly what type of maintenance/service was performed and a date of service if possible.

Unknown
Is used when it cannot be determined if the vehicle's air bag system had previous maintenance/service.

Air Bag Deployment Event Sequence Number

Screen Name: Event Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.DEPLOYEVENTID***

Element Attributes:

Event #	
60	[Air bag did not deploy]
69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
99	Deployed, unknown event

Source: Primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspections; secondary sources include the police report and the interviewee.

Range: 1-35, 60, 69, 70, 79, 99

Remarks:

Event #
Select the event number that is directly related to the deployment for of this occupant position air bag.

Deployed, unknown event
Is used when this air bag for this occupant position deployed, but the event associated with the deployment cannot be determined.

CDC For Air Bag Deployment Impact

Screen Name: CDC For Deployment Impact

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.AIRBAG.CDCIMPACTDV***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Highest Delta V
2	2	Second highest Delta V
3	3	Other Delta V (specify)
7	60	[Air bag did not deploy]
5	69	[Unknown if air bag deployed]
-8871	70	[No air bag available for this crash (disconnected/not reinstalled]
-8870	79	[Unknown status if air bag available for this crash]
4	99	Deployed, unknown event

Source: Technician-determined — primary sources are the scene and vehicle inspection; secondary sources are the police report and the interviewee.

Remarks:

It is not necessary to run a reconstruction program to code this variable. Determination of the proper code can be made by visual estimation if no other means are available.

Highest Delta V
Is used when it is determined that the crash event which is associated with the air bag deployment for this occupant position is also the event which produced the highest Delta V for this vehicle.

Second highest Delta V
Is used when it is determined that the crash event which is associated with the air bag deployment for this occupant position is also the event that produced the second highest Delta V for this vehicle.

Other Delta V (specify)
Is used when it is determined that the crash event which is associated with the air bag deployment for this occupant position did not produce either the highest or second highest Delta V.

Deployed, unknown event
Is used when it cannot be determined which crash event is associated with the air bag deployment for this occupant position.

Child Restraint Overview

The Crash Investigation Sampling System (CISS) is the premier data collection system of real-world crashes and as such it is relied upon to deliver data on high profile vehicle safety components such as child restraints. Complete and thorough documentation in this area is an essential element for the agency to achieve its mission. The variables on the Safety System and Occupant forms were designed to document the usage of Child Restraint Systems (CRS) installed in towed CISS applicable vehicles involved in crashes.

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death and disability for pediatric and adolescent children, and child passenger safety has long been an agency concern. Accordingly, there continues to be a need to collect and compile data on children involved in crashes. Data collected in the past have shown that children may become out of place when they are not secured properly within a CRS. Children frequently escape the CRS' internal harness and in some instances kneel or stand on the vehicle's seat cushion instead of remaining secured in the CRS. In other cases the child is placed within the CRS; however, the caregiver improperly restrained the child and/or incorrectly secured the CRS within the motor vehicle. Historically, correct use and installation of a CRS is a highly effective means of reducing the incidence of serious injury and death to children.

Most states have attempted to address the issue of child safety in motor vehicles with legislation requiring children to be restrained within a CRS and seated in the back row(s) of vehicles. These efforts have resulted in a sharp reduction of injuries and deaths among children, but more data related to the real-world use and performance of child restraints needs to be collected annually. One past and present source of child restraint data is the Police Crash Report (PAR); however, frequently, the PAR provides inaccurate or incomplete data on the type of CRS and how the child was positioned within it.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) enacted two Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) related to child occupant protection; they are: No. 213, Child Restraint Systems and No.225, Child Restraint Anchorage Systems [e.g., Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)]. Within these standards was the requirement that the testing and performance of child restraints would be under the purview of NHTSA and all CRS and vehicle manufacturers would be required to meet these standards. NHTSA performs controlled testing of child seats in laboratories and crash test facilities, and CISS data is collected to augment this research. Analysts will compare usage, injury severity, and Delta V data to assess performance levels among different child restraints. After these analyses, the existing standards will be evaluated to determine their effectiveness and whether updates are warranted. These data also assist the agency in identifying any significant problems common among any child restraint types.

When discovering that a child was present within a CISS applicable vehicle, the technician should ***conduct the inspection under the presumption that a CRS was present and occupied*** during the crash. If the technician knows a child seat was not occupied at the time of the crash, no documentation is necessary. If they don't know or there is uncertainty, they must document the child seat data. If they find out later the seats were not occupied the data can be discarded. In many cases, the CRS will have already been removed by the police and/or emergency personnel and may be in the possession of the owner, the police jurisdiction, or the treating hospital/trauma center.

When the CRS is not present in the vehicle at the time of the inspection, the technician should make continual attempts to locate and inspect the CRS. Once located, the inspection shall consist of a detailed examination of the CRS, highlighting any observable damage; the internal harness, including evidence on the webbing (stretching, transfers, burn marks, etc.); height/weight/age recommendations (recorded from labeling on the CRS shell); make/model data (also recorded from labeling on the CRS shell); and evidence within the belt paths. After recording the data, a comprehensive set of digital images shall be taken of the CRS, including any damage, and all CRS labeling. It is important that the images of the CRS are taken before it is removed from the vehicle by the technician. These photographs should include how the CRS is installed in the vehicle and the routing of the safety belt or LATCH use.

In addition to the physical inspection of the CRS, a comprehensive interview with the parent/caregiver is vital toward understanding how the CRS was installed in the vehicle and how the child was positioned and restrained during the crash. Information, including what the child was wearing, where the chest retainer clip was positioned, the height and weight of the child and the location of the CRS within the vehicle is critical to understanding whether the CRS functioned as it was designed. Only occupied child seats are coded into CISSWeb; however, if it is unknown if the CRS was occupied code it as being used.

Some vehicles, specifically some types of minivans and sport utility vehicles, integrate a CRS into the second and third rows of the vehicle. These types of child restraints are termed *integrated child restraint systems*, and they should be documented regardless of whether the CRS was occupied at the time of the crash.

Child Seat

[Child Restraint Number]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Source: As created by the system.

Remarks:

Screen Name: Seat Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.OCCID***

Element Attributes:

Seat Number

Front Row	**Third Row**
11 Left side	31 Left side
12 Middle	32 Middle
13 Right side	33 Right side
	34 Other (specify)

Second Row	**Fourth Row**
21 Left side	41 Left side
22 Middle	42 Middle
23 Right side	43 Right side
24 Other (specify)	44 Other (specify)

Fifth Row	**Other Rows**
51 Left side	Cargo Area
52 Middle	Unknown
53 Right side	
54 Other (specify)	

Source: Vehicle Inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

All child restraints found inside the vehicles are to be coded into EDS, except for unoccupied seats. This variable assigns a seating location for each CRS. For example, if a vehicle has child restraints present in the second row center and the third row right positions, 22 and 33 should be selected.

There are cases where a child is sitting within a CRS but is not restrained with the lap and shoulder belts or the internal harness. The CRS will still be coded as used and the variables within the CRS section will be coded to reflect the child's unbelted status.

The majority of child restraints are taken from the vehicle either during the removal of the child from the vehicle post-crash or by an occupant/family member after the crash. These restraints can usually be inspected at the home of the interviewee or at the attending hospitals. However, on some occasions the child restraints are discarded prior to the case assignment. In those cases, some details about the CRS can be ascertained during the interview, by on-scene photographs, and by the interior vehicle inspection.

In all cases involving a CRS, it is imperative that the interview is obtained. To properly understand how the CRS was used and how it performed during the crash, the height, weight, and other supportive information about the child is needed. Additionally, to truly understand the experience of the person who was installed the CRS, a direct interview with that individual is vital.

Child Restraint Placement

Screen Name: Placement

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.PLACEMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Seat
2	2	Floor
3	3	Lap of other occupant
4	4	Console
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Seat
CRS placed on vehicle seat.

Floor
CRS placed on vehicle floor.

Lap of Occupant
CRS placed on lap of another occupant.

Console
CRS placed on console.

Other (specify)
Other position of CRS (specify).

Unknown
Position of CRS could not be determined.

Child Position in Child Restraint

Screen Name: Child Position

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.POSTURE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-9997	0	[Not occupied]
1	1	Upright
2	2	Reclined/lying back
3	3	Supine, facing upwards
4	4	Slumped forward
5	5	Slumped to the side
6	6	Kneeling
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Interview

Remarks:

[Not Occupied]
Pre-coded

Upright
Child was sitting upright, facing forward.

Reclined/Lying Back
Child was reclined, between 90 and 45 degrees.

Supine
Child was lying flat, facing upward.

Slumped Forward
Child was leaning.

Slumped to the Side
Child was leaning to the side from the waist up and their back was not against the back of the child restraint or vehicle, in case of a backless booster seat.

Kneeling
Child was kneeling while in the CRS.

Other (specify)
Any other position of the child that can be determined.

Unknown
Unknown position of the child in the CRS.

Child Restraint Manufacturer

Screen Name: Manufacturer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MANUFACTURER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of Child Restraint manufacturers
997	N/A	Other manufacturer (specify)
-999	999	Unknown manufacturer

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

The manufacturer name is sometimes stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the manufacturer, make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and of the seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS later. When the manufacturer of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown manufacturer** should be selected.

Child Restraint Make

Screen Name: Make

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MAKE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of Child Restraints
997	N/A	Other make (specify)
-999	999	Unknown make

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

The manufacturer/make name is usually stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and make of seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS later. When the make of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown make** should be selected.

Child Restraint Model

Screen Name: Model

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MODEL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Refer to listing of child restraints
-998	N/A	Other (specify)
-999	998	Unknown model

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

The manufacturer/make name is usually stamped, sewn or molded onto the exterior surface of the CRS. Removal of padding from the CRS, and an examination of the shell, may be necessary to identify the make, model, serial no. and/or date of manufacture of the CRS. The CRS owner's manual, when available, is a valuable source of information and should be referred to by the technician. The CRS should also have a label permanently attached that identifies the restraint's date of manufacture and model number; this information alone may be used to identify the specific manufacturer and make of seat if no other identifiers exist. In the absence of any other identifying information, take several digital images of the CRS. Those images, used with other resources, are helpful in identifying the make and model of the CRS at a later date. When the model of the CRS cannot be determined, the attribute **unknown model** should be selected. The image below illustrates a typical CRS label.

Date of Manufacture: 10/27/05 (October 27, 2005)

Model Number: 8A03QST

Child Restraint Type

Screen Name: Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.SEATTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Convertible seat (CSS)
2	2	Forward facing (CSS)
3	3	Infant seat (FSS)
4	4	Booster seat (BSS)
5	5	Integrated seat (INT)
6	6	Special needs (SNSS)
7	7	Vest (VSS)
8	8	Harness (HSS)
10	10	Booster/Forward facing seat (BSS/FSS)
11	11	Booster/Convertible seat (BSS/CSS)
98	98	Other (specify)
99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

Once the CRS has been identified by its make and model, the CRS ***type*** will sometimes automatically be defined. **Since this variable represents how the CRS was designed to be used**, this information should be determined during the child seat inspection and/or by asking appropriate questions during the interview. The type of CRS can be determined in the absence of the make and model names.

Screen Name: How Used

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HOWUSED***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Infant seat (ISS)
2	2	Forward facing (FSS)
3	3	Booster seat (BSS)
4	4	Integrated seat (INT)
5	5	Harness (HSS)
6	6	Vest (VSS)
7	7	Special needs (SNSS)
98	98	Other (specify)
-99	99	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child safety seat inspection, interview

Remarks:
Since this variable represents how the CRS was actually used, this information should be determined during the child seat inspection and/or by asking appropriate questions during the interview. How the CRS was used can be determined in the absence of the make and model names.

The following seven pages outline the different types of child restraints a technician will encounter during a crash investigation.

Infant Safety Seat (ISS)
Designed and intended to be used as *rear-facing only* by infants up to two years old and/or weighing up to approximately 40 pounds and are typically equipped with either a 3- or 5-point harness. Some infant seats have detachable bases which can be left secured in the vehicle while the infant seat is removed and used as a carrier. When used in the vehicle as a child restraint, the carrier-type infant seat's carrying handle should be folded back in the down position in most cases, and the CRS should recline at a 45-degree angle (carrying handle instructions and angles vary by manufacturer).

Infant seats are typically designed with 2 or 3 sets of harness strap slots in the back of the CRS which allows for proper harness strap placement (always adjusted at or below the infant's shoulders). Most harness adjustment mechanisms are mounted behind the seat back and affixed/locked by a metal bar, or clip-type lock. These types of child restraints are also normally equipped with a harness retainer clip that should be positioned to the infant's armpit level. Either the vehicle's belt system (lap or lap portion of a lap/shoulder belt) or the lower LATCH anchors must be used to secure the seat and/or its base to the vehicle.

Infant seat

Common infant seat with detachable base

Infant seat equipped with foot brace to abut seat back

Convertible Safety Seat (CSS)
Designed and intended to be used either rear or forward facing for children ranging from birth to approximately 40 pounds (usage restrictions will normally be found on the CRS labeling as well as in the owner's manual). All convertible seats have a harness system to secure the child to the CRS. The most common system consists of a 5-point harness with a harness retainer clip that should be adjusted to the armpit level of the child. Although not as common, some child seats may have a T-shield or tray-shield. **Note**: T- and tray-shield designs have been phased out as manufacturers have not employed this design in several years; however, they are still being used by small numbers of people.

Most convertible seats employ three or more sets of harness slots located on the CRS seat back which are used to adjust the height of the harness; proper slot usage is based on the age and size of the child. Generally, the lowest and middle slots are used when the CRS is in a rear facing orientation and the top slots are used when the CRS is used forward-facing (the slot position requirements vary by manufacturer). Child seats used in a rear facing orientation typically range from the birth of the child up to 20 pounds. Some seats have a range that extends to as high as 40 pounds. Refer to the CRS labeling and the owner's manual for the height and weight requirements for each CRS.


CRS with tray-shield


CRS with 5-point harness


CRS with T-shield

Either the vehicle's lap and shoulder safety belt system or the Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) system must be used to secure the child seat into the vehicle. As of 2011 it was still not recommended to use both systems simultaneously. However, the top tether should be used in conjunction with either system when in a forward-facing orientation. The LATCH system can only be used when both the CRS and vehicle are equipped with LATCH attachments.

Forward Facing Safety Seat (FSS)
A forward facing safety seat is intended to be used by children who are over one year of age and who weigh between 20 and 40 pounds. The majority of these seats are equipped with an internal harness and adjustable chest retainer clip; however, some earlier models were designed as a backless booster safety seat with an attached shield. Most forward-facing seats are equipped with three sets of harness slots that allow for the adjustment of the harness straps, at or above the shoulders, as the child grows. Forward facing only safety seats are installed in the vehicle with either the lap and shoulder belts or the LATCH system. **Note:** The top tether should be used in conjunction with the lap and shoulder belts.

The majority of forward facing safety seats convert to belt-positioning booster safety seats by removing the internal harness after the child reaches 40 pounds. Because different child seats have different design characteristics, it is important to check the owner's manual for slight usage variations.

Shield booster seats are considered forward facing only safety seats when the shield is used. Otherwise, they are considered booster safety seats.

CRS equipped with internal harness and adjustable chest retainer clip

Shield booster seat

Booster Safety Seat (BSS)

Booster safety seats elevate and position the child and they are intended to be used in a forward-facing orientation with the vehicle's lap and shoulder restraint. There are two main types of booster seats: belt-positioning high-back booster seats and backless booster seats. Many booster seats are hybrid models equipped with detachable seat backs.

Belt positioning high back(ed) booster seat

Belt-positioning high-back booster seats typically contain shoulder belt channels/positioners **(**circled in images**)** that guide the shoulder belt in the proper orientation around the child and the CRS. The head restraint area of the high-back is usually contoured in a half-moon configuration to provide added protection for the child's head.

Backless booster seat

Backless booster seats have no seat back, but they also contain belt channels/positioners under the armrests for correct belt routing. Some backless booster seats are equipped with a shield (the aforementioned shield-boosters) that is removable. Child seats are considered booster seats only if the shield is not used during the crash. Otherwise, they are considered forward facing safety seats.

The detachable seat back booster seat is a hybrid version of those illustrated in to the right and can be used in either manner. The latest variations of these booster seats include lower anchor LATCH anchors (outlined in image) that were uncommon to booster safety seats until 2008. The seat to the right is a LATCH equipped booster seat, widely considered the first of these new types of booster seats. The subject of LATCH is discussed in greater detail later in this (Child Restraint) section of the manual.

Booster seat with lower anchors

Integrated Child Safety Seat (INT)

Integrated child safety seats (also known as built-in child seats) are usually mounted within the seatbacks in the back rows of certain vehicles. The majority of the older models were designed for forward-facing orientation usage only for children of at least one year of age, a height of 33 – 40 inches, and a weight of 20 – 40 pounds. Most integrated seats were equipped with a 5-point internal harness system; however, many newer vehicles are equipping their vehicles with integrated booster seats for use by children who weigh up to 80 pounds. Many of the forward facing platforms are being phased out as manufacturers focus on a new generation of booster seats. The newer seats come in many different designs and it is important to check the owner's manual for specific requirements for each integrated child restraint.

Older 5-point harness type of integrated CRS (typically seen in many older minivans

Newer booster type of integrated CRS

Newer booster type of integrated CRS

Harness (HSS)

Harnesses are intended to be used on children in a forward facing orientation who exceed the weight and age restrictions of forward facing child seats (over 40 pounds/exceeding 5-years-old). Harnesses are comprised of two straps, connected by a chest retainer clip, that converge into one strap which is designed to affix to the top tether hook of the vehicle. The bottom edges of the straps contain loops near the seat bight for the lap belt to be routed through. The lap belt webbing rests against the child's lap securing the lower body while the straps attach to the top tether hook and protect the torso. Although harnesses are compliant with FMVSS guidelines, they have largely been supplanted by booster seats, and are currently produced by only one manufacturer (EZ-On Products). They are rated to restrain children up to 80 pounds; however, with the installation of an aftermarket tether kit, the harness can restrain children up to 168 pounds.

Harness

Travel Vests (VSS)

Vests are designed for forward facing use only and are generally intended for use by children weighing 25 – 40 pounds. There are models that can accommodate persons from 2 years of age through adulthood and up to 168 pounds, but they are rare. Vests are comprised of similar adjustable harnesses and loops to be used in conjunction with the vehicle's lap or lap and shoulder belt and top tethers. Some vests are designed with a 5-point internal harness and zipper activated adjustors to regulate the strap length. Some vests such as those used on special-needs school buses may require a separate aftermarket seat mount to ensure proper usage.

Travel vest

Special Needs Safety Seat (SNSS)
Special Needs seats are intended for children with special transportation needs who range from newborn to 100 pounds. The majority of these seats are designed for forward facing use only; however, some can be used in both forward and rear facing orientations. All SNSS's are configured with 3- or 5-point internal harness systems or some other internal harness configuration. Some are also equipped with belt extenders to be used in coordination with other aftermarket special needs products. These seats are usually much larger than standard forward facing child restraints.


Special needs safety seat

Other, specify (Not meant for vehicle travel)
Other child seats include all other items a person might use that are not FMVSS 213 or 225 compliant. These products may consist of seats with no labeling identifiable either through post-1990 child seat listings, manufacturer's instructions, or located within the typical literature on the subject. Persons have been known to use infant carriers, phone or other books, restaurant/home style booster seats, portable cribs/cradles, wood and plastic platforms and cushions and pillows. All of these examples would fall into the category of Other.

Unknown
Unknown is used when any child restraint cannot be identified. Before defaulting to this attribute all available information should be thoroughly examined (photographs, PCR statements, interview statements, CRS manuals) in an attempt to determine the CRS make, model, and type.

Date of Manufacture

Screen Name: Date of Manufacture

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.DATEMADE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY Indicate the date of manufacture as indicated on the child restraint
12/30/18	99	99/99/9999 Unknown date

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Indicate the manufacture date as labeled on the child restraint. This information is important in determining the model of the child restraint when it is not otherwise known. The image below displays the expiration date of the child restraint (**MAR 2017),** the date of manufacture (**MAR 2011),** the model number (**00 079021 430 070)** and the model name **(KEYFIT30).**

It should be noted the date can sometimes be displayed differently on the label (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD), but it should always be coded as illustrated above.

Model Number

Screen Name: Model No

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.MODELNO***

Element Attributes:

	Indicate the model number as indicated on the child restraint
99999999	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Refer to the image on the previous page for the model number. The model number will default to capital letters.

If the model number of the CRS is unknown, enter the first three 9's, the system will populate the remainder.

Source of Data

Screen Name: Source of Data

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Vehicle
2	2	Interview
3	3	Vehicle and Inspection
4	4	Photographs Only
5	5	Official Records

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

Indicate the source of the data for the child restraint information. If the CRS is present within the vehicle at the time of the inspection, use **Vehicle**. If the CRS is inspected at the owner/driver's home, use **Interview.** If the CRS is inspected and no vehicle inspection is obtained, use **Vehicle and Inspection**. Official records include medical records and police reports.

Child Restraint Usage Orientation

Screen Name: Orientation

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.ORIENTATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Rear facing
2	2	Forward facing
3	3	Supine
-9998	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child seat inspection, interview

Remarks:

Rear Facing
The CRS was facing the rear of the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Forward Facing
The CRS was facing the front of the vehicle at the time of the crash.

Supine
The CRS was lying flat at the time of the crash.

Other (specify)
At the time of the crash the CRS was facing in another direction (i.e., sideways, on top, or underneath something).

Unknown
A CRS was present, but the orientation at the time of the crash cannot be determined.

Child Restraint Harness/Shield Design

Screen Name: Harness/Shield

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HARNESS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8887	0	No harness/shield available
1	1	3-pt harness
2	2	5-pt harness
3	3	T-shield
4	4	Tray-shield
5	5	Shield
6	6	6-pt harness
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS is designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

A harness is similar to a normal safety belt, but it is integrated within the CRS itself. It is designed to restrain the child within the CRS.

Specific examples of harness and shield designs are discussed on the following pages.

3-Point Harness
Two harness straps that cross the child's shoulders are attached to a latch plate that is inserted into a buckle on the CRS. A retainer clip is also attached to the two harness straps to be positioned to the child's armpit level. These types of harnesses are found mostly in older ISS types and are not as common in recent years.

3-point harness

5-Point Harness
These are the most common types of harness straps found in all types of child restraints. The system consists of two straps that cross the shoulders and two straps that cross the child's thighs. A two-piece chest retainer clip connects the shoulder straps and dual latch plates are inserted into the buckle on the CRS.

5-point harness

T-Shield
The harness straps are housed within a T-shaped shield that is inserted into a buckle on the CRS. The harness straps are also connected by an adjustable chest retainer clip. This is another harness system that has been largely phased out and will only be found in older models.

T-shield

Tray-Shield
The harness straps are attached to a padded tray that folds down in front of the child's torso and hips. The latch plate is inserted into the buckle on the CRS and is sometimes attached to the tray-shield or is independent. This is another harness system that has been largely phased out and will only be found in older models.

Tray-shield

Shield Booster
Shield Boosters are attached to BSS-type restraints and have an internal path for belt routing. They are designed for children up to 60 pounds when the CRS is used as a BSS. This is another type of system that has been largely phased out.

Shield booster

6-Point Harness
The 6-point harness system is very rare for child restraints. The most common type of 6-point harness is illustrated to the right.

6-point harness

Child Restraint Harness/Shield Use

Screen Name: Harness/Shield

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.HARNESSUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with a harness
2	1	Harness/shield not used
3	2	Harness straps in Top/Highest slot
4	3	Harness straps in the Middle slots
5	4	Harness straps in the Bottom/Lower slots
6	5	Harness used – slot use unknown
7	6	Retrofitted with Harness
8	7	Shield used
9	8	Other (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown if harness/shield used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

Make a determination of the harness/shield usage at the time of the crash. If the CRS was equipped with adjustable harnesses with a slide mechanisms rather than Harness slots, indicate where the harness was adjusted (top, middle/bottom) where the harness was positioned.

Not Designed with Harness
This attribute is used if the CRS did not have an internal harness.

Harness/Shield Not Used
This attribute is used if the CRS had a harness/shield, but it was not used.

Harness straps in Top/Highest slots
This attribute is used if the harness straps were in the highest slots.

Harness straps in the Middle slots
This attribute is used if the harness straps were in any one of the middle slots. **Note:** Some child restraints are equipped with five sets of slots. In these cases, use this code if the harness straps are routed through any of the middle slots.

Harness straps in Bottom/Lower slots
This attribute is used if the harness straps were in the highest slots.

Harness Used, slot use unknown
This attribute is used if the technician was unable to determine what set of slots the harness straps were routed through.

Retrofitted with Harness
This attribute is used if the harness straps were replaced prior to the crash.

Shield Used
This attribute is used if the CRS was equipped with either a Tray of T-shield in lieu of an internal harness system.

Other (specify)
This attribute is used if the harness straps were routed unconventionally or through different slots. For example, if the right strap was routed through the top slot and the left slot was routed through a middle slot, this attribute would be selected. Whenever the harness strap usage is questionable, use this attribute and specify further.

Unknown
This attribute is used when the harness slot usage cannot be determined.

Child Restraint Retainer Clip

Screen Name: Retainer Clip

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.RETAINER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No clip available
1	1	Clip available
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

A chest retainer clip is a plastic device which attaches the two harness straps. The retainer clip should be threaded correctly and positioned at the child's armpit level. It is designed to keep the shoulder harnesses over the child's shoulders during a crash. The images below illustrate the chest retainer clip.

Retainer clip with T-shield

Retainer clip with 5-point harness

Child Restraint Retainer Clip Use

Screen Name: Retainer Clip

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.RETAINERUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with retainer clip
2	1	Retainer clip not used
3	2	Retainer clip used – neck level
4	3	Retainer clip used –chest/armpit level
5	4	Retainer clip used –stomach level
7	5	Retainer clip used – unknown level
6	6	Retrofitted with retainer clip
-9999	9	Unknown if retainer clip used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

The actual CRS harness retainer clip use at the time of the crash must be determined and coded. The position of the retainer clip on the child is usually determined during the interview with the care giver.

Child Restraint Tether Design

Screen Name: Upper Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.TETHER***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No tether available (or not designed with Tether)
1	1	Tether available (or designed with Tether)
-9999	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle inspection

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

The Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) system is comprised of a top tether strap and lower anchor straps. This variable is coded if the CRS was equipped with a top tether strap that is used to secure the top of the CRS to the vehicle.

LATCH system top tether attached

Child Restraint Tether Use

Screen Name: Upper Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.TETHERUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with Tether
2	1	Tether not used
3	2	Tether used
-9999	9	Unknown if Tether Used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

If coded as used, the LATCH tether was anchored to the top tether hook in the vehicle.

Child Restraint Lower Anchor Hook Design

Screen Name: Lower Anchors

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No lower anchors available (or not designed with lower anchors)
2	1	Lower anchors available (or designed with lower anchors)
-9999	9	Unknown

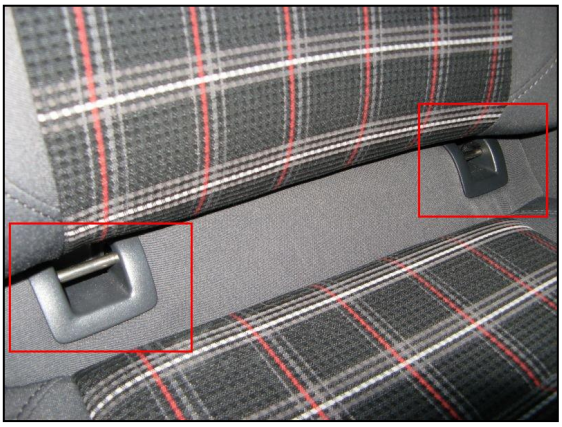
Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable explains how the CRS was designed to be used. It does not specify how the CRS was actually used in the crash, or whether it was used as designed.

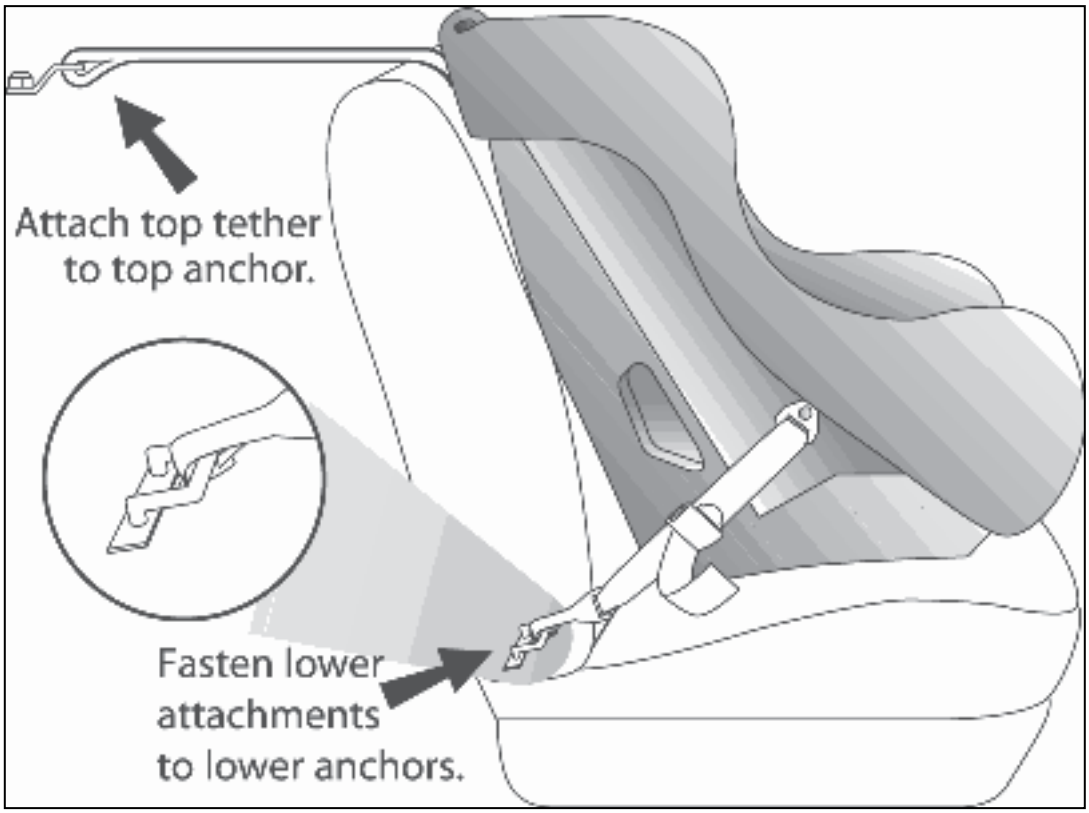
All child restraints manufactured after September 1, 2002 will have two lower anchor attachments designed to connect to anchorage points inside the vehicle. The lower anchorage points are mounted within the second and third row seat bights and will secure the CRS to the seat independent of the vehicle's safety belts. The child restraints will also have belt paths for use of the safety belt, and the CRS can be secured using either system.

LATCH Lower anchor attachments



Lower seat anchorage points within vehicle

Diagram of LATCH system



Child Restraint Lower Anchor Hook Use

Screen Name: LATCH

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCHUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not designed with lower anchors
4	3	Lower anchors not used
2	1	Lower anchors used
-9999	9	Unknown if lower anchors used

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

If coded as used, the lower anchor hooks were affixed to the lower anchors in the vehicle.

Screen Name: Belt Routing/Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.BELTUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
5	0	No belt routing
-9998	1	No belt used
1	2	Belt routed through belt positioning slots/channels
2	3	Belt routed through forward facing slots/channels
3	4	Belt routed through rear facing slots/channels
4	5	Belt routed unconventionally (specify)
-9999	9	Unknown belt path or if belt routed

Source: Vehicle inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

No belt routing
The belt was not routed through any slots/channels in the CRS. The belt was used solely to restrain the child sitting in the CRS. ***This variable should always be coded as No Belt Routing for booster seats***. This attribute is pre-coded for integral child restraints.

No belt used
No belt was used to either restrain the child or install the CRS.

Belt routed through belt positioning slots/channels
Is used when the belts are routed through the designated slots on belt positioning booster seats.

Belt routed through forward facing slots/channels
The belt was routed through the forward facing slots or channels built into the CRS.

Belt routed through rear facing slots/channels
The belt was routed through the rear facing slots or channels built into the CRS.

Belt routed unconventionally (specify)
Any other type of unconventional belt routing.

Unknown belt path or if belt routed
It is not known what path the belt took around the CRS. If it is not known if the belt was used, indicate that in the safety belt section and choose this attribute for belt routing.

Screen Name: Locking Clip Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LOCKCLIPUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None present
2	1	Locking clip used on lap and shoulder belt
3	2	Locking clip used on lap belt only
4	3	Locking clip used on shoulder belt only
5	4	Internal belt lock present and used
6	5	Internal belt lock present and not used
7	6	Internal belt lock present, unknown use
5	8	Other (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Vehicle Inspection, child restraint system inspection, interview

Remarks:

When a locking clip is found in a vehicle, photographs should be taken. This variable is not assessing the proper use of the locking clip, it is merely identifying where it is positioned on the belt.

A **locking clip** is usually included with the CRS at the time of purchase and is typically found on the back aspect of the CRS seatback. The purpose of a locking clip is to the lock belt systems of vehicles that contain sliding latch plates and emergency locking retractors only (e.g., vehicles that do not have automatic locking capability). Locking clips used on the lap and shoulder belt combination are to be positioned no more than one inch above the latch plate. Seat belts are usually labeled indicating the need of a locking clip and this need is also discussed in the vehicle owner's manual.

None present
When a locking clip was not used in the crash.

Locking clip used on lap and shoulder belt
When the lap and shoulder belts are threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

Locking clip used on lap belt only
When the lap belt is threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

Locking clip used on shoulder belt only
When the shoulder belt is threaded through as locking clip during the crash.

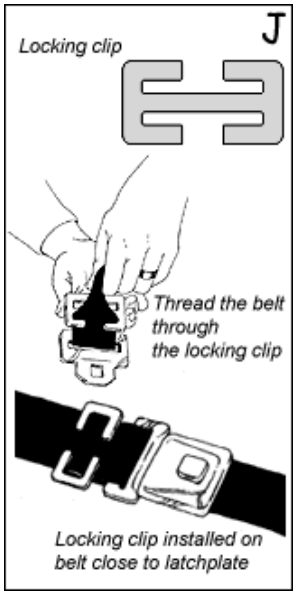
Internal belt lock present and used
When the internal belt locking mechanism is used.

Internal belt lock present and not used
When the internal belt locking mechanism is present but not used.

Internal belt lock present, unknown use
When the internal belt locking mechanism is present but unknown if used.

Other (specify)
When it is determined that a locking clip was used but not in a manner stated above. Specify how the locking clip was used.

Unknown
When locking clip or belt locking mechanism use cannot be determined.



General instructions on how to position locking clip

Locking clip affixed to belt webbing no more than 1 inch above latch plate

Locking clip correctly positioned on belt webbing near sliding latch plate

Example of internal belt lock

Vehicle

Belt Retractor Type

Screen Name: Belt Retractor

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.RETRACTOR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	0	None Present
2	1	Emergency Locking Retractor
7	2	Automatic Locking Retractor
4	3	Switchable Retractor in ELR Mode
5	4	Switchable Retractor in ALR Mode
6	5	Switchable Retractor in Unknown Mode
9	9	Unknown Type of Retractor

Source: Vehicle Inspection, interview

Remarks:

This variable is coded for all manual seat belts that are coded for any vehicle position.

If a sewn on latch plate is present, there will most likely be a retractor for both the shoulder portion and the lap portion of the belt. Most likely the shoulder portion will be an ELR and the lap portion will be switchable from ELR to ALR. In this variable we are only interested in the retractor of the lap portion of the belt.

Another type of switchable retractor switches when the belt is pulled all the way out causing the retractor to switch to ALR mode.

Retractors wind up the loose webbing of the unused 3-point safety belt, take up the slack, and provides slight tension on belts that are in use. They are usually located out of sight at an anchor point. Check the vehicle owner's manual and also look for labels on the belt webbing to determine the retractor type.

NOTE that some newer vehicles have a switchable retractor that can be manually adjusted from ELR to ALR. Most of them can be switched by pulling the webbing all the way out of the retractor to activate the ALR. In some models, the retractors switch from ELR to ALR with the push of a button. Most switchable retractors have a label on the belt with instructions on how to switch it. Enter the information for the position of the retractor.

Automatic locking retractor (ALR)
The ALR locks in place after being pulled out and allowed to retract about ½" The belt cannot be extended unless it is first fully rewound. It is generally uncomfortable for adults to wear.

Emergency locking retractor (ELR)
The ELR allows the belt to be freely extended or rewound. It locks only when the vehicle slows, changes direction, or stops suddenly. Since the retractor rarely locks during normal driving, it provides more freedom and comfort to an adult driver than an ALR. Some ELRs are vehicle sensitive and lock in direct response to the deceleration of the vehicle. Other ELRs are webbing or belt-sensitive and temporarily lock in response to a quick jerk or pull on the belt. Some ELRs are both vehicle and belt sensitive. Some ELRs have a window shade tension reliever system designed to make 3-point belts more comfortable by allowing "slack" in the shoulder belt. Occupants using these belts "tug" on the shoulder belt to tighten it after they lean forward.

Unknown
Is used when the type of retractor cannot be determined.

Screen Name: Latch Plate

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCHPLATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
8	0	Not used/not available
1	1	Sliding
2	2	Light weight locking/cinching
3	3	Locking
4	4	Switchable
5	5	Sewn On
6	9	Unknown Type

Source: Vehicle Inspection

Remarks:
This variable is coded for all manual seat belts that are coded for any vehicle position.

Sliding
The webbing is threaded through a slot in the latch plate and there is no locking bar. The latch plate slides freely along the webbing, regardless of the angle. Allows the webbing to slip through unrestricted.

Locking
The webbing threads through a locking bar or an adjuster in the latch plate. Once it is tightened, the belt will not loosen until the plate is tilted and the belt is unbuckled.

Lightweight locking/cinching
The same as locking but with more moving parts. As long as the plate is parallel with the webbing the latch plate is locked.

Switchable
Switchable has a switch that locks the belt webbing by sliding a button.

Sewn on
If a sewn on latch plate is present, there will be a retractor for both the shoulder portion and the lap portion of the belt. Most likely the shoulder portion will be an ELR and the lap portion will be switchable.

Unknown type
Is used when the type of latch plate is not determined.


Sliding


Sliding


Lightweight locking/cinching


Lightweight locking/cinching


Locking


Locking


Switchable


Switchable


Sewn on


Sewn on

LATCH Lower Anchor Availability

Screen Name: LATCH Anchor

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCHANCHOR***

Element Attributes:

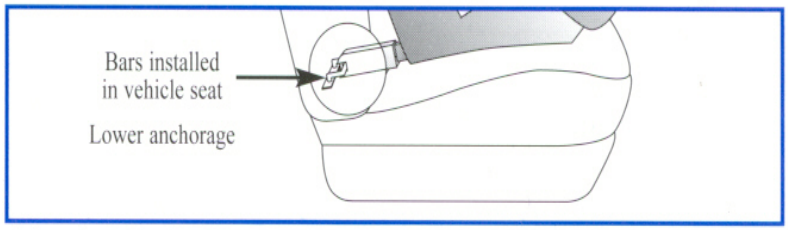
Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
9	9	Unknown if anchor

Source: Interior vehicle inspection (and/or interview)

Remarks:

Currently, some new passenger vehicles are equipped with lower child seat anchorage points between a vehicle's seat cushion and seat back. Together, the two lower anchorage points and top tether anchorage make the Lower Anchor and Tether for Children (LATCH) system. Since 2002, this system is required in two rear seating positions of all cars, minivans, and light trucks.

A lower anchorage is a small rod or bar located between a vehicle's seat cushion and seat back allowing a child safety seat to be attached or snapped into the vehicle instead of being held secure by the vehicle's belt system. By September 1, 2002, all child safety seats will have two attachments which will connect to the vehicle's lower anchorage attachment points. (Some child seat manufacturers have included lower anchorage points in year 2000 models.)



LATCH Tether Availability

Screen Name: LATCH Tether

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CHILDSEAT.LATCHTETHER***

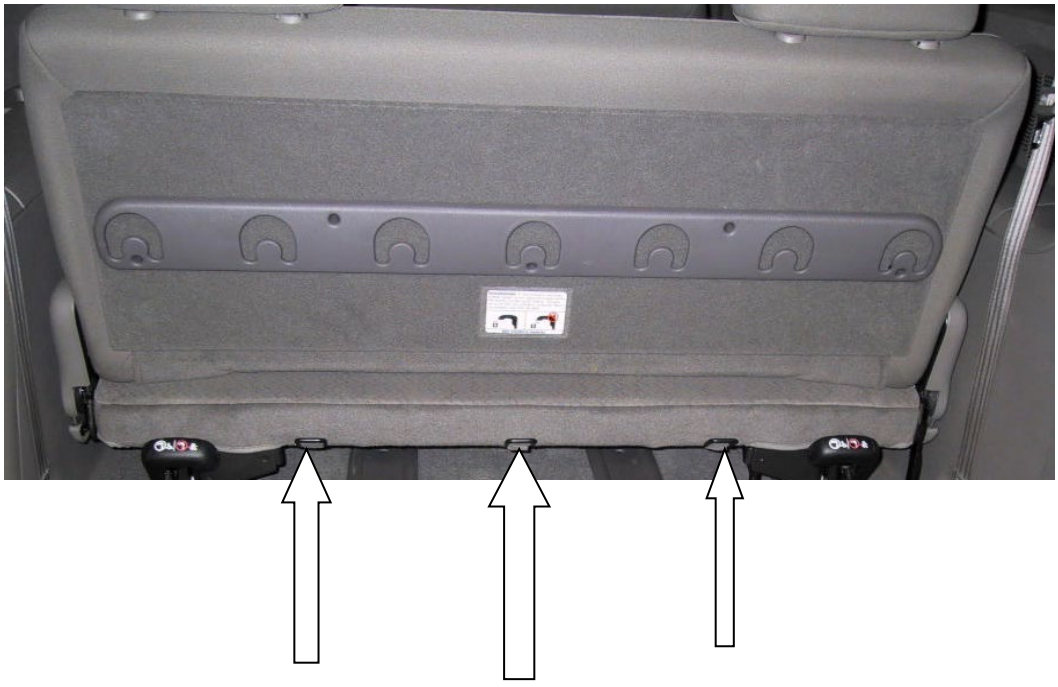
Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	No
2	1	Yes
9	9	Unknown if tether

Source: Interior vehicle inspection (and/or interview)

Remarks:

In some vehicles, such as mini-vans and station wagons, the tether anchor may be found on the rear floor of the vehicle, on the back of the rear seat, and on the roof area. It may be concealed by some sort of covering which can be removed or "flipped up".



Manual Seat Belt

Manual (Active) Belt System Availability

Screen Name: Availability

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTAVAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	None available
2	1	Belt removed/destroyed
3	2	Shoulder belt
4	3	Lap belt
5	4	Lap and shoulder belt
6	5	Belt available - type unknown
7	6	Shoulder belt (lap belt destroyed/removed)
8	7	Lap belt (shoulder belt destroyed/removed)
9	8	Other belt (specify)
10	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include medical records, and the interview.

Remarks:

The **Vehicle Inspection** portion of this screen shows what was determined **at the vehicle inspection** which is the primary source of information for these variables. **However**, the technician should use all the available information, placing emphasis on the vehicle inspection information, to make the final determination for completion of this variable.

Some belt restraint systems are a combination of manual (active) and automatic (passive) occupant protection devices. For this variable, consider only the manual portion of the system. Select the manual belt system which was available at the time of the crash for this occupant.

Select the manual belt system which was available for use by the occupant relative to the seat position in the vehicle.

Not available
Indicates: (1) that at the time of the crash the designated seating position was not equipped with a manufacturer installed or post manufacturer installed manual belt (lap, shoulder, or lap and shoulder) or (2) the seat position was equipped only with an automatic (passive) belt system.

Belt removed/destroyed
Indicates that the manual belt, initially installed at this occupant's seating position, was subsequently removed or destroyed (*e.g.*, unbolted, cutout, etc.). If the belt is present but nonfunctional, then select the type of manual belt available on this variable and use **Inoperative** for **Used In This Crash?**

Belts which are knotted, buckled at the rear of the seat (bench or bucket), stored below the seat, etc., are available if they were otherwise operative.

Shoulder belt
Is used when this occupant's seat position was equipped with a manual upper torso restraint and no lap belt. The population of vehicles equipped with only manual shoulder belts is very small, therefore, care must be taken that a two-point passive belt is not identified as a manual belt.

Lap belt
Is used when this occupant's seat position is equipped with a manual belt that secures the pelvic area of the occupant in the seat and there is no manual upper torso belt.

Lap and shoulder belt
Is used when both a manual upper torso belt and a manual lap (pelvic area) belt are present at this occupant's seat position.

Belt available — type unknown
Is used when there is no vehicle inspection and there is disagreement regarding the type of manual belt system among the secondary sources. When the specific manual belt system cannot be determined, but it is known some type of belt is present, then use this attribute.

Shoulder belt (lap belt destroyed/removed)
Is used for integral noncontinuous loop manual belt systems when the lap belt portion of the belt has been removed or destroyed leaving only the shoulder belt portion present at this occupant's seating position.

Lap belt (shoulder belt destroyed/removed)
Is used for an integral noncontinuous loop manual belt systems when the shoulder belt portion of the belt has been removed or destroyed leaving only the lap belt portion present at this occupant's seating position.

Other belt (specify)
Is used when the belt system is nonstandard or cannot be described with other attributes. Specify (write out in the Specify Box) the type of manual belt (*e.g.*, 5 point competition harness, 4 inch wide webbing, etc.) In addition, use this attribute if a properly positioned "built-in" child safety seat was available at this occupant's seating position. Other child restraints are not recorded here.

Unknown
Is used when it cannot be determined whether or not manual belts were available for this occupant's seat position.

Manual (Active) Belt System Used in This Crash?

Screen Name: Used in this crash?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	None used not available/removed or destroyed
1	1	Inoperative (specify)
2	2	Shoulder belt
3	3	Lap belt
4	4	Lap and shoulder belt
5	5	Belt used — type unknown
6	8	Other belt used (specify)
7	12	Shoulder belt with child safety seat
8	13	Lap belt with child safety seat
9	14	Lap and shoulder belt with child safety seat
10	15	Belt with child safety seat — type unknown
11	18	Other belt with child safety seat (specify)
12	99	Unknown if belt used

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include EDR, medical records, and the interview.

Remarks:

The **Vehicle Inspection** portion of this screen shows what was determined **at the vehicle inspection** which is the primary source of information for these variables. **However**, the technician should use all the available information, placing emphasis on the vehicle inspection information, to make the final determination for completion of this variable.

Select the manual belt system or portion of the system which was in use at the time of the crash by the occupant. The correctness of the use is not assessed on this variable. This variable only identifies manual belt usage; do not consider the presence and use of a passive belt system.

None used/not available/removed or destroyed
Is used when a manual belt was available but not worn.

Inoperative (specify)
Includes belts which are knotted, jammed, tucked behind the seat, or in any other fashion rendered unusable. In addition, use this attribute for belts which are inoperative because of extreme deterioration from aging. A belt system that was completely removed from or cut out of a vehicle is assigned None used/not available /removed or destroyed.

Shoulder belt
Is used when a manual shoulder belt alone was in use. This can occur when: (1) the vehicle was not equipped with a lap belt, (2) only the shoulder belt portion of a nonintegral system was in use, or (3) when the lap belt portion of a noncontinuous loop integral lap and shoulder belt system was cut out leaving only a functional shoulder belt portion in use.

Lap belt
Is used when a manual lap belt alone was in use. This can occur when: (1) the vehicle was not equipped with a shoulder belt, (2) only the lap belt portion of a nonintegral system was in use, or (3) when the shoulder belt portion of a noncontinuous loop integral lap and shoulder belt system was cut out leaving only a functional lap belt portion in use. **Note**, manual lap belts can be used in conjunction with a two-point automatic belt system. For manual and automatic belt combinations, use this attribute for the manual lap belt usage.

Lap and shoulder belt
Is used when the occupant is: (1) "encompassed" ***both*** in the lap and upper torso region by a manual lap and shoulder belt combination, or (2) using only a portion of an ***intact integral*** lap and shoulder belt system. For example, if a person has an integral lap and shoulder belt but is only using the lap portion (*i.e.*, having the shoulder belt behind his or her back), then use this attribute.

Belt used — type unknown
Is used when it is known that the type of manual belt system being used cannot be determined.

Other belt (specify)
Is used when the belt system is nonstandard or cannot be described with other attributes. Specify the type of manual belt (*e.g.*, 5 point competition harness, 4 inch wide webbing, etc.).

Shoulder with child safety seat
Is used when the vehicle's manual shoulder belt system anchors a child safety seat to the vehicle, or when the shoulder belt is used to restrain a child who is sitting on a booster seat. These attributes do not refer to the belts which are part of the child seat itself.

Lap with child safety seat
Is used when the vehicle's manual lap belt system anchors a child safety seat to the vehicle, or when the lap belt is used to restrain a child who is sitting on a booster seat. These attributes do not refer to the belts which are part of the child seat itself.

Lap and shoulder w/child safety seat
Is used when the vehicle's manual lap and shoulder belt system anchors a child safety seat to the vehicle, or when the lap/shoulder belt is used to restrain a child who is sitting on a booster seat. These attributes do not refer to the belts which are part of the child seat itself.

Belt with child safety seat — type unknown
Is used when the vehicle belt type is unknown, not the child safety seat type.

Other belt with child safety seat (specify)
Is used when a built-in child safety seat is "self-contained" (does not use any part of the regular existing manual belt system available at the occupant seating position).

Unknown if belt used
Is used if it cannot be determined whether or not a manual belt was in use by the occupant at the time of the crash.

Screen Name: Lap

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[Not equipped/not available/not used]
1	1	Snug and low across hips
2	2	Across abdomen
3	3	Used to install child restraint
4	4	Low across hips with extra “slack room”
5	5	Across abdomen with extra “slack room”
98	98	Other position (specify)
99	99	Unknown position

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The routing of the manual lap belt/lap portion (if any) through the child restraint is indicated in the variable “Seat Belt Routing” on the Child Restraint Tab.

If two occupants are using one belt code as "Other (specify)" to both occupants and annotate.

Snug and low across hips
The manual lap belt or lap portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is snug and low across the hips so that it goes around the front of pelvis, with the webbing lying across the top of thighs.

Across abdomen
The manual lap belt or lap portion of a 3 pt. manual belt snug and is across the “belly” or abdomen.

Low across hips with extra “slack room”
The manual lap belt or lap portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is low across the hips so that it goes around the front of pelvis, with the webbing lying across the top of thighs and is not tight against the person, but has extra “slack room”.

Across abdomen with extra "slack room"
The manual lap belt or lap portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is across the "belly" or abdomen and is not tight against the person, but has extra "slack room".

Other position (specify)
Is used to document the use of the lap portion in a manner not identified in the above.

Unknown position
Is used if it cannot be determined the position of the manual belt/lap portion by the occupant at the time of the crash.

Position of Manual Shoulder Belt/Shoulder Portion of Belt

Screen Name: Shoulder

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[Not equipped/not available/not used]
1	1	Snugly across the collarbone and over shoulder
2	2	Resting on neck
3	3	On edge of shoulder
4	4	Under arm
5	5	Behind occupant's back or seat
10	10	Used to install child restraint
6	6	Across the collarbone and over shoulder with extra "slack room"
7	7	Resting on neck with extra "slack room"
8	8	On edge of shoulder with extra "slack room"
9	9	Under arm with extra "slack room"
98	98	Other position (specify)
99	99	Unknown belt position

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

The routing of the manual lap belt/shoulder portion (if any) through the child restraint is indicated in the variable "Seat Belt Routing" on the Child Restraint Tab.

If two occupants are using one belt code as "Other (specify)" to both occupants and annotate.

Snugly across the collarbone and over shoulder
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt fits snugly and is routed over the collarbone and over the shoulder.

Resting on neck
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is routed such that it is rubbing against the neck.

On edge of shoulder
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is worn on the edge of the shoulder.

Under arm
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is placed under the arm.

Behind occupant's back or seat
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is placed behind the back of the occupant or behind the back of the seat.

Across the collarbone and over shoulder with extra "slack room"
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is routed over the collarbone and over the shoulder and is not tight against the person, but has extra "slack room".

Resting on neck with extra "slack room"
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is routed such that it is rubbing against the neck and is not tight against the person, but has extra "slack room".

On edge of shoulder with extra "slack room"
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is worn on the edge of the shoulder and is not tight against the person, but has extra "slack room.

Under arm with extra "slack room"
The manual shoulder belt or shoulder portion of a 3 pt. manual belt is placed under the arm and is not tight against the person, but has extra "slack room".

Other position (specify)
Is used to document the use of the shoulder portion in a manner not identified in the above.

Unknown position
Is used if it cannot be determined the position of the manual belt/shoulder portion by the occupant at the time of the crash.

Manual (Active) Belt Malfunction Modes During Crash

Screen Name: Malfunction

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTFAIL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[None used/not available/removed or destroyed]
1	1	No manual belt malfunction(s)
2	2	Torn webbing (stretched webbing not included)
3	3	Broken buckle or latch plate
4	4	Upper anchorage separated
5	5	Other anchorage separated (specify)
6	6	Broken retractor
7	7	Combination of above (specify)
8	8	Other manual belt malfunction (specify)
9	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, additional input may include the interview and police report if a vehicle inspection is obtained.

Remarks:

The **Vehicle Inspection** portion of this screen shows what was determined **at the vehicle inspection** which is the primary source of information for these variables. **However**, the technician should use all the available information, placing emphasis on the vehicle inspection information, to make the final determination for completion of this variable.

If any component of the manual belt system malfunctions during the impact as a result of occupant loading, the malfunction is captured in this variable. The malfunction is also recorded on the **Case Form/Summary Tab** and documented with photographs.

If a malfunction occurs, select the attribute which corresponds to the appropriate manual belt malfunction mode that describes the component of the restraint system which malfunctioned (*i.e.*, torn webbing, broken buckle or latchplate, anchorage separation, broken retractor). A complete and documented description of the malfunctioned component and the way it malfunctioned must accompany the case.

No manual belt malfunction(s)
Is used when there is no physical evidence from the vehicle inspection to indicate that a malfunction occurred.

Combination of above (specify)
Is used when any combination of specified attributes occur and describes multiple manual belt malfunction modes. Manual belt malfunction modes which are not described are reported in **Other manual belt malfunction (specify)**. Manual belt malfunctions **with specific attributes** take priority over the **Other manual belt malfunction** code.

Other manual belt malfunction (specify)
Is used when the only manual belt malfunction(s) which occur are not described with a specific attribute.

Unknown
Is used when it cannot be determined if the manual belt malfunctioned.

Manual Shoulder Belt Upper Anchorage Adjustment

Screen Name: Anchorage Adjustment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTANCHOR***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	[No manual shoulder belt]
1	1	None for manual shoulder belt
2	2	In full up position
3	3	In mid position
4	4	In full down position
5	5	Position unknown
6	9	Unknown if adjuster present

Source: Technician-determined — primary source is vehicle inspection, secondary sources include the interview.

Remarks:

Complete this variable regardless of manual shoulder belt usage.

The **Vehicle Inspection** portion of this screen shows what was determined **at the vehicle inspection** which is the primary source of information for these variables. **However**, the technician should use all the available information, placing emphasis on the vehicle inspection information, to make the final determination for completion of this variable.

None for manual shoulder belt
Is used when a manual shoulder belt is present but there is no adjustment mechanism at the upper anchorage point.

In full up position
Is used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in its highest position at the time of the crash (*e.g.* closest position to the roof).

In mid position
Is used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in a middle position at the time of the crash (somewhere between full up and full down).

In full down position
Is used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point and it was in its lowest position at the time of the crash (closest position to the floor).

Position unknown
Is used when the manual shoulder belt is equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage point but it cannot be determined what the position was at the time of the crash.

Unknown if adjuster present
Is used when it cannot be determined if the manual shoulder belt was equipped with an adjustable upper anchorage device.

Source of Technician's Determination of Belt Use

Screen Name: Source of Belt Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTUSESOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not equipped/not available
2	1	Vehicle Inspection
3	2	Official Injury Data
4	3	Driver/occupant interview
5	8	Other (specify)
6	9	Unknown if belt used

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

This variable explains what preponderance of information the technician used to make the determination whether the manual seat belt was used, **not** whether the belt system was available. **The PCR is not an acceptable source to list for belt use determination.** If multiple sources of information are available, select the source that gives the most reliable information.

Vehicle Inspection
Is used if the vehicle inspection gave definitive indications that the belt was in use.

Official Injury Data
Is used if the official injury data makes a specific mention of injury patterns that can be attributed to the use of a seat belt, and the vehicle inspection did not give definitive indications of usage.

Driver/occupant interview
Is used if the vehicle inspection did not give definitive indications of usage or there was no vehicle inspection, however the interview(s) provided significant information to code belt use.

Other (specify)
Is used when information from other official sources such as the EMS, fire department (e.g., rescue or extrication personnel), or on-scene photographs indicates that the occupant was or was not restrained by a manual or automatic belt at the time of the crash. This includes a complete police reconstruction of the crash. Specify the source of the information.

Seat Belt Positioning Device Presence

Screen Name: Positioning Device Presence

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTPOSDEVICE***

Element Attributes:

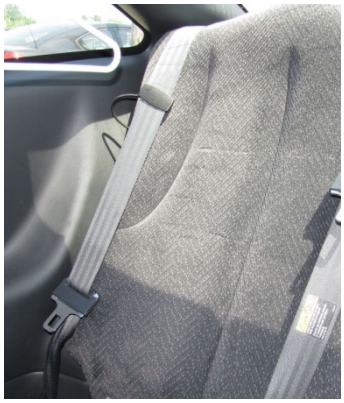
Database	SAS	
1	0	None present
16	16	Safety belt guide
17	17	Belt extender
18	18	Shoulder belt fit adjuster
15	98	Other (specify)
-9999	99	Unknown if present

Source: Vehicle Inspection and/or interview.

Remarks:

This variable is coded for any position containing a shoulder belt.
Aftermarket seat belt positioning devices are typically manufactured for use by small stature adults and children to adjust lap and shoulder belt fit and comfort.
These products are not considered “safety devices” and are not tested or regulated by NHTSA.

Safety belt guide
Assist in providing the proper positioning of the seat belt on the occupant. They are typically installed by the vehicle manufacturer.



Belt extender
These extenders are lengths of webbing with buckles on both ends to fit onto the belts already in the vehicles. Some extenders are mounted to the seat belt mounting bolts. They can be aftermarket products or obtained via the manufacturer.

Shoulder belt fit adjuster
Typically are aftermarket products, some product names: Belt Buddy, Buckle Buddy and Child Safer.

Other (specify)
Annotate the name and type of device.

Seat Belt Positioning Device Use

Screen Name: Position Device Use

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTPOSDEVICEUSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3	3	[None present]
1	1	Device not used
2	2	Device used
-9999	9	Unknown if device used

Source: Vehicle Inspection and Interview

Remarks:

Was Safety Belt Routed Through Safety Belt Guides?

Screen Name: Was belt routed through safety guides?

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.SEATBELT_ASSESS.BELTSAFEROUTE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Yes
2	2	No
-9999	99	Unknown
-8887	0	Not Applicable

Source: Technician-determined by vehicle inspection and interview

Remarks:
This variable is coded when any position contains a belt position device. The technician determines if the safety belt was routed through the belt positioning device at the time of the crash. Safety belt guides are used to assist in providing proper positioning of the seat belt on the occupant.

Injury/PSU

Mortality

Screen Name: Mortality

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.MORTALITY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not Fatal
2	1	Fatal
3	2	Fatal — ruled disease (specify)

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee, police report, and medical records.

Remarks:

Official sources (if they exist) take precedence over interview data.

Not Fatal
Is used when death does not occur or occurs more than 30 days after the crash.

Fatal
Is used when death occurs within 30 days of the crash. Death must have occurred as a consequence of injuries sustained in the traffic crash. Interview information alone should not be sufficient to select this attribute.

Fatal — ruled disease (specify)
Is used in two situations. The first is when the effects of a disease can be deemed as a cause of the crash. Cause means that the on-set of the disease occurred prior to the first harmful event. When determining the time of on-set (relative to the first harmful event), the technician can use any information source available. The technician makes his/her determination after weighing all the evidence. (**Note:** The use of all available information sources is restricted to the determination of when the on-set occurred.)

Second is when a medical examiner (or other official vested by the state to verify the cause of death) or an official medical report verifies that the death resulted from either (1) a diseased condition, or (2) not from crash related injuries.

Screen Name: Treatment

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.TREATMENT***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0	0	No treatment
8	1	Dead on Arrival (DOA) at hospital
10	2	Dead Prior To Admission
1	3	Hospitalization
2	4	Transported and released
3	5	Treatment at scene - non-transported
4	6	Treatment later
6	7	Transported to a medical facility - unknown if treated
5	8	Treatment - other (specify)
7	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee, police report, and medical records.

Remarks:

Official sources (if they exist) take precedence over interview data.

No treatment
Includes persons transported to a hospital but who refuse treatment. A person who is declared dead at the scene of the crash and is not transported to a hospital is coded **No treatment.**

Treatment can be coded **No treatment** when the PCR KABCO is 'O' (no injuries) and no sources of data state otherwise (no interview, medical, or PCR narrative).

Dead On Arrival (DOA) at hospital
Includes persons who are transported from the scene to a hospital facility and pronounced dead on arrival **at the hospital**. This means that no treatment was attempted at the hospital facility (e.g., no CPR, no examination, no x-rays, etc.)

Dead Prior To Admission
Includes persons who are transported from the scene to a hospital facility and treated in the ER, but died prior to admission. See **Hospital Stay** for hospitalization criteria.

Hospitalization
Is used when hospitalization occurs as a result of injury (need ***not*** be taken directly to a hospital). See Hospital Stay for hospitalization criteria. Also use this attribute if a person is treated and released, then is subsequently hospitalized as a result of injuries sustained in the crash.

Transported and released
Is used when the person went ***directly*** from the crash scene to a treatment facility (hospital, clinic, doctor's office, etc.), and the person ***is examined*** for injuries at the facility. The person need not have been injured. The means of transportation is ***not*** a consideration.

Treatment at scene — non-transported
Includes treatment at scene such as: first aid, self-treatment, EMT treatment, doctor treatment, etc.--and the person is not transported or does not go to a treatment facility (*e.g.*, doctor, clinic, hospital, etc.) as a result of injuries sustained in this crash.

Treatment later
Includes only professional treatment (*e.g.*, doctor, clinic, hospital, etc.) where the person:

- did not go directly from the scene to treatment,

and

- was treated and released.

If a person is treated at the scene, is not transported from the scene, and subsequently receives later treatment (without being hospitalized), then use this attribute. Also use this attribute when the occupant leaves scene to call for help then comes back to the scene and subsequently transported to medical facility.

Treatment — other (specify)
Includes non-professional treatment such as first aid, self-treatment, etc., not at the scene of the crash. If this is used, then Type of Medical Facility (for Initial Treatment), must be assigned Not treated at a medical facility.

Transported to a medical facility-unknown if treated
Is used when the person went ***directly*** from the crash scene to a treatment facility (hospital, clinic, doctor's office, etc.), and no other information about treatment is known.

If a person survives the injuries and receives treatment at a hospital, but is not admitted for hospitalization, that person's treatment is either Transported and released or Treatment later, depending upon whether the person went directly or indirectly to the hospital. It does not matter if the person is treated for one hour or twelve, only that the person is released following treatment. Nor does it matter if the treatment begins prior to midnight and spans into the following day.

Type of Medical Facility (for Initial Treatment)

Screen Name: Initial Facility

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.FACILITYTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	0	Not treated at a medical facility
2	1	Trauma center
3	2	Hospital
4	3	Medical clinic
5	4	Physician's office
6	5	Treatment later at medical facility
7	8	Other (specify)
8	9	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include police report, interviewee, official records, and the American College of Surgeons classification criteria.

Remarks:

The treatment of injuries by a physician immediately (*i.e.*, within one hour) following a crash is of utmost importance in serious injury crashes. In order to assess the quality of immediate care available to the victims in CISS crashes, the following criteria are used to categorize the various treatment facilities. Teams must develop a listing of treatment facilities serving their PSU and categorize each into this variable's scheme. Teams must communicate their list to their respective zone center.

Not treated at a medical facility
Is used when the person was not injured or receives nonprofessional treatment such as first-aid, self-treatment, etc. In addition, use this attribute for persons who "died" at the scene or "died in-route" to a medical facility. Treatment at the scene or in-route to a medical facility by emergency medical personnel is ***not*** considered initial treatment for the purposes of this variable. This is true even if the facility has radio communications with their EMTs. If a person arrives at a medical facility and subsequently dies or is declared dead after some treatment, but prior to admission, then use one of the other attributes. For example, an occupant arrives with no vital signs, CPR in progress, and a "flat" EKG and is declared "dead on arrival" on the ER report.

Trauma center
Is used when the occupant was initially treated at a Level I or Level II Trauma Center as defined by the American College of Surgeon's Committee on Trauma's "Resources for optimal care of the injured patient: 2006."

The fact that a medical facility calls itself a "Trauma Center" or something of the same nature does not mean that it satisfies the criteria for Trauma center. The facility must meet the criteria as noted in the preceding paragraph. Most states have legislation which determines the process for designation of Trauma Centers within their state. The ACS describes that responsibility as "a geopolitical process by which empowered entities, government or otherwise, are authorized to designate." Teams should contact their "hospitals" and ask each what they consider themselves to be (according to criteria referenced above). Teams should also be alert for communication releases (*i.e.*, newspapers, radio, TV, etc.) which concern the trauma capability status of their area emergency rooms. **If the status of a hospital should change, notify your Zone Center.**

Hospital
Is used for all "hospitals" which do not fall into the definition of a Level I or Level II Trauma Center as defined.

Medical clinic
Is used for treatment facilities which provide outpatient medical care with related in-house laboratory facilities (e.g., x- ray). These are usually a group practice in which several physicians work cooperatively. This also includes school clinics, work place clinics, or similar facilities if they are staffed by a physician while open. If a doctor is not normally present at a clinic while it is open, then the appropriate attribute is Other.

Physician's office
Is used when the person is initially treated in an office of a professional health care provider which does not qualify for Trauma center, Hospital, or Medical clinic.

Treatment later at medical facility
Includes only professional treatment (*e.g.*, doctor, clinic, hospital, etc.) where the person:

- did not go directly from the scene to treatment,

and

- was treated and released.

If a person is treated at the scene, is not transported from the scene, and subsequently receives later treatment (without being hospitalized), then use this attribute.

Other (specify)
Is used when a health care provider's facility is used for the initial treatment, and the facility does not qualify as a Trauma center, Hospital, Medical clinic, or Physician's office above.

Unknown
Is used when it is unknown what type of initial treatment facility was used or when it is unknown if treatment of any kind was obtained.

Screen Name: Hospital Stay

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.DAYSHOSPITAL***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	0	Not hospitalized
		Enter the number of days (up through 60)
	61	61 days or more
-9999	99	Unknown

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee and medical reports.

Remarks:

Official sources (if they exist) take precedence over interview data.

Not hospitalized
Is used when the person was not injured or injured but not admitted to the facility (*i.e.*, admission to the facility's emergency room is not "admission" to the facility for the purposes of the hospitalization question). In addition, use this attribute if fatal at scene, pronounced dead on arrival, or survival does not extend beyond the emergency room.

The basis for the number of days is an overnight criterion. Every time a person remains past midnight subsequent to admission, it is one day. However, there are two exceptions. One exception occurs when a person dies on the same day as the admission. In this situation, 1 is entered. The other exception occurs when a person is ***admitted*** in the early morning hours (between midnight and 7:00 a.m.), usually for observation, and is subsequently released later in the same day (usually late morning or early afternoon) 1 is entered because the person was hospitalized, Treatment equals Hospitalized.

If your information indicates that the person died while in a critical care unit [*e.g.*, intensive (*i.e.*, ICU), coronary (i.e., CCU), etc.], then at least 1 is entered even if the person expires on the same day. In other words, a person is considered admitted if they are still alive when they are transferred to a critical care unit. On the other hand, in the event that the person survives the emergency room but subsequently dies during surgery, then Not hospitalized is used, because a person who goes directly from the emergency room to an operating room is not considered to have been admitted.

If a person is admitted, lives four days in the hospital, and subsequently expires, enter 4.

This variable reports the number of days this occupant is hospitalized at a primary care facility. Primary care facilities includes medical facilities that receive patients via air transfer (*e.g.*, "lifeline" and "med-Evac"). However, the number of days spent at secondary care facilities (*i.e.*, rehabilitation or convalescent units, centers, facilities; or nursing homes) are ***not*** included in this variable.

Working Days Lost

Screen Name: Work Days Lost

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.WORKDAYSLOST***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	0	No working days lost
		Enter the number of days (up through 60)
	61	61 days or more
	62	Fatally injured
-8888	97	Not working prior
-9999	99	Unknown

Source: Primary source is the interviewee; a secondary source is the person's employer.

Remarks:

Report the actual number of "work" days lost due to the crash by an employed person or a full-time college student. Children, adolescents, retirees, or unemployed persons are included in **Not working prior to crash**.

If no interview is obtained, assume that persons over 65 or under 17 are not employed full-time; for these persons Not working prior to crash is used unless the person is fatally injured.

Employed is defined to mean that the person was scheduled to work at least four hours on each of the days lost. Each such day is counted as a full day so long as the person was scheduled to work at least four hours on the day lost. Do ***not*** accumulate the hours and convert to equivalent full-time days; however, if the person works less than full-time but greater than four hours per day annotate "part-time" or "PT".

If during the interview a reasonable projection of future days lost can be made, then add those days to those already known to have been lost. If a reasonable projection cannot be made, then select Unknown.

- The days lost need not be due to injury.
- Days lost include Saturdays, Sundays, and afternoon and evening shifts if so scheduled. Do not count double shifts or days at time and one-half pay, etc., as more than one day.
- If the reported work days lost includes a fraction, round one-half (½) day or greater up to a whole day. Less than one-half day is excluded (rounded down).
- If someone loses their job as a result of the crash, then count only the work days lost between the crash and the date of termination, inclusive.
- Do not include days lost by persons who were not directly involved in the crash but who lost days because of it (*e.g.*, husband who was not in crash but stayed home to take care of wife who was injured and required assistance).
- If an involved person changes their work schedule as a result of a crash (*e.g.*, to take care of someone injured in the crash), then the work time, which was given up as a result of the crash, shall not be considered as lost.

Not working prior to crash
Is used when a person is not employed, not a full-time college student, or works less than four hours per day. This includes all persons (except fatals) who do not qualify to lose working days.

Injured Status

Screen Name: Injured Status

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.INJUREDSTATUS***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Not Injured
2		Injured
3		Injured, Details Unknown
4		Unknown if Injured

Source: Technician-determined — inputs include interviewee, police report, and medical records.

Remarks:

This element serves as a gateway element to allow injury coding to be completed on the occupant when INJURED STATUS = Injured.

Not Injured
Is used when there are no injuries identified from any sources.

Injured
Is used when there are injuries identified and injury coding is required.

Injured, Details Unknown
Is used when injuries are identified but details of the injuries are unknown.
Examples include:

- Occupants with KABCO injuries of “A” or “B” and the person was transported to a medical facility but no injury information was obtained.

Unknown if Injured
Is used when the PAR injury severity is "C-injury" and there is no interview and it is unknown if the person received medical treatment

Death Date

Screen Name: Death - Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.DEATHDATE***

Element Attributes:
Enter Date of Death

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from police report, hospital/medical records, autopsy report, or other official records for actual date of death for fatally injured occupants.

Remarks:

Enter the date that the occupant died.

Death Time

Screen Name: Time

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.DEATHTIME***

Element Attributes:
Enter Time of Death, 0001-2359 hours

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from police report, hospital/medical records, autopsy report, or other official records for actual time of death for fatally injured occupants.

Remarks:

Enter the time that the occupant died using the 24 hour military clock. Do not use the 0000 hours' time.

[Time to Death]

Screen Name: Time to Death

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC_INJURY.TIMETODEATH***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
-8887	0	[Not Fatal]
	1-24	[Hours to death]
	31-60	[1 day to 30 days]
-8887	96	[Fatal, ruled disease]
-9999	99	[Unknown]

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from police report, hospital/medical records, autopsy report, or other official records for actual time of death for fatally injured occupants.

Range: 0, 1-24, 31-60, 96, 99

Remarks:

Enter date and time of death. The system computes the time to death based on the crash date and the date and time of death entered previously. This value is valid in CISS only up to 30 days.

[Number of Injuries for This Occupant]

Screen Name: Num Injuries

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

0	[No injuries] [The actual number of injuries recorded for this occupant will be rolled up]
97	[Injured, severity unknown]
99	[Unknown if injured]

Source: Injury Coding Center determined — inputs include official medical records and interviewee data from the PSU and PCR (see limitations below).

Range: 0, 1- 95, 97, 99

Remarks:

The system rolls the number of injuries coded in the INJURY CODING APPLICATION program to the number of injuries variable.

No injuries are recorded by the system when no injuries have been coded in the INJURY CODING APPLICATION program.

GCS/Vitals Data Obtained

Screen Name: GCS/Vitals Data Obtained

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.OCC_INJURY.GCSOBTAINED***

Element Attributes:

Yes/No

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from all available sources including medical records and interviews

Remarks:
This element acts as a filter to allow coding of the hospital vitals/GCS sub tab.

EMS Data Obtained

Screen Name: EMS Data Obtained

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.OCC_INJURY.EMSOBTAINED***

Element Attributes:

Yes/No

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from all available sources including medical records and interviews

Remarks:
This element acts as a filter to allow coding of the EMS sub tab.

The EMS Data Obtained radial dial should equal no when Injury/PSU Treatment element = Treatment Later, including occupants treated later but were hospitalized.

The EMS Data Obtained radial dial should equal no when Injury/PSU Treatment element = Treated at Scene not transported or if EMS data is received and the medical facility is non-cooperative.

Comorbidity

Screen Name: Comorbidity

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.COMORBIDITY_INJURY***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
97		None
27		Pregnancy
6		Cardiovascular condition
5		Degenerative spinal condition
4		Impaired coagulation
3		History of musculoskeletal implant, surgery, or fusion
64		Osteoporosis or osteopenia
26		Obesity
98		Other (specify)

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from all available sources including medical records and interviews

Remarks:

Comorbidities are pre-existing conditions, documented in the case subject's medical history, that have the potential to affect the injury severity. The existence of one or more comorbidities in a case subject's medical records does not automatically require their selection as Contributing Factors. A case subject may have many comorbidities documented in their medical history, but those comorbidities may not have been relevant to any of their injuries. The comorbidities available for selection in CISSWeb have been identified, based on experience in the CIREN program, as the most common and likely to affect injury severity or likelihood.

Additional details and coding guidance can be found in the BioTab section of the injury coding manual.

Medically Reported Cause of Death Injury

Screen Name: Medically Reported Cause of Death Injury

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.CAUSE_OF_DEATRH.COD***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
	0	Not fatal
	#	Select the injuries which have been identified that reportedly contributed to this occupant's death
-96	96	Mode of death given but specific injuries are not linked to cause of death (specify)
-97	97	Other result (includes fatal ruled disease) (specify)
-99	99	Unknown

Source: Injury Coding Center determined from official records.

Range: 1-95, 96, 97, 99

Remarks:

This variable is for recording the injury(s) which was/were determined by the medical professional completing the report, or by trained Zone Center injury coders using official medical records, to be the cause of death. A "cause of death" statement may appear at the beginning or end of an official medical record or it may also appear in a "diagnosis" section or body of a medical record. Like the coding rule for injuries, probable or possible causes of death are not used. If the occupant was killed and no official medical data was obtained, or the data obtained inadequately describes injuries which could have an effect on the occupant's death, then assign cause of death equal to **Unknown**. If the occupant was killed and acquired medical data do not provide a specific official medically reported cause of death, then the Zone Center injury coder will determine if injury data are sufficient to enter the 1st cause of death, and/or 2nd, and/or 3rd with an appropriate injury row(s).

Select the injury(s) which caused the death.

If the "cause of death" statement consist of nonspecific indefinite injuries (*e.g.*, multiple injuries of head, trunk, etc., blunt force injuries of the chest etc., massive injury, and multiple traumatic injuries) and injuries are detailed in the official medical records such that the cause of death can be logically determined, then choose up to three specific injuries using the following guidelines:

- Proceed by first considering specific AIS-6 injuries, followed by AIS-5, then AIS-4, then AIS-3.

Note: AIS levels do not automatically identify an injury as the selected cause of death. For example, if the occupant has an AIS-6 burn injury but the medical says that the occupant was dead prior to the occupant's vehicle catching on fire, then burn was not the cause of death.

- Within each AIS level, determine the contribution the specific injury had on the occupant's chance of survival.

Mode of death given but specific injuries are not linked to cause of death (specify) is used when it is determined that the occupant qualifies for Fatal in variable, Mortality, but specific injuries are not medically reported for the cause of death. The official medical report may give a mode of death such as (1) acute pulmonary embolism, (2) respiratory failure, (3) cardiac arrest, or (4) asphyxiation. This is also used when the cause of death is reported from complications or consequences of injuries.

Other result (specify)
Is used when it is determined that the occupant qualifies for **Fatal-ruled disease** in **Mortality**.

If no cause of death is directly from an injury and there is no officially reported mode of death, then encode cause of death as **Other-result**.

Hospital Vital Signs/GCS

Hospital Vital Date

Screen Name: Vital Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.SIGNDATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY
		Indicate the date vital signs taken
-99		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Remarks:

Hospital Time Vital Sign Taken

Screen Name: Time Vital Sign Taken

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.SIGNTIME***

Element Attributes:

Enter time, in military time format, for the vital signs reading that was taken

9999 Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range: 0001-2359, 9999

Remarks:

Enter the time that the vital signs readings were taken.

Unknown
Enter in the first space of the variable, the program will fill in the remainder of the attribute.

Note: Only one vital sign with an unknown time can be entered in the electronic system.

Hospital Elapsed Time Since Crash of Vital Time Reading

Screen Name: Elapsed Time from Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.VITALELAPSEDTIME***

Element Attributes:

Number of minutes since crash when vital sign reading is taken
9999 Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of vital sign reading.

Hospital Pulse

Screen Name: Pulse

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.PULSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter pulse of patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded pulse count of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the hospital record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for pulse.

Hospital Systolic Blood Pressure

Screen Name: Systolic Systolic Blood Pressure

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.SYSTOLIC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter systolic value for patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded systolic pressure value of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the hospital record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for systolic blood pressure.

Hospital Diastolic Blood Pressure

Screen Name: Diastolic

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.DIASTOLIC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter diastolic value for patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded diastolic pressure value of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the hospital record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for diastolic blood pressure.

Hospital Respiratory Rate

Screen Name: Respiratory Rate

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.RESPRATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter the respiratory rate of the patient
-8888	A	Agonal
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range: 0-98, 997, 999

Remarks:

Enter the recorded diastolic pressure value of the patient.

A Agonal
Enter A (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when agonal is used in the hospital record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for respiratory rate.

Hospital Vitals Source

Screen Name: Source

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.SOURCE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		Not Available or None
3		Emergency Department
4		Floor
5		Intensive Care Unit
6		Intermediate Care Unit
8		Operating room
9		Other (Specify)
10		Other Hospital
11		Pre-Hospital
12		Radiology
13		Resus. Room – not in ED
99		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

This element describes the location the hospital vital signs were taken

Hospital Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Total Score

Screen Name: Total Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSTOTALSCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3-15	3-15	Enter the actual value of the initial GCS Score recorded at medical facility
99	99	Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***initial*** GCS score obtained at a medical facility. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**". The number following the abbreviation is the score unless the value is less than "03" or greater than "15". It is not uncommon to find the GCS Score accompanied by information about eye pupil size and motor strength.

If more than one Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Score is recorded in the document without reference to initial GCS Score, then select the GCS Score to be entered in the following order:

a. enter the GCS Score from the medical record with the earliest time to hospital treatment (i.e., enter ER record over discharge summary)

b. enter the GCS Score that appears first in a medical record other than the ER record

l. if two or more GCS Scores are recorded in the same record without reference to time, enter the lowest GCS Score.

"15" is entered when the occupant's medical record does not specifically indicate the GCS Score but does indicate one or more of the following pieces of information:

- AxOx3 (alert and oriented times three)
- neurologically intact, normal, etc., or
- CN II-XII okay, normal, intact, etc.

Hospital GCS Eye Score

Screen Name: Eye Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSEYESCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-4		Enter the actual value of the eye GCS Score recorded at medical facility
9999		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***eye*** GCS score obtained at a medical facility. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

4
Eyes open spontaneously

3
Eyes open to verbal command, speech, or shout

2
Eyes open to pain (not applied to face)

1
No eye opening

Hospital GCS Verbal Score

Screen Name: Verbal Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSVERBALSCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-5		Enter the actual value of the verbal GCS Score recorded at medical facility
9999		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***verbal*** GCS score obtained at a medical facility. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

5
Oriented

4
Confused conversation, but able to answer questions

3
Inappropriate responses, words discernible; cries

2
Incomprehensible sounds or speech

1
No verbal response

Hospital GCS Motor Score

Screen Name: Motor Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSMOTORSCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-5		Enter the actual value of the motor GCS Score recorded at medical facility
9999		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***motor*** GCS score obtained at a medical facility. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

6
Obeys commands for movement

5
Purposeful movement to painful stimulus

4
Withdraws from pain (flexion withdrawal)

3
Abnormal (spastic) flexion, decorticate posture

2
Extensor (rigid) response, decerebrate posture

1
No motor response

Hospital GCS Modifier

Screen Name: Modifier

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSMOTORSCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Legitimate
2		Intubated
3		Intubated & Sedated
4		Chemically Sedated
5		Spinal cord Injury
97		Not Reported

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***modified*** GCS score obtained at a medical facility. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

Hospital GCS Date

Screen Name: GCS Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSDATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY
97		Not Reported
-99		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Remarks:

Indicate the date GCS taken date the hospital GCS was taken

Hospital Time GCS Sign Taken

Screen Name: GCS Time Taken

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSTIME***

Element Attributes:

Enter time, in military time format, for the GCS

9999 Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range: 0001-2359, 9999

Remarks:

Enter the time that the GCS was taken.

Unknown
Enter in the first space of the variable, the program will fill in the remainder of the attribute.

Hospital Elapsed Time Since GCS Score Obtained

Screen Name: Elapsed Time from Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.***

Element Attributes:

Number of minutes since crash the GCS was taken

9999 Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of GCS score.

Hospital GCS Location

Screen Name: Location

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSLOCATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
97		Not Available or None
1		At Crash Site
2		EMS Vehicle
3		Emergency Department
4		Floor
5		Intensive Care Unit
6		Intermediate Care Unit
8		Operating room
9		Other (Specify)
10		Other Hospital
11		Pre-Hospital
12		Radiology
13		Resus. Room – not in ED
99		Unknown

Source: Hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

This element describes the location the hospital GCS score was taken

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Overview

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) personnel are integral to the survivability of the people involved in crashes. The following variables attempt to collect some basic information on their involvement with crashes.

Information is required for the first EMS unit that responded to the scene of the crash and administered care or transported any occupants. Correspondingly any occupant who receives care or is transported must have information added.

ANY TIME THERE IS INFORMATION THAT AN EMERGENCY UNIT RESPONDED TO THE SCENE OF THE CRASH AN EMS RECORD SHOULD BE REQUESTED FOR EACH OCCUPANT WITH A PCR REPORTED INJURY.

Any time an EMS unit responds to the scene of a crash, all crash involved persons are deemed to receive care if a run sheet is filled out for them.

Do not collect EMS information for those occupants who are declared dead at the scene of the crash. These occupants will have **Treatment** coded as **No Treatment** and **Mortality** coded as **Fatal** or **Fatal Ruled Disease.**

Vehicle

Screen Name: Vehicle #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.VEHNUM***

Element Attributes:
System generated vehicle # for the occupant being reported on

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR

Remarks:

Occupant

Screen Name: Occupant #

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.OCCNUM***

Element Attributes:
System generated occupant # for the occupant being reported on

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR

Remarks:

Screen Name: Responding Agency

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.EMSTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Fire Department
2	2	Rescue Squad
3	3	Police Department
4	4	Trauma Unit
5	5	Disaster Unit
6	6	Ambulance Service Unit
7	7	Hospital
8	8	Mortuaries/Funeral Home
9	9	Other, Specify
9999	99	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Remarks:

Indicate the responding agency of the EMS vehicle. The classification of that vehicle will be entered under **EMS Form/Vehicles/Responding Emergency Vehicle Type.**

Fire Department
Any vehicle that belongs to a fire department will be classified here.

Rescue Squad
Make this selection only if it is not associated with a fire department, police department, or hospital.

Police Department
Any vehicle that belongs to a police department will be classified here.

Trauma Unit
All trauma units that cannot be classified as a fire department, police department or hospital will fall here.

Disaster Unit
This will primarily occur during some national disaster.

Remarks:

Ambulance Service Unit
An ambulance not otherwise connected with any other type will be entered here.

Hospital
Any unit that belongs to a hospital will be classified here.

Mortuaries/Funeral Home
In some very rural areas, the only unit available may be from a mortuary or funeral home. In those cases, make this selection.

Other, Specify
Use this attribute if the agency type cannot be selected from the above listed attributes. An example would be a military ambulance.

Unknown
If a determination could not be made of the agency type from the available documentation or interviews, select this attribute.

Responding Emergency Vehicle Type

Screen Name: Type

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.VEHTYPE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Ambulance
2	2	Fire Truck/Apparatus
5	8	Other
9	9	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR

Remarks:

This variable captures information irrespective of the operating authority or organization that is sponsoring/running the vehicle. Thus a fire department or hospital that uses an ambulance for EMS will be coded as **Ambulance**.

Ambulance
An ambulance is a vehicle that is specifically designed to provide care and transport people. An ambulance run by a Fire department should be included here. Helicopters/planes should be included here.

Fire Truck/Apparatus
Includes any vehicle other than an ambulance run by the Fire department.

Other
Any other unit not covered above will be entered here. This is very unlikely to occur.

Unknown
If a determination could not be made of the emergency vehicle type from the available documentation or interviews, select this attribute.

Transportation Mode

Screen Name: Mode

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.MODE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1	1	Land
2	2	Air

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Remarks:

Indicate what type of EMS vehicle came to the crash scene or transfer vehicle. Assume it is a road vehicle, unless contrary information is present.

EMS Notified Date

Screen Name: Notified Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.NOTIFIEDDATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY
-99		Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Remarks:

This variable indicates the notification **date** that **this vehicle was notified** to come to the crash scene. The notification can be made by any source (police, involved persons, witnesses, etc.).

EMS Notification Time

Screen Name: Notified

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.NOTIFIED***

Element Attributes:

Enter the EMS notification time in military time format.

9999 Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Range: 0001-2359

Remarks:

This variable indicates the notification **time** that **this vehicle was notified** to come to the crash scene. The notification can be made by any source (police, involved persons, witnesses, etc.).

Indicate the time that this unit was notified to come to the crash scene for any occupant in the crash.

EMS Notified Elapsed Time Since Crash

Screen Name: Notification Elapsed Time From Crash Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.***

Element Attributes:

	Number of minutes since crash when EMS was notified
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of EMS notification.

EMS Arrival Time

Screen Name: Arrived

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.ARRIVED_SCENE***

Element Attributes:

Enter the EMS arrival on scene time in military time format.

8888	Not Applicable
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Range: 0001-2359

Remarks:

This variable indicates the **time** that **this vehicle arrived at** the crash scene. The notification can be made by any source (police, involved persons, witnesses, etc.).

Indicate the time that the EMS unit stops physical motion at the scene. If an individual EMT arrives at the scene by private vehicle, that time is NOT the recorded value for this variable.

EMS Time of Departure From the Scene

Screen Name: Departed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.DEPARTED***

Element Attributes:

Enter the EMS departure time in military time format.

8886	Transport refused
8888	Not Applicable
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee.

Range: 0001-2359

Remarks:

Enter the time that the unit departed for the treatment unit or transfer vehicle.

Transport refused
Use this attribute when a person refuses transport to a treatment facility, regardless of treatment level at the crash site.

Not applicable
Units which just provide treatment at the crash site and do not transport occupants are entered as **Not applicable.**

Units which do not respond to the crash site, but do receive patient(s) at a transfer point in order to transfer them to a treatment facility, are entered as **Not Applicable**.

Unknown
Use this attribute for instances where the time of departure cannot be determined from any source.

EMS Departed Elapsed Time Since Crash

Screen Name: Departed Elapsed Time From Crash Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.***

Element Attributes:

	Number of minutes since crash when EMS departed the scene
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of EMS departure.

EMS Arrived at Medical Facility

Screen Name: Arrived Medical

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.ARRIVED_MEDICAL***

Element Attributes:

Enter the EMS arrival time in military time format.

8888	Not Applicable
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee.

Range: 0001-2359

Remarks:

Enter the time that the unit with the occupant arrived at the treatment facility.

This may be the unit that responded to the crash site or a unit which received the occupant at a point between the crash site and the treatment facility.

Not applicable
Units which just provide treatment at the crash site and do not transport occupants are entered as **Not applicable .**

Units which leave the scene and only transport occupant(s) to a transfer vehicle are entered as **Not applicable**.

Unknown
Use this attribute for instances where the time of arrival cannot be determined from any source.

EMS Arrived Elapsed Time Since Crash

Screen Name: Arrived Medical Elapsed Time From Crash Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.***

Element Attributes:

	Number of minutes since crash when EMS arrived at medical facility
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR, interviewee

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of EMS departure.

Type of EMS Care Administered

Screen Name: Care

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_CARE.CARE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
4		No Care Administered
2		Basic Life Support
1		Advanced Life Support
3		Care administered, type unknown
5		Unknown if care administered

Source: EMS records, Emergency room records, PCR

Remarks:

For this variable, the taking of a pulse, blood pressure, or just the general assessment of a person's health is considered care. Therefore all crash involved persons receive care from any EMS unit at the scene. This minimal level of care is considered **Basic Life Support.** However, not all persons are transported, and some persons refuse transport.
Indicate what type of EMS care was administered:

No Care Administered
Select this when this occupant was transported but did not receive any treatment **including monitoring of vital signs.**

Basic Life Support
Includes non-invasive care such as stabilizing the patient, stop bleeding, and opening of air way, vitals, and basic CPR.

Advanced Life Support
In addition to the care listed under **Basic Life Support**, this includes invasive procedures (IV Fluids, intubation), burn care, and emergency cardiac care/CPR (use of defibrillator).

Care Administered, Type Unknown
Use this attribute in instances where treatment was definitely administered, e.g. severity of injuries but NO details are available.

Unknown if Care Administered
Use if there is evidence that EMS responded to the crash site but no further information is available about this occupant and the PCR assigns this occupant an injury code of K, A, B or C.

EMS Vital Signs/GCS

EMS Vital Date

Screen Name: Vital Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.EMS_VITAL.SIGNDATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY Indicate the date initial vital signs taken
-99		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Remarks:

EMS Time Vital Sign Taken

Screen Name: Time Vital Sign Taken

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS. EMS_VITAL.SIGNTIME***

Element Attributes:

Enter time, in military time format, for the initial vital signs reading

9999 Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range: 0001-2359, 9999

Remarks:

Enter the time that the initial vital signs readings were taken.

EMS Elapsed Time Since Crash of Vital Time Reading

Screen Name: Elapsed Time from Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Number of minutes since crash when vital sign reading is taken

9999 Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of vital sign reading.

EMS Pulse

Screen Name: Pulse

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS. EMS_VITAL.PULSE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter pulse of patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded pulse count of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the EMS record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for pulse.

EMS Systolic Blood Pressure

Screen Name: Systolic Systolic Blood Pressure

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS. EMS_VITAL.SYSTOLIC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter systolic value for patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded systolic pressure value of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the EMS record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for systolic blood pressure.

EMS Diastolic Blood Pressure

Screen Name: Diastolic

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS. EMS_VITAL.DIASTOLIC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0-300	0-300	Enter diastolic value for patient
-8888	P	Palpable
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Remarks:

Enter the recorded diastolic pressure value of the patient. Range is 0-300.

P Palpable
Enter P (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when palpable is used in the EMS record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for diastolic blood pressure.

EMS Respiratory Rate

Screen Name: Respiratory Rate

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS. EMS_VITAL.RESPRATE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		Enter the respiratory rate of the patient
-8888	A	Agonal
-9999	U	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range: 0-98, 997, 999

Remarks:

Enter the recorded diastolic pressure value of the patient.

A Agonal
Enter A (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when agonal is used in the EMS record.

U Unknown
Enter U (the rest of the word is automatically filled in) when there is no recorded value for respiratory rate.

EMS Vitals Source

Screen Name: Source

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		Not Available or None
1		At Crash Site
2		EMS Vehicle
3		Emergency Department
4		Floor
5		Intensive Care Unit
6		Intermediate Care Unit
8		Operating room
9		Other (Specify)
10		Other Hospital
11		Pre-Hospital
12		Radiology
13		Resus. Room – not in ED
99		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

This element describes the location the EMS vital signs were taken

At Crash Site
Select this attribute if vitals were taken prior to departure from scene

EMS Vehicle
Select this attribute if vitals were taken after departure from crash scene and before arrival at medical facility

EMS Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Total Score

Screen Name: Total Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
3-15	3-15	Enter the actual value of the initial GCS Score recorded at medical facility
99	99	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***initial*** GCS score obtained by EMS. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**". The number following the abbreviation is the score unless the value is less than "03" or greater than "15". It is not uncommon to find the GCS Score accompanied by information about eye pupil size and motor strength.

If more than one Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Score is recorded in the document without reference to initial GCS Score, then select the GCS Score to be entered in the following order:

a. enter the GCS Score from the medical record with the earliest time to hospital treatment (*i.e.*, enter ER record over discharge summary)

b. enter the GCS Score that appears first in a medical record other than the ER record

c. if two or more GCS Scores are recorded in the same record without reference to time, enter the lowest GCS Score.

"15" is entered when the occupant's medical record does not specifically indicate the GCS Score but does indicate one or more of the following pieces of information:

- AxOx3 (alert and oriented times three)
- neurologically intact, normal, etc., or
- CN II-XII okay, normal, intact, etc.

EMS GCS Eye Score

Screen Name: Eye Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-4		Enter the actual value of the eye GCS Score recorded by EMS
9999		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***eye*** GCS score obtained by EMS. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

4
Eyes open spontaneously

3
Eyes open to verbal command, speech, or shout

2
Eyes open to pain (not applied to face)

1
No eye opening

EMS GCS Verbal Score

Screen Name: Verbal Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-5		Enter the actual value of the verbal GCS Score recorded by EMS
9999		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***verbal*** GCS score obtained by EMS. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

5
Oriented

4
Confused conversation, but able to answer questions

3
Inappropriate responses, words discernible; cries

2
Incomprehensible sounds or speech

1
No verbal response

EMS GCS Motor Score

Screen Name: Motor Score

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1-5		Enter the actual value of the motor GCS Score recorded by EMS
9999		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***motor*** GCS score obtained by EMS. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

6
Obeys commands for movement

5
Purposeful movement to painful stimulus

4
Withdraws from pain (flexion withdrawal)

3
Abnormal (spastic) flexion, decorticate posture

2
Extensor (rigid) response, decerebrate posture

1
No motor response

EMS GCS Modifier

Screen Name: Modifier

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.VITALSGCS.GCSMOTORSCORE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Legitimate
2		Intubated
3		Tubed & Paralyzed
4		Sedated
5		(Spinal cord Injury)/Unk
97		Not Reported

Source: Hospital medical records.

Remarks:

Report the actual value of the ***modified*** GCS score obtained by EMS. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses three neurological functions: **eye opening**, **motor response**, and **verbal response**. The GCS value can often be found in medical records by looking for the abbreviation "**GCS**".

EMS GCS Date

Screen Name: GCS Date

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
		MM/DD/YYYY
-99		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Remarks:

Indicate the date GCS taken by EMS

EMS Time GCS Sign Taken

Screen Name: GCS Time

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

	Enter time, in military time format, for the GCS
97	Not Reported
9999	Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range: 0001-2359, 9999

Remarks:

Enter the time that the GCS was taken.

Unknown
Enter in the first space of the variable, the program will fill in the remainder of the attribute.

EMS Elapsed Time Since GCS Score Obtained

Screen Name: Elapsed Time from Crash

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Number of minutes since crash the GCS was taken
9999 Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

Information is computed by the system relating to date and time of crash as compared to date and time of GCS score.

EMS GCS Location

Screen Name: Source

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
0		Not Available or None
1		At Crash Site
2		EMS Vehicle
3		Emergency Department
4		Floor
5		Intensive Care Unit
6		Intermediate Care Unit
8		Operating room
9		Other (Specify)
10		Other Hospital
11		Pre-Hospital
12		Radiology
13		Resus. Room – not in ED
99		Unknown

Source: EMS and hospital medical records

Range:

Remarks:

This element describes the location the EMS GCS score was taken

Injury Causation Coding Overview

Documentation of injury causation for crashes in NHTSA's investigation-based field crash studies provides researchers valuable vehicle safety and occupant injury data. This manual provides the CISS Injury Coding Center and the SCI researchers with guidelines to complete injury causation coding for each injury documented in CISS and SCI crashes. Injury coding and injury causation coding utilize the VisualAID data entry application, which is linked to the CISSWeb case for each subject.

1 BioTab Injury Causation Methodology

The BioTab, named after the Biomechanics Table in the legacy CIREN data system, provides a means to completely and accurately analyze and document the physical causes of injury based on data obtained from detailed medical records and imaging, in-depth crash investigations, and findings from the medical and biomechanical literature.

The BioTab was developed because the terminology and methods previously used to describe and document injuy causation from crash investigations were vague and incomplete[1]. For example, the terms direct and indirect loading were often used to describe how an injury occurred. However, there were situations where these terms are unclear, e.g., was a femoral shaft fracture from knee-to-knee bolster loading from direct loading of the knee or indirect loading of the femur through the knee. In addition, the term inertial loading was often used to describe how tensile neck injuries occurred, however, using this terminology fails to document that neck tension would not have occurred unless the torso was restrained. The BioTab removed these ambiguities by providing a consistent and well-defined manner for coding injuries and recording the biomechanics of injury in crash injury databases.

Coding in the BioTab revolves around the definition of an Injury Causation Scenario (ICS), which identifies and documents the factors that led to a specific injury. All AIS 3+ injuries and some AIS 2 injuries are coded according to the full BioTab (long-form) guidelines. Injuries not coded in the full BioTab are coded in a modified version of BioTab (BioTab Lite or short-form). The AIS 2 injuries requiring long-form coding are those deemed clinically significant for which the more comprehensive causation coding will benefit injury prevention research (see Section 5.2). The elements of an injury causation scenario will identify and describe the following:

- Whether the injury was caused by another injury (e.g., a rib fracture causes a lung laceration),
- The Source of Energy (SOE) that led to the occupant loading that caused the injury,
- The Involved Physical Component(s) (IPC) that caused injury by contacting the occupant and the body region(s) contacted by the IPC,

[1] Schneider, L.W., Rupp, J.D., Scarboro, M., *et al.* (2011) "BioTab – A New Method for Analyzing and Documenting Injury Causation in Motor-Vehicle Crashes." Traffic Injury Prevention, 12:256-265.

- The path by which force was transmitted from the body region(s) contacted, through body components, to the site of injury,
- Confidence associated with the IPC and the ICS, and
- Contributing factors affecting injury likelihood or severity.

The following sections describe the procedures and rules for coding in the BioTab. Blank BioTab coding templates are included in Section 4 for use during case preparation to quickly capture the data to be coded/entered in the VisualAID application. Example templates for various injury scenarios are provided in Section 5.1.

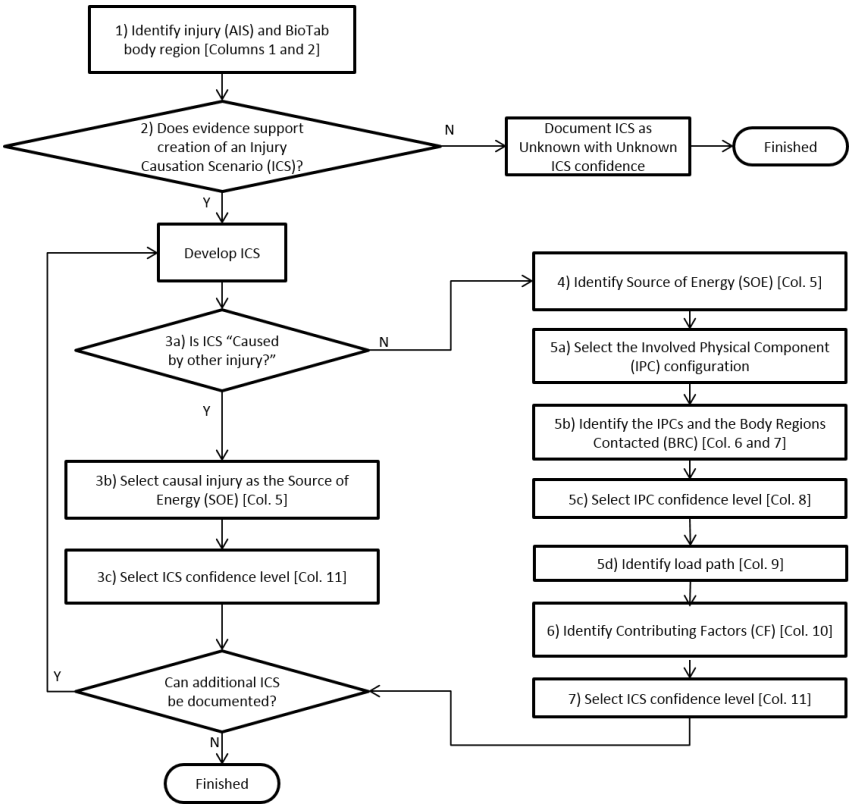
2 BioTab Process

The BioTab templates in Section 4 provide a framework for recording all of the information that must be coded in the VisualAID application for both long-form and short-form injuries. Section 2.1 (and Figure 1) describes the process flow for coding a long-form BioTab and Section 2.2 (and Figure 2) describes the process flow for BioTab Lite injuries. The subsequent guidelines will refer to the numbered steps in the diagrams as well as the relevant columns in the templates for clarity (note that numbering of steps and template columns does not correspond).

2.1 Long-Form

All AIS 3+ injuries and some AIS 2 injuries are coded according to the full BioTab (long-form) guidelines presented in this section.

Figure 1: Long-form full BioTab process diagram including references to columns of BioTab Long-Form template



Step 1: Identify the injury and the Body Region Injured (BRI).

- The BioTab process requires the use of a unique list of body regions that is more anatomically-specific than the AIS body region indicated by the first digit of the AIS code. VisualAID narrows down the list of available body regions for the BRI based on the anatomic location of the specific AIS code selected. In some cases, manual selection may be required. The list of the twenty (20) BioTab body regions is given in Section 3.4.
- Enter the BRI in column 1 and the AIS code in column 2 of the BioTab Long-Form template.

Step 2: Determine if sufficient evidence exists to support development of an Injury Causation Scenario (ICS).

- An ICS describes, at a minimum, the factors that are necessary for the occurrence of the injury, and may include factors that contributed to the severity of the injury or increased its likelihood.
- If there is insufficient evidence to support development of an ICS describing how the injury occurred, the ICS shall be coded as unknown. An unknown ICS shall be coded according to the guidelines in Section 3.2.3 and assigned an ICS confidence of "Unknown."

- If there is sufficient physical evidence (e.g., contacts within the vehicle, hypothesized kinematics of the occupant, or patterns of injury) to support a scenario of how an injury occurred, an ICS shall be developed according to the guidelines.
- Occasionally, circumstances arise in which evidence may support two potential injury causation scenarios for an injury. Refer to Section 3.1 for further guidance and examples of coding more than one ICS. Any one of the following conditions may be used to justify coding two ICS:
    - The two potential ICSs have different sources of energy,
    - The two potential ICSs involve substantially different occupant kinematics in response to the same source of energy,
    - Or the two potential ICSs involve unique BRC/IPC interactions in response to the same source of energy.
- Enter a succinct description of the ICS in column 4 of the BioTab Long-Form template. The ICS description is not a database element, but provides a quick overview of the injury's causation when reviewing the case. Typical ICS descriptions include the involved physical component and how it loads the body region contacted. Examples of ICS descriptions include: belt and airbag loading of thorax, knee loading by knee bolster, head contact with A-pillar, etc. This simple description may be included in the Injury Note field in VisualAID, but is not a requirement for CISS and SCI cases.

Step 3: Determine if the injury's causation is the direct result of another injury.

- In some circumstances, the causation for a given injury (induced) is best described as being the direct result of another injury (causal). Most instances of injuries that are caused by other injuries involve a skeletal fracture inflicting damage to neighboring soft tissue (e.g., a displaced femur fracture lacerating the femoral artery).
- If an injury is caused by another injury, the ICS description must indicate the causal injury. In VisualAID, select "Another Injury" in the Source of Energy drop-down list and then select the causal injury from the list of injuries with an ICS already coded. **Note that in order to be available as a causal injury, an injury must have a complete ICS entered.** Changing the causal injury code will break the linkage between the induced and causal injury, but changes to the causal injury's causation coding do not break the linkage. Enter the causal injury in column 5 of the BioTab Long-Form template.
- Selecting a causal injury in VisualAID will auto-populate fields related to the IPC and Contributing Factors.
- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for an induced injury's ICS. The guidelines defining ICS confidence level assignment are given in Step 7 and Section 3.2.2. Enter the ICS confidence in column 11 of the BioTab Long-Form coding template.
- If one ICS describes causation as the result of another injury, a second ICS may be coded, although the second ICS may not also describe the causation as being the result of another injury. Proceed to Step 4 if another ICS is to be coded for the injury.

Step 4: Determine the Source of Energy (SOE) for an ICS that does not involve causation by another injury.

- A source of energy is the specific event that produced the injurious loading or circumstance. Possible sources of energy include crash events, airbag deployment, pretensioner deployment, and fire. The vast majority of SOE will be a crash event or an airbag deployment. Enter the SOE in column 5 of the BioTab Long-Form template.
- If the SOE is a crash event, VisualAID will provide a list of coded crash events for selection. A selection for an unknown crash event is available in cases where the reviewers are unable to determine the specific crash event that produced the injury.
- If the SOE is an airbag deployment, the action of the airbag deployment must be directly responsible for the injurious loading. That is, the occupant must have interacted with the deploying airbag and the reviewers must be confident that the injury would not have occurred if the occupant had interacted with the airbag after full inflation. When selecting this option, VisualAID will provide the list of deployed airbags for selection.
- Attributing an injury to a combination of SOEs within the same ICS is prohibited. In cases where the reviewers wish to assign two SOEs, a second ICS must be coded.
- If the reviewers are confident that two SOEs contributed to the same ICS, the most dominant source shall be chosen as the SOE and the other potential source(s) may be captured as a Contributing Factor (e.g., if a crash event combined with a known aggressive pretensioner are thought to both have contributed to the occurrence of a rib fracture, the crash event shall be selected as the SOE and the pretensioner deployment may be included as a Contributing Factor). Strong documentation of the necessity of both sources shall be provided and justified in the ICS Notes field.

Step 5: Determine the Involved Physical Component(s) (IPC) and related elements for the ICS

- An Involved Physical Component (IPC) is the physical component that the case subject contacted that led to the injury. Examples of IPCs include restraints, all parts of the vehicle interior, other occupants, cargo, and any external intruding structure that the occupant contacts, such as a pole or the hood of another vehicle. Indicate the IPC(s) in column 6 of the BioTab Long-Form template.
- There are three types of IPC configurations in the long-form BioTab – Isolated, Tandem, and Critical – and each has unique governing rules. An Isolated IPC occurs when only one point of contact to the occupant is required to produce the injurious loading. A Tandem IPC occurs when multiple components, in series with one another, lead to a single point of contact to the occupant with simultaneous or sequential loading. A Critical IPC configuration occurs when multiple components simultaneously load the occupant at separate and distinct locations. In VisualAID, select the desired IPC Configuration type in the drop-down to generate the applicable IPC fields.
    - **Isolated IPC:** For circumstances where the injurious loading is caused by a single point of contact (or a distributed contact across a larger area of the body, but from only one component) and tandem loading is not required, one or two IPCs may be coded depending on the available evidence. For an ICS that involves an IPC with a confidence level of Probable or Possible, a second, alternate IPC may be coded as long as the two IPCs are adjacent to one another along the occupant's kinematic path. For the example of a patellar fracture that probably occurred from contact with

the steering column, but possibly occurred from contact with the adjacent knee bolster; the Primary IPC would be the steering column and the Alternate IPC would be the knee bolster. If Primary and Alternate IPCs are coded in an Isolated IPC configuration, both may not be assigned a confidence of Probable and neither may be assigned a confidence of Certain – an ICS with Primary and Alternate IPCs represents a situation where **one or the other** is required, but not both. The Primary IPC, denoted as 1.1, belongs in column 6a of the BioTab Long-Form coding template and the Alternate IPC, denoted as 1.2, belongs in column 6b of the BioTab Long-Form coding template. The BRC is the same for the Primary and Alternate IPCs in an Isolated configuration.

- **Tandem IPCs:** For circumstances where the injurious loading is caused by a single point of contact (or a distributed contact across a larger area of the body) and more than one stacked or reinforced vehicle components are thought to produce the loading in a simultaneous or sequential manner, two or three IPCs may be coded depending on the available evidence.

  Examples include the head initially contacting the sun visor, which is reinforced by the windshield header, or the chest contacting the seat belt, which is prior to but also reinforced by the airbag, which is itself reinforced by the steering wheel assembly. Alternate IPCs are not possible with a Tandem IPC configuration – an ICS with a Tandem IPC configuration represents a situation where the **first and second (and third, if coded)** are involved. The Tandem IPC configuration can accommodate two or three IPCs, and there are no restrictions on their assigned confidence levels except not being "Unknown." The IPC making direct or initial contact with the occupant should be coded as 2.1 in column 6a of the BioTab Long-Form coding template. The next-closest IPC should be coded as 3.1 followed by the third IPC (if applicable) as 4.1 in column 6a of the template.

- **Critical IPCs:** Circumstances occasionally arise where two or three IPCs loading the body at different locations are critical to the occurrence of an injury (i.e., without multiple simultaneous IPCs acting at different locations, the specific injury would not have occurred). If multiple IPCs are critical to the ICS, the first IPC should be coded in Column 6a of the BioTab Long-Form coding template as 5.1. The second critical IPC should be coded in Column 6a as 6.1. If a third critical IPC exists, such as in the case of three-point bending of a long bone, the third critical IPC should be coded in Column 6a as 7.1. One example of a circumstance where two critical IPCs should be coded is a tibial plateau fracture from simultaneous loading of the knee by the knee bolster and the foot by the toepan in a frontal crash. Both IPCs in this injury causation scenario may be coded as certain because it is not possible for this injury to occur without the axial compression caused by loading of the foot by the toepan and the restriction on the motion of the knee caused by contact between the knee and the knee bolster. Each IPC in a critical configuration must occur at a separate and distinct anatomic location (e.g. left and right hip, foot and knee, left and right thorax). Alternate IPCs may be coded for any or all of the critical occupant contact locations (5.2, 6.2, or 7.2), though the same rules regarding confidence of the Primary and Alternate IPCs apply as for an Isolated IPC at each contact point. While the Critical IPC configuration represents a condition where the **first and second**

(and third, if coded) contact points are required, the inclusion of **one or the other** via the Primary/Alternate option at each contact point allows even more flexibility. See Section 3.2.5 for more information on IPC confidence rules.

- In VisualAID, select the appropriate Area and Involved Physical Component from the drop-down lists based on the chosen IPC configuration. After selecting the Area, a focused list of components is generated for the Involved Physical Component selection.
- One of the twenty (20) BioTab body regions shall be selected as the Body Region Contacted (BRC) by the IPC that led to the injury. All injuries in motor-vehicle crashes that are not burns or induced by other injuries will involve contact between a body region and a physical component. In general, determining body region contacted is fairly straightforward, though some circumstances require special coding. For the example of a belt-restrained occupant experiencing a tensile neck injury without head contact, the body region contacted is the thorax and the IPC is the shoulder belt. This is because restraint of the thorax by the shoulder belt allows the relative motion between head and torso that causes the tensile neck injury. Enter the BRC in column 7 of the BioTab Long-Form template based on the configuration-specific requirements.
- The chosen IPC(s) must be supported with evidence from the case. By default, the PDOF of a crash event and the resulting occupant kinematics exist as evidence to support an IPC selection. Some examples of IPC evidence include, but are not limited to: damage to the IPC, contact marks, glass/debris in wounds, etc. For the example of a patellar fracture from either contact with the steering column or the knee bolster, there must be either contact marks on the steering column or knee bolster, or evidence that would place the occupant's knee in the area of the steering column or knee bolster at the time of impact (e.g., right foot braking would position the knee over the steering column). While IPC evidence is not coded for CISS or SCI cases, it should nevertheless be considered when selecting the IPC and its associated confidence level. A discussion of evidence-related factors for an IPC is provided in Section 3.2.4.
- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for each IPC. The guidelines defining IPC confidence level assignment are given in Section 3.2.5. If insufficient evidence exists to identify a plausible IPC, the IPC shall be coded as "Injured, Unknown Source" and the IPC confidence level shall be coded as "Unknown." Enter the IPC confidence in column 8 of the BioTab Long-Form coding template. An unknown IPC does not necessarily require an unknown ICS.
- A load path shall be established between the body region contacted and the body region injured. All body component paths should be established using the connectivity between the BioTab body regions listed Section 3.4. For example, a hip injury from knee loading in a frontal crash would have a body component path of knee to thigh to hip. In some cases, a non-contiguous path may be required. VisualAID provides a list of options for the Load Path based on the BRC and BRI selections, but also provides an "Other (specify)" option if none of the selected paths are appropriate. The load path may be indicated in column 9 of the BioTab Long-Form template.

Step 6: Determine whether there were any Contributing Factors (CF) for the ICS

- Contributing Factors are any conditions that may have played a role in the ICS for a particular injury, but were not required for the injury to have occurred. Contributing Factors may have

increased the likelihood of the injury occurring or may have affected the severity or nature of the injury. Enter any CF in column 10 of the BioTab Long-Form template.

- Some common examples of CF may involve diseases (e.g., osteoporosis), use of medications (e.g., anticoagulants), medical conditions (e.g., pregnancy), intrusions to the occupant compartment (e.g., for a hip fracture in a frontal crash, IP intrusion may be a CF), loading by another occupant that is not the causal factor in an injury occurring (e.g., in the case of a right-front passenger impacted by the right frontpassenger door who experiences multiple right-sided rib fractures from contact with the door and loading of the left chest by the unrestrained driver), improper restraint use (e.g., improperly positioned belts or an improperly secured child restraint system), and high crash severity. The available selections for CF are defined in detail in Section 3.3. In VisualAID, select one or more appropriate CF in the drop-down listing. If there are no CF, select "None" as the field cannot be left blank. Selecting "Intrusion" or "Comorbidity" require further selection of specific elements from the crash case.
- Factors leading to the crash (e.g., occupant loss of consciousness) should not be coded as a CF unless these factors directly contributed to the occurrence of injury (e.g., occupant loses consciousness and slumps out of a conventional occupant position prior to impact).

Step 7: Determine the confidence level for each ICS

- Each ICS must be supported with evidence from the case. By default, the PDOF of a crash event and the resulting occupant kinematics exist as evidence to support an ICS. Some examples of ICS evidence include, but are not limited to: increased excursion of an unbelted occupant, contacts indicating kinematics, and vehicle dynamics that affect occupant trajectory. While ICS evidence is not coded for CISS or SCI cases, it should nevertheless be considered when defining the ICS and its associated confidence level. A discussion of evidence-related factors for an ICS is provided in Section 3.2.1
- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for each ICS. The guidelines defining ICS confidence level assignment are given in Section 3.2.2. Indicate the ICS confidence in column 11 of the BioTab Long-Form coding template.
- For the confidence level of an ICS to be Certain, there must be one and only one ICS and there must be compelling evidence for all parts of the scenario (i.e., the investigators must have high confidence in the choice of the SOE, the resulting occupant kinematics, and the association between the characteristics of the injury and the loading mechanism).
- If multiple ICSs exist, then the confidence levels on the two ICSs can be Probable for the first and Possible for the second or Possible for both ICSs. Two ICSs for the same injury cannot both be Probable and neither may be Certain.

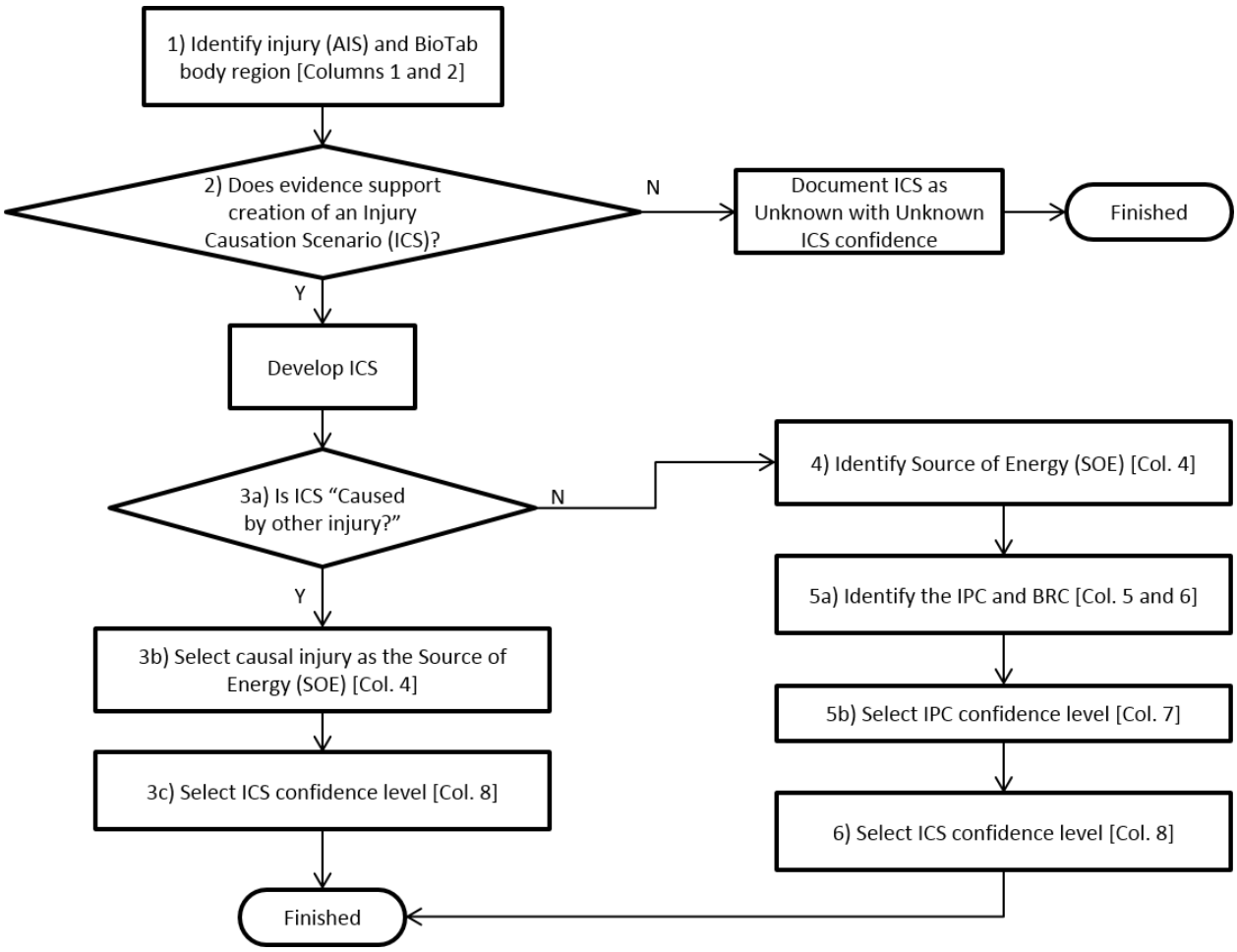
2.2 Short-Form

The BioTab Lite is a modified version of the BioTab for less severe injuries where the detailed description of the causation is not justified. The types of injuries described by the BioTab Lite consist of AIS 1 and the majority of AIS 2 injuries. The modifications for BioTab Lite basically reduce the options available in the full BioTab. The ability to create multiple Injury Causation

Scenarios (ICS) and select multiple Involved Physical Components (IPC) has been eliminated. The coding of Contributing Factors, Regional Mechanism, and IPC/ICS Evidence was also eliminated.

BioTab Lite will capture only one ICS with only a primary IPC. The ICS requires a confidence level and follows the same rules for selecting the confidence level in Section 3.2 with the exception that the rules for multiple ICSs do not apply. The IPC choice for BioTab Lite is simply the most probable one available with the evidence collected and presented during the case review. The associated IPC confidence level follows the same requirements as IPC confidence in full BioTab with the exception that the rules for multiple IPCs do not apply.

Figure 2: Short-form BioTab Lite process diagram including references to columns of BioTab Short-Form template



Step 1: Identify the injury and the Body Region Injured (BRI)

- The BioTab process requires the use of a unique list of body regions that is more anatomically-specific than the AIS body region indicated by the first digit of the AIS code. VisualAID narrows down the list of available body regions for the BRI based on the anatomic location of

the specific AIS code selected. In some cases, manual selection may be required. The list of twenty (20) BioTab body regions is given in Section 3.4.

- Enter the BRI in column 1 and the AIS code in column 2 of the BioTab Short-Form template.

Step 2: Determine if sufficient evidence exists to support development of an Injury Causation Scenario (ICS)

- A short-form ICS describes, simply, the factors that are necessary for the occurrence of the injury.
- If there is insufficient evidence to support development of an ICS describing how the injury occurred, the ICS shall be coded as unknown. An unknown ICS shall be coded according to the guidelines in Section 3.2.3 and assigned an ICS confidence of "Unknown."
- If there is sufficient physical evidence (e.g., contacts within the vehicle, hypothesized kinematics of the occupant, or patterns of injury) to support a scenario of how an injury occurred, an ICS shall be developed according to the guidelines.
- Enter a succinct description of the ICS in column 3 of the BioTab Short-Form template. The ICS description is not a database element, but provides a quick overview of the injury's causation when reviewing the case. Typical ICS descriptions include the involved physical component and how it loads the body region contacted. Examples of ICS descriptions include: belt and airbag loading of thorax, knee loading by knee bolster, head contact with A-pillar, etc.

Step 3: Determine if the injury's causation is the direct result of another injury

- In some circumstances, the causation for a given injury (induced) is best described as being the direct result of another injury (causal). Most instances of injuries that are caused by other injuries involve a skeletal fracture inflicting damage to neighboring soft tissue (e.g., a displaced femur fracture lacerating the femoral artery).
- If an injury is caused by another injury, the ICS must indicate the causal injury. In VisualAID, select "Another Injury" in the Source of Energy drop-down list and then select the causal injury from the list of injuries with an ICS already coded. **Note that in order to be available as a causal injury, that injury must have a complete ICS entered.** Changing the causal injury code will break the linkage between the induced and causal injury, but changes to the causal injury's causation coding do not break the linkage. Enter the causal injury in column 4 of the BioTab Short-Form template.
- Selecting a causal injury in VisualAID will auto-populate fields related to the IPC.

- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for an induced injury's ICS. The guidelines defining ICS confidence level assignment are given in Step 6 and Section 3.2.2. Enter the ICS confidence in column 8 of the BioTab Short-Form coding template.

Step 4: Determine the Source of Energy (SOE) for an ICS that does not involve causation by another injury

- A source of energy is the specific event that produced the injurious loading or circumstance. Possible sources of energy include crash events, airbag deployment, pretensioner deployment, and fire. The vast majority of SOE will be a crash event or an airbag deployment. Indicate the SOE in column 4 of the BioTab Short-Form template.
- If the SOE is a crash event, VisualAID will provide a list of coded crash events for selection. A selection for an unknown crash event is available in cases where the reviewers are unable to determine the specific crash event that produced the injury.
- If the SOE is an airbag deployment, the action of the airbag deployment must be directly responsible for the injurious loading. That is, the occupant must have interacted with the deploying airbag and the reviewers must be confident that the injury would not have occurred if the occupant had interacted with the airbag after full inflation. When selecting this option, VisualAID will provide the list of deployed airbags for selection.
- Only one SOE may be coded for each BioTab Lite injury due to the restriction of one ICS per injury.

Step 5: Determine the Involved Physical Component (IPC) and confidence

- An Involved Physical Component (IPC) is the physical component that the case subject contacted that led to the injury. Examples of IPCs include restraints, all parts of the vehicle interior, other occupants, cargo, and any external intruding structure that the occupant contacts, such as a pole or the hood of another vehicle. Indicate the IPC in column 5 of the BioTab Short-Form template.
- In VisualAID, select the appropriate Area and Involved Physical Component from the drop-down lists. After selecting the Area, a focused list of components is generated for the Involved Physical Component selection.
- One of the twenty (20) BioTab body regions shall be selected as the Body Region Contacted (BRC) by the IPC that led to the injury. Enter the BRC in column 6 of the BioTab Short-Form template.
- The chosen IPC must be selected with consideration of the evidence in the case. By default, the PDOF of a crash event and the resulting occupant kinematics exist as evidence to support an IPC selection. Some examples of IPC evidence include, but are not limited to: damage to the IPC, contact marks, glass/debris in wounds, etc. While IPC evidence is not coded for BioTab Lite, it should nevertheless be considered when selecting the IPC and associated confidence level.
- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for the IPC. The guidelines defining IPC confidence level assignment are given in Section 3.2.5. If insufficient evidence

exists to identify a plausible IPC, the IPC shall be coded as "Injured, Unknown Source" and the IPC confidence level shall be coded as "Unknown." Enter the IPC confidence in column 7 of the BioTab Short-Form coding template.

Step 6: Determine ICS confidence

- The ICS must be developed with consideration of the evidence in the case. By default, the PDOF of a crash event and the resulting occupant kinematics exist as evidence to support an ICS. While ICS evidence is not coded for BioTab Lite, it should nevertheless be considered when defining the ICS and associated confidence level.
- A confidence level of Certain, Probable, or Possible shall be assigned for the ICS. The guidelines defining ICS confidence level assignment are given in Section 3.2.2. Indicate the ICS confidence in column 8 of the BioTab Short-Form coding template.
- For the confidence level of an ICS to be Certain, there must be compelling evidence for all parts of the scenario (i.e., the investigators must have high confidence in the choice of the SOE, the resulting occupant kinematics, and the association between the characteristics of the injury and the loading mechanism).

3 Special Considerations

3.1 Coding Multiple ICS

Occasionally, evidence exists to support two Injury Causation Scenarios (ICSs). If two ICSs are proposed, the answer to one of the following three questions must be yes, otherwise only a single ICS should be coded. Note that if multiple ICSs are coded, neither ICS can be assigned a confidence of "Certain" (see Section 3.2.2).

- Do the two proposed ICSs have different sources of energy (e.g., the SOE is crash for proposed ICS #1 and airbag for proposed ICS #2)?

  For cases involving multiple crash events, the first event and the second event are considered separate sources of energy (i.e., two different ICS should be coded if proposed ICS #1 hypothesizes that the injury occurred in the first event and proposed ICS #2 speculates that injury occurred in the second event).

- Do the two proposed ICSs involve **substantially** different occupant kinematics occurring as a result of the same SOE?

  In general, the phrase "substantially different occupant kinematics" involves any occupant kinematics that result in contact with non-adjacent vehicle interior components. For example, two ICSs should be coded if proposed ICS #1 involves the driver moving forward and to the left and contacting the A-pillar and proposed ICS #2 involves the occupant moving forward and to the right contacting the center instrument panel. Components, such as the windshield header that span the occupant compartment, should be split into thirds for determining adjacency (e.g., the driver side windshield header and A-pillar are adjacent, but the A-pillar and the center windshield header are not adjacent). Occupant kinematics during the loading phase of the crash and during rebound are considered to be substantially different (i.e., two ICSs should be coded if, in the first ICS, injury is hypothesized to occur during the deceleration phase of the crash and if the second ICS injury is hypothesized to have occurred during rebound). Sufficient evidence must exist to support the possibility of the two sets of kinematics as part of the same crash event and a justification must be included in the causation note.

- Do the two proposed ICSs involve unique BRC/IPC combinations associated with the same SOE?

  If the BioTab-defined body region contacted for the injury differs for the proposed scenarios, a second ICS should be coded. For example, two ICS should be coded for a brain injury that is thought to occur from either head contact with the vehicle interior or from belt restraint of the chest where the resulting angular motion of the head occurs without head contact. This rule allows the possibility of mixed IPC configurations as long as at least one

BRC/IPC relationship differs between the two ICS – consider an ICS with an Isolated IPC and an ICS with Critical IPCs where one of the critical IPCs contacts the same BRC as in the Isolated IPC example (e.g., the first ICS involves door contact to left hip and the second ICS involves critical IPCs of door to left hip and center console to right hip). This condition does not permit an ICS with an Isolated IPC and an ICS with Tandem IPCs where the BRC and first-contacted IPC are the same (e.g., the first ICS involves chest contact to the shoulder belt and the second ICS involves chest contact to the belt in tandem with the airbag the best approach would be to only code the Tandem IPC scenario). A justification must be included in the causation note.

3.2 Biotab Evidence and Confidence

The following sets of guidelines provide a structured method for identifying and classifying evidence, as well as using the evidence to determine an appropriate confidence level for Injury Causation Scenarios (ICSs) and Involved Physical Components (IPCs) in the BioTab.

3.2.1 ICS Evidence

Evidence used to establish an ICS includes indications that support the occupant kinematics leading to the BRC/IPC interaction(s) and the loading mechanism causing the injury. Indications supporting an ICS may be physical, electronic, testimonial, or scientific in nature. The primary evidence-related considerations for building an ICS include:

- The **Source of Energy** that initiates the transfer of injurious energy to the occupant

  The review team must identify any valid sources of energy capable of producing each injury. A valid source of energy is one that imparts sufficient energy to the occupant in a manner that has the potential to produce the injury. Fewer potential sources of energy during the crash sequence increase overall confidence in an ICS. Minor crash events are unlikely to qualify as a valid source of energy for serious injuries.

- Overall **occupant kinematics** produced by the SOE and consistency with other ICS associated with the same SOE

  The kinematic response to the chosen SOE in the context of the entire crash must support the occupant's interaction with the chosen IPC(s) for each associated ICS. In multi-event crashes, consideration of the temporal history of the occupant's motion must be made. Pre-crash maneuvers, crash-induced vehicle dynamics, and interactions within the occupant compartment affect the occupant's overall trajectory within the passenger compartment during the crash sequence, but the event-specific kinematics should provide a reasonable level of support for the motion required for the described interaction. For an airbag SOE, sufficient evidence must exist to support the notion that the BRC was adjacent to the airbag deployment location at the time of deployment (i.e., demonstrate relationship between any

kinematic responses and deployment timing and/or occupant proximity to module) and a discussion of the conditions must be included in the Notes field for the ICS.

- Biomechanical soundness of the injury mechanism

  The nature of the injury being coded may provide evidence to support the injury mechanism associated with the ICS. The mechanism occurring both regionally and at the organ/component-level should be considered when determining the biomechanical soundness of the causation. The extent to which the case evidence and the hypothesized causation scenario agree with established injury biomechanics knowledge (findings in the literature or in laboratory studies relating specific injury types and patterns to regional and/or organ/component loading conditions) lends credence to the overall scenario. Furthermore, the presence of case subject comorbidities and their effects on the likelihood of the injury, as well as the nature and severity of the injury, serve to support the soundness of the injury mechanism in the context of the established scenario.

Electronic indications supporting an ICS are based on the interpretation of the case vehicle's Event Data Recorder (EDR). While EDRs from different makes and models provide varying levels of detail, the report shall always be interpreted in conjunction with the physical evidence to verify the report's contents. Typical EDR findings that support development of an ICS include belt use (or lack thereof), braking, seat track position, airbag deployments and timing, and crash pulse characteristics. The limitations of the EDR and the relationships between EDR events and crash events must be considered when interpreting the EDR report. Electronic evidence gathered from the EDR will generally inform establishing the source of energy and occupant kinematics.

Testimonial evidence includes information gathered from the interviews of the case occupant or other occupants in the case vehicle that provide insight into the condition and position of the case occupant at the time of the crash.

The concept of scientific evidence, as noted above, generally refers to the application of physical laws of motion to the vehicle and occupant to hypothesize the occupant's trajectory during the events immediately prior to and during the crash sequence. A well-reasoned attempt to characterize the occupant's kinematic response must consider the other types of evidence available, as well as laboratory experience, in establishing a consistent time- history of the occupant's interaction with their environment.

3.2.2 ICS Confidence

Table 1 lists guidelines for selecting ICS confidence levels. These guidelines are based on the potential sources of energy available to produce the injury, the consistency among the BRC and IPC in the context of the hypothesized occupant kinematics, and the plausibility of the documented injury mechanism in the context of established injury biomechanics research.

Table 1: ICS Confidence Guidelines

Evidence-related factor in Section 3.2.1	Certain	Probable	Possible	Unknown
• Source of energy • Occupant kinematics • Injury mechanism soundness	High confidence in all three factors with only one valid SOE	High confidence in two of the three factors with the third being plausible	All three factors are plausible	Insufficient evidence available to develop an ICS – ICS must be "Unknown" (see Section 2.4.3.2.3)

An ICS may be coded as "Certain" only if there is not a second ICS coded for the same injury. If two ICS are coded for the same injury, only one may be coded as "Probable."

3.2.2 ICS Unknown

When circumstances arise in which there is insufficient evidence to develop an ICS to describe an injury's causation, the ICS must be coded as unknown. An unknown ICS must be coded according to Table 2 for short-form and long-form injuries. At this time, there is no capability in VisualAID for auto-completion of an unknown ICS, so each variable must be entered as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Unknown ICS Coding Requirements

Element	Selection	Element	Selection
BRI	*BioTab region applicable to injury*	BRC	"Unknown"
SOE	*"Unknown"*	*Load Path*	"Unknown"
IPC Configuration	"Isolated IPC"	Contributing Factors	"None"
IPC Area and IPC	*"Injured, Unknown Source"*	*ICS Confidence Level*	*"Unknown"*
IPC Confidence Level	*"Unknown"*	*Notes*	*Optionally, provide a brief justification for the inability to develop an ICS*
Italicized elements represent required selections for an unknown ICS in BioTab Lite			

3.2.4 IPC Evidence

Evidence supporting the choice of an IPC includes all indications that support BRC/IPC contact(s). Indications supporting BRC/IPC contact may be physical, electronic, testimonial, or scientific in nature. The primary evidence- related factors that must be considered when deciding on an IPC include:

- Marks on the IPC or **IPC damage** (scuffs, cloth transfers, damaged interior components, spider web cracks in windshield, makeup transfers, hair, bruises on other occupants, etc.) provide physical evidence gathered from the vehicle and/or scene inspection.

  Note that not all marks on vehicle interior components are caused by occupant contacts. Marks on vehicle interior components can occur from intrusion or buckling of the vehicle structure, extrication, or from contact with free moving cargo. Also, lack of visible deformation or damage to a vehicle component is not necessarily indicative of a lack of contact. Many vehicle components are highly elastic and therefore recover to their pre-crash shape and location after deforming substantially in a crash. For similar reasons, dynamic crush of the vehicle and dynamic intrusion into the occupant compartment in a crash will almost always be greater than or equal to the post-crash crush and intrusion. Also note that blood transfers can be indicative of the final resting position or the post-crash motion of the occupant, but are not directly indicative of contact with an IPC (although the final resting position of the occupant can support the occupant kinematics required for contact with an IPC or an ICS).

- **Spatial consistency** between the initial position/posture, the crash dynamics, and the resulting occupant kinematics, as established by the ICS-level elements, and the IPC that was contacted is based on a combination of physical, electronic, testimonial, and scientific evidence.

  The crash dynamics must support the occupant kinematics required to move the body region contacted from its pre-crash posture/location into the IPC. Initial position and posture may not be known with certainty, but physical and/or interview evidence may help establish the occupant's position at the time of impact. An important consideration in establishing the initial position is whether prior vehicle dynamics, either from pre-crash maneuvers or prior impact events, may have affected the occupant's positioning. In the case of an airbag fling injury, the occupant's initial position/posture and the crash dynamics should support that the flung body region was adjacent to the airbag location at the time of deployment and the probable occupant kinematics caused by the airbag fling should support IPC contact.

- **Biomechanical consistency** between superficial injuries to the occupant at the BRC (e.g., contusions or skin abrasions/lacerations), the underlying pattern of injury, the IPC contacted, and the loading mechanism applied by contact with the IPC is based on a combination of physical and scientific evidence.

Contact evidence on the occupant includes contusions, abrasions, or lacerations. Consistency between the marks on the occupant, patterns of injury, the IPC contacted, and the loading mechanism can only be achieved if the IPC that loads the BRC is capable of producing the observed patterns of superficial injuries and if the mechanism of loading applied from contact with the IPC can cause the injury that is being coded. For example, a left orbit fracture in a left sided (9 o'clock) impact with a tree would be considered consistent if 1) abrasions on the skin were consistent with contact with a tree or side glass (i.e., if there was glass or bark in the wound) and 2) the pattern of the orbit fracture was consistent with the facial compression that occurred from contact with the tree.

Electronic indications supporting contact with an IPC are based on the interpretation of the case vehicle's Event Data Recorder (EDR). While EDRs from different makes and models provide varying levels of detail, the report shall always be interpreted in conjunction with the physical evidence to verify the report's contents. Typical EDR findings that support BRC/IPC contact include belt use (or lack thereof), braking, seat track position, airbag deployments and timing, and crash pulse characteristics. The limitations of the EDR and the relationships between EDR events and crash events must be considered when interpreting the EDR report. Electronic evidence gathered from the EDR will generally inform spatial consistency.

Testimonial evidence includes information gathered from the interviews of the case occupant or other occupants in the case vehicle that provide insight into the condition and position of the case occupant at the time of the crash.

The concept of scientific evidence as noted above generally refers to the application of physical laws of motion to the vehicle and occupant to hypothesize the occupant's trajectory during the events immediately prior to and during the crash sequence. A well-reasoned attempt to characterize the occupant's kinematic response must consider the other types of evidence available, as well as laboratory experience, in establishing a consistent time- history of the occupant's interaction with their environment.

3.2.5 IPC Confidence

Table 3 lists evidence-based guidelines for selecting IPC confidence levels. These guidelines are based on the three evidence-related factors described in Section 3.2.4 and address how the varying levels of certainty that are associated with each factor affect the confidence level associated with an IPC. For example, for an IPC to be coded as "Certain," the review team must be sure that two of the following three items are true and that the remaining item is not inconsistent with the other two: 1) damage to the IPC is from occupant contact, 2) the occupant's positioning and presumed kinematics for the associated event support contact with the IPC, and 3) there exists sound biomechanical basis that the loading mechanism applied by contact with the IPC(s) could result in the coded injury and in any associated abrasions, contusions, or lacerations.

Table 3: IPC Confidence Guidelines

Evidence-related factor in Section 3.2.4	Certain	Probable	Possible	Unknown
• IPC damage (contact evidence) • Spatial consistency (kinematics) • Biomechanical consistency (injury patterns)	High confidence that two of the factors are true and the third is not inconsistent	High confidence that one of the factors is true and others are not inconsistent	No inconsistencies among the factors	Insufficient consistent evidence available to identify IPC – IPC must be "Injured, Unknown Source"
IPC Configuration-specific Rules				
Isolated	Disallowed if Primary and Alternate IPCs coded	May be selected for Primary IPC, but not both if Primary and Alternate IPCs coded	May be coded for one or both IPCs	-
Tandem	May be coded for any or all	May be coded for any or all IPCs	May be coded for any or all	-
Critical	Disallowed if Primary and Alternate IPCs coded	May be selected for Primary IPC, but not both if Primary and Alternate IPCs coded	May be coded for any or all IPCs	-
	Confidence rules apply independently at each BRC/IPC location for Critical 2-point and Critical 3-point configurations			

In an Isolated or Critical IPC configuration when Primary and Alternate IPCs are coded, neither IPC may be coded as "Certain," and only one may be coded as "Probable" (higher confidence is assumed for the Primary IPC). The confidence rules apply within each ICS, and IPC confidence coding within one ICS is independent of the other coded ICS.

3.3 Contributing Factors

Contributing Factors are any conditions that may have played a role in the ICS for a particular injury, but were not required for the injury to have occurred. Contributing Factors may have increased the likelihood of the injury occurring or may have affected the severity or nature of the injury. The available Contributing Factors and rules regarding their use are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Contributing Factors Attributes and Rules

Contributing Factor	Use	Usage Rules
Comorbidity (pick)	This attribute may be selected when a documented comorbid condition is deemed relevant to the severity of the injury. Multiple comorbidities may be selected.	-see Section 3.3.1 for a listing of the standard comorbidities with suggestions for their use
	Example: An adult occupant sustained a large SDH in a moderate two-event frontal crash: BRC=head, IPC=steering wheel or left IP. The occupant is on anticoagulant therapy, which was thought to make the SDH worse.	
Improper restraint use (specify) [use CRS attribute as surrogate until name change implemented]	This attribute may be selected when the belt restraint was not used as intended or, for pediatric cases, when an incorrect CRS installation or inappropriate CRS use may have contributed to the severity of injury. The incorrect or inappropriate use must be documented.	-A justification describing the nature of the inappropriate use or incorrect installation must be included in the specify field -Extensive documentation of restraint or CRS, including method of installation, is required
	Example: In a frontal crash with a one-year-old in a forward-facing CRS in the second row left position sustaining a complex vault skull fracture: BRC=head, IPC=row one seatback. The child's head was able to make contact with the seat structure due to significant slack found in the LATCH straps used to secure the CRS in the vehicle.	

Contributing Factor	Use	Usage Rules
High ΔV	This attribute may be selected when the severity of the impact associated with the coded SOE was demonstrably beyond that of typical crash tests in similar crash configurations. The purpose of this attribute is to indicate that the vehicle's structure and restraint systems were likely taxed beyond reasonable performance levels.	-Use WinSMASH or EDR total ΔV -For unbelted occupants in frontal impacts, ΔV > 48 km/h -For belted occupants in frontal impacts, ΔV > 64 km/h -For side impacts, ΔV > 45 km/h -Absent EDR- or WinSMASH-based ΔV, crash investigator shall use judgment to assess severity relative to threshold
	Example: A belt-restrained second-row adult occupant sustained a flexion-induced cervical spine injury in a frontal crash: BRC=thorax, IPC=belt. The EDR-indicated ΔV was 68 km/h, which most certainly produced more severe flexion in the occupant's cervical spine.	
Intrusion (pick)	This attribute may be selected when intrusion into the occupant compartment may have contributed to the severity of the injury.	-Referenced intrusion must relate to an IPC selected for this ICS
	Example: A driver sustained a calcaneus fracture in a moderate severity frontal crash: BRC=foot, IPC=floor. Six cm of post-crash intrusion was recorded for the toe pan, which was thought to have increased the likelihood of this injury.	
Loose object or cargo	Select this attribute when the coded injury was exacerbated by a documented loose object or cargo in the case vehicle. The loose object or cargo may have interacted directly or indirectly with the occupant to increase severity.	-Crash case must document interior loose object or cargo-induced damage to seat -Does not apply if loose object or cargo is an IPC for this injury
	Example: In a frontal crash where the second row occupant sustains rib fractures: BRC=thorax, IPC=belt. Trunk cargo loading and deforming the second-row seatback increased thoracic loading to the seat belt.	

Contributing Factor	Use	Usage Rules
Possible late airbag deployment	This attribute may be selected when case evidence indicates that airbag deployment timing may have lagged the excursion of the occupant such that injury severity was increased.	-EDR documentation required
Seat belt interaction (specify)	This attribute may be selected when the characteristics of the occupant's anatomical interaction with the seat belt **during the event** leads to increased injury severity for the BRI.	-A justification describing the nature of the interaction must be included in the specify field -Not applicable if belt improperly used
	Example: In a frontal crash where the right front passenger sustains a bowel injury: BRC=abdomen, IPC=seat belt. The occupant submarined the lap belt and the increased compression of the abdomen helped produce a bowel transection	
Seat belt payout due to load limiter	This attribute may be selected when substantial documented payout of the shoulder belt from the load limiter supports a more injurious contact between the BRC and IPC.	-Photographic documentation of belt webbing required -Not applicable if IPC intrusion exceeds 8 cm
	Example: In a frontal crash with a short-statured driver who sustains a brain injury: BRC=head, IPC=A-pillar (convincing contact with no intrusion). A 20 cm section of shoulder belt webbing waffling/abrasion demonstrates substantial payout enabling more injurious BRC/IPC contact.	
Unbelted case occupant	This attribute may be selected when the case occupant's lack of belt use may have led to increased injury severity. Increased severity should be based on a relative comparison of a belted occupant under similar conditions.	-Non-use of belt by case occupant must be unambiguous and supported by physical or EDR evidence -Does not apply to misuse or partial use of belt
	Example: In a frontal crash where the driver sustains sixteen rib fractures: BRC=thorax, IPC=steering wheel combination. The moderately-sized occupant overpowered the airbag in the ΔV=43 km/h impact.	

Contributing Factor	Use	Usage Rules
Unbelted other occupant	This attribute may be selected when the kinematics of an unbelted occupant in the case vehicle may have exacerbated the case occupant's injury. Kinematics of the other occupant must be consistent with those of the case occupant for the SOE.	-Non-use of belt must be unambiguous and supported by physical or EDR evidence
	Example: In a left-side impact where the driver sustains left-sided rib fractures (ribs 1- 10): BRC=thorax, IPC=door rear upper quadrant. An unbelted, moderately-sized right front passenger was in the vehicle and the case occupant has soft tissue injuries on their right thorax.	
Other (specify)	This attribute may be selected when relevant factors not described by other options provides support for increased injury severity.	-Specify field must contain a brief justification
	Example 1: In a frontal crash, a wheelchair-seated occupant sustains a mesentery tear: BRC=abdomen, IPC=lap belt. The occupant wore the three-point belt appropriately, but fit was affected by the routing around the wheelchair. Seat belt interaction may also be a valid CF in this case. Example 2: In a right-side impact to the fender, a right front passenger sustains two right lateral rib fractures: BRC=thorax, IPC=door rear upper quadrant. The nature of the impact did not trigger the side impact torso airbag, which may have affected the thoracic loading.	
None	This attribute must be selected to indicate that no other identified factors increased injury severity.	-n/a

3.3.1 Comorbidity Usage

Comorbidities in BioTab are pre-existing conditions, documented in the case subject's medical history, that have the potential to affect the injury severity. The existence of one or more comorbidities in a case subject's medical records does not automatically require their selection as Contributing Factors. A case subject may have many comorbidities documented in their medical history, but those comorbidities may not have been relevant to any of their injuries. The comorbidities available for selection in CISSWeb (Table 5) have been identified, based on experience in the CIREN program, as the most common and likely to affect injury severity or likelihood.

Table 5: Comorbidity descriptions and keywords

Comorbidity	Description	Guidelines and keywords
Cardiovascular condition	Reduced flexibility of an individual's vasculature due to disease or plaque may increase the risk of tears or ruptures	-Atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease
	Vascular injuries in the thorax or neck may be more likely to occur in case subjects with a history of cardiovascular problems. Subjecting these regions to sudden rotations or motions may create sufficient strain in hardened tissues to produce ruptures or tears.	
Degenerative spinal condition	Conditions that affect the mobility of the spine can lead to lower fracture tolerance and affect overall load distribution for the occupant	-DISH (diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis), ankylosing spondylitis, degenerative spinal disease, Schmorl's nodes
	These conditions can substantially reduce the tolerance of the spine as they reduce mobility and increase brittleness of the overall structure. Instead of allowing the head to freely move due to flexion or lateral bending of the neck in response to crash loads, the brittle and less- flexible structure cannot absorb energy and instead sustains fracture.	
History of musculoskeletal implant, surgery, or fusion	Skeletal hardware or alterations have the potential to affect tolerance and load distribution in the body	-Joint (hip, knee, etc.) replacement, arthroplasty, rod insertion, internal fixation, arthrodesis
	Structural changes associated with implants or fusions may create stress concentrations that predispose an anatomic location to injury. The interface between implants and the native skeletal components may be more susceptible to failure due to crash loads. Generally, extremity injuries in the vicinity of an implant or fusion should be considered for application of this comorbidity.	

Comorbidity	Description	Guidelines and keywords
Impaired coagulation	A compromised ability to clot blood can lead to more extensive bleeding	-Hemophilia, acquired coagulopathy, bleeding disorder, blood thinner therapy, anticoagulant, heparin (Fragmin, Lovenox), warfarin, (Coumadin), Eliquis, Pradaxa, Xarelto
	Hemorrhages and hematomas may become larger than would be expected due to blood that cannot clot. This would primarily be used with bleeding-related codes where the size of a subdural hemorrhage or amount of IVH is documented to be large even though the severity of the insult may not be very high. Its use will be rare. The most common injuries where this would be a factor are brain bleeds and hemothorax/hemomediastinum. This may also be a factor for something like a pelvic ring fracture that's upcoded due to blood loss.	
Obesity	Individuals with a higher body mass index (BMI) can be at greater risk for injury due to poor belt fit and the increased mass for the restraints to manage during a crash	-BMI 30 or higher (BMI=m/h^2 where m is mass in kg and h is height in m) -Obese, morbidly obese
	Restraint forces increase with greater occupant mass, and the energy- absorption features of seat belts and airbags may max out with heavier occupants. Also, studies have demonstrated that excess adipose tissue allows for greater occupant excursion during a crash since the extra tissue delays engagement between the seat belt and bony structures.	
Osteoporosis or osteopenia	Individuals with low bone mineral density may be more susceptible to fractures or may sustain fractures with greater comminution even in lower severity crashes	-DXA T-score between -1.0 and -2.5 is osteopenic, while below -2.5 is osteoporotic -low bone mass, low bone mineral density
	Bone strength decreases with the increased porosity associated with osteoporosis and osteopenia.	

Comorbidity	Description	Guidelines and keywords
Pregnancy	Anatomic and hormonal changes associated with pregnancy may affect belt fit and tolerance to injury.	-any trimester
	Hormonal changes during pregnancy tend to permit laxity to develop in ligaments, which may allow excessive joint motion in some cases. In the second and third trimester, when belly size increases	
Other (specify)	While the selections above should cover most cases of comorbidities that affect injury causation, there may be occasions where a unique documented physical or medical condition is	-ankylosis, paraplegia, recent abdominal surgery, cirrhosis of the liver, cerebral atrophy
	Examples include paraplegia and the associated muscle and bone atrophy due to lack of use; brain atrophy in older individuals that may allow more motion of the brain inside the skull; or the presence of scar tissue or incomplete healing associated with previous surgery in the same body region	

3.4 BioTab Body Regions

Table 6 lists the BioTab body regions for the BRI and BRC selections. The table also identifies the anatomic components assigned to each body region. For extremity injuries that affect a long bone and a joint, select the associated joint as the BRI.

Table 6: BioTab body regions and their organs and components

BioTab Body Region	Organs and Components
Head/Face	Skull or cranial vault, base of skull, brain, facial bones, eyes, ears, nose, mouth
Neck	Trachea, esophagus, carotid arteries
Cervical Spine	Vertebrae, discs, ligaments, spinal cord
Shoulder	proximal humerus (above surgical neck)
Arm	Shaft of humerus (surgical neck to supracondylar ridge)
Elbow	Distal humerus, proximal radius, proximal ulna (generally above tuberosities)
Forearm	Shaft of radius, shaft of ulna
Wrist	Distal radius, distal ulna, carpal bones
Hand	Metacarpals, phalanges
Thorax	Ribs and sternum, hollow organs, diaphragm, airways, great vessels, clavicle, scapula (proximal)
Thoracic Spine	Vertebrae, discs, ligaments, spinal cord, great vessels and connecting vasculature
Abdomen	Multiple hollow organs, liver, spleen, kidney, pancreas, peritoneum, uterus, abdominal aorta and connecting vasculature
Lumbar Spine	Vertebrae, ligaments, discs, spinal cord

BioTab Body Region	Organs and Components
Pelvis	Pelvic bones (except acetabulum), blood vessels
Hip	Head and neck of femur, intertrochanteric region, acetabulum of pelvis, blood vessels
Thigh	Shaft of femur, subtrochanteric region, supracondylar region
Knee	Patella, femoral condyles, proximal tibia, proximal fibula
Leg	Shaft of tibia, shaft of fibula
Ankle	Distal tibia, distal fibula, talus
Foot	Metatarsal bones, phalangeal bones, tarsal bones (includes calcaneus)

4 BioTab Templates

4.1 Long-Form Template

A template containing the elements for full BioTab coding is shown in Table 7. The template, as shown, is applicable for a single ICS – a second template, with the correct ICS number indicated in column 3, may be completed for injuries requiring two ICS.

Table 7: Long-Form BioTab coding template

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
		1 or 2			*Isolated*	1.1	1.2		1.1	1.2			
					Tandem	2.1			2.1				
						3.1			3.1				
						4.1			4.1				
					Critical	5.1	5.2		5.1	5.2			
						6.1	6.2		6.1	6.2			
						7.1	7.2		7.1	7.2			

BRI = Body Region Injured; ICS = Injury Causation Scenario; SOE = Source of Energy; IPC = Involved Physical Component; BRC = Body Region Contacted; Conf. = Confidence; CF = Contributing Factor

4.2 Short-Form Template

A template containing the elements for BioTab Lite coding is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Short-Form BioTab coding template

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BRI	AIS	ICS	Causal Inj. or	IPC	BRC	IPC Confidence	ICS Confidence
				1.1		1.1	

BRI = Body Region Injured; ICS = Injury Causation Scenario; SOE = Source of Energy; IPC = Involved Physical Component; BRC = Body Region Contacted; Conf. = Confidence

BioTab Coding Tips ICS:

a. When coding an induced injury ICS, enter the causal injury, CF, and ICS Confidence (columns 6-9 of long form and 5-7 of short form are not applicable)

b. Examples of ICS descriptions are “knee loading into knee bolster,” “belt and airbag loading of thorax,” “tibia loading between floor and knee bolster,” etc.

c. Two ICS may be coded for injuries requiring the long-form BioTab, but only one for short-form BioTab

d. An ICS Confidence may be “Certain” only if there is one ICS

e. Two ICS may be coded if: one describes an induced causation, each ICS has a different SOE, each ICS involves substantially different kinematics, or both involve unique BRC/IPC combinations

IPC:

a. Typically, a single IPC is sufficient in an Isolated IPC configuration, but a second option may be coded in a Primary or Alternate arrangement for long-form injuries. The Primary and Alternate IPCs, entered in cells 1.1 and 1.2, must be adjacent to one another.

b. If an occupant contacts a combination of stacked or sequential IPCs, use the Tandem IPC configuration and select two (or three) adjacent IPCs. The IPC closest to the occupant should be entered into the IPC 2.1 cell with 3.1 and 4.1 containing the subsequent IPCs.

c. When multiple points of contact are required to produce an injury, a Critical IPC configuration involving two (or three) contact points may be coded. Each BRC/IPC site may be coded with a Primary and Alternate IPC. At a minimum, IPCs are

required in cells 5.1 and 6.1. A third contact point may be entered in cell 7.1. Alternates IPCs for any of the BRC sites may be entered in 5.2, 6.2, or 7.2.

Load Path:

a. The load path should begin at the BRC and end at the BRI. Non-contiguous paths are rare, but may be coded in special cases. Confidence Levels: C = Certain, PR = Probable, PO = Possible, U = Unknown:

b. Use available evidence to establish confidence levels

c. IPC can be C even if ICS is PR or PO

d. ICS can be C even if IPC is PR or PO

e. If coding two ICS, neither can be C and both cannot be PR

f. If coding Primary and Alternate in Isolated IPC configuration, neither can be C and both cannot be PR

g. If coding Tandem IPC configuration, any and all IPCs can be C

h. If coding Critical IPC configuration, any and all IPCs can be C if only one IPC per BRC/IPC pair (i.e. no Alternate IPC)

i. If coding Primary and Alternate IPCs in Critical IPC configuration, neither can be C and both cannot be PR (at each BRC site)

5 Examples and Additional Information

5.1 Completed Example Templates

The following example templates reference NASS-CDS or CIREN cases accessible through the public case viewers.

5.1.1 Isolated IPC

NASS-CDS 2013-75-066-3-2: simple right femur shaft fracture in a frontal crash

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Thigh	*853251.3*	*1*	*Knee loading of glove compartment door*	*Crash event #4*	*Isolated*	1.1 *Front|Glove compartment door*	1.2 *n/a*	*Knee*	1.1 *Certain*	1.2 *n/a*	*Knee to thigh*	*None*	*Certain*
					Tandem	2.1 3.1 4.1			2.1 3.1 4.1				
					Critical	5.1	5.2		5.1	5.2			
						6.1	6.2		6.1	6.2			
						7.1	7.2		7.1	7.2			

5.1.2 Isolated Primary/Alternate IPC

NASS-CDS 2011-74-128-2-1: right extra-articular talar neck fracture in a frontal crash

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Ankle	*857351.2*	*1*	*Foot loading of floor or pedal*	*Crash event #1*	*Isolated*	1.1 *Floor|Floor*	1.2 *Floor|Foot controls*	*Foot*	1.1 *Probable*	1.2 *Possible*	*Foot to ankle*	*None*	*Certain*
					Tandem	2.1			2.1				
						3.1			3.1				
						4.1			4.1				
					Critical	5.1	5.2		5.1	5.2			
						6.1	6.2		6.1	6.2			
						7.1	7.2		7.1	7.2			

5.1.3 Tandem IPC

NASS-CDS 2015-81-051-1-1: rib fractures in frontal crash of a restrained driver

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Thorax	*450203.3*	*1*	*Thoracic loading to belt, airbag, and steering wheel*	*Crash event #1*	*Isolated*	1.1	1.2		1.1	1.2		*None*	*Certain*
					Tandem	2.1 *Interior|Belt restraint*		Thorax	2.1 *Certain*		*n/a*		
						3.1 *Left Air Bag|Steering wheel*			3.1 *Certain*				
						4.1 *Front|Steering wheel rim/hub/spoke*			4.1 *Possible*				
					Critical	5.1	5.2		5.1	5.2			
						6.1	6.2		6.1	6.2			
						7.1	7.2		7.1	7.2			

5.1.4 Critical IPC 2-Point

CIREN 352203868: driver right hip fracture in left side impact

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Hip (right)	*856251.2*	*1*	*Hip loading due to door and center console*	*Crash event #1*	*Isolated*	1.1	1.2		1.1	1.2		*Intrusion (left door)*	*Certain*
					Tandem	2.1 3.1 4.1			2.1 3.1 4.1				
					Critical	5.1 *Left door|Rear lower quadrant*	5.2 *n/a*	Left hip	5.1 *Probable*	5.2 *n/a*	*n/a*		
						6.1 *Interior|Center console first*	6.2 *n/a*	Right hip	6.1 *Probable*	6.2 *n/a*	*n/a*		
						7.1	7.2		7.1	7.2			

5.1.5 Distal Versus Proximal Tibia

CIREN 588817897: left and right distal tibia (and fibula and talus) fractures in frontal crash

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Ankle	*854371.2*	*1*	*Foot loading from floor*	*Crash event #1*	*Isolated*	1.1 *Floor|Floor (including toe pan)*	1.2 *n/a*	*Foot*	1.1 *Probable*	1.2 *n/a*	*Foot to ankle*	*Comorbidity (osteoporosis), Intrusion (toe pan), High Delta-v*	*Certain*

CIREN 317789550: left and right tibia plateau fractures in frontal crash (generally accepted as a "nutcracker" type of injury requiring compression between two points)

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Knee	*854171.2*	*1*	*Tibia loading between foot and knee*	*Crash event #1*	*Critical*	5.1 *Floor|Floor (including toe pan)*	5.2 *n/a*	*Foot*	5.1 *Probable*	5.2 *n/a*	*Foot to ankle to leg to knee*	*Comorbidity (osteoporosis), Unbelted case occupant*	*Probable*
						6.1 *Front|Left lower instrument panel*	6.2 *n/a*	*Knee*	6.1 *Probable*	6.2 *n/a*	*n/a*		

Note – the long-form template table was simplified for display purposes

5.1.6 Two ICS

CIREN 352240671: driver splenic laceration in left side impact with seat-mounted airbag deployment

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Abdomen	*544224.3*	*1*	*Abdomen loading by side impact airbag*	*Seat back side airbag deployment*	*Isolated*	1.1 *Left air bag/Left seat back*	1.2 *n/a*	*Abdomen*	1.1 *Probable*	1.2 *n/a*	*n/a*	*None*	*Probable*

1	2	3	4	5		6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11
BRI	AIS	ICS#	ICS	Causal Inj. or SOE	IPC Config.	Primary IPC	Alternate IPC	BRC	Primary IPC Conf.	Alternate IPC Conf.	Path	CF	ICS Conf.
Abdomen	*544224.3*	*2*	*Door panel loading of abdomen*	*Crash Event #1*	*Isolated*	1.1 *Left Door Panel/Left armrest-hardware RLQ*	1.2 *n/a*	*Abdomen*	1.1 *Probable*	1.2 *n/a*	*n/a*	*None*	*Probable*

Note – the long-form template table was simplified for display purposes

5.2 AIS 2 Injuries Requiring Long-Form BioTab

Table 9: AIS 2 injuries requiring long-form BioTab completion

110604.2	251211.2	542222.2	650609.2	752261.2	854361.2	857572.2
110804.2	251212.2	542623.2	650610.2	752263.2	854371.2	857652.2
140407.2	251213.2	542624.2	650616.2	752271.2	854442.2	857662.2
140416.2	251214.2	542812.2	650617.2	752273.2	854454.2	857671.2
140428.2	251215.2	542822.2	650622.2	752311.2	854455.2	857672.2
140440.2	251216.2	543024.2	650624.2	752313.2	854461.2	858112.2
140466.2	251221.2	543026.2	650626.2	752351.2	854462.2	858152.2
140470.2	251222.2	543224.2	650630.2	752353.2	854463.2	858164.2
140605.2	251223.2	543520.2	650632.2	752361.2	854465.2	858171.2
140613.2	251224.2	543622.2	710604.2	752363.2	854472.2	858172.2
140621.2	251231.2	543800.2	710804.2	752371.2	854500.2	858173.2
140631.2	251232.2	544024.2	711004.2	752373.2	854551.2	858174.2
140639.2	251235.2	544212.2	711005.2	770530.2	854552.2	873030.2
140642.2	251236.2	544222.2	713004.2	770531.2	854561.2	873031.2
140643.2	251604.2	544422.2	713005.2	770730.2	854562.2	873032.2
140675.2	251814.2	544624.2	714002.2	770731.2	854571.2	873033.2
140678.2	310604.2	544822.2	714003.2	771030.2	854752.2	873034.2
140693.2	310804.2	545024.2	751100.2	771031.2	856100.2	873035.2
140694.2	316004.2	545026.2	751111.2	772033.2	856151.2	874030.2
140696.2	410604.2	545222.2	751151.2	772330.2	856200.2	874031.2
140697.2	410804.2	545424.2	751161.2	772331.2	856251.2	874032.2
150000.2	411000.2	630210.2	751171.2	810604.2	856261.2	874033.2
150400.2	416004.2	630212.2	751221.2	810804.2	856271.2	874034.2
150402.2	440604.2	630214.2	751251.2	811004.2	857200.2	874035.2
161003.2	441406.2	630216.2	751261.2	811005.2	857201.2	877130.2
161004.2	441407.2	650204.2	751271.2	813004.2	857251.2	877131.2
210604.2	441602.2	650209.2	751331.2	813005.2	857252.2	877132.2
210804.2	441699.2	650210.2	751351.2	814004.2	857261.2	877133.2

Table 9: AIS 2 injuries requiring long-form BioTab completion (cont'd)

216004.2	442202.2	650216.2	751361.2	814006.2	857262.2	877134.2
240402.2	442208.2	650217.2	751371.2	840204.2	857271.2	877135.2
250200.2	442209.2	650222.2	751800.2	840404.2	857272.2	
250610.2	442402.2	650224.2	751900.2	840407.2	857300.2	
250611.2	450202.2	650226.2	752000.2	840502.2	857301.2	
250612.2	450210.2	650230.2	752001.2	840602.2	857351.2	
250613.2	450804.2	650232.2	752111.2	840802.2	857352.2	
250614.2	510100.2	650404.2	752113.2	841002.2	857361.2	
250615.2	510604.2	650409.2	752151.2	854111.2	857362.2	
250616.2	510804.2	650410.2	752153.2	854151.2	857371.2	
250800.2	516004.2	650416.2	752161.2	854161.2	857372.2	
250804.2	540622.2	650417.2	752163.2	854171.2	857452.2	
250806.2	540623.2	650422.2	752171.2	854221.2	857462.2	
251002.2	541422.2	650424.2	752173.2	854251.2	857471.2	
251006.2	541622.2	650426.2	752211.2	854261.2	857472.2	
251200.2	541812.2	650430.2	752213.2	854271.2	857552.2	
251201.2	541822.2	650432.2	752251.2	854331.2	857562.2	
251205.2	542022.2	650604.2	752253.2	854351.2	857571.2	

5.3 BioTab Body Region Mechanisms

Table 10: Regional injury mechanisms applicable to each BioTab body region

BioTab Body Region	Compression	Shear	Puncture	Cutting	Crushing	Thermal	Chemical	Linear Acceleration	Rotational Kinematics	Tension	Flexion	Extension	Medial/Lateral Bending	Medial Bending	Lateral Bending	Torsion	Bending	Compression+Rate	Dorsiflexion	Plantarflexion	Inversion	Eversion
Head/Face	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													
Neck	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓									
C-Spine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						
Shoulder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓										
Arm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓					
Elbow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				✓						
Forearm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓					
Wrist	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				✓						
Hand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓					✓					
Thorax	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										✓				
T-Spine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓						
Abdomen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										✓				
L-Spine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓						
Pelvis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓												
Hip	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓												
Thigh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓					
Knee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Leg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓					
Ankle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

Injuries List/Detail

[Injury Number]

Screen Name: N/A

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Sequential number assigned by the system to each coded injury.

Source: Application assigned field

Remarks:

The injury coding application generates a consecutive number for each injury inserted per occupant beginning with the number 1. No duplicate numbers or skipped numbers allowed.

AIS Code

Screen Name: AIS Code

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INJURYCODES.AIS_CODE***

Element Attributes:

AIS 2015 Update codes (7-digit numeric field describing injury)

Source: Injury Coding Center determined based on the current NHTSA Injury Coding Manual; inputs include medical records, interviewee, and PCR data.

Remarks:

AIS 2015 is available from the Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine (AAAM).

Involved Physical Component

Screen Name: IPC

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INJURYCODES.IPC***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
Front		
1	1	Windshield
2	2	Mirror
3	3	Sunvisor
4	4	Steering wheel rim
5	5	Steering wheel hub/spoke
6	6	Steering wheel (combination of rim and hub/spoke)
7	7	Steering column, transmission selector lever, other attachment
10	10	Mounted electronic equipment (phone, laptop, GPS, etc.)
13	13	Glove compartment door
19	19	Other front object (specify):
21	21	Left instrument panel
22	22	Center instrument panel
23	23	Right instrument panel
25	25	Center lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
26	26	Right lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
27	27	Left, center instrument panel, junction
28	28	Right, center instrument panel, junction
24	24	Left lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
25	25	Center lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
26	26	Right lower instrument panel (includes knee bolster)
29	29	Left lower instrument panel, center console, junction
30	30	Right lower instrument panel, center console, junction
Left Side		
53	53	Left A (A1/A2)-pillar
54	54	Left B-pillar
55	55	Other left pillar (specify):

Database SAS

Left Side (cont'd)

56	56	Left side window glass
57	57	Left side window frame
58	58	Left side window sill
60	60	Other left side object (specify)
62	62	Left side panel forward of A1/A2 pillar
63	63	Left side panel rear of the B-pillar
64	64	Left A-pillar, instrument panel, door, junction
65	65	Left A-pillar, windshield header, roof side rail, roof junction
66	66	Left B-pillar, roof side rail, roof, junction
67	67	Left B-pillar, door, junction
68	68	Left C-pillar, roof side rail, roof, junction

Left Door Panel

73	73	Left forward upper quadrant
74	74	Left forward lower quadrant
75	75	Left rear upper quadrant
76	76	Left rear lower quadrant
81	81	Left door panel unknown/multiple quadrant
77	77	Left hardware/armrest forward upper quadrant
78	78	Left hardware/armrest forward lower quadrant
79	79	Left hardware/armrest rear upper quadrant
80	80	Left hardware/armrest rear lower quadrant
82	82	Left hardware/armrest unknown/multiple quadrant

Right Side

103	103	Right A (A1/A2)-pillar
104	104	Right B-pillar
105	105	Other right pillar (specify):
106	106	Right side window glass
107	107	Right side window frame
108	108	Right side window sill
111	111	Other right side object (specify)
112	112	Right side panel forward of A1/A2 pillar
113	113	Right side panel rear of the B-pillar
114	114	Right A-pillar, instrument panel, door, junction
115	115	Right A-pillar, windshield header, roof side rail, roof, junction
116	116	Right B-pillar, roof side rail, roof, junction
117	117	Right B-side pillar, door, junction
118	118	Right C-pillar, roof side rail roof, junction

Database SAS

Right Door Panel

121	121	Right forward upper quadrant
122	122	Right forward lower quadrant
123	123	Right rear upper quadrant
124	124	Right rear lower quadrant
129	129	Right door panel unknown/multiple quadrant
125	125	Right hardware/armrest forward upper quadrant
126	126	Right hardware/armrest forward lower quadrant
127	127	Right hardware/armrest rear upper quadrant
128	128	Right hardware/armrest rear lower quadrant
130	130	Right hardware/armrest unknown/multiple quadrant

Interior

140	140	This occupants seat cushion
141	140	This occupants seat back
142	142	This occupants seat, unknown cushion or back
143	143	Other seating position seat cushion
144	144	Other seating position seat back
145	145	Other seating position, unknown cushion or back
170	170	Lap portion of belt restraint
171	171	Shoulder portion of belt restraint
153	153	Belt restraint B-pillar or door frame attachment point
154	154	Other restraint system component (specify):
157	157	This occupants head restraint
158	158	Other seating position head restraint
160	160	Other occupants (specify):
161	161	Interior loose objects (specify):
163	163	Other interior object(s) (specify):
172	172	Transmission shifter
164	164	Center console first row
165	165	Center console second row
166	166	Center console other row
167	167	Fold down armrest first row
168	168	Fold down armrest second row
169	169	Fold down armrest other row
271	271	Child safety seat shell, (i.e., Shell interior, exterior, base, cup holder, padding, head restraint, handle)
272	272	Child safety seat harness system, (i.e., Harness system straps, retainer clip, t-shield, tray-shield, shield, latchplate, buckle
273	273	Unknown child safety seat component
570	570	Same occupant contact (specify) (ex. knee)

Database	SAS	
Interior (cont'd)		
572	572	Seat latch points for child restraints
573	573	Grab handles
574	574	Engine shroud/cover
575	575	Seatback trays
576	576	Cargo in vehicle
Roof		
201	201	Front header
202	202	Rear header
203	203	Roof left side rail
204	204	Roof right side rail
205	205	Roof or convertible top
206	206	Roof map light/console
207	207	Sunroof/components'
208	208	Roll bar
Floor		
251	251	Floor (including toe pan)
253	253	Parking brake handle
254	254	Foot controls including parking brake
Rear		
301	301	Backlight (rear window)
302	302	Backlight storage rack, door, etc.
303	303	Other rear object (specify):
Left Air Bag		
611	611	Steering wheel hub
612	612	Steering wheel hub compartment cover
615	615	Left bottom instrument panel
616	616	Left bottom instrument panel- compartment cover
617	617	Left seat back
618	618	Left door / panel
619	619	Left roof side rail
620	620	Left seat belt
621	621	Left other air bag (specify)

Database SAS

Right Air Bag

631	631	Right top instrument panel
632	632	Right top instrument panel- compartment cover
633	633	Right middle instrument panel
634	634	Right middle instrument panel - compartment cover
635	635	Right bottom instrument panel
636	636	Right bottom instrument panel- compartment cover
637	637	Right seat back
638	638	Right door / panel
639	639	Right roof side rail
640	640	Right seat belt
641	641	Right other air bag (specify)

Adaptive (Assistive) Driving Equipment

401	401	Hand controls for braking/acceleration
401	402	Steering control devices (attached to OEM steering wheel)
403	403	Steering knob attached to steering wheel
405	405	Replacement steering wheel (*i.e.*, reduced diameter)
406	406	Joy stick steering controls
407	407	Wheelchair tie-downs
408	408	Modification to seat belts,(specify):
409	409	Additional or relocated switches, (specify):
410	410	Raised roof
411	411	Wall mounted head rest (used behind wheel chair)
412	412	Other adaptive device (specify):

Exterior of Occupant's Vehicle

451	451	Hood
452	452	Outside hardware (*e.g.*, outside mirror, antenna)
453	453	Other exterior surface or tires (specify):
454	454	Unknown exterior objects

Exterior of Other Motor Vehicle

501	501	Front bumper
502	502	Hood edge
503	503	Other front of vehicle (specify):
504	504	Hood
505	505	Hood ornament
506	506	Windshield, roof rail, A-pillar
507	507	Side surface
508	508	Side mirrors

Database SAS

Exterior of Other Motor Vehicle

509	509	Other side protrusions (specify):
510	510	Rear surface
511	511	Undercarriage
512	512	Tires and wheels
513	513	Other exterior of other motor vehicle (specify):
514	514	Unknown exterior of other motor vehicle

Other Vehicle or Object

551	551	Ground
598	598	Other object (specify):
599	599	Unknown object (specify)
552	598	Tree
553	598	Pole
554	598	Traffic barrier (includes: jersey barrier, guardrail, etc.)

Noncontact Injury

601	601	Fire in vehicle
602	602	Flying glass
603	603	Other noncontact injury source (specify):
604	604	Air bag exhaust gases
697	697	Injured, unknown source

Source: Injury Coding Center determined--inputs include vehicle inspection, interviewee, and medical records

Remarks:

Code the attribute that best describes the involved physical components, disregarding any reinforcement by other objects. Use all available information including occupant kinematics, posture, and safety system function to select the component.

Other interior object
Is selected when the component falls within the interior and cannot be captured by specific area attributes. Examples include: broken glass between occupant and component causing injury; loose maplight console (hanging down by wires), object held by occupant, police mounted equipment attached to the center console)

Other front object
Is selected when the component falls within the front left, center, and right thirds and cannot be captured under specific front attributes or Left side, Right side, Interior, Roof, Floor, Rear, Adaptive (Assistive driving equipment), Exterior of Occupant's vehicle, Exterior or other motor vehicle, Other vehicle or object, or Noncontact Injury area attributes.

Other restraint system component
Examples include upper mounted integrated belt.

Cargo in vehicle
Is described as cargo inside the vehicle. Examples: spare tire, construction equipment, tools and tool box(es).

Air bag compartment cover
Is the flap(s) portion of a deployed air bag.

Localizer

Screen Name: Localizer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INJURYCODES.LOCALIZER***

Element Attributes:

General L1

Right
Left
Midline
Bilateral
Multiple
Upper
Lower
Right Anterior / Frontal
Right Middle / Parietal
Right Posterior / Occipital
Right Inferior / Temporal / Lower
Right Superior / Upper
Right Multiple
Right Body / Shaft
Right Lateral
Right Medial
Left Anterior / Frontal
Left Middle / Parietal
Left Posterior / Occipital
Left Inferior / Temporal / Lower
Left Superior / Upper
Left Multiple
Left Body / Shaft
Left Lateral
Left Medial
Bilateral Anterior / Frontal
Bilateral Middle / Parietal
Bilateral Posterior / Occipital
Bilateral Inferior / Temporal / Lower
Bilateral Superior / Upper
Bilateral Multiple

General L2

Vertebrae C1
Vertebrae C2
Vertebrae C3
Vertebrae C4
Vertebrae C5
Vertebrae C6
Vertebrae C7
Vertebrae T1
Vertebrae T2
Vertebrae T3
Vertebrae T4
Vertebrae T5
Vertebrae T6
Vertebrae T7
Vertebrae T8
Vertebrae T9
Vertebrae T10
Vertebrae T11
Vertebrae T12
Vertebrae L1
Vertebrae L2
Vertebrae L3
Vertebrae L4
Vertebrae L5
2 Finger / Toe
3 Finger / Toe
4 Finger / Toe
5 Finger / Toe
1 Finger / Toe
Rib 1
Rib 2
Rib 3
Rib 4
Rib 5
Rib 6
Rib 7
Rib 8
Rib 9
Rib 10
Rib 11
Rib 12
Teeth-Central Incisor
Teeth-Lateral Incisor
Teeth-Canine
Teeth-First Premolar
Teeth-Second Premolar
Teeth-First Molar
Teeth-Second Molar
Teeth-Third Molar
Scalp
Forehead
Face
Eye
Eyelids

General L2 (cont'd)
Ear
Nose
Lips
Neck
Shoulder
Arm
Elbow
Forearm
Wrist
Hand
Fingers
Torso
Back
Flank
Chest
Abdomen
Buttocks
Genitalia
Perineum
Hip
Thigh
Knee
Leg
Ankle
Foot
Toes
Wrist Bone-Pisiform
Wrist Bone-Scaphoid
Wrist Bone-Trapezium
Wrist Bone-Trapezoid
Wrist Bone-Triquetral
Wrist Bone-Capitate
Wrist Bone-Hamate
Wrist Bone-Lunate
Foot Bone-Cuniform
Foot Bone-Talus
Foot Bone- Navicular
Foot Bone-Cuboid
Foot Bone-Calcaneus
Metacarpal/Metatarsal

Abdomen
External Oblique Muscle
Internal Oblique Muscle
Psoas Major Muscle
Psoas Minor Muscle
Quadratus Lumborum Muscle
Rectus Abdominis Muscle
Transverse Abdominis Muscle
Colon
Ascending Colon
Descending Colon
Transverse Colon
Sigmoid Colon
Gonadal Arteries
Hepatic Arteries
Gonadal Veins
Hepatic Veins
Inferior Mesenteric Vein
Portal Veins
Renal Veins
Common Iliac Artery

Face
Buccinator Muscle
Depressor Anguli Oris Muscle
Depressor Labii Muscle
Digastric Muscle
Frontalis Muscle
Hyoglossus Muscle
Levator Anguli Oris Muscle
Levator Labii Anterior Muscle
Levator Labii Superioris Muscle
Masseter Muscle
Mentalis Muscle
Mylohyoid Muscle
Orbicularis Oculi Muscle
Orbicularis Oris Muscle
Procerus Muscle
Risorius Muscle
Stylohyoid Muscle
Temporal Muscle
Zygomaticus Major Muscle
Zygomaticus Minor Muscle
Chin
Alveolar Ridge with Teeth
Maxillary Alveolar Ridge
Mandibular Alveolar Ridge
External Carotid
Nasalis Superior Muscle
Nasalis Inferior Muscle
Frontal Bone
Hard Palate Bone
Lacrimal Bone
Maxillary Bone
Nasal Bone
Nasal Concha Bone
Occipital Bone
Parietal Bone
Temporal Bone
Vomer Bone
Zygomatic Bone
Orbital Bones
Mandible Bone

Lower Extremities
Abductor Digiti Minimi Muscle
Abductor Hallucis Muscle
Extensor Digitorium Brevis Muscle
Extensor Hallucis Brevis Muscle
Flexor Digitorium Brevis Muscle
Gluteus Maximus Muscle
Gluteus Medius Muscle
Gluteus Minimus Muscle
Iliacus Muscle
Inferior Gemellus Muscle
Obturator Externus Muscle
Obturator Internus Muscle
Pisiformis Muscle
Quadratus Femoris Muscle
Superior Gemellus Muscle
Extensor Digitorium Longus Muscle

Lower Extremities (cont'd)
Extensor Hallucis Longus Muscle
Flexor Digitorium Longus Muscle
Flexor Hallucis Muscle
Gastrocnemius Muscle
Peroneus Brevis Muscle
Peroneus Longus Muscle
Soleus Muscle
Tibialis Anterior Muscle
Tibialis Posterior Muscle
Adductor Brevis Muscle
Adductor Longus Muscle
Adductor Magnus Muscle
Bicep Femoris Muscle
Gracilis Muscle
Pectineus Muscle
Rectus Femoris Muscle
Sartorius Muscle
Semimembranosus Muscle
Semitendinosus Muscle
Tensor Faciae Latae Muscle
Vastus Intermedius Muscle
Vastus Lateralis Muscle
Vastus Medialis Muscle
Tibial Collateral Ligament
Fibular Collateral Ligament
Achiles Tendon
Ankle Ligaments
Hip Ligaments
Joints of Lower Extremities Ligaments
Knee Ligaments
Patellar Ligament
Sacrotuberous Ligament
Tibial Anterior Artery
Tibial Posterior Artery
Peroneal Artery
Plantar Veins
Saphenous Small Vein
Tibial Vein Anterior
Tibial Vein Posterior
Saphenous Vein
Femoral Lateral Nerve
Femoral Posterior Nerve
Femoral Nerve
Gluteal Superior Nerve
Inferior Gluteal Nerve
Obturator Nerve
Pudendal Nerve
Sacral Plexus
Sciatic Nerve
Os Coxae Bone
Pelvic Bone Back
Pelvic Bone
Pelvic Bone Front
Sacrum Bone
Symphysis Pubis Bone
Illium Bone
Ischium Bone
Pubis Bone
Coccyx Bone
LE Above Knee
LE Below Knee
Anterior Cruciate Ligament
Posterior Cruciate Ligament
Acetabulofemoral Ligament

Neck
Levator Scapula Muscle
Omohyoid Muscle
Platysma Muscle
Scalene Anterior Muscle
Scalene Middle Muscle
Scalene Posterior Muscle
Semispinalis Caervicis Muscle
Semispinalis Capitis Muscle
Splenius Capitis Muscle
Sternocleidomastoid Muscle
Sternohyoid Muscle
Sternothyroid Muscle
Thyrohyoid Muscle
Trapezius Muscle
Internal Carotid
Common Carotid
External Carotid
Sublingual Glands
Submandibular Gland
Parotid Gland
Thyroid_Gland
Epiglottis

Thorax
Diaphragm Muscle
Iliocostalis Muscle
Intercostal Large Front Muscle
Intercostal Large Muscle
Intercostal Small Muscle
Latissimus Dorsi Muscle
Longissimus Muscle
Pectoralis Major Muscle
Pectoralis Minor Muscle
Rhomboid Major Muscle
Rhomboid Minor Muscle
Serratus Anterior Muscle
Spinalis Muscle
Inferior Vena Cava Artery
Superior Vena Cava Artery
Thoracic Veins
Coronary Vein
Costal Ribs Bones
Lung Lobe 1
Lung Lobe 2
Lung Lobe 3
Sternum

Upper Extremities

Biceps Lateral Muscle
Biceps Medial Muscle
Brachialis Muscle
Coracobrachialis Muscle
Triceps Lateral Muscle
Triceps Long Muscle
Triceps Medial Muscle
Abductor Pollicis Longus Muscle
Anconeous Muscle
Brachioradialis Muscle
Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus Muscle
Abductor Minimi Digiti Muscle
Abductor Pollicis Brevis Muscle
Adductor Pollicis Muscle
Bicep Brachii Muscle
Extensor Carpi Ulnaris Muscle
Extensor Digiti Minimi Muscle
Extensor Digitorum Muscle
Flexor Carpi Radialis Muscle
Flexor Carpi Ulnaris Muscle
Flexor Digitorum Profundus Muscle
Flexor Digitorum Superficialis Muscle
Flexor Pollicis Longus Muscle
Pronator Quadratus Muscle
Pronator Teres Muscle
Supinator Muscle
Extensor Indicis Muscle
Extensor Pollicis Brevis Muscle
Extensor Pollicis Longus Muscle
Palm Muscles
Palmaris Longus Muscle
Deltoid Muscle
Infraspinatus Right Muscle
Subscapularis Muscle
Supraspinatus Muscle
Teres Major Muscle
Teres Minor Muscle
Triceps Tendon
Flexor Retinaculum Tendon
Hand Ligaments
Wrist Ligaments
Sternoclavicular Ligament
Interosseus Membrane of Forearm
Shoulder Ligaments
Capsule Ligament
Elbow Ligaments
Bicipital Aponeurosis
Upper Extremity Arteries
Interosseous Artery
Profunda Arteries
Radial Artery
Ulnar Artery
Palmer Arch Arteries
Upper Extremity Veins
Forearm Veins
Intersseous Vein
Median Cubital Vein
Radial Vein
Ulnar Vein
Palm Veins
Axillary Vein
Cephalic Vein
Humerus Bone
Radius Bone
Ulna Bone
Clavicle Bone
Scapula Bone

Source: Injury Coding Center determined--inputs include interviewee, medical records, and PCR data.

Remarks:

The localizers are linked to AIS codes based on valid combinations developed for use in the CISS system.

ICS Number

Screen Name: ICS Number

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INJURYCODES.ICS_NUMBER***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Range:

Remarks:

IPC Configuration

Screen Name: IPC Configuration

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INJURYCODES.IPC_CONFIGURATION***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS
	Isolated
	Tandem
	Critical 2-point
	Critical 3-point

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Range:

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details

Body Region Injured

Screen Name: Body Region Injured (BRI)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Head/Face
2		Neck
3		Cervical Spine
4		Shoulder
5		Arm
6		Elbow
7		Forearm
8		Wrist
9		Hand
10		Thorax
11		Thoracic Spine
12		Abdomen
13		Lumbar Spine
14		Pelvis
15		Hip
16		Thigh
17		Knee
18		Leg
19		Ankle
20		Foot
-9999		Unknown
-8888		Caused by other injury

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details

Source of Energy

Screen Name: Source of Energy (SOE)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Crash event #
2		Air bag #
3		Pretensioner
4		Fire
8		Crash event -Unknown #
9		Unknown

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details

Crash Event #
Select from available events

Air Bag #
Select from available air bags

Pretensioner
This attribute should only be selected after NHTSA approval

Crash Event - Unknown #
Is selected when the injuries came from a crash event, however, the specific event is unknown

Body Region Contacted

Screen Name: Body Region Contacted (BRC)

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Head/Face
2		Neck
3		Cervical Spine
4		Shoulder
5		Arm
6		Elbow
7		Forearm
8		Wrist
9		Hand
10		Thorax
11		Thoracic Spine
12		Abdomen
13		Lumbar Spine
14		Pelvis
15		Hip
16		Thigh
17		Knee
18		Leg
19		Ankle
20		Foot
-9999		Unknown
-8888		Caused by other injury

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details

Load Path

Screen Name: Load Path

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:
Database SAS

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details

Contributing Factors

Screen Name: Contributing Factors

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
22		Comorbidity (pick)
14		High DV
10		Improper restraint use (specify)
7		Intrusion (pick)
16		Loose object or cargo
17		Possible late airbag deployment
21		Seat belt interaction (specify)
18		Seat belt payout due to load limiter
11		Unbelted case occupant
19		Unbelted other occupant
13		Other (specify)
15		None

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details.

ICS Confidence Level

Screen Name: Confidence Level

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Certain
2		Probable
3		Possible
9		Unknown

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details.

IPC Confidence Level

Screen Name: IPC Confidence Level

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Certain
2		Probable
3		Possible
9		Unknown

Source: Injury Coding Center determined

Remarks:

See Injury Causation Coding Overview section for additional details.

Interview

Interviewer

Screen Name: Interviewer

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:
PSU Specific

Source: CISS Personnel Roster

Remarks:

Select the name of the Crash Technician or Crash Technician Assistant completing the interview.

Interviewee

Screen Name: Interviewee

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.***

Element Attributes:

1	No Interview
2	Same Person
4	Surrogate, Other Occupant
5	Surrogate, Relative or friend
3	Surrogate, Multiple interviews from above categories (specify)

Source:

Remarks:

Manner

Screen Name: Manner

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.INTERVIEW.MANNER***

Element Attributes:

No attempt
Telephone
In-person
Questionnaire
Unknown

Source:

Remarks:

Screen Name: Result

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name: ***CISS.CISS.OCC.INTERVIEWCOMPLETE***

Element Attributes:

Database	SAS	
1		Unable to contact or locate
2		Hit and Run
3		Fatal-surrogate not available
4		In intensive care-surrogate not available
6		Refused interview
7		Insurance company refusal
8		Attorney refusal or litigation
9		No return of questionnaire
10		Other (specify)
11		Partial interview
12		Complete interview
-8887		Not applicable

Source: System Assigned – primary, Technician - secondary.

Remarks:

Select the last response from the appropriate driver or occupant interview section of the Interview Contact Log.

Unable to contact or locate
Is used only when an appropriate response cannot be selected from the other attributes.

Hit and Run
Is used when the occupant's vehicle left the scene of the crash and no data are available about to the identity of the occupant(s).

Fatal - surrogate not available
Is used when this occupant was fatally injured in the crash and no surrogates exist to obtain a partial interview.

In intensive care - surrogate not available
Is used when this occupant was admitted into intensive care as a result of this crash and no surrogates exist to obtain a partial interview before file close-out.

Refused interview
Is used when the owner of the vehicle has been contacted and refuses to allow an interview.

Insurance company refusal
Is used when the insurance company responsible for the vehicle is contacted and refuses to authorize an interview of the occupant.

Attorney refusal or litigation
Is used when an interview is denied by an attorney, generally as a result of litigation.

No return of questionnaire
Is used when the only contact to the occupant is via a questionnaire, and the questionnaire is not returned before file close-out.

Other (specify)
Is used when no interview was obtained and the above attributes do not adequately capture the reason an interview was not obtained.

Partial interview
Is used when an interview is obtained but all required questions (listed under the “Complete interview" definition) have not been answered.

Complete interview
Is used when all required data with respect to crash sequence, vehicle information and injuries are obtained from either the driver or another occupant of the same vehicle.

Not Applicable
Is used when an interview is not required for this occupant.

Interview Completion Date

Screen Name: Completed

SAS Data Set:

SAS Variable:

Database Name:

Element Attributes:

Month:	01-12
Day:	01 through 31
Year:	As appropriate

Source: Technician-determined

Remarks:

When the technician completes the interview the date of completion is entered here

Appendix A: Make Model 2018 Passenger Vehicles

MAKE: Acura (54) (ACUR)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Integra	GS, LS, RS, GS-R, Type R	1986-2001, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
032	Legend	L, LS, GS, Special Edition, GS-R	1986-95, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
033	NSX (For 1991-2005 only. For 2016 on see model 043.)	NSX-T	1991-2005, 9999	02
034	Vigor	--	1992-94, 9999	04
035	TL	3.2, 3.5, 3.7, SH-AWD (AT/MT)	1996-2014, 9999	04
036	RL/RLX	3.5, 3.7, Hybrid, Sport Hybrid	1996-2018, 9999	04
037	CL	2.2, 2.3, 3.0, 3.2, Type S	1997-2003, 9999	02
038	RSX	2.0, Type S	2002-06, 9999	03
039	TSX	2.4, 3.5, Hybrid, Special Edition, V6	2004-14, 9999	04, 06, 09
040	ZDX	3.7, SH-AWD	2010-13, 9999	05
041	ILX	2.0, 2.4, Hybrid, Premium, A-Spec, Special Edition, AcuraWatch Plus, Technology Plus	2013-18, 9999	04
043	NSX (2016 on. For 1991-2005 see model 033.)	Sport, GT3, Sport Hybrid	2016-18, 9999	02
044	TLX	2.4, 3.6 V-6, Standard, GT Package, A-Spec, Advance Package, Technology Package	2015-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1986-2018, 9999	02-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1986-2018, 9999	02-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	SLX	--	1996-2000, 9999	14
402	RDX	2.3, SH-AWD, Standard, Advance, AcuraWatch Plus, Technology	2007-18, 9999	14
421	MDX	Standard, Sport Hybrid, Technology/ Advance/ Entertainment Package	2001-18, 9999	15
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1996-2018, 9999	19

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (ACURA)	--	1986-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Alfa Romeo (31) (ALFA)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Spider (Spyder)	Roadsters, Veloce, Quadrifoglio, Duetto, Graduate, 1600/1750/1900/ 2000 roadsters, Giulia, Giulietta, Giulietta Veloce, Tipo	1933-94, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	Sports Sedan	4-door sedans (except 164); Milano, Giulietta, Super, Berlina, Alfetta, Giulia 1750/1900/2000/2600 sedans, Alpha 90	1933-89, 9999	04
033	Sprint/Special	2-door coupes; Alfetta GT, Monteal, 1750/1900/2000/ 2600 GTV, Sprint GT, GT Veloce, Giulia, Giulietta, Super, GTA, GTV, GTZ, TZ2	1933-80, 9999	02
034	GTV-6	--	1981-86, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
035	164 (Alpha 164)	LS, Q, Quadrifoglio	1990-95, 9999	04
036	4c	Launch Edition, Base	2014-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
037	Giulia	Base, Ti, Quadrifoglio	2016-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	Alfa, Montreal	1933-95, 2014-18, 9999	01-04, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1933-95, 2014-18, 9999	01-04, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Stelvio	Base, Ti, Quadrifoglio	2018	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (ALFA ROMEO)	--	2018	49

MAKE: AM General (03) (AMGN)

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Dispatcher	Post Office (Jeep)	1965-94, 9999	14
402	Hummer	H3 (Base, Luxury, Adventure, Limited Edition), x, Alpha	2006-11, 9999	14
421	Hummer (SUV from 1993-2003; see 431 for 2004 on) (for pickup, see model 481)	Slantback-HMSB, H1, H2	1992-2003, 9999	15
431	Hummer (2004 on; see model 421 for 1993-2003)	H1 (Base, Luxury, Adventure), H2 (Base, Luxury, Adventure), Limousine	2004-11, 9999	16
441	MV-1	SE, DX, LX, Taxi	2013-15, 9999	20
466	Dispatcher	DJ-Series-Post Office Van	1965-91, 9999	22
481	Hummer (pickup) (for SUV see model 421 for 1993-2003; see 431 for 2004 on)	H1, H2 (Base, Luxury, Adventure, Limited Edition), Alpha	1992-2011, 9999	34
482	Hummer	H3T (Adventure, Luxury, Alpha)	2009-11, 9999	34

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
498	Other (light truck)	--	1940-2011, 2013-15, 9999	14-16, 19, 20, 22, 33, 34, 39, , 40, 41, 42, 45, 48
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1940-2011, 2013-15, 9999	14-16, 19, 20, 22, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
884	Medium/Heavy Truck	Military off-road	1965-2011, 9999	60-64, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1965-94, 9999	60-64, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
983	Bus: Rear engine, Flat front	Transit	1965-94, 9999	52
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-94, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown Bus Type	--	1965-94, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-94, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (AM GENERAL)	--	1965-2011, 2013-15, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: American Motors* (01) (AMER)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Rambler American	Rogue, 220, 330, 440, 440-H, Scrambler Deluxe, Custom, Super, Classic, Brougham, SC	1954-69, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Rebel	Mariner, Briarcliff, Westerner, The Machine, SST, 550, Grant, King	1967-70, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
002	Matador	Brougham, X, Oleg Cassini, Barcelona, Police, The Machine	1971-78, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Marlin	Black, Radar, Tahiti, Marlin II	1965-67, 9999	02, 08, 09
003	Ambassador	800, 880, 990, SST, DPL, Brougham, DDL, Limited	1958-74, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
004	Pacer	D/L, X, Limited	1975-80, 9999	02, 03, 06, 09
005	AMX	(2-seater only)	1968-70, 9999	02, 03, 09
006	Javelin	SST, AMX (1971-1974)	1968-74, 9999	02, 03, 09
007	Hornet	SST, Sportabout, AMX D/L, SC-360, Gucci Edition, Levi Trim Package, X	1970-77, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
007	Concord	AMX Limited, D/L, Levi Trim, Sport, Base, Sundancer	1978-83, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
008	Gremlin	Base, X, Levi Trim, GT, AMX	1970-78, 9999	03, 09
008	Spirit	GT, AMX, D/L, SST	1979-83, 9999	02, 03, 09
009	Eagle	Sport, Series 30, Sundancer, Limited	1980-88, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
010	Eagle SX-4	50 Series, Kammback, Sport	1981-84, 9999	02, 03, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1940-88, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1940-88, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09

***Note:** Alliance, Encore, Premier (including L, DL, and Limited) are coded under Renault (46).

MAKE: Audi (32) (AUDI)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Super 90	--	1966-72, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	100	S, CS, LS, GL, Quattro (1989-on)	1970-77; 1989-94, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
033	Fox	--	1973-79, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
034	4000	Quattro, Coupe, Coupe GT, CS, S	1980-93, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
035	5000	Quattro, CS, S, CS Turbo Quattro, T	1978-93, 9999	04, 06, 09
036	80/90	Quattro, Coupe Quattro	1988-95, 9999	04
037	200	Turbo Quattro	1989-92, 9999	04, 06, 09
038	V-8 Quattro	100 series	1990-94, 9999	04
039	Coupe Quattro	4000 series	1990-91, 9999	02, 03, 09
040	S4 (1992-1994; 2000-2011 only. See model 055 for 2012 on)/S6 (1992-1994; 2000-2011 only. See model 056 for 2013 on.)	Quattro, Avant Quattro (Wagon), 3.0, 4.2 Saloon, Avant (2.7), RS4, Special Edition, V10, 5.6, 5.2	1992-95; 2000-11, 9999	01, 04, 06, 09
041	Cabriolet (1994-1998)	--	1994-98, 9999	01
042	A6	Avant Quattro Wagon (3.0L, 3.0T), Quattro (2.7T, 4.2), FrontTrak (2.8, 3.0L), RS6, 3.2, S Line, 3.0T (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige), 2.0T (Premium, Premium Plus), Special Edition	1995-2018, 9999	04, 06, 09
043	A4	Avant Wagon (1.8T, 2.0T, 2.8, 3.0, 3.2), Avant Quattro Wagon, FrontTrak (1.8, 2.8, 3.0), Quattro (1.8T, 2.0T, 3.0, 3.2), Special Edition, S Line, 2.0T (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige)	1996-2018, 9999	01, 04, 06, 09
044	A8	4.2 Quattro, L, W12, NWB, 3.0T, 4.0T, TDI, Sport	1997-2018, 9999	04
045	TT/TTS	FWD, Quattro AWD, 180, 225 Quattro Roadster, FrontTrak (180), 1.8L, 2.0, 3.2L, S Line, RS (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige), 2.0T (Premium Plus, Prestige), RS	2000-18, 9999	01-03, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
046	S8	4.2 Quattro, 5.2, 4.0 TFSI, Plus (4.0)	2001-03; 2007-09; 2012-18, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
047	Allroad (2001-05 only. See 403 for 2013 on)	QuattroWagon, 2.7T, 4.2	2001-05, 9999	06
048	A3	2.0T/FSI, 3.2 S Line (Premium, Premium Plus), TDI, 1.8, Prestige, Sportback e-tron (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige)	2006-18, 9999	01, 03, 04, 05, 09
049	A5	2.0, 2.0T, 3.2, (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige), Quattro	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 05, 09
050	R8	4.2, 5.2, Spyder (V8, V10), GT (Spyder), (V8, V10, V10 Plus)	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
051	A7	Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige, (3.0 TFSI/TDI)	2008-10, 2012-18, 9999	04, 05, 09
052	S5	4.2, 3.0T (Premium Plus, Prestige), Quattro	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 05, 09
054	RS5	4.2 Prestige, V8	2013-15, 9999	01, 02, 09
055	S4 (2012 on only. See model 040 for 1992-1994; 2000-2011)	3.0T Prestige, Premium Plus	2012-18, 9999	04
056	S6 (2013 on. See model 040 for 1992-1994; 2000-2011)	4.0TFSI Premium Plus, Prestige	2013-18, 9999	04
057	S7	4.0, Premium Plus, Prestige	2013-18, 9999	04, 05, 09
058	RS7	4.0 TFSI, Performance	2014-18, 9999	05
059	S3	2.0 (Premium Plus, Prestige)	2015-18, 9999	04, 05, 09
060	RS3	--	2018	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1970-2018, 9999	01-06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1970-2018, 9999	01-06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Q7	3.6/4.2, 3.0T, TDI (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige) Hybrid, S Line,	2007-18, 9999	14
402	Q5	2.0T, 3.2, 3.0T (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige), Hybrid (2.0)	2008-18, 9999	14
403	Allroad (2013 on. For 2001-2005 see model 047.)	2.0T (Premium, Premium Plus, Prestige)	2013-18, 9999	14
404	SQ5	3.0 (Premium Plus, Prestige)	2014-18, 9999	14
405	Q3	2.0 TFSI (Premium Plus, Prestige)	2015-18, 9999	14
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2007-18, 9999	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (AUDI)	--	1966-2018, 9999	19, 99

MAKE: Austin/Austin Healey (33) (AUST)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Marina	GT	1973-75, 9999	01-04, 08, 09
032	America	--	1968-72, 9999	02
033	Healey Sprite	Mark II, MKIV/Princess (Special Order)	1958-70, 9999	01, 04, 09
034	Healey 100/3000	M, S, Mark III	1953-67, 9999	01
035	Mini/Mini Cooper/Mini Moke	850, S	1960-69, 9999	01, 02, 06, 09
398	Other (automobile)	A35, A40, Westminster, Cambridge, Somerset, Seven, Hereford, Sports, Sheerline, Atlantic, Countryman, Dorset, Devon	1947-75, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1947-75, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09

MAKE: BMW (34) (BMW)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	1600/1800/2000/2002	Ti, Tii, Tilux, TR, CS, 1600-2, SA, Turbo, A, 1500, 2600, 501, 502	1955-76, 9999	01-04, 08, 09
032	Coupe (before 1975)	2800CS, 3.0CS, 3.0csi, 3.0csl, 3200, 503, 507, M1, 1802, 2000c/cs, 2002	1956-76, 9999	01-03, 09
033	Bavarian Sedan	2500, 2800, 2.8 Bavarian	1969-74, 9999	04
034	3-series	3.0s/si, 318i/is/ti/ic, 320i, 323iS/iC/i/Ci, 325e/es/i/iS/ii/ C/Ci/Cic/xi/iT/xiT, Sport Wagon (iT/xiT), 328 d/i/iS/ti/ iC/Ci/x/xi, xDrive, 330e/i/Ci/ Cic/xi, 335i/is/xi/d, 340i, xDrive, ActiveHybrid, M3, Gran Tourismo (328i), 340i	1971-2018, 9999	01-06, 08, 09
035	5-series	524i, 525i/xi, 528i/iT/xi, xDrive, 530e/i/iT/xi, 533i, 535d/i/xi, xDrive, 550i, xDrive 540/i/iA/iT, TD Sport Wagon, 525i/iT, (wagon 1992-93), M5, 545i, 550i/ix, Gran Turismo (535i, 550i), ActiveHybrid 5	1975-2018, 9999	04-06, 09
036	6-series	630, 633, 635, csi, M6, L6, 640i, 645Ci, 650i/ix, Neiman Marcus Edition, xDrive, Alpina B, B6, Gran Turismo (640i)	1976-89, 2004-18, 9999	01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
037	7-series	733i, 735i, L7, 740 e/d/i/L/iL /iA/Li Protection, 750 i/iL/Li/ Lxi/ix Protection, 745i/Li, 760i/Li, Alpina B7, Individual, ActiveHybrid 7, xDrive, M760i	1978-2018, 9999	04
038	8-series	840Ci/cia, 850i/iS/Ci/Cia	1991-97, 9999	02
039	Z3	2.3/2.8/2.5i/3.0i Roadster, MRoadster, MCoupe, 2.8/3.0i Coupe	1996-2003, 9999	01-03, 09
040	Z8	--	2000-03, 9999	01
041	V5	--	2007-08, 9999	06
042	Z4	2.5i, 2.8i, 3.0i/si, 3.5i/is, Z4M/s/sDrive, 28i, 30i, 35s	2003-16, 2018, 9999	01, 02, 09
043	1-Series	128i, 135i/is, Electric	2008-14, 9999	01, 02, 09
044	X6 (For 2008-2015. For 2016 on, see model 404.)	35i, 50i, ActiveHybrid, M, xDrive	2008-15, 9999	05
045	i3	Base, Range Extender	2014-17, 9999	03
046	i8	--	2014-17, 9999	02
047	4-Series	428i, 435i, xDrive, M4, 430i, 440i	2014-18, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
048	2-Series	228i, 230i, M235i, M240i, XDrive	2015-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
049	X4	28i, 35i, M40i	2015-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	1955-2018, 9999	01-06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1955-2018, 9999	01-06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	X5 (For 2000-17 (for models manufactured as 2017 during the 2016 model year). For 2017 models manufacutred during the 2017 model year on, see model 421)	3.0i/si, 4.0is, 4.4i, 4.6is, 4.8is, M, 35d, Premium, 35d/i, 50i, Sport Activity, Premium. sDrive	2000-17, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
402	X3	25i, 28 d/i, 30i/xDrive, 35i, 4.8is, M40i, M Sports, xLine, Luxury Package	2004-18, 9999	14
403	X1	28i/is, 35i, xDrive, xLine	2012-18, 9999	14
404	X6 (For 2016 on. For 2008-2015, see model 044.)	35i, 50i, xDrive, sDrive, M	2016-18, 9999	14
405	X2	--	2018	14
421	X5 (For 2017 models manufactured during the 2017 model year on. For 2000-17 (for models manufactured as 2017 during the 2016 model year), see model 401)	35i/d, 40e, 50i, M	2017-18, 9999	15
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2000-18, 9999	14, 15, 19

MOTORCYCLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
703	125-349cc	G310	1948-66, 2017-18, 9999	80, 84, 89
705	450-749cc	--	1950-2003; 2006-18, 9999	80, 84, 89
706	750cc and over	--	1969-2018, 9999	80, 84, 89
709	Unknown cc	--	1948-2018, 9999	80, 84, 89

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (BMW)	--	1948-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Buick (18) (BUIC)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Special/Skylark	GS (350, 400, 455), Deluxe GS California, Sport Wagon, Custom Roadmaster (1946-59), Skylark Edition	1936-73, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	LeSabre/Centurion/ Wildcat	Estate Wagon, Invicta, Custom, Limited, T-Type, Ltd, C.M.I, LE, Celebration Edition, Best Seller	1959-2005, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
003	Electra/Electra 225/Park Avenue (1991-on)	Limited, Park Avenue, Ultra, Base, Prestige, SE	1959-2005, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
004	Roadmaster	Estate Wagon, Limited	1991-96, 9999	04, 06, 09
005	Riviera	S-Type, T-Type, Coupe Anniversary Edition, Silver Arrow	1963-93; 1995-99, 9999	01, 02, 09
007	Century	Luxus, T-Type, FWD (82-on), Custom, Regal (72-77), Limited, LE, SE, Base, Special	1954-2005, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
008	Apollo/Skylark	Skylark (75), S/R	1973-76, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
010	Regal (RWD only)	Turbo, Luxus, Grand National GNX, T-Type	1978-88, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
012	Skyhawk	S-Type, Roadhawk, T-Type, GT	1975-80; 1982-89, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
015	Skylark (76-85)	S/R, S, Limited, Sport, T-Type	1975-85, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
018	Somerset/Skylark	Skylark (86-on), Somerset, GS, Regal, Custom, Limited, T-Type	1985-98, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
019	Regal (2011 on)	GS, CXL, Turbo, Premium I/ II, Base, Grand National, Sport Touring, Sportback/GS, TourX	2011-18, 9999	04, 05, 06, 09
020	Regal (FWD)	Limited, Custom, Gold, Grand Sport GS, LS, Sport	1987-2004, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
021	Reatta	--	1988-91, 9999	01, 02, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
022	LaCrosse	CX, CXL (FWD/AWD), CXS, Super, Leather, Premium I/II, Touring, Preferred, Essence	2005-18, 9999	04
023	Lucerne	CX, CXL V6, CXL V8, CXS, Super, Special Edition	2006-11, 9999	04
024	Enclave (2008-12 model years only. For 2013 on see model 421.)	CX, CXL (FWD/AWD)	2008-12, 9999	06
025	Verano	Base, Convenience, Leather, Turbo, Premium, Sport, Touring	2012-18, 9999	04
026	Cascada	1SV, Base, Premium, Sport Touring	2016-18, 9999	01
031	Opel Kadett	--	1965-72, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	Opel Manta	1900, Luxus, Ralley, Sports Coupe	1966-75, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
033	Opel GT	--	1969-75, 9999	02
034	Opel Isuzu	Deluxe, Sport	1976-79, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1965-2018, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1950-2018, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Rendezvous	CX, CXL, Ultra, Plus	2002-07, 9999	14
402	Rainier	CXL, CXL Plus	2004-07, 9999	14
404	Encore	Convenience, Leather, Premium, Base, Sport Touring, Preferred (I, II), Essence	2013-18, 9999	14
405	Envision	Preferred, Premium (I, II) Essence, Base	2016-18, 9999	14
421	Enclave (2013 on. See model 024 for 2008-12 model years.)	Convenience, Leather, Premium, Avenir	2013-18, 9999	15
441	Terraza	CX, CXL	2005-07, 9999	20
498	Other (light truck)	--	2002-07, 2013-18, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2002-07, 2013-18, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (BUICK)	--	1946-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Cadillac (19) (CADI)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
003	Deville/Fleetwood (except Limousine)	Coupe de Ville, Sedan de Ville, Fleetwood Brougham, Fleetwood 60 Special, d'Elegance, Concours, DHS, DTS	1940-2005, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
004	Limousine	Fleetwood 75, Formal, Deville-based, DTS	1940-2018, 9999	12
005	Eldorado	Biarritz, El-doro, Touring Coupe, ESC, ETC	1967-2003, 9999	01, 02, 09
006	Commercial Series	Ambulance/Hearse, Professional	1940-2018, 9999	09, 10-12
009	Allante'	--	1987-93, 9999	01, 02, 09
014	Seville	Elegante, STS, SLS	1976-2004, 9999	04
016	Cimarron	D'Oro	1982-88, 9999	04
017	Catera	Sport	1997-2001, 9999	04
018	CTS/CTC	Luxury, Luxury Sport, V-Series, 2.0L, 2.8L, 3.0L, 3.6L, 6.2L Supercharged, Premium, Performance, Standard, Luxury, V-Sport	2003-18, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
019	XLR	Neiman Marcus Edition, V-Series, Standard, Platinum	2004-09, 9999	01

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
020	SRX	V6, V8, Sports Package, 2.8L Turbo, 3.0L, Luxury, Performance, Premium, Standard	2004-16, 9999	06
021	STS	V6, V8, V-Series, Luxury, Premium, Standard, Platinum, 3.6L	2005-11, 9999	04
022	DTS	Luxury I, II, III, V8, 3.6L, Performance, Platinum	2006-11, 9999	04
023	XTS	Standard, Luxury, Premium, Platinum, V-Sport, Limousine, Funeral Hearse, Twin Turbo	2013-18, 9999	04, 09, 11, 12
024	ATS	2.0L/2.5L/3.6L (Standard, Luxury, Performance, Premium, Turbo) V-Series	2013-18, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
025	ELR	--	2014-16, 9999	02
026	CT6	2.0L (Turbo, Luxury) 3.0L (Twin Turbo, Platinum, Luxury), 3.6L (Premium Luxury, Platinum), Plug-In	2016-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1965-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 11, 12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1950-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 11, 12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	XT5	3.6L (Base, Luxury, Premium, Platinum)	2017-18, 9999	14
421	Escalade/ESV (from 2004 on; see 431 for 2003 only)	4WD, 2WD, 6.2L, Standard, Platinum, Limousine, Hybrid, Luxury, Premium	1999-2000; 2002-18, 9999	15
431	Escalade ESV (2003 only)	Luxury, Premium, Platinum	2003, 9999	16
480	Escalade EXT (from 2002 -2006; for 2007 on see 481)	4WD, 2WD	2002-06, 9999	34

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
481	Escalade EXT (from 2007 on; see 480 for 2002-2006)	4WD, 2WD, Luxury, Premium, Standard	2007-13, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	--	1999-2000; 2002-18, 9999	14, 15, 16, 19, 34
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1999-2000; 2002-18, 9999	19, 39, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (CADILLAC)	--	1940-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Chevrolet (20) (CHEV)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Chevelle/Malibu (thru ’83)	Classic, Councours, Laguna**, S-3, Greenbriar, Estate, 300, SS-396/454, Deluxe	1963-83, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Impala/Caprice (For SS from 2014 on, use 20-021.)	Biscayne, Belair, Super Sport, Classic, Classic Brougham, Townsman, Brookwood, Kingswood, LS, LT, LTZ, Sport, SS, Luxury, Premier	1955-96; 2000-18, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
004	Corvette	Stingray, C5, Z06, Z06-R 50th Anniversary Edition, Commemorative Edition, Indy Pace Car, ZR1, Grand Sport, 427, 1LZ, 2LZ, 3LZ, ZL1	1953-82; 1984-2018, 9999	01-03, 09
006	Corvair	Monza, Corsa, 500, Yenko	1960-69, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
007	El Camino	Royal Knight, SS	1958-94, 9999	10
008	Nova (-’79)	Chevy II, LN, LE, Concours, SS-350/396, Rally	1962-79, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
009	Camaro	SS, RS, LT, Berlinetta, Iroc-Z, Z/28, LS, LT, ZL1, 2.0L, 3.6L, 6.2L	1967-2002, 2010-18, 9999	01-03, 09
010	Monte Carlo (thru '88)	LS, SS, Aerocoupe, Landau, Z34	1970-88, 9999	02
011	Vega	GT, Cosworth	1971-77, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
012	Monza	Spyder, 2 + 2, Towne Coupe	1974-80, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
013	Chevette	S, Scooter, CS	1976-87, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
015	Citation	X-11, Citation II	1980-85, 9999	02-05, 07, 08, 09
016	Cavalier	CS, RS, Z24, LS, Sport, Special Value Package	1982-2005, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
017	Celebrity	CS, Eurosport, VR	1982-90, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
019	Beretta/Corsica	GT, GTZ, LT, LTZ, PX, QX, KX, LX, MX, Z26	1982-96, 9999	02, 04, 05, 08, 09
020	Lumina	Z-34, Euro, LTZ, LS	1990-2001, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
021	SS (For 2014 on. For Impala/Caprice SS use model 20-002.)	LS, LT, LTZ	2014-17, 9999	04
022	Cobalt	LS, LT, LTZ, SS, SS, Base Supercharged, Sport, VL	2005-11, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
023	HHR	LS, 1LT, 2LT, SS, Panel	2006-11, 9999	06
024	Traverse (2009-2012 only. For 2013 on see model 423.)	LS, LT, LTZ	2009-12, 9999	06
025	Cruze	LS, LT, LTZ, ECO, Turbo Diesel, Limited, Premier	2011-18, 9999	02, 04, 05, 08, 09
026	Volt	Premier, LT	2011-18, 9999	05
027	Caprice PPV	--	2011-18, 9999	04
028	Sonic	Base, LS, LT, LTZ, RS, Premier	2012-18, 9999	04, 05, 09
029	Spark	LS, LT, EV, ACTIV	2013-18, 9999	05
031	Spectrum	--	1985-89, 9999	02-05, 08, 09
032	Nova/Geo Prism/Prism	CL, NUMMI-built vehicles, LSi	1985-2002, 9999	02-05, 07-09
033	Sprint/Geo Sprint	(Cultus - foreign)	1985-89, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
034	Geo Metro/Metro	Lsi, Xfi	1989-2001, 9999	01, 03-05, 07, 09
035	Geo Storm	Gsi	1985-93, 9999	02, 03, 09
036	Monte Carlo (1995 on)	FWD, LS, Z34, LS, LT, LTZ, SS, Sport Edition	1995-2007, 9999	02
037	Malibu/Malibu Maxx	Base, L, LS, LT, LTZ, SS, Hybrid, ECO, Classic, Limited, Premier	1997-2018, 9999	04-06, 09
038	SSR	Signature Series, LS, LS5, 1SS, 2SS, 3SS	2003-06, 9999	10
039	Aveo/Aveo 5	Base, LS, LT, Special Value	2004-11, 9999	04, 05, 09
040	Bolt	Lt, Premier	2017-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	Fleetmaster, Fleetline, Styline Special, One-fifty, Bel-Air, Del Ray, Biscayne	1930-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-11
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1930-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-11

**Nomad, Malibu, Laguna, and other similar terms may be used on all models as a reflection of trim type.

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	S-10 Blazer/TrailBlazer (2002 only; for 2003 on, see 403)	S-10 p/u based, LS, LT, ZR2 TrailBlazer, Xtreme, ZR2, LS, LT, LTZ, EXT	1982-2005, 9999	14
402	Geo Tracker/Tracker	Lsi, LT, ZR2	1989-2004, 9999	14
403	TrailBlazer (from 2003 on; for 2002, see 401)	LS, LT, LTZ, North Face Edition, EXT, SS (LS/LT)	2003-09, 9999	14
404	Equinox	L, LS, LT, LTZ, Sport, Premier, Turbo (Base and Diesel)	2005-18, 9999	14
405	Captiva	Sport, LS, LT, LTZ	2012-15, 9999	14
406	Trax	LS, LT, LTZ, Premier	2015-18, 9999	14
421	Fullsize Blazer/Tahoe	K-series, fullsized p/u based, LS, LT, LTD, LTZ, 4WD, Z71, Hybrid, Premier	1969-2018, 9999	15

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
422	Suburban (from 2004 on; see 431 for 1950-2003)	LS, LT, LTZ, Z71, Premier	2004-18, 9999	15
423	Traverse (2013 on. For 2009-2012 see model 024.)	L, LS, LT (Cloth, Leather), LTZ, Premier	2013-18, 9999	15
431	Suburban (from 1950-2003; see 422 for 2004 on)	all models (C1500/2500, K1500/2500), LS, LT, Z71	1950-2003, 9999	16
441	Astro Van	Minivan, Cargo, Passenger, LT, LS, Conversion	1985-2005, 9999	20
442	Lumina APV	Minivan, MPV	1990-96, 9999	20
443	Venture	Cargo, Passenger, Plus, LS, LT, Value, Value Plus, Extended, W. B. Edition, Entertainer	1997-2005, 9999	20
444	Uplander	Base, LS, LT, LT(AWD), LT Entertainer	2005-08, 9999	20
445	City Express	LS, LT	2015-18, 9999	20
461	G-series van	Beauville, Chevy Van, Sport Van, G10-G30, Express, G1500/2500/3500, LT, LS	1957-2018, 9999	21, 22, 28, 29
466	P-series van	--	1965-99, 9999	22, 28, 29
470	Van derivative	Parcel Van, Hi-cube	1965-2018, 9999	22, 28, 29
471	S-10/T-10 Pickup	4 x 4, Fleetside, Extended, Crew, LS, S-10, Xtreme, ZR2, ZR5, electric pickup*	1982-2005, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42, 48
472	LUV	Imported pickup	1972-91, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42, 48
473	Colorado	Z71, Z85, Sport, LS, LT, Work, Value, Shoreline, Midnight (LT, Z71), Trail Boss	2004-12, 2015-18, 9999	34

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
481	C, K, R, V-Series pickup/ Silverado	C10-C30, K10-K30, R10-R30, V10-V30, Silverado: 1500 (C-K, HD), 2500 (C-K, HD), 3500 (CK), ST, LS, LT, Z71, Fleetside, Sportside, CrewCab, SS, Hybrid, LTZ, WT, High Country, Rally ½, Midnight (HD, Base), Realtree, Custom Sport HD, Blackout, Special Ops, High Country	1940-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
482	Avalanche	1500/2500 Premium, North Face Edition, Z71, Z66, LS, LT, LTZ, Black Diamond	2002-13, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	--	1940-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1932-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49

MOTOR HOME

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
850	Motor Home	Truck-based	1949-2018, 9999	65, 73

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	Express 3500/4500	1957-2018, 9999	55, 61-64
880	Medium/Heavy Pickup (pickup-style only – over 10, 000 lbs.)	--	1953-2017, 9999	67
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	C50/60/65; M60/65; H70/80/90; J70/80/90; Bison 90; Kodiak (C4500) all other CBE	1955-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	T60/65, all other COE low entry	1960-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	Titan 90, all other COE high entry	1971-80, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1951-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1965-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1949-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	S-60 series	1967-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1965-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

** Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1934-2018, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (CHEVROLET)	--	1933-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Chrysler/Daimler Chrysler (06) (CHRY)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
009	Cordoba	Crown, 300, LS	1975-83, 9999	02
010	New Yorker (thru 78)/ Newport/5th Avenue/ Imperial (1979-83) (excludes all FWD)	Town and Country, Brougham, Custom, Royal, 300 (thru 1971) Frank Sinatra editions (FS), Royal Limo, Windsor Wagon/ Ambulance	1946-89, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 11, 12
014	New Yorker/E-Class/ Imperial (1990-93)/ Fifth Avenue	FWD vehicles, Turbo, Salon	1980-93, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
015	Laser	Turbo, XE, XT	1984-86, 9999	03
016	LeBaron	Premium, Salon (RWD), Landau, LX, Town and Country cars and wagon, Medallion, FWD except GTS or GTC Sport Coupe	1977-94, 9999	01-09
017	LeBaron GTS/GTC	GT, GTS-Turbo, GTC-Sport Coupe	1982-95, 9999	01-09
018	200	Limited (Base, Platinum), LX, Touring, S, Super S, C (Base, Platinum)	2011-17, 9999	01, 04, 09
021	SRT Viper	Standard, GTS, TA, GT3-R, GTS-R	2013-14, 9999	02
031	TC (Maserati Sport)	Turbo Convertible	1988-91, 9999	01-03, 09
035	Conquest	TSI, Turbo	1987-89, 9999	03
041	Concorde	LX, Lxi, Limited	1993-2004, 9999	04
042	LHS	New Yorker (1994-on)	1994-97; 1999-2001, 9999	04
043	Sebring	JX, Jxi, LX, Lxi, GTC, Tsi, Limited, Plus, Platinum, Touring, Signature Series	1995-2011, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
044	Cirrus	LX, Lxi	1995-2000, 9999	04
050	Executive	Sedan and Limo	1983-87, 9999	04, 09, 11, 12

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
051	300M/300/300C/300S	Special, Platinum, Touring, Limited, SRT, Signature Series, SRT8, LX, SRT, Heritage, Great American, Walter P. Chrysler, Glacier, Executive Series, Luxury, Motown Edition, John Varvatos Edition	1999-2018, 9999	04
052	PT Cruiser	Base, Touring, Limited, GT, Turbo, Dream Cruiser, Platinum, Series 4, Signature Series, Street Cruiser, Pacific Coast Highway, LX, Sunset Blvd.	2001-10, 9999	01, 06, 09
053	Prowler (for 2002) (1997, 1999-01 see Plymouth)	Roadster, Black Tie Edition	2002	01
054	Pacifica	Premium, Luxury, Touring, Signature Series, LX, Hybrid	2004-08, 9999	06
055	Crossfire	Limited, SRT6, Standard	2004-08, 9999	01, 02, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 11, 12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 11, 12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
421	Aspen	Limited, Signature, Hybrid	2007-09, 9999	15
441	Town and Country	Minivan, SX, L, LX, Lxi, Ltd., SWB, LWB, AWD, FWD, eL, eX, Touring, Platinum, Signature Series, Limited, 30th Anniversary, S	1990-2016, 9999	20
442	Voyager (2000 on; 1984-00 see Plymouth)	Base, Popular, Value, LX, eC	2000-03, 9999	20

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
443	Pacifica	LX, Touring (Base, L, L Plus) Limited, Hybrid	2017-18, 9999	20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1990-2018, 9999	15, 20, 29

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (CHRYSLER)	--	1946-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Coda (26)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Coda	--	2012-13, 9999	04, 05, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	2012-13, 9999	04, 05, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	2012-13, 9999	04, 05, 09

MAKE: Daewoo (64) (DAEW)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Lanos	S, SE, SX, Sport	1999-2002, 9999	03, 04, 09
032	Nubira	SX, CDX, SE	1999-2002, 9999	04, 06, 09
033	Leganza	SE, SX, CDX	1999-2002, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1999-2002, 9999	03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1999-2002, 9999	03-07, 09

MAKE: Daihatsu (60) (DAIH)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Charade	--	1988-94, 9999	03, 04, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Rocky	--	1990-92, 9999	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (DAIHATSU)	--	1988-94, 9999	03, 04, 09, 14

MAKE: Dodge (07) (DODG)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Dart (1960-76 only. For 2013 on; see model 029.)	170, 270, Custom, GT, Swinger, Demon, 340, 360, Special, Sport, Special Edition	1960-76, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Coronet/Magnum/ Charger (thru 1978)	Brougham, Custom, Superbee, 500, Crestwood, Deluxe, XE, R/T, 440, SE, Police	1964-79, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
003	Polara/Monaco/ Royal Monaco	Custom, Special, Police, Taxi, Crestwood, Brougham	1964-78, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
004	Viper	RT/10, GTS, ACR, SRT-10, GT, SRT	1992-2010, 2017, 9999	01, 02, 09
005	Challenger (1970-74 only; see model 028 for 2008 on)	R/T, T/A, Rallye	1970-74, 9999	01, 02, 09
006	Aspen	Custom, Special Edition, Police, R/T, Sport	1976-80, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
007	Diplomat	Medallion, S, Salon, SE	1977-89, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
008	Omni/Charger (1983-87; for 2006 on see vehicle model 024)	024, DeTomaso, Miser, Charger 2.2, GLH, Custom, Shelby, GLHS, America, Expo, SE	1978-90, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
009	Mirada	--	1980-83, 9999	02
010	St Regis	Police, Taxi	1979-81, 9999	04
011	Aries (K)	Custom, SE, LE	1981-89, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
012	400	LS	1982-83, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
013	Rampage (car-based pickup)	2.2, GT, Sport	1982-84, 9999	10

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
014	600	ES, Turbo, SE	1983-88, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
015	Daytona	Turbo Z, C/S Competition, Shelby Z/CSX, Pacifica, IROC R/T	1984-93, 9999	03
016	Lancer	Pacifica, Turbo, ES, Shelby	1985-89, 9999	02-09
017	Shadow	ES, Turbo, America	1987-94, 9999	01-03, 05, 07, 09
018	Dynasty	--	1988-93, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
019	Spirit	ES, Shelby, R/T	1989-95, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
020	Neon	Competition, Highline, SE, ES, ACR R/T, SRT-4, SXT	1995-2005, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
021	Magnum	SE, SXT, R/T, SRT8	2005-08, 9999	06
024	Charger (2006 on; see model 008 for 1983-87)	Daytona (Base, 392), SRT8, R/T, SE, SXT, Super Bee, 3.5L, Rallye, Plus, Max, Road and Track, Blacktop, 100th Anniversary, Red Line, Road & Track, Scat Pack, SRT 392, SRT, Hellcat, Blacktop	2006-18, 9999	04
025	Caliber	SE, SXT, R/T, SRT4, Sport, Heat, Mainstreet, Rush, Uptown, Express	2007-12, 9999	05
026	Avenger	SE, SXT, R/T, Heat, Express, Blacktop	2008-15, 9999	04
027	Journey	SE, SXT, R/T, Heat, Hero, Uptown, Express, Crew, Mainstreet, Lux, American Value Package, Blacktop, AVP, SXT Plus, Limited, Crossroad (Base, Plus), GT	2009-18, 9999	06

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
028	Challenger (2008 on; for 1970-74 see model 005)	SRT (392, Hellcat), SE, R/T (Plus, Classic, Scat Pack, Road & Track), Shaker, Plus Shaker), Plum Crazy Edition, Classic, SXT, SXT Plus, Rallye Redline, Blacktop, Shaker, 100th Anniversary, T/A (Base, Plus, 392), 392 Hemi Scat Pack Shaker, SRT (392, HellCat), GT, Demon	2008-18, 9999	02
029	Dart (2013 on. See model 001 for 1960-1976 model years.)	Limited, Rallye, SE, SXT, Special Edition, Mopar '13, Aero, GT, Blacktop	2013-16, 9999	04
033	Challenger	all import	1978-83, 9999	02
034	Colt (includes 2WD Vista)	GT, Custom, Carousel, Premier, Deluxe, E, DL, GTS, Turbo, RS	1974-94, 9999	02-09
035	Conquest	Turbo	1984-89, 9999	03
039	Stealth	RT, ES	1991-96, 9999	02, 03, 09
040	Monaco	--	1990-92, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
041	Intrepid	ES, R/T, S, SE, SXT	1993-2004, 9999	04
042	Avenger (see model 026 for 2008 on)	ES	1995-2000, 9999	02
043	Stratus	ES, SE, R/T, Plus, SXT	1995-2007, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 10, 12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 10, 12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	RaiderSport	Sport	1986-94, 9999	14
402	Durango (1998-2003 only; see model 422 for 2004 on)	Sport, R/T, SLT, SXT, Plus, Blacktop	1998-2003, 9999	14
403	Nitro	SLT, SXT, R/T, SE, Heat, Detonator, Shock	2007-11, 9999	14
421	Ramcharger	--	1974-93, 9999	15

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
422	Durango (2004 on; see 402 for 1998-2003 models)	ST, SLT, Limited, SXT (Base, Plus), Adventurer, Hybrid, Express, Crew, LUX, Citadel, R/T, Blacktop, Plus, Rallye, GT	2004-18, 9999	15
441	Vista Van	4x4 (Only)	1984-91, 9999	20
442	Caravan/Grand Caravan	Mini Ram Van, 112 & 19 WB, SE, ES, LE, Sport, EX, eC, eL, AWD, Sport, EPIC-elec* SXT, C/V, Special Edition, Cargo, Hero, American Value Package, R/T, Crew, Blacktop, AVP, 30th Anniversary, SE Plus, SXT Plus	1984-2018, 9999	20
443	Ram C/V	Tradesman	2013-17, 9999	20
444	Promaster City	Cargo, Passenger, Tradesman (Base, SLT), Wagon (Base, SLT)	2015-18, 9999	20
461	B-Series Van/fRam Van/ Ram Wagon	Sportsman, Royal, Maxiwagon, Ram, B1500-B3500, Tradesman, Ram Maxivan (1500, 2500, 3500), Ram Wagon (1500, 2500, 3500) Conversion, Cargo Van (1500: van, non-maxi van, maxi van; 2500: non-maxi, maxi van; 3500: non-maxi), Dodge Wagon (1500, 2500, 3500)	1963-2003, 9999	21, 28, 40, 41, 42, 48
462	Sprinter	Cargo, Passenger	2003-09, 9999	21, 28
463	Ram Promaster	Cargo, Chassis, Cutaway, 1500 (Low Roof, High Roof), 2500 (Low Roof, High Roof), 3500 (Low Roof, High Roof)	2014-18, 9999	21, 28

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
470	Van Derivative	Kary Van, Parcel Van	1971-2018, 9999	28, 29
471	D50, Colt pickup, Ram 50/Ram 100	--	1979-93, 9999	34, 39
472	Dakota	R/T, Limited Edition, Quad Cab, Club Cab, Plus, SLT, ST, SXT, Sport, Laramie, TRX, SE, Big Horn, Lone Star, TRX4	1987-2012, 9999	33, 34, 39, 40
481	D, W-Series pickup	Custom, Royal, Ram, Miser, D100-D350, W100-W350	1955-93, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
482	Ram Pickup	1500 (Limited, Longhorn, Rebel, Laramie, Sport, Big Horn, SLT, Express, ST, Black, Tradesman, EcoDiesel, Outdoorsman, Stinger Yellow) 2500 (Limited, Laramie, Longhorn, Power Wagon, Big Horn, ST, SLT, Outdoorsman, Tradesman), 3500 (Limited, Laramie, Longhorn, Power Wagon, Big Horn, ST, SLT, Outdoorsman, Tradesman), Quad Cab, SLT, SLT+, ST, SRT-10, Laramie, Rumble Bee, Power Wagon, Daytona, TRX Off-Road, Sport, Black Ram, Red Wings Edition, Lone Star, Limited Tungsten	1994-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
498	Other (light truck)	--	1979-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1949-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49

MOTOR HOME

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
850	Motor Home	Truck-based	1952-2018, 9999	65, 73

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	Sprinter, Promaster	1971-2009, 2014-18, 9999	55, 61-64
880	Medium/Heavy Pickup (pickup-style only – over 10, 000 lbs.)	--	1953-2018, 9999	67
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	--	1966-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	--	1967-77, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	--	1967-77, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine Location	--	1962-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1965-77, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1930-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	(not van based)	1966-77, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-77, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1965-77, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

**Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-2018, 9999	92, 93, 97

999	Unknown (DODGE)	--	1952-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Eagle* (10) (EGIL)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
034	Summit (excludes wagon)	DL, LX, ES, ESi	1989-96, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
037	Talon	FWD, Tsi, Tsi-FWD, Esi	1990-98, 9999	02, 03, 09
040	Premier	LX, ES, ES Limited	1988-92, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
041	Vision	Esi, Tsi	1993-97, 9999	04
044	Medallion	DL, LX	1988-89, 9999	04, 06, 09
045	Summit Wagon	FWD, AWD, DX, LX (Mitsubishi)	1992-96, 9999	06
398	Other (automobile)	--	1988-98, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1988-98, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09

***Note:** Eagle model listed under American Motors.

MAKE: Fiat (36) (FIAT)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	124 (Coupe/Sedan)	Sport	1967-75, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	124 Spider/Racer	Spider 2000/1500	1968-83, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	Brava/131	--	1975-82, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
034	850 (Coupe/Spider)	--	1967-73, 9999	01, 02, 09
035	128	--	1972-79, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
036	X-1/9	--	1975-83, 9999	01, 02, 09
037	Strada	--	1979-83, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
038	500/500c	Abarth, Pop, Sport, Lounge, e, Cabrio, Turbo, Cattiva, Gucci, eSport, GQ Edition, 1957 Edition	2012-18, 9999	02, 03, 09
039	124 Spider	Classica, Abarth	2017-18, 9999	01
398	Other (automobile)	600, 1100	1967-83, 2011-18, 9999	01-09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1967-83, 2011-18, 9999	01-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	500L	Pop, Easy, Trekking, Lounge, Urbana	2014-18, 9999	14
402	500X	Pop, Easy, Trekking, Lounge, Trekking Plus	2016-18, 9999	14
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2014-18, 9999	14, 19

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	--	1967-83, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	--	1967-83, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1967-83, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1967-83, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1967-83, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (FIAT)	--	1967-83; 2011-18, 9999	99

MAKE: Ford (12) (FORD)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Falcon	FuturaSprint, GT, Futura	1960-70, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Fairlane	Torino (1968-70), 500, Brougham	1955-70, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
003	Mustang/Mustang II	Mach(I), Boss (302), Grande, Cobra (SVT), Ghia, SVO, GT (Premium, Base, Cal Spec. Pkg.), LX, Shelby (GT350, GT350R, GT500, GT500KR), Deluxe, Premium, Bullitt, V6 (Base, Premium, Pony), Fastback (V6, GT, Premium, Ecoboost)	1964-2018, 9999	01-03, 09
004	Thunderbird (all sizes)	Landau, Heritage, Turbo coupe, Elan, Fila, Sport, LX, SC, Deluxe, Premium, Pacific Coast Edition, 50th Anniversary Edition	1955-98; 2002-05, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
005	LTD II	S, Squire, Brougham	1977-79, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
006	LTD/Custom/Galaxy (all sizes)	XL, Landau, Ranch Wagon, Country Squire, S, 500, Brougham, XL, GT	1963-86, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
007	Ranchero	Falcon/Fairlane based Torino/LTD II based	1960-79, 9999	10
008	Maverick	Grabber	1969-78, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
009	Pinto	Pony, MPG, ESS	1971-80, 9999	02, 03, 06, 09
010	Torino/Gran Torino/Elite	GT, Cobra, Sport, Squire, Brougham	1971-76, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
011	Granada	ESS, Ghia	1975-82, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
012	Fairmont	Futura, Sport Coupe	1978-83, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
013	Escort/EXP/ZX2	L, GL, GLX, SS, GT, LX, LXE, SE, ZX2, Deluxe, Premium, Standard	1981-2003, 9999	02-09
015	Tempo	L, GL, GLX, Sport, 4X4	1984-94, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
016	Crown Victoria (For 2011 on, code as vehicle model 398)	LX, LTD Crown Victoria, LX Sport	1981-2011, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
017	Taurus/Taurus X	MT-5, L, GL, LX, SHO, G, SE, SVG, SES, SEL, Limited, Eddie Bauer, Police Interceptor	1986-2018, 9999	04, 06, 09
018	Probe	GL, LX, GT	1988-97, 9999	03
021	Five Hundred	SE, SEL, Limited	2005-07, 9999	04
022	Freestyle	SE, SEL, Limited	2005-07, 9999	06
023	Fusion	I4 S/SE/SEL, V6 SE/SEL, S, SE, Sport, Hybrid (S, SE, Platinum, Titanium), Titanium (Hybrid, Energi) Energi (SE, Platinum, Titanium), Platinum	2006-18, 9999	04
024	Edge	SE, SEL, SEL Plus, Limited, Sport, Titanium	2007-18, 9999	06
025	Flex	SE, SEL, Limited, Titanium	2009-18, 9999	06
026	City	--	2000-02, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09, 94
027	C-Max	Hybrid (SE, Titanium), Energi, SE, SEL	2013-18, 9999	05
031	English Ford	Cortina, Anglia, Zephyr/ Zodiac Mark III	1946-70, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	Fiesta (For 2018 on, code as vehicle model 398)	Sport, Ghia, S, SE, SES, SEL, Titanium, ST	1978-80, 2011-17, 9999	03-05, 09
033	Festiva	L, GL	1988-93, 9999	03
034	Laser	--	1993-94, 9999	02, 03, 09
035	Contour	Sport, LX, SE, SVT	1994-2001, 9999	04
036	Aspire	--	1994-97, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
037	Focus	ZX3, LX, SE, ZTS, SVT, ZX4, ZX4, ST, ZX5, ZXW, S, SES, SEL, SE, Titanium, Electric, ST, RS	2000-18, 9999	02-06, 08, 09
038	GT	--	2004-08, 2018, 9999	01, 02, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
398	Other (automobile)	Deluxe, Ford Six, Mainline, Crestline, Futura, Galaxie, Model A, Fiesta (2018 on)	1923-2018, 9999	01-09, 10, 11, 94
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1923-2018, 9999	01-09, 10, 11, 94

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Bronco (thru 1977)/ Bronco II/Explorer/ Explorer Sport	Eddie Bauer, XL, XLT, Explorer (1990 on) XLS, Explorer Sport (Value, Choice Premium), NBX, Adrenalin, Ironman, Police Interceptor, Base, Limited, Platinum	1966-77; 1983-2018, 9999	14
402	Escape	XLS (Value, Sport, V6 Choice/Premium), XLT (Choice, Premium, Sport), Hybrid (Base, Limited), No Boundaries, Limited, S, SE, SEL, Titanium	2001-18, 9999	14
403	EcoSport	S, SE, SES	2018	14
421	Bronco-full-size (1978-on)	Eddie Bauer, Custom, XL, XLT	1978-96, 9999	15
422	Expedition	EL, XLS, XLT (4x4, 4x2), Eddie Bauer (4x4, 4x2), NBX, Sport, NBX, Limited, King Ranch, Funk Master Flex Edition, XL, Platinum, XLT MAX, Limited MAX, Platinum MAX	1996-2018, 9999	15
423	Excursion	XLT, Limited (LTD), Ultimate, Premium, XLS, Eddie Bauer	2000-05, 9999	16
441	Aerostar	XLT, Cargo Van	1985-97, 9999	20
442	Windstar	GL, LX, XLT, Splash, Cargo Limited, SE, SEL	1995-2003, 9999	20
443	Freestar	Base, LX, SE, S, SEL, SES, Limited	2004-07, 9999	20

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
444	Transit Connect	XL, (Van, Wagon), XLT (Van, Wagon), Premium, EV, Titanium	2010-18, 9999	20
461	E-Series Van/Econoline	Clubwagon (XL, XLT), Chateau, (XL, XLT), Parcel Van, Econoline Wagon E-150 (XL/ XLT/ Premium); E-350 XL/XLT/ Extended), E-250 (EXT)	1960-2018, 9999	21, 22, 28, 29
462	Transit	Van, Wagon (XL, XLT)	2014-18, 9999	21, 28, 29
470	Van Derivative	--	1960-2018, 9999	28, 29
471	Ranger	Supercab, 4x4, STX, SL, SLT, Splash, XL (Standard/ Super Cab), XLT, Tremor (Standard/Super Cab/Off-Road/FX4), Edge (Regular/ Super Cab), EV* (electric), Level II, Sport	1982-2012, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
473	Explorer Sport Trac	2WD/4WD, Value, Choice, Premium, XLS, XLT, Adrenalin, Limited	2001-11, 9999	34

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
481	F-Series pickup	F100, F150-F350, (XL, XLT, Crew Cab, Super Cab, Regular Cab, Lariat, Super Duty, Flareside, Styleside, SVT Lightning, Fireside, Harley-Davidson Edition, King Ranch, SuperCrew, STX, Heritage Edition, Sport Edition, FX4, FX2), F450 (10, 000 GVWR and under) (see model 880 for F450 >10, 000 GVWR), Amarillo Package, Platinum, Cabala's, STX, SVT Raptor, Limited	1940-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
498	Other (light truck)	--	1972-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1928-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48-49

MOTOR HOME

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
850	Motor Home	Truck-based, F-550	1956-2018, 9999	65, 73

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	Econoline E350, E450, Transit	1956-2018, 9999	55, 61-64
880	Medium/Heavy Pickup (pickup-style only – over 10, 000 lbs.)	Super Duty 350, F450/550, Lariat, XL, XLT, King Ranch	1953-2018, 9999	67

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	F-5 thru F-8, L-series, FT-series, Super Duty F-Series: 450/550/650/750/800 (does not include pickup style)	1953-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	C/CT series, LCF	1964-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	C/CLT series, LCF	1967-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1956-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1956-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1965-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	B-series (not van based), F-Series	1964-2018, 9999	50, 52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1940-2018, 9999	50, 52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1940-2018, 9999	50, 52, 58, 59

** Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1940-2018, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (FORD)	--	1923-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: GMC (23) (GMC)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
007	Caballero	--	1965-87, 9999	10
008	Acadia (2007-2012 only. For 2013 on see model 423.)	SLE, SLT, Denali, SL	2007-12, 9999	06

399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1965-2012, 9999	06, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Jimmy/Typhoon/Envoy	S-15 based, (100.5 WB), T15, SLE, SL, SLS, SLT, XL, XUV, Denali	1983-2009, 9999	14
402	Terrain	SL, SLE, SLT, Denali, Diesel	2010-18, 9999	14
421	Full-size Jimmy/Yukon	Fullsize pickup based, K5, K18, SL, SLE, SLT, SLS, Diamond Edition, Yukon Denali, Denali, Hybrid, Premium Edition	1969-2018, 9999	15
422	Suburban/Yukon XL (2004 on; see 431 for 1950- 2003)	Yukon XL (Denali - 1500-2500), SLE, SLT, Hybrid	2004-18, 9999	15
423	Acadia (2013 on. For 2007-2012 see model 008.)	FWD/AWD, Denali, SL, SLE, SLT, All Terrain	2013-18, 9999	15
431	Suburban/Yukon XL (1950-2003 only; see 422 for 2004 on)	all models, SLE, C16, C26, K16, K26, C1500-2500, K1500-2500, Yukon XL (Denali - 1500-2500)	1950-2003, 9999	16
441	Safari (Minivan)	SLT, SLX, SLE, M15, L15, SL	1985-2005, 9999	20
461	G-series van/Savana	Rally Van, Vandura, G15-G35, Savana (G1500-3500) SLT, Extended, SLE, LS, LT, Uplifter, WT, Cargo	1965-2018, 9999	21, 22, 28, 29
466	P-series van	--	1965-2018, 9999	22, 28, 29
470	Van derivative	Hicube, Magna Van, Value Van, Parcel Van	1965-2018, 9999	28, 29
471	S15/T15/Sonoma	4 X 4, Syclone, SL, SLS, SLE, Extended/Crew Cab, ZR2, ZRX, ZR5	1982-2004, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
472	Canyon	Base, SLE, SL, SLT, Z71, Z85, Work Truck, Crew Cab, Extended Cab, Denali, All Terrain	2004-18, 9999	34
481	C, K, R, V-series pickup/ Sierra	Excluding Yukon, C15-C35, K15-K35, R15-R35, V15-V35, Sierra, C/K1500, 2500, 3500, Sportside, X81, SL, Special, SLE, Classic, Extended Cab, Denali, 1500HD/2500HD, C3, Hybrid, SLT, Work Truck, 5SA	1940-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
498	Other (light truck)	--	1930-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 34 40, 42, 45, 48
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1951-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 20-22, 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49

MOTOR HOME

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
850	Motor Home	--	1950-2018, 9999	65, 73

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	Savana 3500, 4500	1965-2018, 9999	55, 61-64
880	Medium/Heavy Pickup (pickup-style only – over 10, 000 lbs.)	--	1953-2018, 9999	67
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	W5000/6000/7000 series, Kodiak Brigadier/General models, Top Kick	1967-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	W6000/W7000, all other COE, low entry, W/WT Series	1968-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	Astro 95, all other COE, high entry, T Series	1969-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1948-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1967-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1930-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	B6000	1950-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-2018, 9999	50, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1950-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

** Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-2018, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (GMC)	--	1940-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Grumman/Grumman-Olson (25) (GRUM)

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	LLV	Postal vehicle	1987-2004, 9999	22
441	Step-in van	Multi-stop, step van	1987-2004, 9999	22
498	Other (light truck)	--	1987-2004, 9999	22
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1987-2004, 9999	22

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy - COE high entry	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
884	Medium/Heavy - engine location unknown	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy - entry position unknown	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1987-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
983	Bus**: Flat front, rear engine	Transit	1950-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1950-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1950-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

** Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (GRUMMAN/GRUMMAN-OLSON)	--	1950-2004, 9999	79, 99

MAKE: Honda (37) (HOND)

(Acura: See "54")

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Civic/CRX, del Sol	1300, 1500, CVCC, DX, EX, VX, CX, FE, CRX, CRX Si, S, Si, HF, LX, 4WD Wagon, GX (NGV), HX, VTEC, VP, Si, Civic, Hybrid, Special Edition, EX-L, DX-VP, LX-S, Natural Gas, Sport, Sport Touring, EX-T, LX-P, Touring, Type R	1973-2018, 9999	02-09
032	Accord	LX (V-6, ULEV), LXI, DX, CVCC, SE-I, LX-I, V-6, SJE, SME, SMH, SMK, EX (Wagon, ULEV, V-6), SE (ULEV), Special Edition, Hybrid (Base, EX-L, Touring), Value Package, LX-S, LX-P, EX-L, Crosstour (EX, EX-L, EX(V6), EX-L (V6), Premium, Plug-In Hybrid, Sport, Hybrid (EX-L, Touring), Touring, Sport Special Edition, EX-T	1976-2018, 9999	02-09
033	Prelude	S, Si, VTEC, SNF, SH, SE	1979-2001, 9999	02
034	600	Coupe, Sedan	1968-72, 9999	02
035	S2000	Roadster, CR	2000-09, 9999	01
036	EV Plus*	*Electric vehicle (EV+)	1997-2000, 9999	03

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
037	Insight	*(Gasoline-Electric), MT/CVT, LX, EX	2000-06, 2010-14, 9999	03, 05, 09
038	FCX/Clarity	Hydrogen Vehicle, Clarity, Electric, Fuel Cell	2004-14, 2017-18, 9999	03, 05, 09
039	Fit	Base, DX, LX, Sport, EV, EX, EX-L	2006-18, 9999	05
041	CR-Z	EX, Hybrid, Sport, LX, EX-L	2010-16, 9999	03
398	Other (automobile)	--	1968-2018, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1968-2018, 9999	01-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Passport	LX, EX, DX, EX-L	1994-2002, 9999	14
402	CR-V	LX, EX, Special Edition (SE), SC, EX-L, Touring	1997-2018, 9999	14
403	Element	DX, EX, EX-P, LX, SC, Dog Friendly	2003-11, 9999	14
404	HR-V	EX, EX-L, LX	2016-18, 9999	14
421	Pilot	EX, EX-L, LX, SE, Value Package, Touring, Elite	2003-18, 9999	15
441	Odyssey	LX, EX, EX-L (Res, NAVI), Touring, Touring Elite, SE, Special Edition	1995-2018, 9999	20
471	Ridgeline	RT, RTL, RTL-T, RTL-E, RTS, RTX, Sport, Black Edition	2006-14, 2017-18, 9999	34
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1994-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 34, 49

MOTORCYCLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
701	0-50 cc	--	1978-2018, 9999	80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 89
702	51-124 cc	--	1965-2018, 9999	80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 89

703	125-349 cc	--	1965-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
704	350-449 cc	--	1965-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
705	450-749 cc	--	1970-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
706	750 cc or greater	--	1970-2018, 9999	80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89
709	Unknown cc	--	1965-2018, 9999	80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 89

ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
732	51-124cc	--	1972-2018, 9999	90, 96
733	125-349cc	--	1972-2018, 9999	90, 96
734	350cc or greater	--	1996-2018, 9999	90, 96
739	Unknown cc	--	1972-2018, 9999	90, 96

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	Go Carts	1968-2018, 9999	95, 97*
999	Unknown (HONDA)	--	1965-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Hyundai (55) (HYUN)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Pony	Pony Excel (Foreign)	1979-88, 9999	02, 03, 09
032	Excel	GL, GLS, GS	1984-94, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
033	Sonata	GL, GLS, LX, SE, Limited, Hybrid (SE, Limited), 2.0T (Sport, Limited), Sport, Eco, Plug-in	1989-2018, 9999	04
034	Scoupe	LS, Turbo	1991-95, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
035	Elantra	GLS, GL, GT, Limited, SE, Touring (GLS, SE), GS, Sport, Value Edition, ECO	1992-2018, 9999	02, 04-06, 08, 09
036	Accent	L, GL, GS, Gsi, GT, GLS, SE, Blue, Sport, Limited, Value Edition, SEL	1995-2018, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
037	Tiburon	FX, GT, GS, SE, Limited	1997-2008, 9999	02, 03, 09
038	XG300(2001)/ XG350 (2002 on)	L	2001-05, 9999	04
039	Azera (For 2018 on, code as vehicle model 398)	SE, Limited, GLS	2006-17, 9999	04
040	Equus	Signature, Ultimate	2011-16, 9999	04
041	Genesis (For 2017 on, see models 043 and 044)	3.8, 4.6, 2.0T, R-Spec, Grand Touring, Premium, Track, 5.0 R-Spec, Ultimate	2009-16, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
042	Veloster	Base, Turbo, Re-Mix, R-Spec, RE-FLEX Edition, Rally Edition	2012-17, 9999	03, 09
043	Genesis (G80)	Standard, Premium, Sport, Ultimate (RWD/AWD)	2017-18, 9999	04
044	Genesis (G90)	Premium, Ultimate (RWD/AWD)	2017-18, 9999	04
045	Ioniq	Electric, Hybrid, Plug-In Hybrid	2017-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	Azera (2018 on)	1984-2018, 9999	02-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1984-2018, 9999	02-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Santa Fe	GL, GLS, LX, Limited (Base, Ultimate), SE (Base, Ultimate), Sport (Base, 2.0T Ultimate), 2.0T	2001-18, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
402	Tucson	GL, GLS, LX, Limited, SE, Fuel Cell, ECO, Sport	2005-18, 9999	14
403	Veracruz (2007 only)	GLS, Limited, SE	2007	14
404	Kona	--	2018	14
421	Veracruz (2008 on; see 403 for 2007 only)	GLS, Limited, SE	2008-12, 9999	15
441	Entourage	GLS, Limited, SE	2007-09, 9999	20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2001-18, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (HYUNDAI)	--	1979-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Imperial (08) (CHRY)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
010	Imperial	LeBaron, Mark Cross, Crown Imperial	1954-75, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1965-75, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1965-75, 9999	01-09

MAKE: Infiniti (58) (INFI)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	M30	--	1990-92, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	Q45	Standard Touring, Q45t, Luxury, Sport, Premium	1990-2006, 9999	04
033	G20	G20t, Touring, Standard, Luxury	1991-96; 1999-2002, 9999	04
034	J30	--	1993-97, 9999	04
035	I30	Standard, Touring, Luxury	1996-2001, 9999	04
036	I35	Touring, Luxury	2002-04, 9999	04
037	G25/G35/G37	x, 6MT, Journey, Sport, Special Edition, IPL	2003-13, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
038	M35/M37/M45/M56	Sport, x, Hybrid	2003-13, 9999	04
039	FX35/FX37/FX45/FX50	--	2003-13, 9999	06
040	EX35	Journey	2008-13, 9999	06

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
041	Q50	Base (3.7 Premium/AWD/ Hybrid) S (3.7 Premium/ AWD/Hybrid), Eau Rogue, 2.0t (AWD, Premium, Sport, Pure, Luxe), 3.0t (Premium, Sport, Luxe, AWD), Red Sport 400, Hybrid (Base, Premium, Luxe)	2014-18, 9999	04
042	Q60	Journey, AWD, 6MT, IPL (Base and 6MT), S, Neiman Marcus, 2.0t (Base, AWD, Premium, Pure, Luxe), 3.0t (Premium, AWD, Luxe, Sport), Sport (Base, AWD), Red Sport 400 (Base, AWD)	2014-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
043	Q70	Hybrid, 3.7 (Base, Luxe, AWD), 5.6 (Base, Luxe, AWD) L 3.7 (Base, AWD), 5.6 (Base, Luxe, AWD)	2014-18, 9999	04
044	QX50	Base, AWD, Journey	2014-18, 9999	06
045	Q40	--	2015-16, 9999	04
047	QX30	Luxury, Premium, Sport	2017-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	1990-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1990-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	QX4	Luxury	1997-2003, 9999	14
402	JX35	Luxury, AWD	2013	14
403	QX60	3.5, AWD, Hybrid	2014-18, 9999	14
404	QX70	3.7, 5.0, AWD	2014-17, 9999	14
421	QX56	--	2004-13, 9999	15
422	QX80	Base, AWD, 4WD, Limited	2014-18, 9999	15

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1997-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (INFINITI)	--	1990-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Isuzu (38) (ISU)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	I-Mark	S, RS, Turbo, DOHC	1981-90, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
032	Impulse	Turbo, RS	1983-92, 9999	02, 03, 09
033	Stylus	--	1991-94, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1981-94, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1981-94, 9999	02-04, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Trooper/Trooper II	Deluxe, LS, S, LTD	1984-2002, 9999	14
402	Rodeo/ Rodeo Sport	S, LS, LSE	1991-2004, 9999	14
403	Amigo	--	1989-94; 1998-2000, 9999	14
404	VehiCROSS	VXO	1999-2001, 9999	14
405	Axiom	XS	2002-04, 9999	14
421	Ascender	LS, S, Limited, Luxury	2003-08, 9999	15
441	Oasis	S, LS	1996-99, 9999	20
471	P'up (pickup)	4 X 4	1976-95, 9999	34, 39
472	Hombre	S, XS, XS Space Cab	1996-2000, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
473	i-280/i-290	S, LS, Luxury	2006-2008, 9999	34
474	i-350/i-370	LS, Limited, S	2006-2008, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	--	1981-2008, 9999	14, 15, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1981-2008, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 49

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	--	1981-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	NOR, NPR, NQR, N Series	1981-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE, high entry	FRR, FRRI, FSR, FTR, FVR, F Series	1981-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1981-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1981-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1981-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78, 97

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	--	1981-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
982	Bus: Front engine, Flat front	--	1981-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
983	Bus: Rear engine Flat front	--	1981-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1981-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1981-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

**Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (ISUZU)	--	1981-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Jaguar (39) (JAGU)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	XJ-S, XK8 Coupe	S, SC, GT, H.E.	1976-2008, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	XJ/ XJL/ XJ6/ 12/ XJR/ XJ8/ XJ8L Sedan/ Coupe	Mk II, Mk X, XJ, 3.85, 3.8, 340/420 Sedan; XJ8(LWB, L, Vanden Plas, Sport); XJ6(L), C, L, Vanden Plas, III, GT, Super 8, Limited, Portfolio, Supersport, Supercharged, Ultimate, Standard Wheelbase, Long Wheelbase, R-Sport	1949-2018, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
033	XK-E	V12, Roadster, 120, 140, 150, 2+2	1946-74, 9999	01-03, 09
034	S-Type	3.0, 4.0, 4.2, Base, Sport, L, R, VDP Edition	2000-08, 9999	04
035	XKR/XK	Victory Edition, Portfolio, 175 Limited Edition, Black Pack, XKR-S, Touring, GT, Final Fifty	2000-15, 9999	01-03, 09
036	X-Type	2.5, 3.0, Sport, VDP Edition	2002-08, 9999	04, 06, 09
037	XF/XF-R	4.2 Luxury, S, Premium Luxury, Supercharged, 3.0, 2.0T, Portfolio, Sport, Prestige, R-Sport, S, Sportbrake (First Edition, S)	2008-18, 9999	04, 06, 09
038	F-Type	S, V8, Project 7, Premium, SVR, Type R, British Design Edition, R-Dynamic, 400 Sport	2014-18, 9999	01, 03, 09
039	XE	Premium, Prestige, R-Sport	2016-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1949-2018, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1949-2018, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	F-Pace	20d/35t (Premium, Prestige, First Edition, Sport, R-Sport)	2017-18, 9999	14
402	E-Pace	Base, S, SE, R-Dynamic, First Edition	2018	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (JAGUAR)	--	1946-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Jeep* (Includes Willys**/Kaiser-Jeep) (02) (AMER)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Compass	Base, Sport, Limited, Latitude, Altitude, High Altitude, SE, 75th Anniversary Edition	2007-18, 9999	06

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	CJ-2/CJ-3/CJ-4	Military	1940-66, 9999	14
402	CJ-5/CJ-6/CJ-7/CJ-8	Scrambler, Renegade, Golden Eagle, Laredo, Wrangler,	1967-93, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
403	YJ series/Wrangler	SE, Sport (Base, S), Sahara, X, Rubicon (Base, Hard Rock), Unlimited (Altitude, Dragon, Freedom, Polar, Rubicon X. Willys Wheeler, Sport, S, Sahara), Islander, Call of Duty: Black Ops Edition, Moab, Altitude, Freedom, Rio Grande, 60th/65th Anniversary Edition, Apex, Columbia, Golden Eagle, Rocky Mountain, Willys, Willys Wheeler (Base, W), Black Bear, 75th Anniversary Edition, Winter, Rubicon Recon	1986-95; 1997-2018, 9999	14
404	Cherokee (1984-on) (For Grand Cherokee for 2014 on use 02-422.)	Limited, Laredo, Pioneer, Sport, Grand Cherokee, TSi, Briarwood, Country, RHD, SE, Classic, Overland, Special Edition, SRT8, Summit, Laredo X, Overland Summit, Altitude, Trail Hawk, Sport, Latitude (Base, Plus), Limited, 75th Anniversary, Sport Altitude, High Altitude	1984-2018, 9999	14
405	Liberty	Sport, Limited Edition, Renegade, Columbia Edition, Rocky Mountain Edition, CRD, Special Edition, Latitude, Jet	2002-13, 9999	14
406	Commander	Base, Limited, Overland, Sport, Rocky Mountain	2006-10, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
407	Patriot	Sport (Base, SE), Limited, Latitude, X, Altitude, High Altitude, Freedom Edition, 75th Anniversary Edition	2007-17, 9999	14
408	Renegade	Trail Hawk, Latitude, Sport, Altitude, Limited, Desert Hawk, 75th Anniversary Edition	2015-18, 9999	14
421	Cherokee (thru 1983)	Wide Track, Chief, Commando, Jeepster	1969-83, 9999	15
422	Grand Cherokee (For 2014 on. Use model 404 for model years prior to 2013.)	Laredo (Base/E), Limited, Overland, Summit, SRT (Laredo [Base, E] 75th Anniversary Edition [Base, E], Altitude, Limited, Overland, Summit), Trailhawk, 75th Anniversary Edition (Base, Limited), Altitude	2014-18, 9999	15
431	Grand Wagoneer	Custom, Brougham Limited, Wagoneer	1971-91; 1993, 9999	15
481	Pick-up	J-10, J-20, Honcho	1940-93, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
482	Comanche	Chief	1986-92, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
498	Other (light truck)	--	1940-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1940-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (JEEP)	--	1940-2018, 9999	49

*Note that Jeep DJ-series are coded under MAKE 03, MODEL 466
**Willys Jeep can be coded 401 or 999.

MAKE: KIA (63) (KIA)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Sephia	RS, LS, GS	1994-01, 9999	04
032	Rio/Rio5	Cinco (Wagon), LX, SX, EX, S	2001-18, 9999	04-06, 09
033	Spectra/Spectra5	GS, GSX, GX, LS, LX, EX, SX	2000-09, 9999	04, 05, 09
034	Optima	LX, SE, V6, EX, SX, SX Turbo, Hybrid, Limited, SXL, Plug In, S	2001-18, 9999	04
035	Amanti	--	2004-10, 9999	04
036	Rondo	EX, LX	2007-10, 9999	06
037	Soul	Base, sport, +, !, White Tiger, EV, Tarmac	2009-18, 9999	06
038	Forte	2.0 (EX, LX, SX) 2.4 (SX), Koup (EX, LX, SX) 5 (EX, LX, SX), S	2010-18, 9999	02, 04, 05, 08, 09
039	Cadenza	Premium, Limited, Technology	2012-18, 9999	04
040	K900	V6 (Premium, Luxury), V8 (Luxury)	2014-18, 9999	04
041	Stinger	--	2018	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	1994-2018, 9999	02, 04-06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1994-2018, 9999	02, 04-06, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Sportage	EX, LX, 4WD, Limited, SX, Base, Turbo	1995-2003, 2005-18, 9999	14
402	Sorento	EX, EX-V6, L, LX, LX-V6, SX, SX-V6, Limited, Limited-V6, SXL	2003-18, 9999	14
403	Niro	FE, EX, LX, Touring (Base, Launch Edition, Graphite Edition), Plug-In	2017-18, 9999	14
421	Borrego	EX, LX, LTD	2008-10, 9999	15
441	Sedona	EX, L, LX, L, SX, Limited, SXL	2002-12, 2014-18, 9999	20

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
498	Other (light truck)	--	1995-2018 9999	14, 15, 19, 20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1995-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (KIA)	--	1994-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Lancia (40) (LNCI)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Beta Sedan – HPE	Zagato	1976-82, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	Zagato	--	1976-82, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	Scorpion	(Mote Carlo- Europe Only)	1977	02
398	Other (automobile)	Stratos, Fulvia, Flavia, Appia, Aurelia, Aprilia	1946-82, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-82, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

***Note:** Lancia did not import in 1980. 1982 - last year imported

MAKE: Land Rover (62) (LNDR)

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Discovery (For 2017 on, see model 425)	SD, SE, SE7, LE, LSE, Series II, Kalahari Edition, S, HSE, G-4 Edition	1994-2004, 9999	14
402	Defender	90	1993-95; 1997, 9999	14
403	Freelander (2004 on; see 422 for 2002-03.)	HSE, SE, S, SE3, G4 Edition	2004-05, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
404	Range Rover Evoque	Pure (Premium, Plus), Prestige, Dynamic, SE (Base, Premium), HSE (Base, Dynamic), Autobiography, Landmark Edition, Convertible	2012-18, 9999	14
405	Discovery Sport	HSE (Base, Luxury), SE	2015-18, 9999	14
421	Range Rover	County, County SE, Great Divide, Hunter, LSE, County LWB, 4.0SE, 4.6HSE, S, SE, HSE, Westminster, Limited Edition, Supercharged, Sport (HST, SE, SVR, HSE (Base, Dynamic), Supercharged, Autobiography), Supercharged, HSE-LUX, Autobiography (Base, Black), Standard Wheelbase (Base, HSE, Supercharged, Autobiography, SV Autobiography DYNAMIC), Long Wheelbase (Supercharged, Autobiography, SV Autobiography), PHEV	1987-2018, 9999	15
422	Freelander (2002-03 only; see 403 for 2004 on)	HSE, SE, S, SE3	2002-03, 9999	15
423	LR3/LR4	HSE, SE, LUX, Plus, V8, Limited Edition, HSE Silver Edition, Landmark Edition	2005-16, 9999	15
424	LR2	i6, TD4, HSE, LUX, Plus	2007-16, 9999	15
425	Discovery (For model years 1994-2004, see model 401)	SE, HSE, HSE Luxury, First Edition, Sport (HSE, HSE Luxury, SE)	2017-18, 9999	15

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
426	Velar	Base, B-Dynamic, First Edition	2018	15
498	Other (light truck)	Land Rover (1948-1990), Range Rover (before 1987)	1948-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1948-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19

MAKE: Lexus (59) (LEXS)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	ES-250/300/300h/330/350	Black Diamond Edition, Premium Plus, Ultra Luxury, Hybrid	1990-2018, 9999	04
032	LS-400/430/460/L/600h/L	LS-F Sport, Hybrid, Nightfall Edition	1990-2018, 9999	04
033	SC-400/300	2-Door Coupe	1992-2000, 9999	02
034	GS-300/350/400/430/450h/460	Hybrid, F Sport, Turbo, F	1993-2018, 9999	04
035	IS-250/300/350/500/200t	SportCross, Sport, F, C, F Sport, Turbo	2001-18, 9999	01, 04, 05, 09
036	SC-430	Special Edition, Pebble Beach	2002-10, 9999	01
037	HS 250h	Premium	2010-12, 9999	04
038	CT 200h	F Sport	2011-17, 9999	05
039	LFA	Standard, Special	2012-17, 9999	01, 02, 09
040	RC	300, 350, 350h, F Sport, Turbo, F	2015-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
042	LC Series	500, 500h	2018	02
398	Other (automobile)	--	1990-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1990-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	RX300/350	2WD, 4WD	1999-03, 9999	14
402	GX470	Sport, Premium	2003-09, 9999	14
403	RX330/350/400h/450h	Hybrid, Thundercloud, Mark Levinson Package, F Sport	2004-18, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
404	GX460	Sport, Premium, Luxury	2010-18, 9999	14
405	NX	200t, 300, 300h, F Sport, Hybrid, Turbo	2015-18, 9999	14
421	LX450/470/570	--	1996-2018, 9999	15
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1996-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (LEXUS)	--	1990-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Lincoln (13) (LINC)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Continental (thru ‘81)/ Town Car	Continental, (thru ‘81), Signature/Designer Series, Town Car (‘81 on, body 04 only), Cartier, Executive, L, Premium, Ballistic Protection Edition, Ultimate, Designer Series, Limited	1940-2011, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09, 11, 12
002	Mark	I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII LSC, Signature/Designer Series	1956-98, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
005	Continental (‘82 on)	Signature/Designer Series, Luxury	1982-2002, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09, 12
011	Versailles	--	1977-80, 9999	04
012	LS	Convenience, Premium, Sport, Luxury, Ultimate	2000-06, 9999	04

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
013	Zephyr/MKZ	FWD, AWD, Hybrid (Premier 400A, Select 500A, Reserve 600A), 2.0L, 3.7L, EcoBoost, Premiere (100A), Select (200A), Reserve (300A), Black Label (Vineyard, Chalet, Thoroughbred), 3.0L	2006-18, 9999	04
014	MKX	FWD, AWD, Black Label (Modern Heritage, Indulgence, Thoroughbred, The Muse), Premiere, Select, Reserve	2007-18, 9999	06
015	MKS	EcoBoost, 3.7L FWD/AWD	2008-16, 9999	04
016	MKT	EcoBoost, TownCar, 3.5L, 3.7L, Premiere, Reserve	2010-18, 9999	06, 09, 11, 12
017	Continental	Black Label Edition (Rhapsody, Chalet, Thoroughbred), Select, Premiere, Reserve	2017-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	Cosmopolitan, Capri, Premiere	1940-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1940-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Aviator	Premium, Luxury, Ultimate, Kitty Hawk Edition	2003-06, 9999	14
402	MKC	FWD, AWD, Black Label (Modern Heritage, Center Stage, Indulgence), Premiere, Select, Reserve	2015-18, 9999	14
421	Navigator	2WD, 4WD, Premium, Luxury, Ultimate, L, 5.4L, Premiere, Select, Reserve (Base, L), Black Label	1997-2018, 9999	15

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
481	Blackwood	--	2002	34
482	Mark LT	2WD, 4WD	2006-08, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	--	1997-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 34
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1997-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (LINCOLN)	--	1990-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Mazda (41) (MAZD)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	RX2	--	1970-74, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	RX3	--	1970-78, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
033	RX4	--	1974-78, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
034	RX7	S, GS, GSL, SE	1979-96, 9999	01-03, 09
035	323/GLC/Protégé/ Protégé 5	DX, Protégé (1990-on), DX, LX, ES, Mazdaspeed	1977-2003, 9999	03-07, 09
036	Cosmo	--	1976-78, 9999	02
037	626	GT, GS, GSL, SE, DX, LX, ES	1979-2002, 9999	02, 04, 05, 08, 09
038	808	--	1972-77, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
039	Mizer	--	1976	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
040	R-100	--	1950-72, 9999	02
041	616/618	--	1968-72, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
042	1800	--	1968-72, 9999	04, 06, 09
043	929	--	1988-95, 9999	04
044	MX-6	Turbo, LS, M-Edition	1988-97, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
045	Miata/MX-5	Miata (LS), SE, SV, Mazdaspeed, Sport, Touring, Grand Touring, Club, Special, Special Edition, PRHT, RF (Club, Grand Touring)	1990-97; 1999-2018, 9999	01
046	MX-3	GS	1992-95, 9999	02
047	Millenia	L, S, P, Millennium Edition	1995-02, 9999	04
048	MP3	Limited Edition	2001	04
049	RX-8	Sport AT, Shinka, Touring, Grand Touring, R3, Plus	2003-14, 9999	04
050	Mazda6	Grand Touring, Sport, Mazdaspeed6, Grand Sport, SV, Plus, Touring	2003-18, 9999	04-06, 09
051	Mazda3	i, (Sport, Touring, Grand Touring, SV) s (Touring, Grand Touring), SP23, Value, Mazdaspeed3, Touring 2.5	2004-18, 9999	04-06, 09
052	Mazda5	Sport, Touring, Grand Touring	2006-10, 2012-15, 9999	06
053	CX-7	i, s, Sport, Touring, Grand Touring, SV	2007-12, 9999	05
054	CX-9 (2007-12 only. For 2013 on see model 421.)	Sport, Touring, Grand Touring	2007-12, 9999	06
055	Mazda2	Sport, Touring	2011-15, 9999	05
056	CX-3	Sport, Touring, Grand Touring	2016-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	1200, 616	1950-2018, 9999	02, 03, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1950-2018, 9999	01-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Navajo	--	1991-94, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
402	Tribute	DX, DX-V6, LX-V6, ES-V6, ES, LX, i, s, Hybrid, Sport, Grand Touring, Touring	2001-12, 9999	14
403	CX-5	Sport, Touring, Grand Touring, Diesel	2013-18, 9999	14
421	CX-9 (2013 on. See model 054 for 2007-12 model years.)	Sport, Touring, Grand Touring, Signature	2013-18, 9999	15
441	MPV	LX, ES, DX, All Sport, LX-SV	1989-98; 2000-06, 9999	20
471	Pickup/ B-Series Pickup	B2000, B2200, B2300, SE-5, LX, SE (2WD, 4WD), SX, DS, Cab Plus, B2500/B2600/ B3000/B4000, Dual Sport Cab	1972-2009, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42, 48
498	Other (light truck)	--	1965-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1965-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (MAZDA)	--	1950-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Mercedes Benz (42) (MERZ)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	200/220/230/240/ 250/260/280/300/ 320/420	Sedan and 5-passenger “C” only; SE, CD, D, SD, TD, TE, CE, E; DOES NOT include 280 SE (1975 on) or 300 SD-see code 037; C-Class up to 1993, E-Class up to 1997	1950-97, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 12
032	230/280 SL	2-seater only	1964-71, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	300/350/380/450/500/ 560 SL	2-seater only; 300/500 SL (1990 on)	1972-94, 9999	01, 02, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
034	350/380/420/450/560 SLC	--	1973-94, 9999	02
035	280/300 SEL	--	1967-72, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
036	300/380/420/450/500/ 560/SEL & 500/560, 600 SEC & 300/350 SDL	--	1973-94, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
037	300/380/450 SE	280 S, 280 SE (1975 on), 300 SD Sedan/350 SD	1968-94, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
038	600, 6.9 Sedan	Pullman	1978-87, 9999	04, 12
039	190	D, E, 2.3, 2.5	1984-93, 9999	04, 06, 09
040	300	CE Cabriolet	1993-94, 9999	01
041	400/500E	--	1992-94, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
042	C Class (94 on)	C220/C230 (Kompressor)/ C240/250/280/300/320/350/ 400 (W)/C32/ 36/43/55/63/63S AMG, Sport, Luxury, 450 (AMG), 350e Plug-In Hybrid	1994-2018, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
043	S Class (95 on)	S320/350/400(V)/420/430/ 450/500/550/560 (V/e/ Maybach)/600(V), 55/ 63/65 (AMG), Hybrid, 4-M, S600 (Maybach)	1995-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
044	SL Class (95 on)	SL320/400/450/500/550(R)/ 600(R), Silver Arrow Edition, SL55/63/65 AMG	1995-2018, 9999	01, 02, 09
045	SLK	SLK230/250/280/300/320/ 350 (Sport), Kompressor, SLK 32/55 (AMG), Special Edition	1998-2016, 9999	01
046	CL Class	CL500/550/600, CL55/63/ 65 AMG	1998-2014, 9999	02
047	CLK	CLK 320/350/430/500/550, Cabriolet, CLK 55/63/65 AMG	1998-2009, 9999	01, 02, 09
048	E Class (‘97 on)	250/300/TD, 320/350 (4-M, A, C, S, W)/400/420/430/ 500/550 (4-M, A, C, W), 43/55/63/63S AMG, 320CDI, Hybrid	1996-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
049	SLR	McLaren, 722 Edition	2005-10, 9999	01, 02, 09
050	R Class	R320/350/500, R63 AMG	2006-12, 9999	06

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
051	CLS Class	CLS400/500/550, CLS55/63/ 63S AMG	2006-18, 9999	04
052	SLS Class	AMG (C/GT) Final Edition	2011-15, 9999	01, 02, 09
053	B Class	250e	2014-17, 9999	05
054	CLA Class	250, 45 (AMG)	2014-18, 9999	04
055	GLA Class	250, 45 (AMG)	2015-18, 9999	05
056	AMG GT S	450	2016-18, 9999	02
057	SLC Series	300, 43 (AMG)	2017-18, 9999	01
398	Other (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	M/ML Class	ML250/320/350/400/430/ 450/500/550, 55/63 AMG Special Edition, Hybrid, 4-M	1998-2015, 9999	14
402	G Class	G500/550, G55/63/65 (AMG)	2002-18, 9999	14
403	GLK Class	220/250/280/320/350	2010-15, 9999	14
404	GLE Class	300d, 350/550e, 43/63/63S AMG, Coupe (450, AMG – 43/63S)	2016-2018, 9999	14
405	GLC Class	300, 43 (AMG), Coupe (300, AMG 43)	2016-2018, 9999	14
421	GL Class	GL320/350/450/550, GL63 (AMG)	2007-16, 9999	15
422	GLS Class	450, 550, 63 (AMG)	2017-18, 9999	15
461	Sprinter	(for 2004-2010 see “Freightliner” and “Dodge”)	2002-03, 2010-18, 9999	21, 22, 28, 29
462	Metris	Cargo, Passenger	2016-2018, 9999	20
470	Van derivative	Kurbstar	1982-2018, 9999	28, 29
498	Other (light truck)	--	1946-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1946-2018, 9999	14-16, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	Sprinter	2002-03, 2010-18, 9999	55, 61-64
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1965-91, 9999	60-64, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	--	1965-91, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-91, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1965-91, 9999	92-93, 97

**Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99
999	Unknown (MERCEDES BENZ)	--	1965-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Mercury (14) (MERC)

(Merkur: See "56")

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
002	Cyclone	GT, CJ, Spoiler	1964-70, 9999	01, 02, 09
003	Capri-domestic (for 1967 see 008)	RS, Turbo, GS, Black Magic, 5.0	1979-86; 1989-94, 9999	01, 03, 09
004	Cougar (For 1967-1997. See 038 for 1999-2002) /XR7 (1967-1997)	Villager, Brougham, RS, LS, GS, Eliminator, XR-7	1967-97, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
006	Marquis/Monterey (car version; for van version 2004 on see code 444) /Grand Marquis	Marauder (prior to 2003, 2003 on see code 039), Montclair, X-100, 5-55, Parklane, S-55, Custom, Brougham Grand Marquis (GS, LS), Medalist, Turnpike, Colony Park, GS, LS, LSE, Limited Edition, Palm Beach Edition	1952-2011, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
008	Comet	Caliente, Capri (1967), GT, Voyager, 202, 404, Villager Wagon	1960-79, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
009	Bobcat	Runabout, Villager Wagon	1975-80, 9999	03, 06, 09
010	Montego (prior to 1976; for 2005 on see code 020)	GT, MX, Villager, Brougham, Comet (1968-1970)	1968-76, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
011	Monarch	Ghia	1975-80, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
012	Zephyr	GS, Z-7	1978-83, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
013	Lynx/LN7	L, LS, GS, RS, XR-3	1981-87, 9999	03, 05-07, 09
015	Topaz	L, LS, GS, 4x4, XR5, LTS, Sport	1984-94, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
017	Sable	LS, GS (Premium), GS Plus, Platinum Edition, Premier, Base	1986-2005, 2008-09, 9999	04, 06, 09
020	Montego (2005 on)	Luxury, Premier	2005-07, 9999	04
021	Milan	I-4, V6 (Base/Premier), Hybrid	2006-11, 9999	04
031	Capri-foreign	Capri II, 2+2	1970-77, 9999	03
033	Pantera-foreign	deTomaso	1972-74, 9999	01-09, 10

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
036	Tracer	L, GL, LTS, GS, LS	1988-99, 9999	03-06, 09
037	Mystique	GS, LS	1995-2000, 9999	04
038	Cougar (1999-2002)	V-6, I-4, S, Sport, CR, XR	1999-2002, 9999	02, 03, 09
039	Marauder	M75, 300A	2003-04, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1962-2011, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1952-2011, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Mountaineer	Convenience, Luxury, Premier (4.0/4.6L)	1996-2010, 9999	14
402	Mariner	Convenience, Luxury, Premier, Hybrid	2005-11, 9999	14
443	Villager	LS, GS, Nautica, Estate, Sport, Sport Plus, Popular	1993-2002, 9999	20
444	Monterey (van version; for car version prior to 2004 see code 006)	Convenience, Luxury, Premier	2004-07, 9999	20
498	Other (light truck)	--	1993-2011, 9999	14, 20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1993-2011, 9999	49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (MERCURY)	--	1950-2011, 9999	49

MAKE: Merkur (56) (MERK)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	XR4Ti	Turbo	1985-89, 9999	03
032	Scorpio	Turbo	1988-90, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	1985-90, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1985-90, 9999	03-05, 07, 09

MAKE: MG (43) (MG)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Midget	GAN I/II/III/4/5, MK I, MK II, MKIII	1962-80, 9999	01
032	MGB	MK I/II/IV, 600 Limited, V-8	1955-80, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	MGB	GT, MK III	1967-74, 9999	02, 03, 09
034	MGA	1500, 1600, YT, TC, TD/II, MK I/II, A	1945-62, 9999	01, 02, 09
035	TA/TC/TD/TF	Y-Type, 430, TDC	1945-62, 9999	01, 02, 09
036	MGC	GT	1968-69, 9999	01, 02, 09
037	Magnette/Sports Sedans	ZB, ZA/YA/YB, MK III, MK IV, 1100, 1300	1945-66, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1945-80, 9999	01-04, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1945-80, 9999	01-04, 08, 09

MAKE: Mitsubishi (52) (MITS)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Starion	2+2, LE, Turbo, ESI	1982-89, 9999	03
032	Tredia	L, LS, Turbo	1982-88, 9999	04
033	Cordia	L, Turbo	1982-88, 9999	03
034	Galant	ECS, Sigma (through ‘88), ES, LS, DE, GTS-V6, I-4, Special Edition, Ralliart, Sport Edition, SE, FE	1985-2012, 9999	04
035	Mirage (For 1985-2002. For 2014 on use model 048.)	L, Turbo, GS, LS, DS, DE, ES	1985-2002, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
036	Precis	--	1987-94, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
037	Eclipse	GS, DOHL, Turbo, GS-T, GSX, Spyder, RS, GT, GTS, Remix Edition, SE, Sport. Special Edition	1990-2012, 9999	01-03, 09
038	Sigma	(Prior ‘89 see 034)	1989-90, 9999	04
039	3000 GT	SL, VR-4, Spyder	1991-99, 9999	01-03, 09
040	Diamante	LS, ES, LE, VR-X	1992-2004, 9999	04, 06, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
041	iMEV (For 2018 on, code as vehicle model 398)	ES, SE	2012-17, 9999	05
045	Expo Wagon	LRV, Sport	1992-95, 9999	06
046	Lancer/Lancer Sportback/Lancer Evolution	ES (2.0, 2.4), LS, O-Z, Rally, Evolution VII/VIII/IX/X, Sport, Ralliart LS, MR Edition, DE, GSR, GTS, Touring, SE, GT, SEL, FE	2002-17, 9999	04-06, 09
047	Outlander	ES, LS, SE, XLS, Limited, GT, Sport, SE-S, GT-S, SEL, GT 3.0 S-AWC, Plug-In Hybrid	2003-18, 9999	05, 06, 09
048	Mirage (2014 on. For 1985-2002 use 52-035.)	DE, ES, SE, GT, G4 (ES, SE)	2014-18, 9999	04, 05, 09
398	Other (automobile)	500, 1000, Debonair, Galant (1969), iMEV (2018 on)	1960-2018, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1960-2018, 9999	01-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Montero/Montero Sport	Sport, LS, SR, XLS, ES, LTD, 20th Anniversary Edition, SE	1983-2006, 9999	14
402	Endeavor	LS, SE, XLS, Limited	2004-12, 9999	14
441	Mini-Van	LS	1987-90, 9999	20
471	Pickup	Mighty Max, SPX, 4x4	1983-96, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42, 48
472	Raider	LS, Durocross, XLS	2006-10, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	--	1983-2012, 9999	14, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1983-2012, 9999	14, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 49

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	FUSO FE/FG/FH/FK/FM	1983-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1983-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	--	1981-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
982	Bus: Front engine, Flat Front	--	1981-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
983	Bus: Rear engine, Flat front	--	1981-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1981-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1981-2004, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

**Use code “989” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (MITSUBISHI)	--	1983-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Nissan/Datsun (35) (NISS) - (DATS)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	F-10	--	1977-78, 9999	03, 05-07, 09
032	200SX/240SX	SE, SE-R, LE	1977-98, 9999	01-03, 09
033	210/1200/B210	110 series, Honeybee	1971-82, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
034	Z-car, ZX	240/260/280Z&ZX, 300 ZX, 2+2, Turbo	1970-96, 9999	01-03, 09
035	310	SPL	1979-82, 9999	02, 03, 05, 07, 09
036	510	PL, WPL	1968-73; 1978-81, 9999	02-09
037	610	PL, HL	1973-76, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09
038	710	PL	1974-77, 9999	02-04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
039	810/Maxima	SE (Titanium Special), GXE, GLE, 2.5 (S/SR/SL/SV), 3.5SE/SL/SEL /S/SV/SR, Platinum Edition, Midnight Edition	1977-2018, 9999	04, 06, 09
040	Roadster	SPL311, SRL311, 1500, 1600, 2000, convertible, Fairlady	1950-70, 9999	01
041	311/411	1000, Bluebird, PL311/ PL312/PL410/PL411/RL411	1959-67, 9999	04, 06, 09
042	Stanza	XE	1982-93, 9999	03-07, 09
043	Sentra	E, XE, GXE, S, SE, SE-R (Spec V), GLE, CA, 2.5LE, 1.8, 1.8S, 2.0/S/SL/SR, Special Edition, Platinum Edition, Spec-V, FE, SV, FE+S, Nismo, SR Turbo	1982-2018, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
044	Pulsar	NX, EXA (1986 on)	1983-90, 9999	02, 03, 05, 07, 09
045	Micra	--	1987-94, 9999	01-05, 07-09
046	NX 1600/2000	T-bar coupe	1991-94, 9999	02, 03, 09
047	Altima	XE, GXE, SE, GLE, 2.5 S/SL/SR/SV, 3.5 S/SE/SL/SR/ SV, SE-R, Hybrid, SR (Base, Midnight), Platinum, Special Edition	1993-2018, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
048	350Z/370Z	Enthusiast, Performance, Touring, Track, Base, 35th Anniversary, Grand Touring, Nismo, 40th Anniversary, Sport, Sport Tech, Nismo Tech, Touring Sport, Heritage Edition (Magnetic Black and Chicane Yellow)	2003-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
049	Murano	SE, SL, S, LE, SV, CrossCabriolet, Platinum, S Plus	2003-18, 9999	01, 06, 09
050	Versa	1.8S/SL, 1.6 S/SV/SL, Plus, Note (S, S Plus, SV, SR, SL), S Plus, SR, SV Special Edition	2007-18, 9999	04, 05, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
051	Rogue	S, SL, SV, Krom/Special Edition, Select (S), Sport	2008-18, 9999	06
052	Cube	1.8 S/SL, Krom Edition, Indigo Edition	2009-14, 9999	06
053	GT-R	Base, Premium, Black Edition, Track Edition, Nismo, 45th Anniversary	2009-18, 9999	02
055	Leaf	S, SL, SV	2011-18, 9999	05
398	Other (automobile)	110 sedan, K110	1955-2018, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1955-2018, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Pathfinder	MPV, 4X4, XE, LE, SE, S, Off-Road, FE+, SV, Silver Edition, Hybrid, SL (Tech, Premium), Platinum, SL	1986-2018, 9999	14
402	Xterra	XE (I-4), SE, (S/C), SE-R, Spec V, X, S, Off-Road, Pro-4X	2000-15, 9999	14
403	Juke	S, SL, SV, Nismo, Nismo RS	2011-18, 9999	14
421	Pathfinder Armada	LE, SE, SE Off-Road, Titanium, Platinum (Base/Reserve), SV, SL	2004-18, 9999	15
441	Van	XE, GXE	1987-91, 9999	20
442	Axxess	--	1989-90, 9999	20
443	Quest	XE, GXE, SE, GLE, 3.5 S/SE/SL, Special Edition, SV, LE, Platinum	1993-2002; 2004-09, 2011-17, 9999	20
444	Altra EV*	(electric vehicle*)	1998-2005, 9999	20
446	NV200/eNV200	S, SV, Taxi, Compact Cargo, Passenger (S, SL, SV), HD Cargo	2013-18, 9999	20
461	NV	1500 (S, SV), 2500 HD (S, SV), 3500 (S, SV, SL)	2011-18, 9999	21, 22, 28, 29
471	Datsun/Nissan Pickup (1955-1997)	120, 620 series, King Cab, Hardbody, XE, SE	1955-97, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
472	Frontier (1998 on)	XE, SE, S/C (Regular Cab, King Cab, Desert Runner, Crew Cab), Open-Sky, SVE, Nismo, Pro-4X, LE, SV, SL, S, Diesel Runner	1998-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
473	Titan (from 2004-06; see 481 for 2007 on)	E, LE, SE, XE	2004-06, 9999	34
481	Titan (from 2007 on; see 473 for 2004-06)	LE, SE, XE, PRO-4X, S, SV, SL, XD (S, SV, SL, Platinum Reserve), Platinum, Platinum Reserve	2007-18, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	Patrol (1960)	1955-2018, 9999	14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 34, 39
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1955-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 29, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 49

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
870	Medium/Heavy Van-Based Vehicle	NV	2011-18, 9999	55, 61-64
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	--	1986-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1986-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (NISSAN/DATSUN)	--	1950-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Oldsmobile (21) (OLDS)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Cutlass (RWD-only)	Supreme, S, LS, Salon, Brougham Vista Cruiser, F85 (thru 1972), Rallye 350, Hurst Olds, 442, Calais (thru 1985), Classic (88)	1960-88, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
002	Delta 88/LSS	Royale, Custom, Delta, Jetstar 88, Delmont 88, Starfire (Thru 1966), Custom Cruiser, Jetfire, Eighty-Eight (LS, 50th Anniv. Edition)	1949-99, 9999	01-04, 06, 08, 09
003	Ninety-Eight/Regency	Luxury, Futuramic, Brougham	1949-99, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
005	Toronado	XS, XSR, Trofeo, Brougham Custom	1966-92, 9999	02
006	Commercial Series	Ambulance/Hearse	1940-2003, 9999	09, 10-12
012	Starfire	SX, GT, ST	1975-80, 9999	01-03, 09
015	Omega	X-body type, Brougham	1973-85, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
016	Firenza	S, LS, SX, Cruiser, GT	1982-88, 9999	03-06, 07, 09
017	Ciera	Cutlass Ciera, Cutlass Cruiser, Brougham, ES (International)	1982-96, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
018	Calais	GT, ES, 500	1985-91, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
020	Cutlass (FWD)	Supreme (Excludes Ciera), GLS, GL	1988-99, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
021	Achieva/Alero	SC, SL, GX, GL (1, 2, 4), GLS	1992-2004, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
022	Aurora	3.5L, 4.0L, Collector's Series	1995-99; 2001-03, 9999	04
023	Intrigue	GL, GX, GLS	1997-2002, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
398	Other (automobile)	66/68/70/90, Dynamic 70	1930-2004, 9999	01-09, 10-12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1930-2004, 9999	01-09, 10-12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Bravada	2WD, 4WD, Collector's Series	1991-94; 1996-2004, 9999	14
441	Silhouette	GL, GLS, Series I, Series II, GS Premier Edition, Collector's Series	1990-2004, 9999	20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1932-2004, 9999	14, 20, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (OLDSMOBILE)	--	1932-2004, 9999	49

MAKE: Peugeot (44) (PEUG)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	304	--	1971-72, 9999	04-06, 09
032	403	Station Wagon	1955-67, 9999	01, 04, 06, 09
033	404	Station Wagon	1961-70, 9999	01, 04, 06, 09
034	504/505	STI, STX, Turbo, S, STI, STX, GL, GLS Liberte, Station Wagon, DSL, DL, GLX	1970-91, 9999	04-06, 09
035	604	SL, D	1977-84, 9999	04
036	405	Mi-16, DL, S	1989-91, 9999	04, 06, 09
398	Other (automobile)	202, 203	1945-91, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1945-91, 9999	01-09

MOTORCYCLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
701	0-50 cc	--	1965-83, 9999	81
702	51-124cc	--	1965-83, 9999	81
709	Unknown cc	--	1965-83, 9999	81

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (PEUGEOT)	--	1960-91, 9999	99

MAKE: Plymouth (09) (PLYM)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Valiant/Scamp/Duster (thru 1976)	100, 200, Brougham, Signet, Custom, Special, 340, 360, Twister	1960-76, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
002	Satellite/Belvedere	Belvedere I/II, GTX, Roadrunner (through 1974), Brougham, Sebring, Sebring Plus, Superbird	1951-74, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 10-12
003	Fury (Fury Gran thru ‘78)	I, II, III, Roadrunner (1975), Suburban, Salon, VIP, Sport	1957-78, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
004	Gran Fury (‘80 on)	Sedan, Coupe, Salon	1980-89, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
005	Barracuda	Formula, S, 340, Gran Coupe, AAR, Cuda	1964-74, 9999	01, 02, 09
006	Volare’	Custom, Premier, Roadrunner (1976 on), Police	1976-80, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
007	Caravelle	Turbo, SE	1985-88, 9999	04
008	Horizon/Turismo	TC-3, Turismo 2.2, Miser, America, Custom, SE, Duster (1985 on), Expo	1978-90, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
011	Reliant (K)	SE, LE, Reliant America, Limited	1981-89, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
013	Scamp- (car-based p/u)	GT, 2.2	1982-84, 9999	10
017	Sundance	RS, Turbo, Sundance Duster, America	1987-94, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
019	Acclaim	LX, LE	1989-95, 9999	04
020	Neon (2002 and on, see Dodge)	Sport, Competition, Highline	1995-2001, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
031	Cricket	--	1971-72, 9999	04, 06, 09
032	Arrow	GS, GT, Fire Arrow	1976-80, 9999	03
033	Sapporo	all imported	1978-83, 9999	02, 03, 09
034	Champ/Colt import (includes 2WD Vista)	Turbo, Custom, GL, SE, DL, E Station wagon (1984 on)	1979-94, 9999	02-09
035	Conquest	TSI	1984-87, 9999	03
037	Laser	RS, Turbo	1989-94, 9999	02, 03, 09
038	Breeze	--	1996-2000, 9999	04

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
039	Prowler (1997, 1999-2001 only. For 2002 on, see Chrysler)	Roadster, Black Tie Edition	1997; 1999-2001, 9999	01
398	Other (automobile)	Regant, Fleet, Savoy, Concord, Cambridge	1930-95, 9999	01-09, 10-12
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1965-2001, 9999	01-09, 10-12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
421	Trailduster	--	1974-93, 9999	15
441	Vista Van	4X4 (only)	1987-94, 9999	20
442	Voyager (minivan) (2000 and on, see Chrysler)	SE, LX, Grand Voyager, SE Expresso, EPIC-electric*	1984-2001, 9999	20
461	Van-fullsize (B-series)	Voyager (thru 1983), Sport, Premier	1965-95, 9999	21
471	Arrow pickup (foreign)	--	1975-91, 9999	34, 39
498	Other (light truck)	--	1965-2001, 9999	15, 20, 21, 28, 29, 34, 39, 42, 45, 48
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1974-2001, 9999	15, 20, 21, 29, 34, 39, 48, 49

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-2001, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (PLYMOUTH)	--	1957-2001, 9999	49

MAKE: Pontiac (22) (PONT)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Lemans (See model 031 for 1988 on)/Tempest (thru 1970)	Safari, T-37, Luxury, Grand Sport, GTO (thru 1973), GT-37, Sprint, Judge, Grand AM (73-75), Grand Lemans	1961-81, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
002	Bonneville/Catalina/ Parisienne	Brougham, Grand Safari, Safari, Grandville, 2+2, Executive, Starchief, SE, SSE, SSEi, G, SLE, GXP	1954-2005, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
005	Fiero	2M4, 2M6, GT, SE	1984-89, 9999	02
008	Ventura/GTO	II, SJ, Sprint, GTO (74-77), Custom, Base, LS2	1971-77; 2004-06, 9999	02-04, 08, 09
009	Firebird/Trans AM	Esprit, Formula, GTA, Redbird, Yellowbird, Skybird, SE, Bandit, TransAm	1967-2002, 9999	01-03, 09
010	Grand Prix (RWD)	J, LJ, SJ, Brougham, 2+2, GT, STE, SE	1962-87, 9999	01, 02, 09
011	Astre	Safari, SJ, Custom	1975-77, 9999	02, 03, 06, 09
012	Sunbird (thru 1980;1985 on see model 016)	Safari, Sport, Formula	1976-80, 9999	01-09
013	T-1000/1000	2T	1981-87, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
015	Phoenix	LJ, SJ	1977-84, 9999	02-05, 07-09
016	Sunbird (1985-1994 only) /J-2000/Sunfire (1995 on)	LE, SE, GT, 2000 Convertible, 2J, S, SE, GT, 1SA, 1SB, 1SC, 1SV	1982-2005, 9999	01-09
017	6000	STE, SE, LE	1982-91, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
018	Grand AM	SE, LE, GT, GT1, SE1, SE2, SC/T Package	1973-2005, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
019	G5	Base, GT	2007-10, 9999	02
020	Grand Prix (FWD)	LE, SE, STE, GT, McLaren Turbo, GTP, Limited Edition, 40th Anniversary Edition, GXP	1988-2008, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
022	G6	Base, GT, GTP, Value Leader, GXP	2005-10, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
023	Solstice	GXP	2006-10, 9999	01, 02, 09
024	G8	GT, GXP	2008-10, 9999	04
025	G3	--	2009-10, 9999	04, 05, 09
031	Lemans (1988 on)	LE, SE, Tempest Canadian	1988-93, 9999	01-09
032	Vibe	GT, AWD, HB	2003-10, 9999	06

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
398	Other (automobile)	Torpedo, Streamliner, Chieftain Star Chief, Super Chief	1946-2010, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1926-2010, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Aztek	GT, SE, 1SA, 1SB, 1SC, Rally Edition	2001-05, 9999	14
403	Torrent	GXP	2006-09, 9999	14
441	Trans Sport/ Montana/SV6	SE, Montana, Extended, Versatrak, 1SV, 1SA, 1SX, 1SY, 1SE, Chrome Sport,	1990-2009, 9999	20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1990-2009, 9999	14, 20, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (PONTIAC)	--	1951-2010, 9999	49

MAKE: Porsche (45) (PORS)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	911/996	L, S, E, T, SC, Carrera (2, 4, Cabriolet, S, Targa, T), GT, Slopenose, 4S, Targa, Speedster, Turbo (Base, S, S Exclusive, Cabriolet), B series, S-Coupe, Cabriolet (S), GT2, GT3 (RS), GT, GTS, 4 GTS (Carrera/Targa)	1965-2018, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	912	1600, E, T	1966-69; 1976, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	914	1.7, 1.8, 2.0, S, 914/4/6	1970-76, 9999	01
034	924	Turbo, S	1977-88, 9999	01-03, 09
035	928	S, S4, GT, GTS	1978-95, 9999	02, 03, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
036	930	Turbo	1979	02
037	944	Turbo, S, S2	1983-91, 9999	01-03, 09
038	959	Not Imported to U.S.	1989-94, 9999	01-03, 09
039	968	--	1992-95, 9999	01, 02, 09
040	986/Boxster	Boxster, Boxster Cabriolet, S Roadster, S Anniversary, Limited Edition, Spyder, Black Edition, GTS	1997-2016, 9999	01
041	Cayman	S, Hybrid, Black Edition, R, GTS, GT4	2006-16, 9999	02
042	Panamera	S, 4, 4S, Turbo, Turbo S, Hybrid, GTS, S, Platinum Edition, Executive, Edition, Exclusive, Sport Turismo (Base/4S/E-Hybrid/S E-Hybrid/Turbo)	2010-18, 9999	05, 06, 09
043	918	Spyder, Weissach Pkg	2013-17, 9999	01, 02, 09
044	718	Cayman (Base, S, GTS), Boxster (Base, S, GTS)	2017-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
398	Other (automobile)	Spyder, Speedster (prior to ‘65), 356 (A, B, C) Grund, America, Super, 1500	1948-2018, 9999	01-03, 05, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1948-2018, 9999	01-03, 05, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Macan	S, S Diesel, Turbo, GTS	2014-18, 9999	14
421	Cayenne	Turbo, S, Titanium, GTS (PD Edition), Transsyberia, Hybrid, Diesel	2003-18, 9999	15
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2003-18, 9999	14, 15, 19

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (PORSCHE)	--	1965-2018, 9999	99

MAKE: Renault (46) (RENA)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	LeCar	R-5, R5TL, GTL, TL, DLX	1976-83, 9999	02-05, 07-09
032	Dauphine/10/R-8 Caravelle	all models, R-1190, R8 - 1100	1955-71, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
033	12	R-12L, R-12TL/GTL	1972-77, 9999	04, 06, 09
034	15	R-15TL	1973-76, 9999	02, 03, 09
035	16	R-16, R-1152	1969-72, 9999	06
036	17	R17, Gordini Coupe, R17TL	1972-80, 9999	01, 02, 09
037	18i/Sportwagon	R18i, Deluxe, DLX	1981-86, 9999	04, 06, 09
038	Fuego	TL, TS, GTL, GTS, Turbo	1982-85, 9999	02, 03, 09
039	Alliance/Encore GTA, Convertible	L, DL, Limited, X-37	1983-87, 9999	01-05, 07-09
041	Alpine	GT, GTA Coupe, Not imported to U.S.	1971-90, 9999	02, 03, 09
044	Medallion **	DL, LX	1987	04, 06, 09
045	Premier**	--	1987	04
398	Other (automobile)	Juvaquatre, 4CV, Fregate, Domaine	1946-90, 9999	01-09, 10, 11
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-90, 9999	01-09, 10, 11

****Note:** Medallion and Premier listed under Eagle after 1987.

MAKE: Saab (47) (SAA)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	99/99E/900	S, GL, GLE, L, LE, 2CM, 4CM Turbo, Cabriolet, 2EM, 4EM, CM, SE	1969-98, 9999	01-05, 07-09
032	Sonnett	II, III, 97	1967-74, 9999	02
033	95/96	V-4, M, S, M-S, Special	1959-73, 9999	02, 06, 09
034	9000	S, Turbo, CS, CD, CDE, E, AERO, CSE	1985-98, 9999	04, 05, 09
035	9-3/9-3x	SE (Hot), Viggen, Linear Arc, Vector, Aero, 2.0T, SportCombi, Combi, Estate	1999-2012, 9999	01, 03-07, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
036	9-5	SE, Aero, 2.3T, Set, Arc, Linear, Aero, SportCombi, 2.5T, Turbo X, Vector	1999-2012, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
037	9-2x	Linear, Aero	2005-06, 9999	05
038	9-4x	--	2009-12, 9999	06
398	Other (automobile)	Monte Carlo 850, GT850, GT750, 92/93	1950-2012, 9999	01-09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1950-2012, 9999	01-09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	9-7x	Arc, Linear, 4.2i, 5.3i, Altitude Edition, Aero	2005-11, 9999	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (SAAB)	--	1950-2012, 9999	49

MAKE: Saturn (24) (STRN)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	SL	SL, SL1, SL2	1991-2002, 9999	04
002	SC	SC1, SC2	1991-2002, 9999	02, 09, 17
003	SW	SW1, SW2	1993-2001, 9999	06
004	EV1/EGV1*	Electric Vehicle (Gen II)	1997-2003, 9999	02
005	LS	LS, LS1, LS2, L100/L200/ L300, L300-1/2/3	2000-05, 9999	04
006	LW	LW1, LW2, LW200/ LW300-1/2/3	2000-04, 9999	06
007	Ion	Quad-coupe, I3, Red Line	2003-07, 9999	04, 09, 17
008	Sky	Red Line	2007-10, 9999	01
009	Aura	XE, XR, Hybrid	2007-10, 9999	04
010	Outlook	XE, XR	2007-10, 9999	06

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
011	Astra	XE, XR, Sport	2008-10, 9999	03, 05, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	1991-2010, 9999	02-06, 08, 09, 17
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1991-2010, 9999	02-06, 08, 09, 17

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Vue	Red Line, 4, V6, Green Line, XE, XR-4, XR-V6	2002-10, 9999	14
441	Relay	2, 3	2005-07, 9999	20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2002-10, 9999	14, 20

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (SATURN)	--	1991-2010, 9999	49

MAKE: Scion (67) (SCIO)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	xB (2012 on. See Toyota for 2004-2011)	1.0, 2.0 Series, Limited Edition, 10th Anniversary	2012-15, 9999	06
032	tC (2012 on. See Toyota for 2005-2011)	1.0 Series, Limited Edition, 8.0 Series, 10th Anniversary	2012-16, 9999	03
033	xD (2012 on. See Toyota for 2007-2011)	Limited Edition, 10th Anniversary	2012-14, 9999	05
034	iQ (2012 on. See Toyota for 2010-2011)	10th Anniversary	2012-14, 9999	03
035	FR-S	10th Anniversary	2013-16, 9999	02
036	iA	--	2016	04
037	iM	--	2016	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	2012-16, 9999	02-06, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	2012-16, 9999	02-06, 08, 09

MAKE: Smart (65) (SMRT)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Fortwo	Pure, Prime, Passion, Proxy, Electric, Brabus	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
398	Other (automobile)	--	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	2008-18, 9999	01, 02, 09

MAKE: Sterling (61) (STLG)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	827	Li, SL, S, SLI	1987-91, 9999	04, 05, 09
398	Other (automobile)	825, S, SL, Oxford Edition	1987-91, 9999	04, 05, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1987-91, 9999	04, 05, 09

MAKE: Subaru (48) (SUBA)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Loyale (1990 on)/DL/ FE/G/GF/GL/GLF/ STD	4-wheel drive, S, 1300, 1400, 1600, 1800, A15L, A44L, Touring Wagon, Turbo	1972-94, 9999	02-09
032	Star	FF -1 Star, 1100	1971	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
033	360	--	1958-70, 9999	02
034	Legacy/Outback (prior to 2003 only; see 045 for 2003 on)	L, LS, LSI, 4WD, Outback (Limited, Ltd, Sport, VDC, L.L. Bean Edition), GT, Brighton, Sport Utility Sedan (Ltd.), 30th Anniv. Outback, H-6, 35th Anniv., 2.5, 2.5i (Base, Premium, Sport, Limited) GT, spec. B, 3.0R, Limited, Premium, Sport, 3.6R (Base, Limited)	1990-2018, 9999	04-06, 09
035	XT/XT6	4WD Turbo, convertible, DL, GL	1985-91, 9999	01, 02, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
036	Justy	DL, GL, 4WD	1987-94, 9999	03, 05, 07, 09
037	SVX	LS, LSL, XR, Lsi	1992-97, 9999	02
038	Impreza	L, LS, Brighton, Outback Sport, RS, L-Sport, LX, 2.5i/RS/S/TS/ GT, WRX, WRX Sport/STI/SS/ TR, Limited Edition, Premium, SE, STI, STI-S, 2.0i (Premium, Limited, Sport, Sport Limited)	1993-2018, 9999	02, 04-06, 08, 09
039	RX	--	1986-89, 9999	03, 04, 09
043	Brat	DL, GL	1978-87, 9999	10
044	Baja	Sport, Turbo	2003-07, 9999	10
045	Outback (2003 on; see 034 for prior to 2003)	H6-VDC, 35th Anniversary Edition, 2.5, 2.5i (Premium, Limited), 2.5XT, 3.0R, Special Edition, VDC Limited, Sport, L.L. Bean Edition, 3.0R. Premium, 3.6R (Limited)	2003-18, 9999	04-06, 09
046	BRZ	Premium, Limited, tS	2013-18, 9999	03
047	WRX (2015 on; see 038 for prior to 2015)	Premium, Limited, STi (Base, Limited, Type RA)	2015-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1968-2018, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1968-2018, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Forester	L, S, 2.5i, 2.0XT, 2.5X, 2.5XS, 2.5XT, L.L. Bean Edition, Limited (Plus), Sport, Premium, Touring	1997-2018, 9999	14
402	B9 Tribeca	Base, Limited, Special Edition, Premium, Touring, 3.6R	2006-14, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
403	XV Crosstrek	2.0i Premium/Limited, Hybrid (Premium, Touring)	2013-18, 9999	14
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1997-2018, 9999	14

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (SUBARU)	--	1958-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Suzuki (53) (SUZI)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Swift/SA310	Gti, GTX, GLX, GA, GT, GL	1989-2001, 2010, 9999	03-05, 07, 09
032	Esteem	GL, GLX, GLX+	1995-2002, 9999	04, 06, 09
033	Aerio	S, G, LX, SX (Wagon), Luxury	2002-07, 9999	04, 06, 09
034	Forenza	S, LX, EX, Premium, Convenience, Popular	2004-08, 9999	04, 06, 09
035	Verona	S, LX, EX, Luxury	2004-06, 9999	04
036	Reno	S, LX, EX, Premium, Convenience	2005-08, 9999	05
040	SX4/SX4 Crossover	Base, Sport, Convenience, Touring, L, S, SD, SE, GTS, LE, SportBack, JX, Premium, Tech Value Package	2007-13, 9999	04, 05, 09
041	Kizashi	GTS, S, SE, SLS, Sport	2010-13, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	800 Fronte, Alto	1981-2013, 9999	03-07, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1981-2013, 9999	03-07, 09

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	Samurai	Standard, Deluxe, JL	1986-96, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
402	Sidekick/Vitara/ Vitara V6	JS, JX, JLX, JLS, Sport, Grand Vitara (1999-2002 only; see model 404 for 2003 on) (JS, JLX, JLS, Ltd.) XL-7 (2002 only; see model 405 for 2003 on) LX	1989-2004, 9999	14
403	X-90	--	1996-98, 9999	14
404	Grand Vitara (2003 on; see model 402 for models prior to 2003)	JS, JLX, JLS, Limited, GX, LX, XV6, Premium, Xsport, Luxury, Special Edition, Ultra Adventure Edition	2003-13, 9999	14
405	XL-7 (2003 on; see 402 for 2002 model year)	Standard, Touring, Limited, GX, LX, Premium, Luxury	2003-09, 9999	14
481	Equator	Comfort, Premium, Sport, RMZ-4	2009-13, 9999	34
498	Other (light truck)	Jimmy	1981-2013, 9999	14, 34
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1981-2013, 9999	14, 34

MOTORCYCLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
701	0-50cc	--	1970-2013, 9999	80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 89
702	51-124cc	--	1970-2018, 9999	80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 89
703	125-349cc	--	1969-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
704	350-449cc	--	1970-93; 2000-18, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
705	450-749cc	--	1969-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
706	750cc-over	--	1970-2018, 9999	80, 83, 84, 88, 89
709	Unknown cc	--	1969-2018, 9999	80-84, 87-89

ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types

731	0-50cc	--	1969-87; 2002-04, 2009-18, 9999	90, 96
732	51-124cc	--	1969-2004, 2009-18, 9999	90, 96
733	125-349cc	--	1969-2018, 9999	90, 96
734	350cc or greater	--	1969-93; 1998-2018, 9999	90, 96
739	Unknown cc	--	1969-2018, 9999	90, 96

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (SUZUKI)	--	1969-2018, 9999	49, 99

MAKE: Toyota (49) (TOYT)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Corona	Mark II, Custom, 1900, 2000, Deluxe	1966-83, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	Corolla	1100, 1200, 1600, SR-5, LE, DX, CE, Deluxe, Custom, FX, FX16, Sport, GTS, VE, S, XRS, XLE, CE, L, Special Edition, LE Eco, 50th Anniversary, XSE, iM	1969-2018, 9999	02-09
033	Celica	1900, 2000, GT, ST, GTS, VE, GT-S	1971-2006, 9999	01-03, 09
034	Supra	Celica Supra, Soarer, Turbo	1979-98, 9999	03
035	Cressida	--	1978-92, 9999	04-06, 09
036	Crown	2300, 2600, Toyopets	1958-71, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
037	Carina	2000	1972-73, 9999	02
038	Tercel	Corolla Tercel, 4WD, EZ, DX, LE, DLX, CE	1980-99, 9999	02-09
039	Starlet	--	1981-84, 9999	03

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
040	Camry	LE, Deluxe, XLE, DLX, SE, All-Trac, CE, SE, Limited Edition, L, Hybrid (CVT/LE/XLE/SE), XSE, Special Edition	1983-2018, 9999	02, 04-06, 08, 09
041	MR-2/MR Spyder	Super Charged	1984-95; 2000-07, 9999	01, 02, 09
042	Paseo	Turbo, T-bar	1992-97, 9999	01, 02, 09
043	Avalon	XL, XLS, Limited, Touring, XLE, Hybrid, Premium, Sport, Plus	1995-2018, 9999	04
044	Solara	Camry Solara (SE, SLE, Sport)	1999-2009, 9999	01, 02, 09
045	ECHO	--	2000-05, 9999	02, 04, 08, 09
046	Prius *	*Electric hybrid, Touring, II, III, IV, V (2/3/4/5), (CVT), 3rd Generation (2/3/4/5), Plug-In (Base/Advanced), c (1/2/3/4), Persona Series, Two, Two Eco, Three, Three Touring, Four, Four Touring, Prime (Plus, Premium, Advanced)	2001-18, 9999	03-06, 07, 09
047	Matrix	Base, XR, XRS, STD, S, SD, L	2003-13, 9999	06
048	Scion xA	RS 1.0	2004-06, 9999	05
049	Scion xB (2004-2011 only. See 67-031 for 2012 on.)	1.0, 2.0 Series	2004-11, 9999	06
050	Scion tC (2005-2011 only. See 67-032 for 2012 on.)	1.0 Series	2005-11, 9999	03
051	Yaris	Liftback, S, CE, HB, LB, LE, RS, SE, L, iA	2007-18, 9999	03-05, 09
052	Scion xD (2007-2011 only. See 67-033 for 2012 on.)	--	2007-11, 9999	05
053	Venza	LE, XLE, Limited	2009-15, 9999	05

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
054	Scion iQ (2010-2011 only. See 67-034 for 2012 on.)	--	2010-11, 9999	04
055	Mirai	--	2016-18, 9999	04
056	86	--	2017-18, 9999	03
398	Other (automobile)	2000 GT Coupe (1960s), Sports 800, Vipor, Tiara	1960-2018, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1960-2018, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	4-Runner	SR5 (Base, Limited), Limited, Sport, Trail, TRD Pro, TRD Off-Road (Base, Premium)	1984-2018, 9999	14
402	RAV4*	L, LE, EVs-electric*, Sport, Limited, Hybrid (Limited, SE, XLE), XLE, Platinum, Adventure, SE	1996-2018, 9999	14
403	Highlander	Limited, Hybrid, Sport, SE, Plus, LE, LE Plus, XLE, Platinum	2001-18, 9999	14
404	FJ Cruiser	Baja 1000, FJ, SE, TRD, AT, MT	2007-14, 9999	14
405	C-HR	XLE, XLE Premium	2018	14
421	Land Cruiser	4WD	1964-2018, 9999	15
422	Sequoia	SR5, Limited, Platinum	2001-18, 9999	15
441	Minivan (1984-90)/ Previa (1991 on)	LE, Cargo, DX, XLE	1984-97, 9999	20
442	Sienna	CE, LE, XLE, Symphony, Limited, SE, L	1998-2018, 9999	20
471	Pickup	SR-5, Extra Cab, Sport, LN44, Chinook, Wonder Wagon	1974-95, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
472	Tacoma	SR5, Xtracab, Limited, PreRunner, Side Step, Double Cab, S-Runner, 2.7L, 4.0L X-Runner, T/X, T/X Pro, Access Cab, TRD (Sport, Pro, Off-Road), SR	1995-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
481	T-100	DX, SR5, Limited, Xtracab	1993-98, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
482	Tundra	SR5 (Access Cab), LTD, (Access Cab), Double Cab, Darrell Waltrip Special Edition, CrewMax, 4.0L, 4.6L, 5.7L, Limited, SR, 1794 Edition, Platinum, TRD Pro	1999-2018, 9999	34, 39, 40, 42
498	Other (light truck)	--	1970-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 29, 34, 39
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1973-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 49

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (TOYOTA)	--	1966-2018, 9999	49

MAKE: Triumph (50) (TRIU)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Spitfire	I, II, III, IV, 1500	1962-81, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	GT-6	MK3	1967-73, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	TR4	TR2, TR3, TR4A	1958-68, 9999	01, 02, 09
034	TR6	--	1969-76, 9999	01, 02, 09
035	TR7/TR8	--	1975-81, 9999	01, 02, 09
036	Herald	Vitesse	1960-74, 9999	01, 02, 06, 09
037	Stag	--	1971-73, 9999	01, 02, 09
398	Other (automobile)	1800, 2000, Mayflower, Renown, 1200	1946-81, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1946-81, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09

MOTORCYCLES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
701	0-50cc	--	1965-83, 9999	80
702	51-124cc	--	1965-83, 9999	80
703	125-349cc	--	1950-74, 9999	80
704	350-449cc	--	1950-71, 9999	80
705	450-749cc	--	1950-2018, 9999	80
706	750cc or greater	--	1950-2018, 9999	80
709	Unknown cc	--	1950-2018, 9999	80
799	Unknown (motored cycle)	--	1950-2018, 9999	80

UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
999	Unknown (TRIUMPH)	--	1950-2018, 9999	99

MAKE: Volkswagen (30) (VOLK)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Karmann Ghia	--	1954-75, 9999	01, 02, 09
032	Beetle 1300/1500	Flat windshield, 94.5 WB	1948-77, 9999	01, 02, 09
033	Super Beetle	Curved windshield 95.3 WB	1971-80, 9999	01, 02, 09
034	411/412	Squareback/Fastback	1971-74, 9999	03, 04, 09
035	Squareback/Fastback	Type 3, 1600	1965-74, 9999	02
036	Rabbit	L, GTI, Sport, LS, Custom, DL, Deluxe, S	1975-84, 2006-09, 9999	01, 03, 05-07, 09
037	Dasher	--	1974-81, 9999	03, 05-07, 09
038	Scirocco	16V	1975-88, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
040	Jetta/Jetta SportsWagen	III, GL (TDI, 1.9L, 2.0L), GLI (2.0T, VR6), GLS (1.8T, 1.8L/l.9L/ 2.0L/2.8L/ TDI/VR6), GT, Carat, TDI, GLX (VR6/ 2.8L), Turbo Diesel, 2.5L Wolfsburg Edition, S/SE/ SEL, Value Edition. 2.0T, 3.6, Autobahn, Hybrid (SE, SEL, SEL Premium), Premium, Edition 30, 1.4T, Sport	1981-2018, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
041	Quantum	Synco	1982-88, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
042	Golf/Cabriolet/Cabrio/ GTI/ GLI	Golf II, GTI (GLS, GLX 1.8T/2.0T/2.8L), GT, GL(1.8T/ VR6/2.0L/1.9L/ TDI), Golf III, GLS (1.8T/1.8L/1.9L/ 2.0/TDI), Wolfsburg, Cabrio (GL, GLS, GLX), 20th Anniversary, R32, MkV, Convenience, R, 2.5L, Driver's Edition, SE, SEL, Autobahn, Launch EditionSport Wagen (S, SE, SEL), eGolf (SE, SEL Premium), Alltrack (S, SE, SEL), Alltrack	1985-2018, 9999	01, 03, 05-09
043	Rabbit Pickup	car-based pickup	1980-83, 9999	10
044	Fox	GL	1987-94, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
045	Corrado	--	1989-94, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
046	Passat (CC - 2008 thru 2011; see 052 for 2012 on)	GL, GLS (1.8T, Synchro, V6), TDI, GLX (1.8T, 2.0T, W8, Synchro, V6), 4MOTION, 3.6 GL, Value Edition, CC, Highline, Komfort, 2.5 (S/SE), Wolfsburg Edition, Sport, Premium, Clean Diesel, SEL, R-Line	1990-2018, 9999	04, 06, 09
047	New Beetle	GL GLS TDI, 1.8T/1.8L/ 1.9L/2.0L/2.5/2.5L Syncro/ V6, GLX (1.8T), Turbo, Turbo S, Fender Edition, Sun and Sound, R-Line, GSR, Clean Diesel, Classic, SE, SEL, Dune, #PinkBeetle, Coast	1998-2010, 2012-18, 9999	01, 03, 09
048	Phaeton	3.2L, 4.2L, V6, V8, W12	2002-11, 9999	04
051	Eos	2.0T, 3.2L, Executive, Komfort, Luxury, Turbo, VR6, Sport, Final Edition	2006-16, 9999	01
052	CC (For 2012 on. See model 046 for 2008-2011.)	Luxury, Sport, Sport Plus, VR6, R-Line, 2.0T, 4MOTION, Executive, V6	2012-17, 9999	04
053	Arteon	--	2019	05
398	Other (automobile)	--	1965-2019, 9999	01-09, 10
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1956-2019, 9999	01-09, 10

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	The Thing (181)	--	1973-75, 9999	14
402	Tiguan	S, SE, SEL, R-Line, 4MOTION, 2.0T, Wolfsburg, Sport, Premium	2008-18, 9999	14

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
403	Atlas	S, V6 (S, 4MOTION, Launch Edition, SE)	2018	14
421	Touareg/Touareg 2	V6, V8, V10, VR6 FSI, Lux, Executive, Hybrid, Sport, R-Line, X Special Edition, TDI, Wolfsburg	2003-17, 9999	15
441	Vanagon/Camper	Bus, Kombi, Van	1955-91, 9999	20
442	Eurovan	GLS, MV, Camper, Weekender Package	1992-04, 9999	20
443	Routan	S, SE, SEL Premium/RSE	2009-13, 9999	20
498	Other (light truck)	--	1967-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	1965-2018, 9999	14, 15, 19, 20, 49

OTHER AND UNKNOWN VEHICLE

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (vehicle)	--	1965-2019, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (VOLKSWAGEN)	--	1956-2019, 9999	49

MAKE: Volvo (51) (VOLV)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	122	S	1958-68, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
032	140/142/144/145 *	S, E, GL, GLS, Deluxe	1968-74, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
033	164	S, E	1970-75, 9999	04
034	240 series*/DL/GL/GLT	242, 244, 245, DL, GL, GLT, Deluxe	1975-93, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09
035	260 series/GLE	264, 265, 262, c, Volvo Coupe, Volvo Diesel	1976-82, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 12
036	1800	E, S, ES, P1800	1960-73, 9999	02, 06, 09
037	PV544	PV444	1947-65, 9999	04, 06, 09
038	760/780	GLE, Turbo, Bertone Coupe	1983-92, 9999	02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 12
039	740	GLE, GT, Turbo, GL, SE	1983-92, 9999	04, 06, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
040	940	GLE, Turbo, SE	1991-95, 9999	04, 06, 09, 12
041	960	--	1992-97, 9999	04, 06, 09, 12
042	850	GLT, Turbo, T-5, GTAS, GTMS Cross Country	1993-97, 9999	04, 06, 09
043	70 Series (For XC70 for 2014 on, use model code 402)	C70 (LT, HT, T5), S70 (GLT, T5, AWD) V70 (R, SC Cross Country, GLT, T5, M, 2.4T, 2.4, 2.5T, T6, R, 3.2) LPT, HPT. XC70	1998-2013, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09
044	90 Series	S90, V90	1998	04, 06, 09
045	80 Series	S80 (2.9, T6, Executive, Premier) 2.5, 2.5T, 3.2, V8	1999-2017, 9999	04
046	40 Series	S40, V40, LSE, 2.5i, T5, 2.4i, R-Design	2000-11, 9999	04, 06, 09
047	60 Series	S60 (2.4T, 2.4, 2.5 AWD, T5, Polestar), 2.4M, 2.5T, R, T5, T6, R-Design, Drive-E, Cross Country, Dynamic, Inscription, Polestar	2001-18, 9999	04
048	V50	2.4i, T5, R-Design	2005-11, 9999	06
049	C30	1.0, 2.0, T5, R-Design	2008-13, 9999	03
050	XC60	3.2, T5 (Dynamic, Inscription), T6 (Dynamic Inscription, R-Design), R-Design, Drive-E, Momentum	2008-18, 9999	06
051	V60	T5, T6, R-Design, Drive-E, Cross Country, Polestar, Dynamic	2014-18, 9999	06
052	V90	Cross Country (Volvo Ocean Race, Inscription, R-Design)	2017-18, 9999	06
053	S90	T5 (Momentum, Inscription), T6 (Momentum, Inscription)	2017-18, 9999	04
398	Other (automobile)	--	1958-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
399	Unknown (automobile)	--	1958-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-12

LIGHT TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
401	XC90	2.5T(AWD), T6(AWD), V8, 3.2, R-Design, SVR7, First Edition, T5, Plug-In, Excellence, T8, Momentum, Inscription, Excellence	2003-18, 9999	14
402	XC70 (For 2014 on. For prior to 2013, use model code 043)	3.2, T6, Drive-E	2014-17, 9999	14
403	XC40	Momentum, R-Design	2018	14
499	Unknown (light truck)	--	2003-18, 9999	14

MEDIUM/HEAVY TRUCKS

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
881	Medium/Heavy – CBE	--	1981-93; 1996-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 78
882	Medium/Heavy – COE low entry	--	1981-93; 1996-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 78
883	Medium/Heavy – COE high entry	--	1981-93; 1996-2004, 9999	60-64, 66, 78
884	Medium/Heavy – Unknown engine location	--	1981-93; 1996-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78
890	Medium/Heavy – COE entry position unknown	--	1981-93; 1996-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 78
898	Other (medium/heavy truck)	--	1981-93; 1996-2018, 9999	60-64, 66, 71, 72, 78

BUSES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
981	Bus**: Conventional (Engine out front)	--	1981-2005, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
983	Bus: Rear engine, Flat front	--	2014-18, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
988	Other (bus)	--	1965-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59
989	Unknown (bus)	--	1965-2018, 9999	50-52, 58, 59

**Use “981” (bus) if the frontal plane or the engine location is unknown.

OTHER AND UNKNOWN

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
998	Other (Vehicle)	--	1958-2018, 9999	92, 93, 97
999	Unknown (VOLVO)	--	1958-2018, 9999	49, 79, 99

MAKE: Yugo (57) (YUGO)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	GV/GVL/GVX	All models, Cabriolet	1986-92, 9999	01-03, 09

MAKE: Other Domestic Manufacturers (29)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
001	Studebaker/Avanti	Lark, Gran Turismo, Hawk, Cruiser, all associated subseries, light pick-up, Studebaker XUV/XUT, Lister	1940-91; 2001-07, 9999	01, 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 16, 34, 39
002	Checker	Marathon, Superba, Taxi, Aerobus	1965-82, 9999	04, 06, 09, 12
003	Panoz	Esperante (Magnussen Edition), GT, GTS, GTLM, JRD, Abruzzi, Roadster, GTR1, 25th Anniversary, Spyder (GT)	2000-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
004	Saleen	S7, S281, 435S, S302 (White Label, Yellow Label, Black Label), 570, 620, FOURSIXTEEN	2001-15, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
005	Tesla	Roadster (Base, Sport) Model S (Base, Signature, Performance), Model X, Super Charger, Model 3	2008-18, 9999	01, 04, 05, 09, 14

398	Other (automobile)	Desoto, Excalibur, Stutz, FiberFab, Hudson, Packard, Consulier, Gatsby, Auburn, Phaeton, Citicar, Clenet	1930-91, 9999	01-09, 10-13
399	Unknown Make	--	1940-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-13, 14, 16, 19, 39

MAKE: Other Import (69)

AUTOMOBILES

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
031	Aston Martin	Lagonda, Vantage, Volante, Saloon, DB Mark III, DB4, DB4GT, DB5, DB6, DB7 (Heritage/Vantage/Volante), V12 (Vanquish S/Zagato/ Vantage, Vantage S), V8 (Vantage/ Vantage S), DB9 (Carbon Edition, GT), Rapide (S), Cygnet, Carbon Black, One-77, Virage (Coupe/ Volante), DBS (Coupe/ Volante), CC100, Vantage GT, Rapid S, Vulcan, GT12, DB11	1950-2018, 9999	01-09
032	Bricklin	--	1965-91, 9999	02
033	Citroen	--	1965-91, 9999	02-09
034	DeLorean	--	1981-83, 9999	02

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
035	Ferrari	F355 (Berlinetta, GTS, Spider, F1), F430, F456 (GTA, M, GT, MGTA), F550 (Maranello, Barchetta Pininfarina), 360/430 (Spider, Modena, Challenge) Maranello, Berlinetta, MGT (Vintage), Enzo, Challenge Stradale, 575M, 612 Scaglietti, Superamerica, 599 GTB/GTO, California (T), 418 Italia, FF, SA Aperta, 458 (Spider/ Italia/ Challenge/ Speciale (A)), F12 Berlinetta, FF, LaFerrari, 488 GTB/Spider, GTC4Lusso, F12TDF, F60 America	1965-2018, 9999	01-05, 07-09
036	Hillman	--	1965-91, 9999	01-09
037	Jensen	Healy-Interceptor, 541R	1965-91, 9999	01-05, 07-09
038	Lamborghini	Countach, 5000S, Jalpa, Diablo, Miura, Murciélago (LP640), Galladoro, LP 550-2/560-4/570-4/670-4/700-4, CP, Aventador (J, SV, LP750-4, Roadster), Sesto Elemento, Spyder, Superlegga, Aventador, Gallardo, Veneo, Huracan (Base, Spyder), 350GT	1965-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
039	Lotus	Europe, Espirit (V8, GT-3, V8-GT) Elise, Exige, Evora (Range/GTE/400), California, Club Racer, Sport, 2-Eleven, Black, Bespoke	1967-2018, 9999	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 09

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
040	Maserati	Biturbo, Ghibli, 3200 GT, Quattroporte, Spyder GT, Sports GT, Executive GT, 90th Anniversary, MC12, GranSport, GranTurismo, GranCabrio, Stradale, Kubang, Sport, MC, S, GTS, S Q4, MC Centennial Edition, Levante, Alfier	1965-99; 2002-18, 9999	01-05, 07-09, 14
041	Morris	Minor	1965-91, 9999	01-09, 10
042	Rolls Royce/Bentley	Rolls Royce: Cloud/ Shadow series, Silver Spur, Silver Dawn, Silver Spirit, Silver Seraph, Corniche, Park Ward), Phantom (Drophead), Ghost; Bently: (Arnaze, Azure, Continental (GT, Speed Black Edition), Mulliner), Brooklands, Goodwood, EWB, 4, Mulsanne, Flying Spur, Super Sports, Wrath, Dawn	1926-2018, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
044	Simca	--	1965-91, 9999	01-09
045	Sunbeam	--	1965-91, 9999	01, 02, 04, 08, 09
046	TVR	--	1965-91, 9999	01, 02, 09
048	Desta	--	1985-99, 9999	14, 15, 19
049	Reliant	--	1960-91, 9999	01-09
052	Bertone	X/19	1989-91, 9999	01, 02, 09
053	Lada	--	1965-91, 9999	01-09
054	Mini-Cooper	Mark I, II, III, S, SE, Sport, MC40, Traveller, John Cooper Works, Clubman, Countryman, Paceman, Coupe, All 4, Roadster, Convertible	1961-74; 2002-18, 9999	01, 03, 06, 09
055	Morgan (2003 on; Prior to 2003 see 398)	Aero 8, Plus 8, V6, Classic Range, AeroMax, 4/4 Sport, Super Sports Junior, Plus 4, 4 Seater, Aero, Eva GT, 3 Seater, 4/4, Plus 8, SP1, AR Plus 4	2003-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
056	Maybach	57, 57S, 62, 62S, Laudualet, Zeppelin, Guard	2003-14, 9999	04

Codes	Models	Includes	Model Years	Body Types
057	Spyker	C8, Base, T, Laviolette, Aileron, Spyder, Double 12R, Double 12S, C12 Zagato, L2014 M85, D, B6 Venator	2005-15, 9999	01, 02, 09, 17
058	Koenigsegg	CC8S, CCR, CCX, CCXR, CCGT, Trevita, Agera, CC8S, Agera R/S, Special Edition, Regera, One:1	2007-18, 9999	01
061	Mahindra	Scorpio (Lx, Sle, Vls, Vlx)	2010-18, 9999	14, 34
062	Caterham	Classic, Roadsport, Academy, Superlight (R300/R400/R500), CSR, Seven (280/360/480/620R), SP 300R, Aeroseven, Superflight Twenty, 60th Anniversary Edition	2011-18, 9999	01
063	McLaren	MP4-12C, P15, 675LT, 540C, 12C GT Spirit, 650S, P1	2011-18, 9999	01
064	Bugatti	Veyron 164 (Grand Sport, Super Sport), Vitesse, Chiron	2005-18, 9999	01, 02, 09
398	Other (automotive)	Morgan (Prior to 2003; 2003 on see 055), Singer, Gazelle, Fisker	1928-2018, 9999	01-09, 10-13, 17
399	Unknown Make	--	1928-2018, 9999	01-09, 10, 19, 39

Appendix B: Vehicle Size Category Definition Size/Stiffness

APPENDIX B VEHICLE SIZE CATEGORY DEFINITION SIZE/STIFFNESS

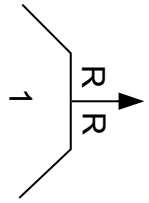
Table 1: Vehicle Size Categories for Automobiles, Pickups and SUVs

Size Category	Name	Min Wheelbase (cm)	Max Wheelbase (cm)	Bodystyles
1	Minicar	0	240	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
2	Subcompact Car	241	258	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
3	Compact Car	259	280	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
4	Intermediate Car	281	298	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
5	Full-Size Car	299	313	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
6	Large Car	314	999	2S, 4S, 3H, 5H, CV, SW, LM, 2C
12	Minivan	0	315	MV, VN
13	Full-Size Van	316	999	MV, VN
14	Small SUV	0	266	UV, 2U, 4U
15	Full-Size SUV	267	999	UV, 2U, 4U
16	Small Pickup	0	289	PU, 4P, EX
17	Full-Size Pickup	290	999	PU, 4P, EX

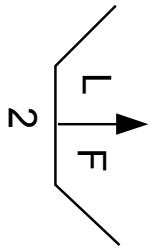
Bodystyles:
2S – 2 Door Sedan, 4S – 4 Door Sedan, 3H – 3 Door Hatchback, CV – Convertible, SW – Station Wagon,
LM – Limousine, 2C – 2 Door Coupe
MV – Mini Van, VN – Van
SUV – Sports Utility Vehicle, UV – Utility Vehicle, 2U – 2 Door Utility Vehicle, 4U – 4 Door Utility Vehicle
PU – Pickup, 4P – 4 Door Pickup, EX – Extended Cab Pickup

Appendix C: Common Law Enforcement Symbols For Diagramming and Scene Marking

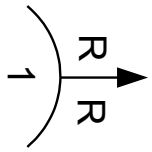
UNIFORM SYMBOLS FOR SCENE MARKING



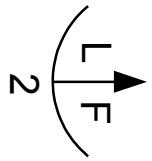
Mark to show beginning of rear skidmarks. Arrow shows direction of travel. Number indicates identity of vehicle involved.



Mark to show beginning of front skidmarks. Arrow shows direction of travel. Number indicates identity of vehicle involved.



Position of rear wheels at impact. Notes end of post-impact skid.

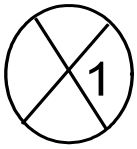


Position of front wheels at impact. Notes end of post-impact skid.

Rear wheel at final position.

Front wheel at final position.

APPENDIX C **COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYMBOLS**

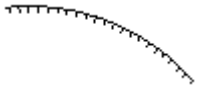


Position of impact point. 1-First Impact/2-Second Impact

Indicative mark for scratches.

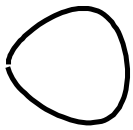
Indicative mark for gouges.

Indicative mark for scuffs.



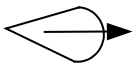
Indicative mark for centripetal curve scuffs.

Indicative mark for rotating tire print.



Indicative mark for puddle (liquids).

Indicative mark for puddle with run-off. (Initials-G for gasoline; M for motor oil; R for radiator coolant; T for transmission oil; B for battery acid; F for brake fluid; W for water and H for Blood-to be inserted inside the circles for further identification.



Indicative mark for debris, arrow to show direction of force.

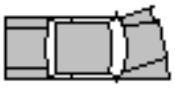
Male body (arrow pointing toward feet).

Female body (cross indicating direction of feet).

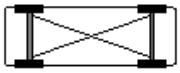
UNIFORM SYMBOLS FOR CRASH DIAGRAMMING

Vehicle and Pedestrian Symbols

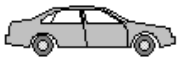
Automobile (pre-impact or at-impact position). Exception: draw solid outline if stopped at-impact.



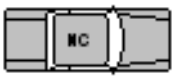
Automobile (final rest position)-showing damaged area.



Automobile (final position on its top).

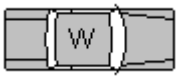


Automobile (final position on its left side, reverse for right side).

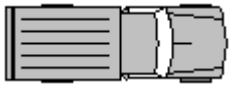


Automobile involved in the crash as a temporary environmental factor, but not physically involved in the collision (Noncontact Unit).

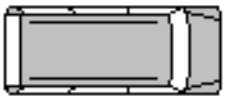
Parked automobile not struck (give it a number if it was struck).



Vehicle in which a witness was an occupant.

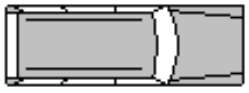


Pickup truck.



Van

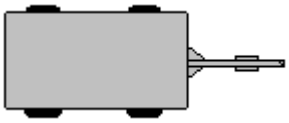
Delivery Van



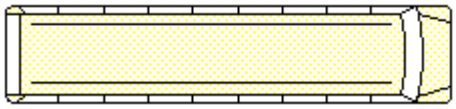
Sport Utility Vehicle

APPENDIX C COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYMBOLS

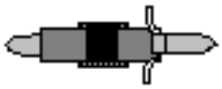
Truck tractor and semi-trailer



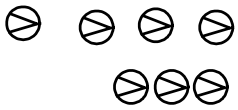
Utility Trailer



Bus



Motorcyclist



Pedestrian (pointer oriented to show direction of movement and dot spacing to show rate of movement (i.e., 1 meter apart walking and 2 meter apart running).

Final position of body.

Pedestrian who witnessed crash.

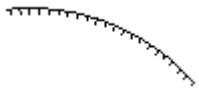
All symbols referring to colliding vehicles (plus Noncontact, Witness, and Parked vehicles) are to have a broken outline if they are moving at the point which they are depicted; the outline should be solid if the vehicle is stopped where depicted, or at final rest. Be careful to insure proper placement (location) or orientation on the diagram.

APPENDIX C COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYMBOLS

Scene Road Marking


Point of Impact

Skidmarks


Centripetal curve scuffs


Tire scuff marks

Rotating tire print


Gouges

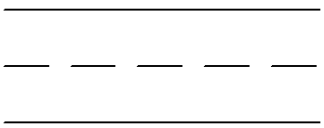

Scratches


Liquids (puddle and run-off)


Debris

Any other crash-induced markings, components from vehicles, etc., should be shown in their approximate locations and a reasonable likeness sketched on the diagram.

Topographical Highway and Environment Symbols



Pavement edge

Shoulder edge line (non-formal)

Shoulder edge line (formal)

Broken center line or lane lines

Broken center line with no-passing line

Double yellow center lines

Raised island and grass median

Painted median

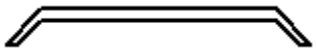
Curb

Paved shoulders with diagonal lines

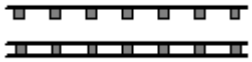
Turn arrows

Building or wall

APPENDIX C COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYMBOLS



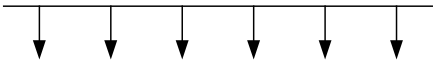
Bridge abutment and railing



Guardrail

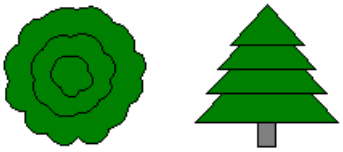
Fence

Railroad tracks

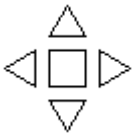


Embankment (arrows show “DOWN”)

Shrubbery-hedges



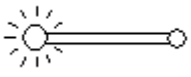
Trees (draw trunk and perimeter of foliage to approximate size).



Traffic signal

Traffic signs back to back.

Sign (indicate words or symbols)



Street light and pole (arm length may change with scene).

APPENDIX C COMMON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYMBOLS

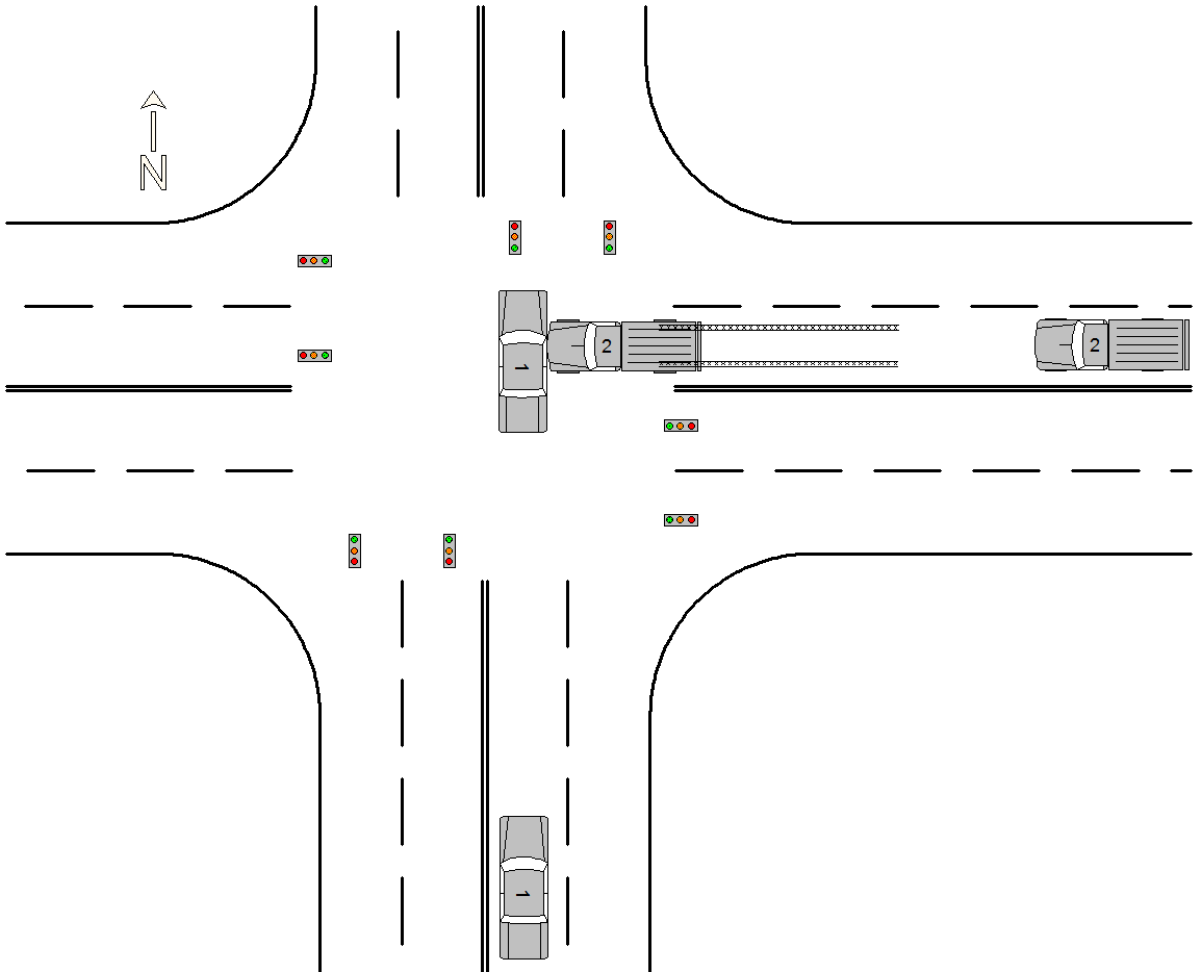
Pole

Fire hydrant

All crosswalks, road surface symbols, and other relevant markings should be depicted and drawn to approximate scale on the diagram as much as possible.

Appendix D: Pre-Crash Examples

Example 1



Vehicle 1 was traveling northbound on a four-lane roadway. Vehicle 2 was traveling westbound on an intersecting four lane roadway. The intersection was controlled by traffic signals. Both vehicles entered the intersection and the right side of Vehicle 1 was struck by the front of Vehicle 2. Police could not determine which vehicle had the right-of-way, both drivers claimed to have a green light.

There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews. The event data recorder (EDR) from Vehicle 1 was imaged and the data was found to be associated with this crash. The pre-crash data indicated the brake switch was activated at the T-minus-1-second data point, although there were no skid marks present at the scene. Vehicle 2 was not equipped with an EDR, but there were pre-impact skids present at the scene.

Example 1 *(cont'd)*

Example 1	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This Vehicle Traveling	This Vehicle Traveling
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Crossing over (passing through) junction	Crossing over (passing through) junction
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking	Braking
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Skidding longitudinally rotation less than 30 degrees
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	87	86

In this example, the **Critical Crash Envelopes** for both vehicles (V_1CCE and V_2CCE) begin at the point where the driver's recognize the impending danger. The **Critical Crash Envelopes** end at the point of impact with the other vehicle.

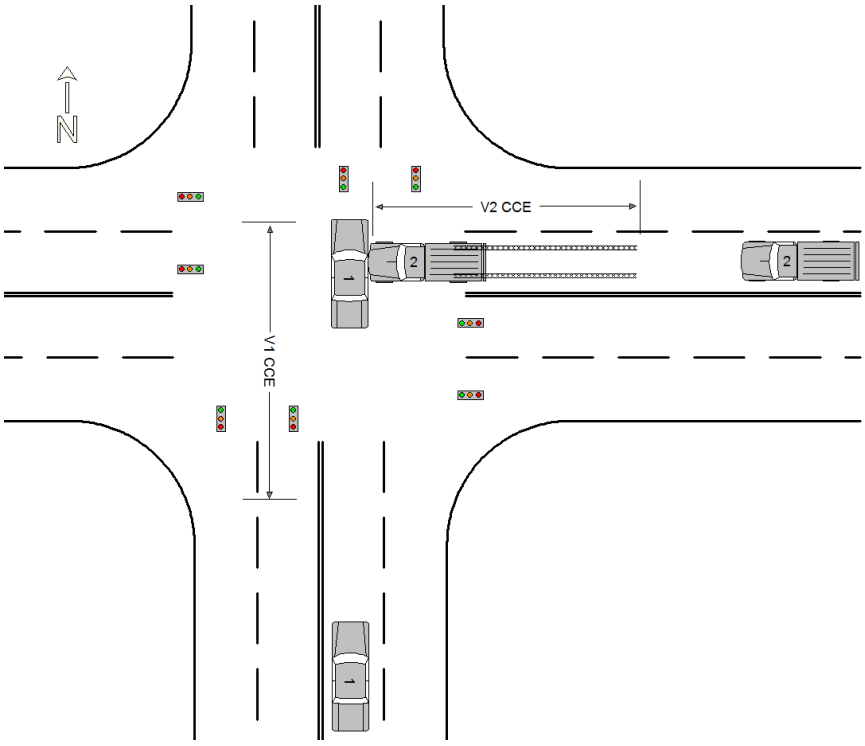
Since it could not be determined which vehicle had the right-of-way, the **Critical Event** is determined using Pre-Crash General Rule #6b. It states if the junction is controlled by an on-colors traffic control device, and both drivers claim a green light, then both vehicles are in an environmentally dangerous position and the **Critical Event** for both vehicles should be *This vehicle traveling-crossing over (passing through) junction.*

Using all the available information, including scene inspection, interviews, and EDR it was determined that both vehicles **Attempted Avoidance Maneuver** was *Braking*.

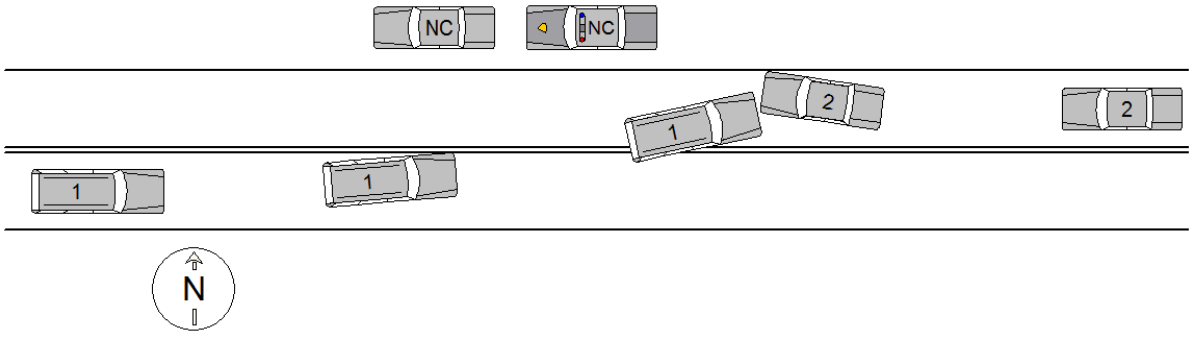
Vehicle 1's **Pre-Impact Stability** was *Tracking* because no skid marks were identified on the police crash report or at the scene inspection. *Skidding longitudinally rotation less than 30 degrees* was selected for Vehicle 2's **Pre-Impact Stability** because tire marks were present at the scene and the scene evidence did not indicate rotation.

It is important keep in mind the type of traffic control (traffic signal versus stop sign) when determining right-of-way. Using the same scenario, but substituting stops signs for the traffic signals would change the **Critical Event** for both vehicles. Pre-Crash General Rule #6a states that if the junction is controlled by a 3-way or 4-way stop sign, or is uncontrolled, the vehicle on the right (Vehicle 2 in this case) would have had the right-of-way for determining encroachment.

Example 1 *(cont'd)*



Example 2



Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 are traveling in opposite directions on the same roadway. A police car (with lights activated) is making a traffic stop on the north side of the road. The driver of Vehicle 1 is looking at the activity on his left. Before he can react, Vehicle 1 crosses the centerline and strikes the front of Vehicle 2. The driver of Vehicle 2 also noticed the police activity, but he was attentive to the slowing traffic ahead. Vehicle 2 attempted to avoid the crash by braking and steering right.

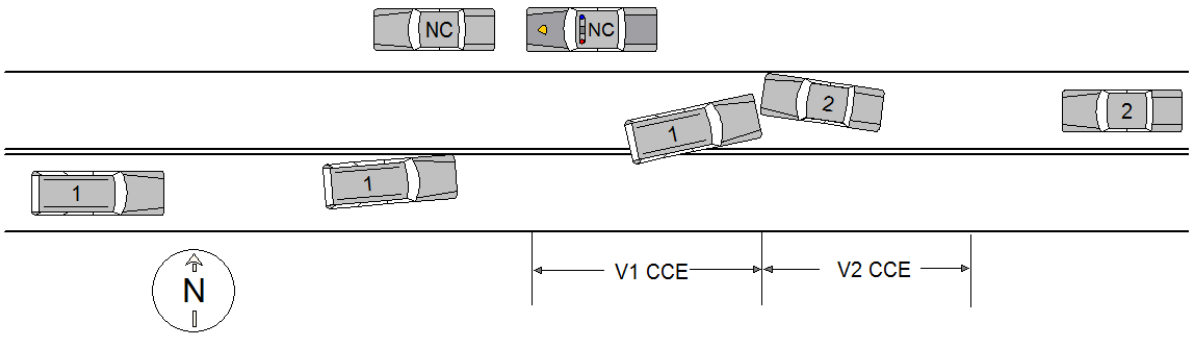
Example 2	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Outside the vehicle	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle traveling	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Over the lane line on left side of travel lane	From opposite direction over left lane line
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance maneuver	Braking and steering right
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	50	51

Example 2 *(cont'd)*

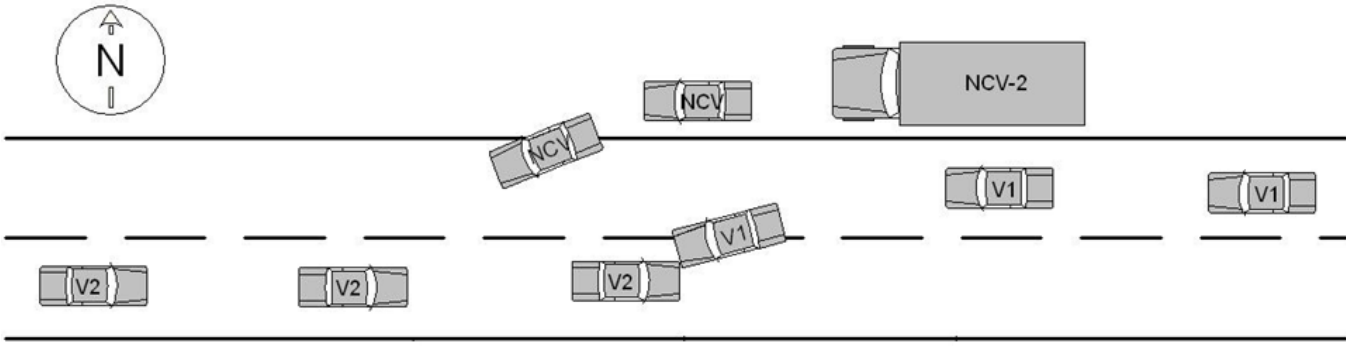
In this example, Vehicle 1 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) which begins at the point where Vehicle 1 is in an imminent collision path with Vehicle 2. Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins when the driver recognizes impending danger and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 1.

When determining **Crash Type** it is important to keep in mind that some **Crash Configurations** are plane of impact dependent, while others are not. In this case the **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 is *'50' and '51,'* Head-on respectively since it involved the front planes of both vehicles. If the collision had involved the side of one or both of the vehicles, then the **Crash Type** would have been *'64' and '65,' Angle/Sideswipe*.



Example 3



Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 are traveling in opposite directions on the same roadway. A non-contact vehicle (NCV) is parked in front of a non-contact heavy truck on the road shoulder and suddenly enters the roadway into Vehicle 1's travel lane. The driver of Vehicle 1 instantly brakes and steers left to avoid the non-contact vehicle. Vehicle 1 crosses over the center line and immediately impacts the front of Vehicle 2. Vehicle 2 had no avoidance maneuvers. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 3 *(cont'd)*

Example 3	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	From parking lane/shoulder	From opposite direction over left lane line
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering left	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	58	59

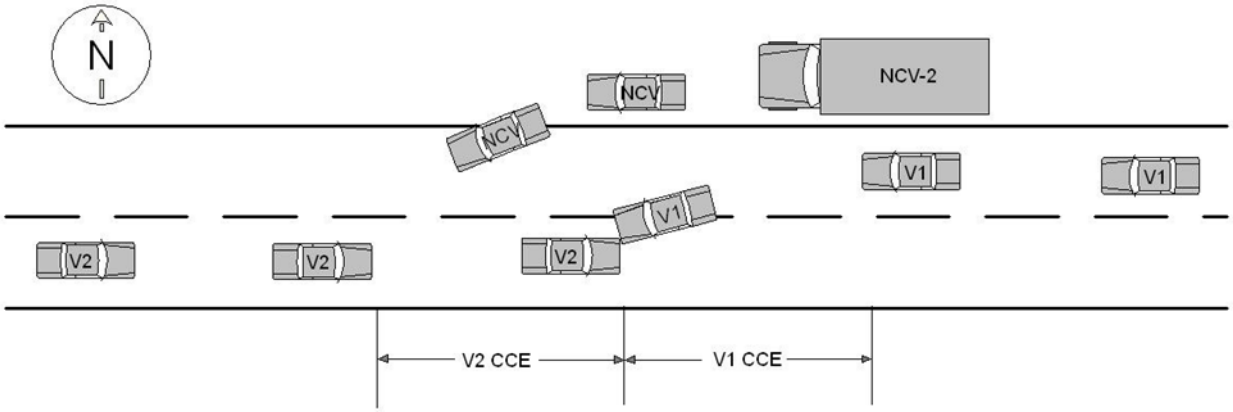
In this example, Vehicle 1 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE). Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** involved a successful avoidance of a non-contact vehicle and resulted in an immediate impact to Vehicle 2. Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** was initiated by the non-contact vehicle; afterwards there was no opportunity for subsequent avoidance actions. Therefore, the encroachment of the non-contact vehicle into Vehicle 1's travel lane is coded as the **Critical Pre-Crash Event** for Vehicle 1. Vehicle 1's **Avoidance Maneuver** is coded as the action taken to avoid the non-contact vehicle.

Vehicle 2 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) which begins at the point where Vehicle 1 is in an imminent path of collision with Vehicle 2 and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 1.

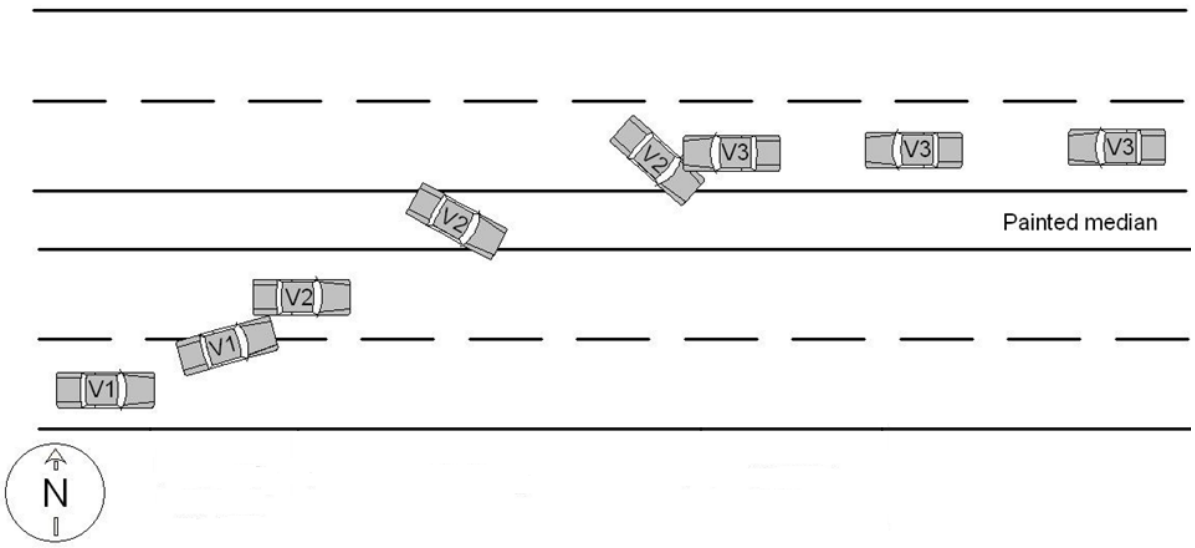
Tracking is selected as Vehicle 1's **Pre-Impact Stability** since no tire marks were present.

Vehicle 1's Pre-Impact Location is *Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane*. This attribute best describes the location of the vehicle after the critical event and before impact.

The non-contact vehicle and the non-contact truck were not involved in an impact in the sequence of crash events and are therefore not coded in CISS. However, the non-contact vehicle and truck must be shown on the scene diagram to substantiate Pre-Crash coding.


N
NCV
NCV
NCV-2
V1
V1
V1
V2
V2
V2
V2 CCE
V1 CCE

Example 4



Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 are traveling in the same direction in adjacent lanes on a divided highway (with a painted median). Vehicle 1 has a tire blow out and loses control, crosses the left lane line and impacts the right rear of Vehicle 2. Vehicle 2 is redirected across the painted median, skidding and rotating clockwise, and subsequently impacts Vehicle 3. Vehicle 3 attempted to avoid Vehicle 2 by steering right and accelerating. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 4 *(cont'd)*

Example 4	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***	***Vehicle 3***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle loss control due to	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Blow out or flat tire	From adjacent lane (same direction) - over right lane line	From opposite direction - over left lane line
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance maneuver	No avoidance maneuver	Accelerating and steering right
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed on roadway, but left original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	45	44	98

In this example, Vehicle 1 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) which begins with control loss due to the tire blow out and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2. The blow out is the **Critical Pre-Crash Event**.

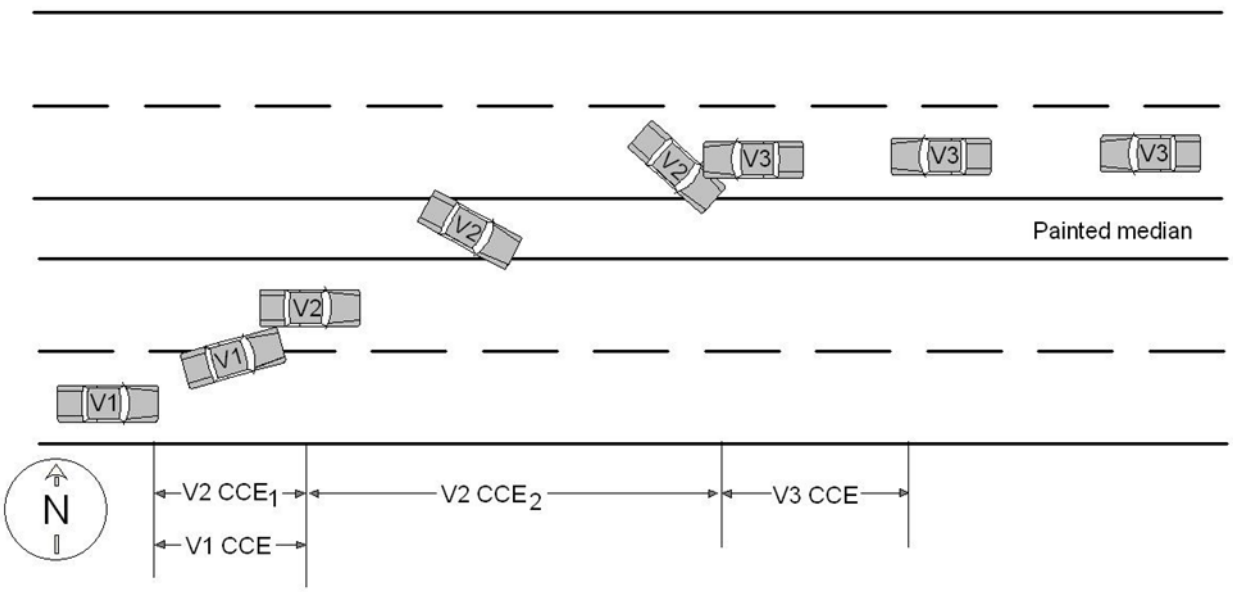
Vehicle 2 has two **Critical Crash Envelopes** (V_2CCE_1 and V_2CCE_2). Vehicle 2's first **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE_1) begins when Vehicle 1 enters Vehicle 2's travel lane and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 1. Vehicle 2's second **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE_2) begins immediately after the first impact and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 3. Use the **Critical Crash Envelope** which resulted in Vehicle 2's first impact (V_2CCE_1), because CISS is only interested in coding the **Critical Crash Envelope** which leads to a vehicle's first harmful event.

Vehicle 3 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_3CCE) which begins when Driver 3 recognizes and reacts to Vehicle 2 which is in an imminent path of collision with Vehicle 3 and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2.

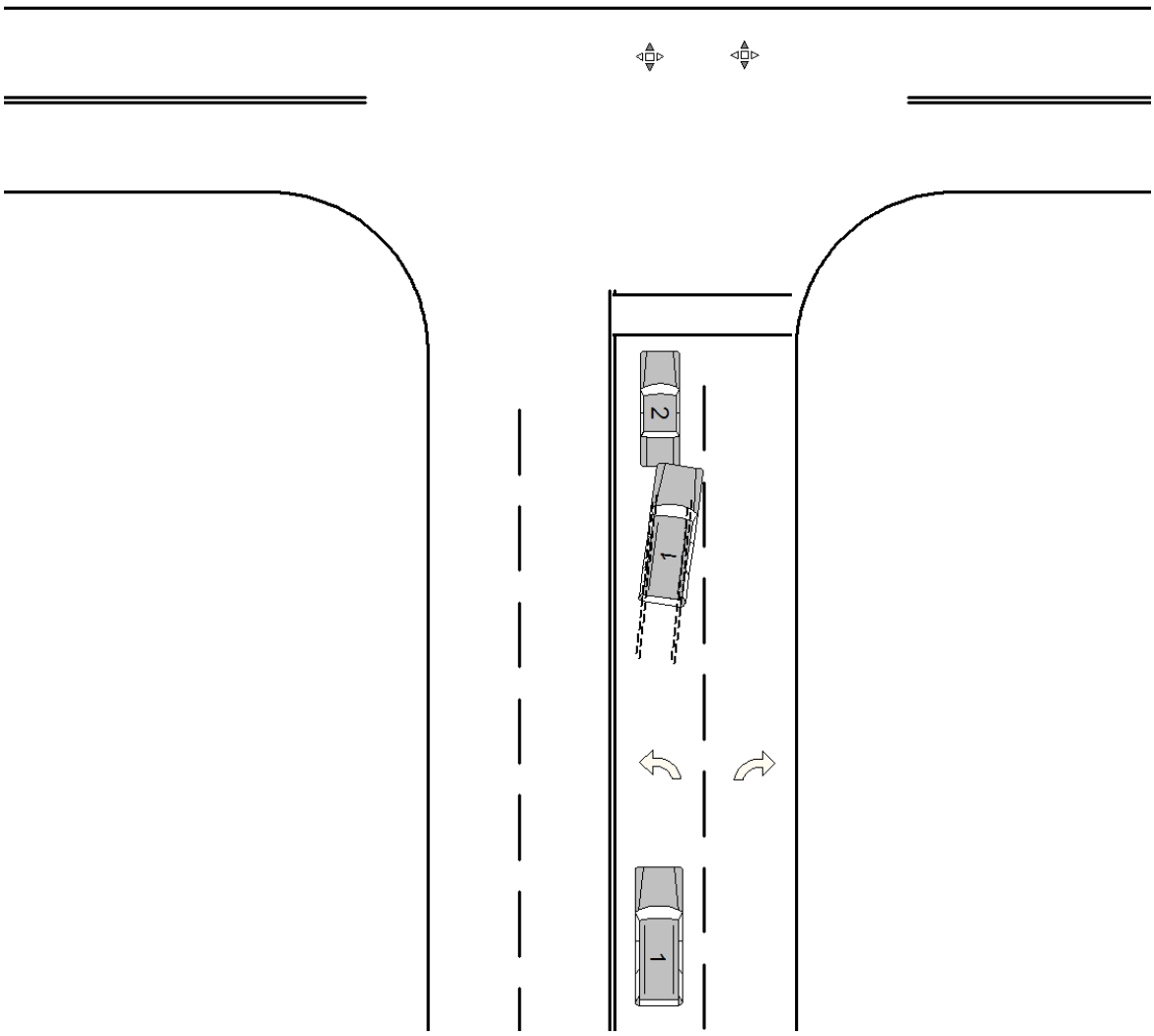
The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 is *'45'-'44,' Sideswipe/Angle: Straight ahead*, respectively based on their positions (i.e., left versus right) and because Vehicle 1 did not intend to change lanes. Situations involving vehicles that intended to change lanes are captured with **Crash Type** codes *'46' and '47,' Sideswipe/Angle: Changing lanes*.

Example 4 *(cont'd)*

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 3 is *'98,' Other* since it was not involved in the first harmful event in the crash.



Example 5



Vehicle 2 is stopped waiting to turn left in a left turn lane at an intersection controlled by a traffic signal. Vehicle 1 approaches the intersection and the driver is texting. Vehicle 1's driver looks up at the last minute and brakes and steers right leaving tire marks, but cannot avoid striking the rear of Vehicle 2. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews for the driver of Vehicle 2.

Example 5 *(cont'd)*

Example 5	*Vehicle 1*	*Vehicle 2*
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Manually operating and electronic communication device	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Stopped in road
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other vehicle in lane	Other vehicle in lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other vehicle stopped	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering right	No avoidance maneuver
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding longitudinally- rotation less than 30 degrees	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	20	22

In this example, Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point the driver recognizes Vehicle 2 is stopped in the lane, and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins at ends at the point of impact.

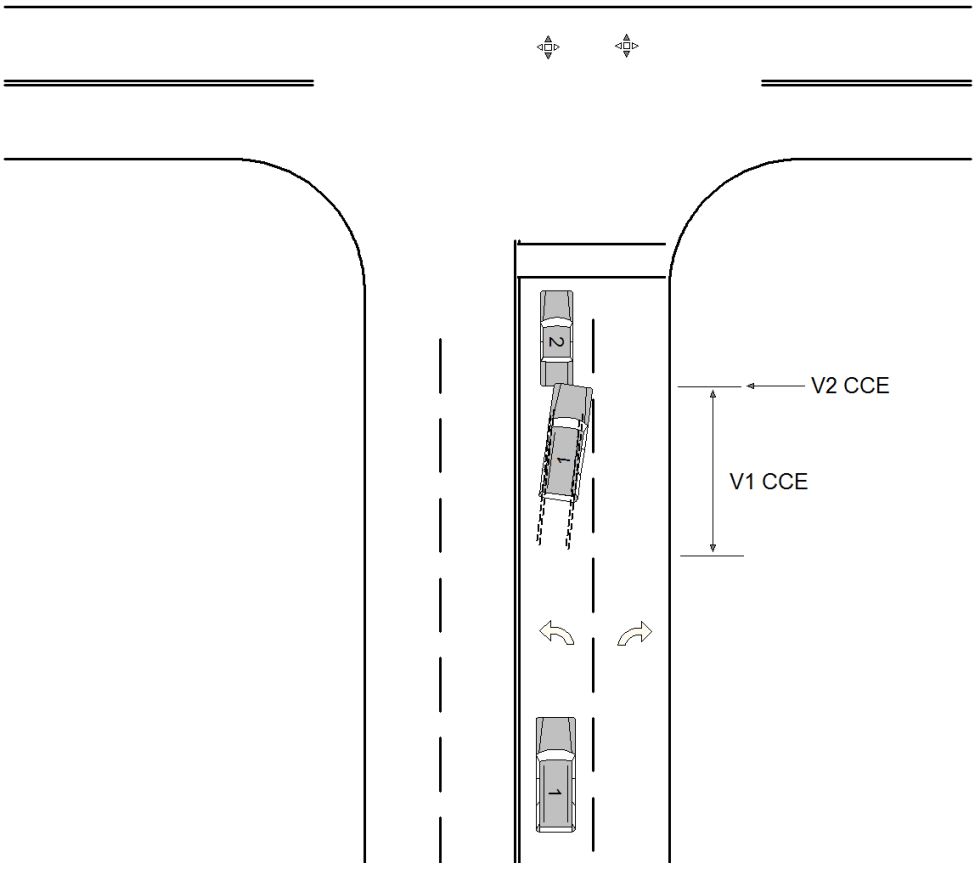
Vehicle 1's **Driver's Distraction/Inattention** is *(Inattentive or Distracted) Manually operating and electronic communication device*. Texting is captured in this attribute.

The Pre-Event Movement and Critical Event coding can be tricky in rear end crash scenarios. Refer to the **Pre-Crash Event Scenarios for Different Rear-End Collision Situations** following the Pre-Crash Examples for additional guidance.

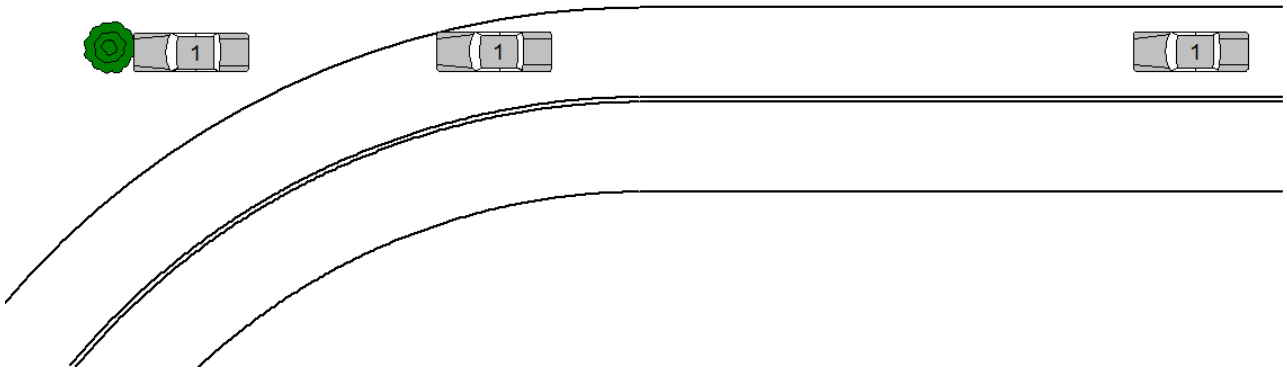
The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 2 is *'22,' Rear-end: Stopped left* because it was stopped and intended to turn left at the intersection.

The **Pre-Impact Stability** for Vehicle 1 is Skidding longitudinally- rotation less than 30 degrees as opposed to Tracking because tire marks were present and rotation was minimal.

Example 5 *(cont'd)*



Example 6



Vehicle 1 is traveling on a two lane roadway and the driver, who is diabetic, has a hypoglycemic attack and begins to lose consciousness. The vehicle departs the right side of the road as it enters a curve and strikes a tree.

Example 6	***Vehicle 1***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Other distraction
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle loss of control due to
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other cause of control loss
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	None
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Departed roadway
Crash Type	01

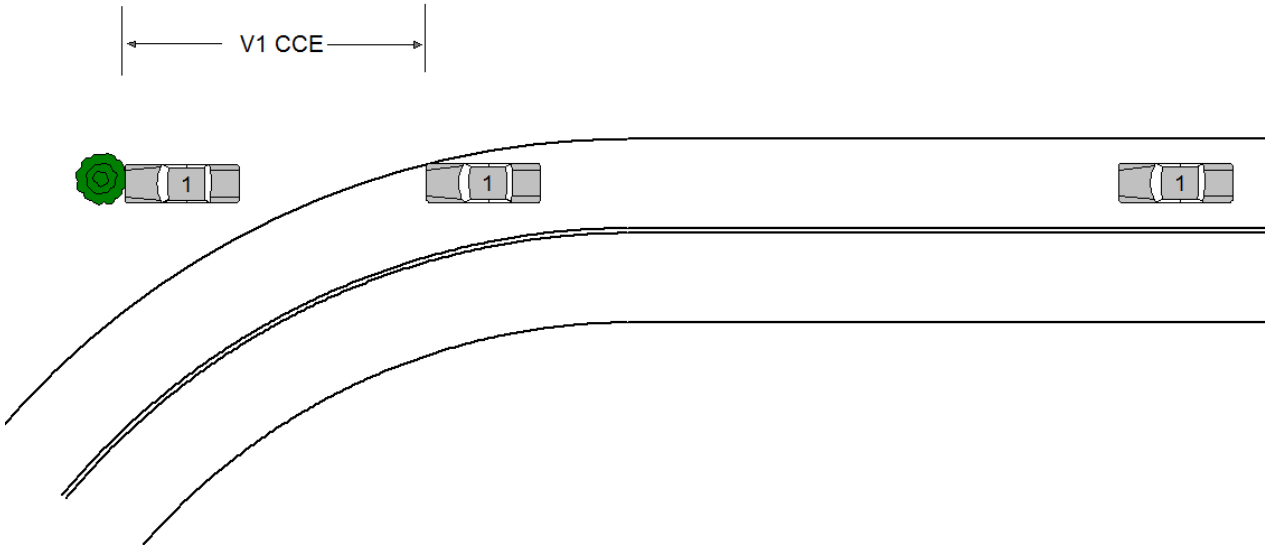
Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point where the vehicle is in imminent path of a collision with the tree and ends at impact.

The **Critical Event** is coded *This vehicle control loss due to: Other cause of control loss* following Pre-Crash General Rule #4 which addresses loss of control because of driver illness.

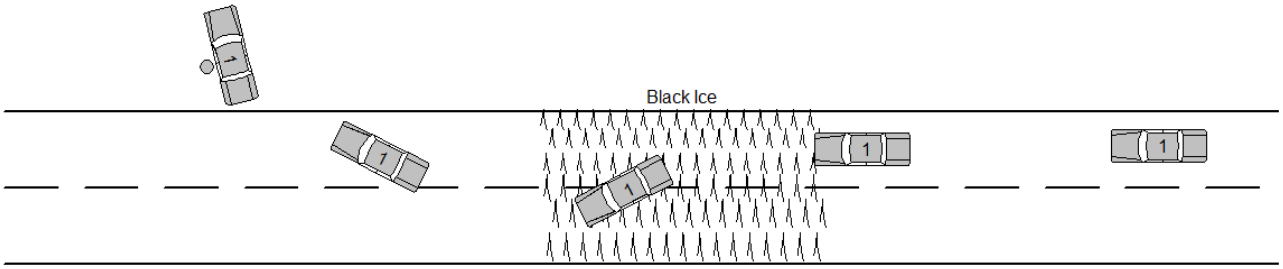
The **Pre-Event Movement** element describes the vehicle's activity just prior to the **Critical Event**, in this case, *Going straight*.

Example 6 *(cont'd)*

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 is *'01,' Right roadside departure: Drive off road*. Do not confuse the **Critical Event Category** coding of *This vehicle control loss due* to with the **Crash Type** *'02,' Right roadside departure: Control/Traction loss*.



Example 7



Vehicle 1 is traveling on a two lane roadway with moderate snow falling. The driver suddenly encounters black ice on the roadway, loses control, and begins to rotate counterclockwise. The driver attempts to regain control by braking and steering right, but overcorrects and the vehicle departs the right side of the roadway and strikes a pole. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 7	***Vehicle 1***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle loss of control due to
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Poor road conditions (specify)
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering right
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding laterally-clockwise rotation
Pre-Impact Location	Departed roadway
Crash Type	02

Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins when the vehicle encounters the black ice and ends at impact with the pole.

The **Critical Event** in this example is *This vehicle control loss due to: Poor road conditions-Specify (Black ice)*.

Example 7 *(cont'd)*

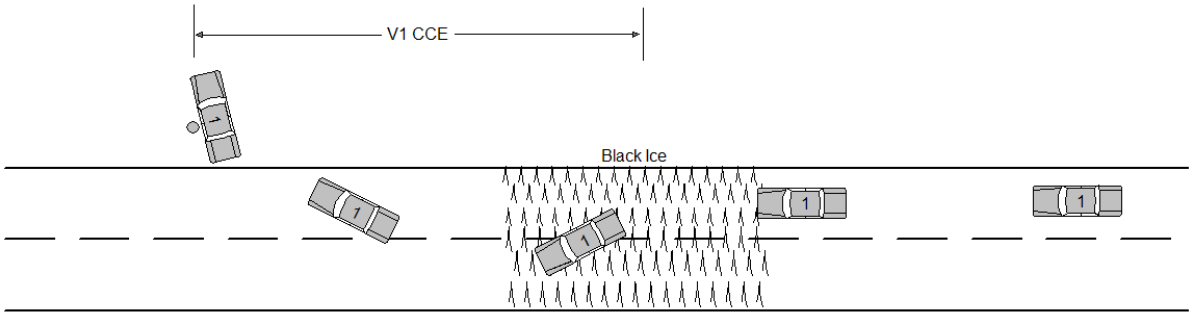
It can be difficult to determine the **Critical Event** in cases when weather, road conditions, roadway alignment, and speed all potentially play a role in the crash. Examples 7 and 8 are prime examples, *Poor road conditions, Too fast for conditions*, or *This vehicle traveling* category attributes (i.e., *Off the edge of the road on the right side*) could be selected based on the circumstances.

Typically, *Poor road conditions* such as ice and puddles are "suddenly" encountered by the driver and not ongoing situations.

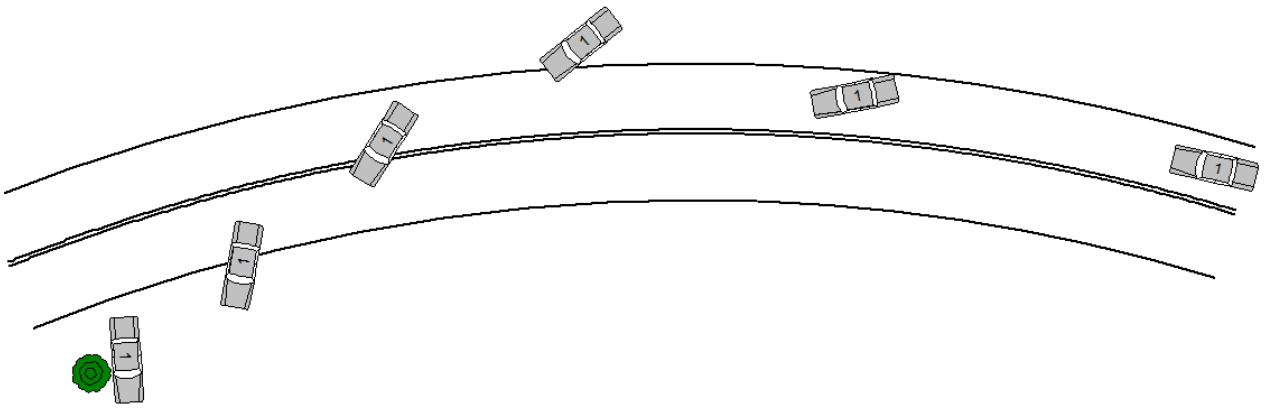
Too fast for conditions applies when the vehicles movement and speed were not appropriate relative to the vehicles surroundings; roadway curves are often involved.

If neither of these *Loss of control* **Critical Event**s apply, then *This vehicle traveling* category attributes are appropriate.

Pre-Impact Stability is assessed after the **Critical Event** and any avoidance actions so *Skidding laterally-clockwise rotation* is selected in this case.



Example 8



Vehicle 1 is traveling on a two lane roadway with heavy rain falling. Police estimate the driver was traveling 55 mph in this 35 mph speed zone. While negotiating a curve the driver loses control on the rain-slickened road and the vehicle slides off the right edge of the road but does not sustain an impact. The driver steers left in an attempt to regain control, crosses both travel lanes, and departs the left side of the road before striking a tree with its right side. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 8	***Vehicle 1***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Negotiating a curve
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle loss of control due to
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling too fast for conditions
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Steering left
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding laterally-counterclockwise rotation
Pre-Impact Location	Departed roadway
Crash Type	07

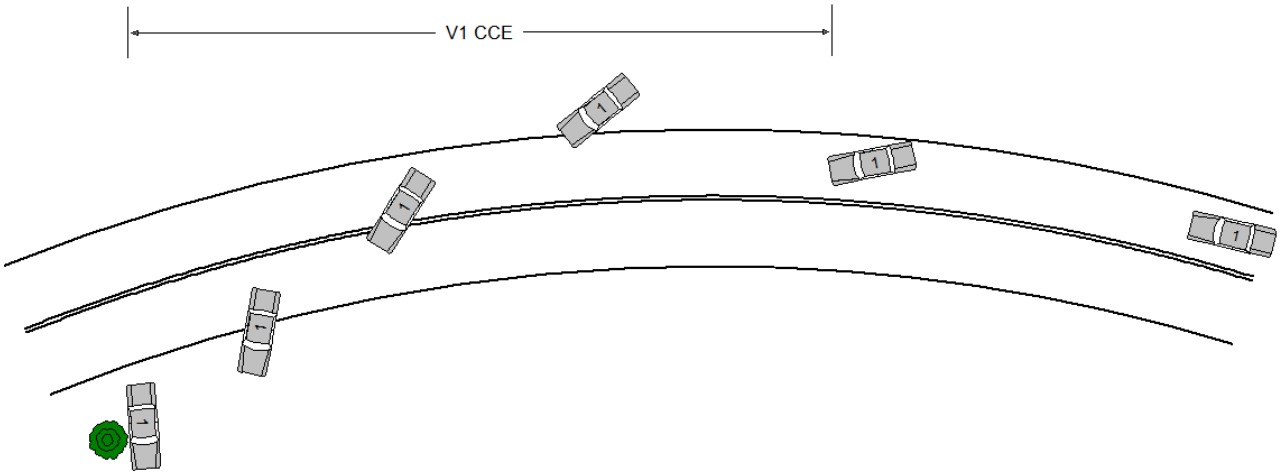
Example 8 *(cont'd)*

In this example, Vehicle 1 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) which begins when the driver begins to lose control and the vehicle begins to rotate counterclockwise. The envelope ends at impact with the tree. This crash is not a multiple **Critical Crash Envelope** scenario because Vehicle 1 never regained control.

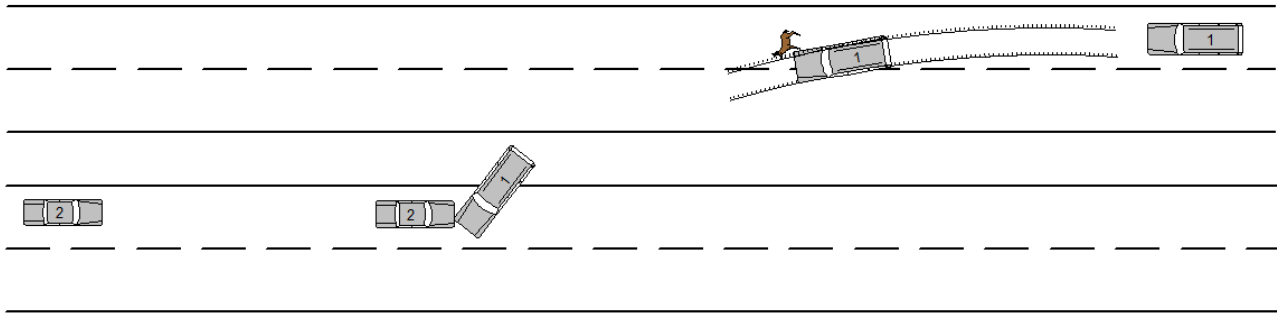
The **Critical Event** is coded *This vehicle control loss due to: Too fast for conditions* because the vehicles movement and speed were not appropriate relative to the vehicles surroundings (heavy rain and curve).

The **Pre Impact Location** is coded *Departed roadway* since the element is based on the location of the vehicle after the critical event, and immediately before the first impact.

The **Crash Type** element is based on the first harmful event and the vehicle did not strike anything when it departed the right side of the road, therefore, *'07,' Left roadside departure-Control/traction loss* is selected as the **Crash Type**.



Example 9



Vehicle 1 is traveling westbound on a highway with a posted speed limit of 55 mph. Vehicle 2 is traveling east on the same highway in sunny and dry conditions. A deer suddenly enters the roadway from the right and the driver of Vehicle 1 attempts to brake and steer left, leaving several meters of of tire marks, but strikes the deer. Vehicle 1 then goes into a counterclockwise yaw and crosses into the oncoming lanes and strikes Vehicle 2.

The event data recorders (EDR) in both vehicles were imaged and the data was found to be associated with this crash. The EDR pre-crash data indicated Vehicle 1's speed was 55 mph leading up to impact with the deer and confirmed the braking and steering maneuvers. Vehicle 2's speed was steady at 75 mph prior to impact and showed no braking. The scene evidence confirmed no pre-impact tire marks for Vehicle 2, with impact in the center of its original lane.

The driver of Vehicle 1 had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.15 and was charged with driving under the influence, but there were no indications of distraction identified on the crash report or during CISS interviews. The driver of Vehicle 2 was killed.

Example 9 *(cont'd)*

Example 9	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Unknown
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Object or animal	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Animal in road	From opposite direction over left lane line
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering left	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding longitudinally rotation less than 30 degrees	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed on roadway, but left original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	13	98

Vehicle 1 has two **Critical Crash Envelopes** (V_1CCE1 and V1CCE2). Vehicle 1's first **Critical Crash Envelope** (V1CCE1) begins when the driver recognizes the the deer in the roadway and ends at the point of impact with the deer. Vehicle 1's second **Critical Crash Envelope** (V1CCE2) begins immediately after the first impact and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2. The pre-crash coding is based on the **Critical Crash Envelope** which resulted in Vehicle 1's first impact (V1CCE1).

Vehicle 2 has only one **Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) which begins when it's in imminent path of collision with Vehicle 1 and ends at impact.

Attentive or not distracted is selected for Vehicle 1 **Driver's Distraction/Inattention**. The driver took evasive maneuvers to avoid the deer and there were no other indications of distractions identified by police or the CISS technician. It's important to note that the BAC level for the driver of Vehicle 1 plays no role in distraction coding.

The **Pre Impact Location** for Vehicle 1 is *Stayed on roadway- but left original travel lane* since part of the vehicle was out of its original lane prior to impact with the deer. Similarly, vehicles that depart the road and strike a curb are coded as *Departed the roadway* even though the majority of the vehicle is still on the roadway.

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 is *'13,' Pedestrian/Animal on road*.

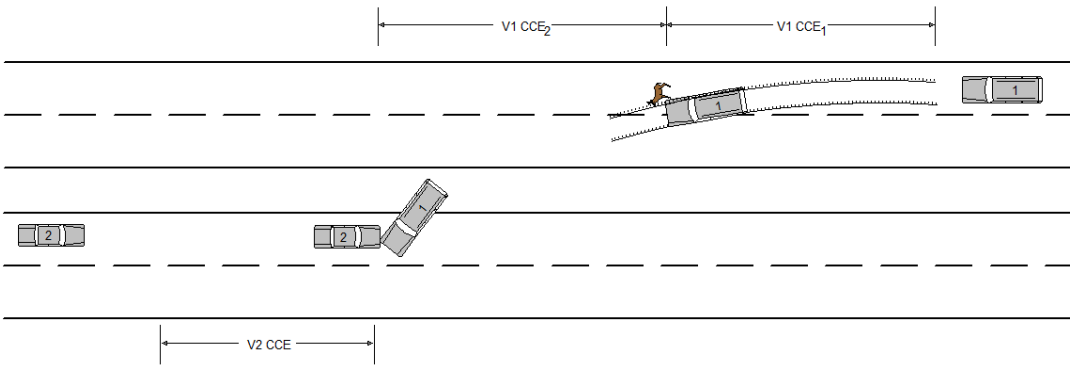
Example 9 *(cont'd)*

Vehicle 2 **Driver's Distraction/Inattention** is coded *Unknown*; the deceased driver could not be interviewed and there was no other information available to assess the driver's attention level.

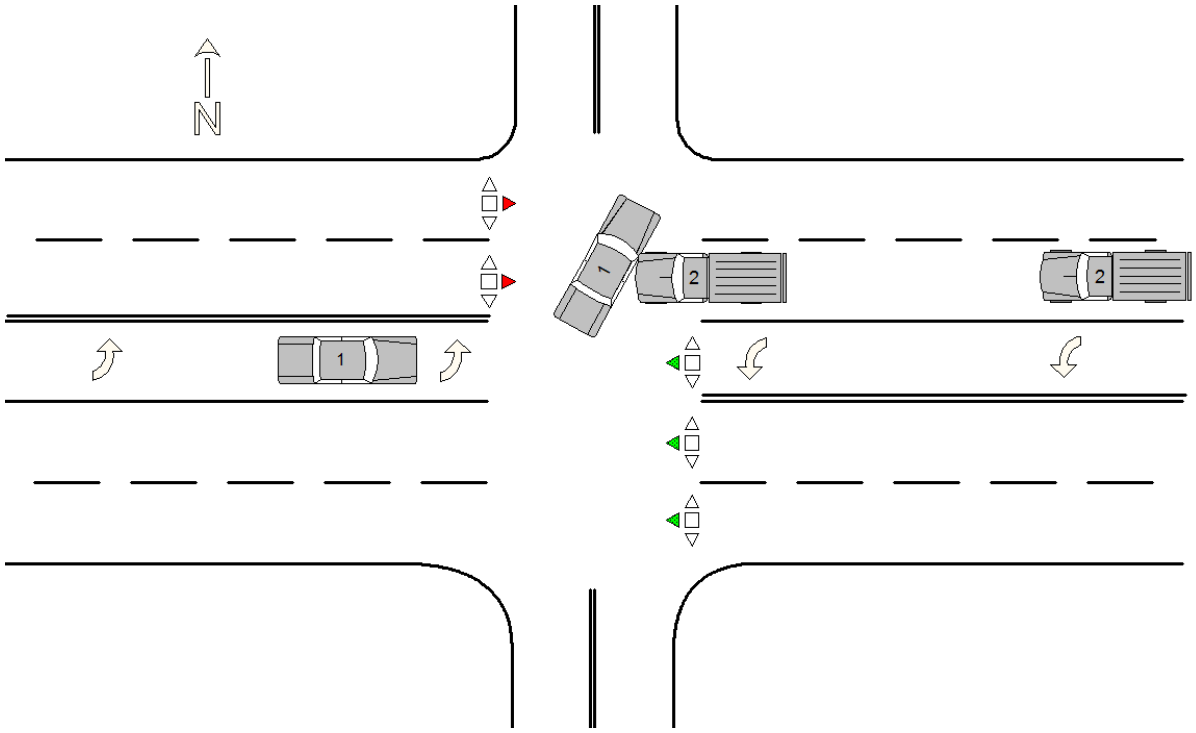
The fact that Vehicle 2 was traveling 20 mph over the speed limit does not affect the **Critical Event** coding of *Other vehicle encroaching into lane- From opposite direction over left lane line*. The situation that made the event critical was Vehicle 1's movement and not Vehicle 2's speed.

Since the EDR pre-crash data showed no braking and there was no scene evidence to indicate **Attempted Avoidance Maneuvers** *No avoidance actions* was selected for Vehicle 2.

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 2 is *'98,' Other* since it was not involved in the first harmful event in the crash.



Example 10



The crash occurred at the intersection of a five lane east/west roadway with center left turn lane and a two lane north/south roadway. The intersection was controlled by traffic signals. Vehicle 1 was eastbound in the left turn lane of the five lane roadway. Vehicle 2 was traveling west on the same roadway. Vehicle 1, which had a green turn arrow, attempted to turn left to go north on the intersecting two lane road. Vehicle 2 passed through the intersection and its front struck the right side of Vehicle 1. There was no evidence of avoidance actions by either of the vehicles involved.

There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews for the driver of Vehicle 1. The police crash report did not detail the circumstances regarding Vehicle 2's passing through the intersection, but the driver was cited for running a red light. Vehicle 2's driver could not be located for a CISS interview.

Example 10 *(cont'd)*

Example 10	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Unknown
Pre-Event Movement	Turning left	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	This vehicle traveling
Critical Pre-Crash Event	From opposite direction over right lane line	Crossing over (passing through) junction
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance actions	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	68	69

In this example, the **Critical Crash Envelope** for both vehicles (V_1CCE) and (V_2CCE) begin when they are in an imminent path of collision. The **Critical Crash Envelopes** end at the point of impact.

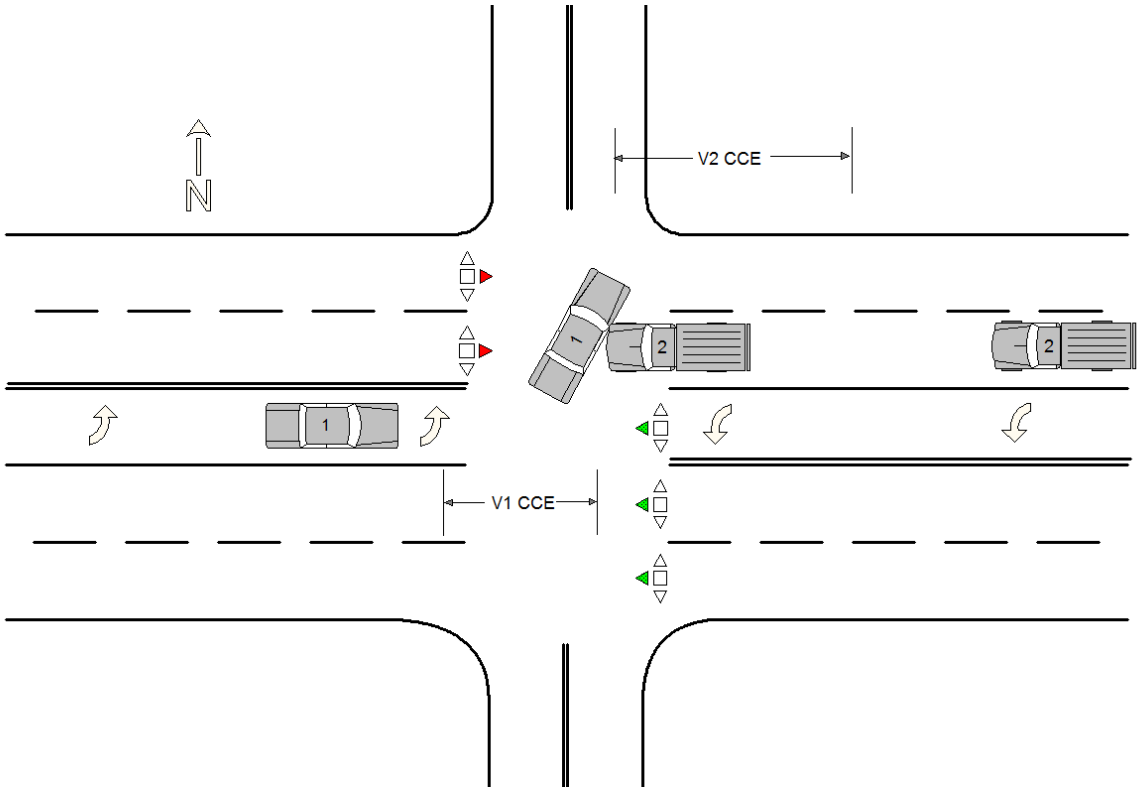
The first portion of Pre-Crash General Rule #7 applies to this crash. It states "When two vehicles are initially traveling on the same trafficway and one executes a left turn with the right-of-way (i.e., green arrow), use *Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane -From opposite direction over right lane line* for the turning vehicle's **Critical Event**."

A similar principle applies for Vehicle 1's **Pre-Impact Location**; it's considered to have *Stayed in original travel lane* while making the turn. Consider Vehicle 1's "lane" as continuing left as they negotiate the turn through the intersection.

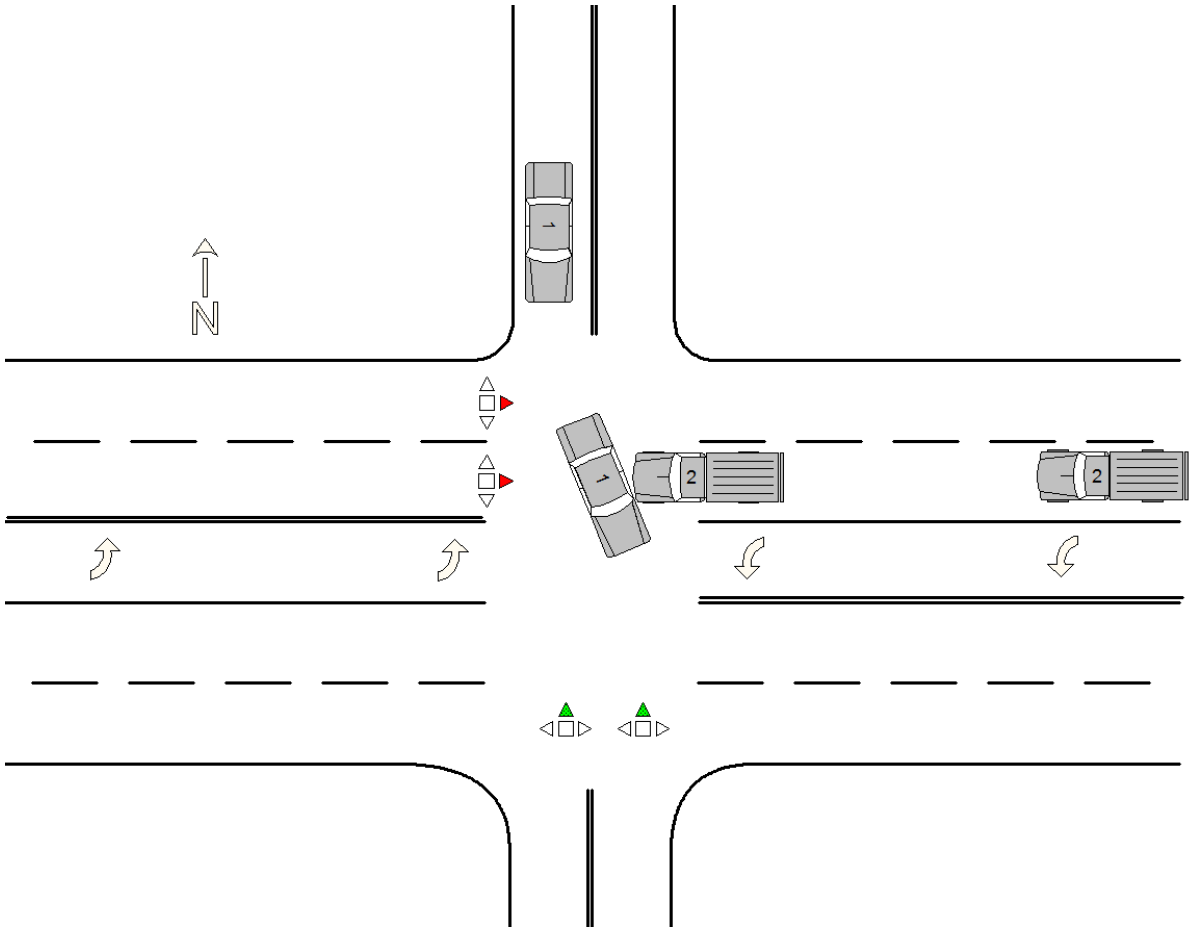
Vehicle 2's **Driver's Distraction/Inattention** is coded *Unknown* since there was no interview and the police crash report did not provide any information on distractions.

Vehicle 2's **Attempted Avoidance Maneuvers** were coded *No avoidance actions*. It should be noted that the absence of interview information does not necessarily prohibit attempted avoidance maneuver determination. Scene inspection, police crash report, EDR data, etc. can all be used to identify avoidance actions.

Example 10 *(cont'd)*



Example 11



The crash occurred at the intersection of a five lane east/west roadway with center left turn lane and a two lane north/south roadway. The intersection was controlled by traffic signals. Vehicle 1 was southbound on the two lane roadway. Vehicle 2 was traveling west on the five lane roadway. Vehicle 1, which had a green turn arrow, attempted to turn left to travel east on the intersecting five lane road. Vehicle 2 passed through the intersection and its front struck the left side of Vehicle 1.

The driver of Vehicle 1 was attentive and took no avoidance actions. Vehicle 2's driver reported that he was thinking about an issue at work and did not notice the traffic signal until the last moment. He applied his brakes, but no tire marks were present.

Example 11 *(cont'd)*

Example 11	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	(Inattentive or Distracted) Inattentive or lost in thought
Pre-Event Movement	Turning left	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	This vehicle traveling
Critical Pre-Crash Event	From crossing street across path	Crossing over (passing through) junction
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance actions	Braking
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	82	83

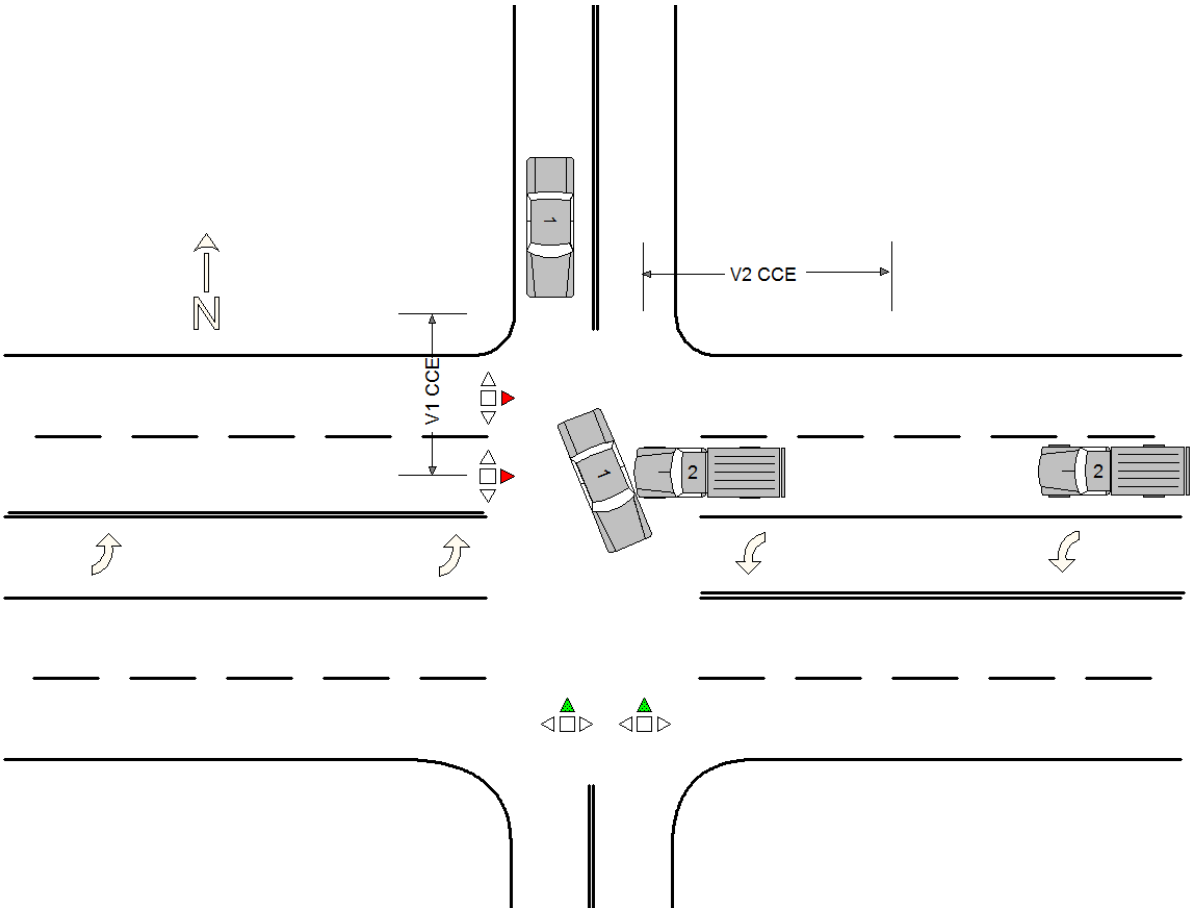
In this example, Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point where Vehicle 1 is in an imminent collision path with Vehicle 2 and ends at the point of impact.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins when the driver recognizes Vehicle 1 turning in front of it in the intersection and ends at impact.

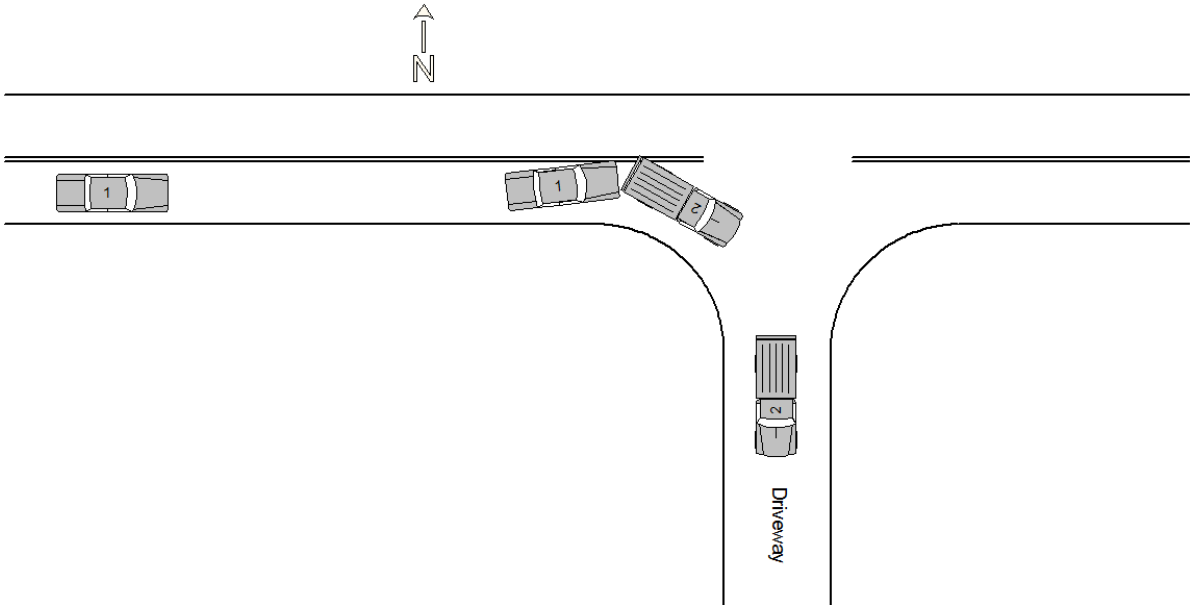
The second portion of Pre-Crash General Rule #7 applies to this crash. It states "When two vehicles are initially traveling on <u>different</u> trafficways the **Critical Event** for the vehicle turning left with the right-of-way should be *Other vehicle encroaching into lane-From crossing street across path*."

Vehicles initially on <u>different</u> trafficways are captured in **Crash Type Configuration** *'K,' Turn Into Path* (**Crash Types** *'76'-'85'*). So in this case the **Crash Types** for Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 are *'82' and '83'* respectively. Turning vehicles initially on the <u>same</u> trafficway are coded in **Crash Type Configuration** *'J,' Turn across path* (**Crash Types** *'68'-'75'*). Unlike many of the other **Crash Types**, the plane contacted on the vehicle is irrelevant for the *Change trafficway (Category IV)* **Crash Types**.

Example 11 *(cont'd)*



Example 12



Vehicle 1 was eastbound on a two lane roadway. Vehicle 2 was backing out of a driveway on the south side of the road, intending to travel east. Vehicle 1 braked and steered left, but was unable to avoid striking the rear of Vehicle 2. The driver of Vehicle 2 stated he saw the other vehicle approaching, but misjudged its speed.

Vehicle 1's EDR indicated it was traveling 50 mph in the 35 mph speed zone and applied the brakes at the T minus 2 data point prior to impact, but did not leave tire marks. There were no indications of distractions identified by police for either driver on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 12 *(cont'd)*

Example 12	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Backing up
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	This vehicle traveling
Critical Pre-Crash Event	From driveway, turning into same direction	Backing
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering left	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Entered roadway
Crash Type	93	92

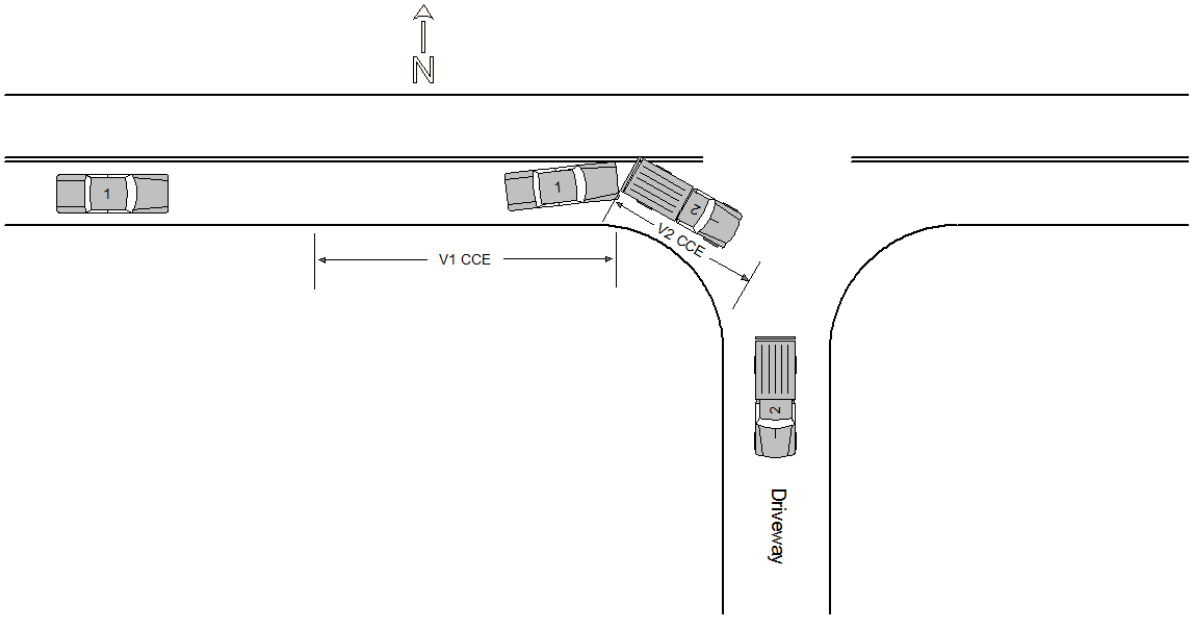
In this example, Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point where the driver recognizes Vehicle 2 is backing into the roadway and recognizes the danger. The **Critical Crash Envelope** for Vehicle 1 ends at impact.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins when it's in imminent path of collision with Vehicle 1 and ends at impact.

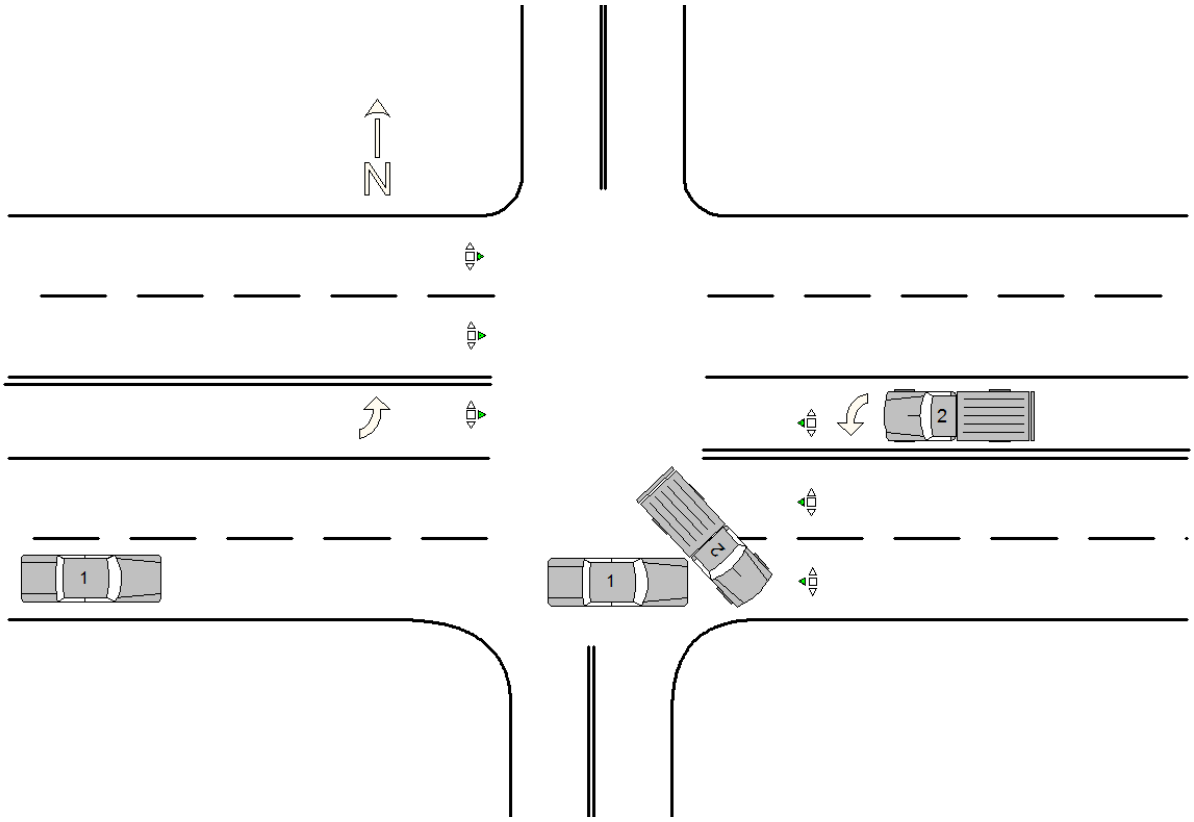
Although Vehicle 1 was traveling 15 mph over the speed limit, the **Critical Pre-Crash Category** for Vehicle 1 is *Other vehicle encroaching into lane*. The situation that made the event critical was Vehicle 2's movement (backing out of the driveway) and not Vehicle 1's speed. The **Critical Event** for Vehicle 1 is *From driveway turning into same direction*, since Vehicle 2 intended to travel east in the same direction as Vehicle 1.

The **Critical Event** for Vehicle 2 is *This vehicle traveling- Backing*.

Example 12 *(cont'd)*



Example 13



Vehicle 1 was eastbound on a five lane roadway with center left turn lanes approaching an intersection controlled by a traffic signal. Vehicle 2 was westbound on the same roadway in the left turn lane. The signal was solid green for eastbound and westbound traffic. Vehicle 2 attempted to make a U-turn at the intersection to travel east and was struck in the right side by the front of Vehicle 1. The driver of Vehicle 2 stated he did not see Vehicle 1 approaching. The driver of Vehicle 1 was attentive and saw the other vehicle approaching but did not think it would attempt to turn. Police charged the driver of Vehicle 2 with failure to yield.

Example 13 *(cont'd)*

Example 13	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Looked but did not see
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Making a U-turn
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane	This vehicle traveling
Critical Pre-Crash Event	From opposite direction over left lane line	Making U-turn
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance actions	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed on roadway but left original travel lane
Crash Type	98	98

In this example, Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point where the driver recognizes Vehicle 2 is making a U-turn in front of them and ends at impact.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins when it's in imminent path of collision with Vehicle 1 and ends at impact.

The **Critical Event** for Vehicle 1 is *Other vehicle encroaching into lane-From opposite direction over left lane line*.

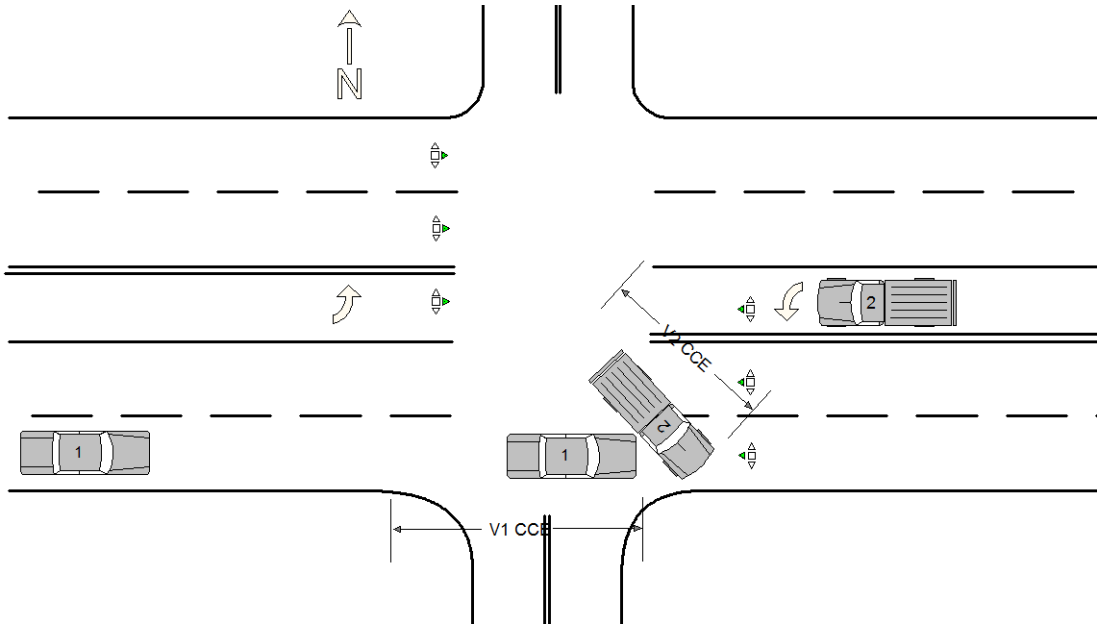
The **Pre-Event Movement** and **Critical Event** for Vehicle 2 is *Making a U-turn*. If it is unclear if a vehicle is *Turning left* or *Making a U-turn*, default to *Turning Left*.

The key to the **Critical Event** coding in this case is that Vehicle 2 did <u>not</u> have the right of way while making the U-turn. If the scenario was altered such that Vehicle 2 was making a legal U-turn <u>with</u> the right of way, the first portion of Pre-Crash General Rule #7 would apply and Vehicle 2's **Critical Event** would be *Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane -From opposite direction over right lane line*.

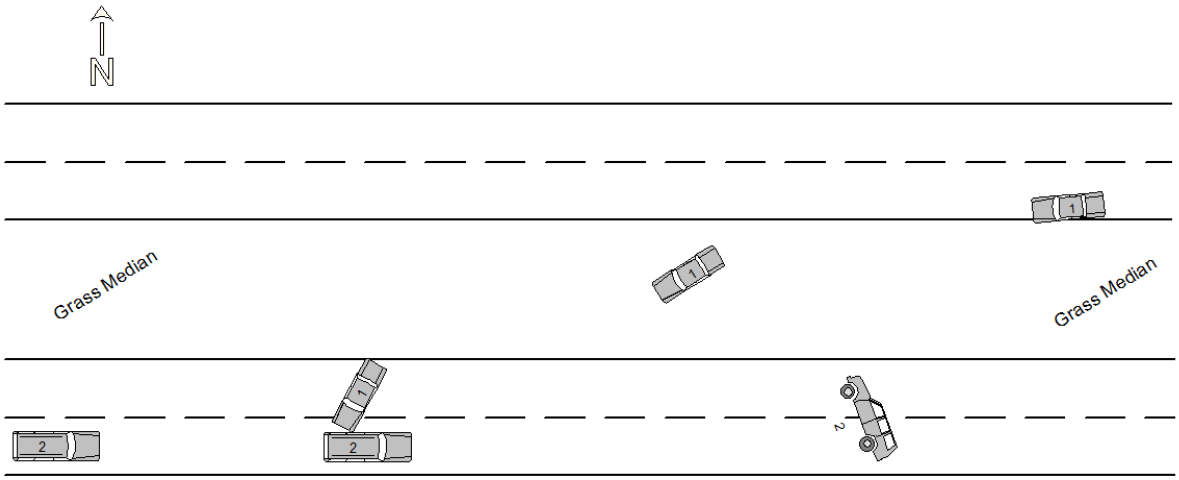
Example 13 *(cont'd)*

The **Crash Type** for both vehicles is, *'98,' Other crash type*. This **Crash Type** is used for collisions that do no reasonably fit into any of the specified types. This code includes (but is not limited to):

Rollovers on the road,
U-turns,
Third or subsequent vehicles involved in a crash, or
The second involved vehicle, when the first harmful event involved a vehicle-to-object collision or non-collision.



Example 14



Vehicle 1 was traveling westbound on a median divided highway. Vehicle 2 was traveling east on the same highway. The driver of Vehicle 1 reportedly fell asleep and drifted off the left side of the roadway. Vehicle 1 crossed the median and entered the eastbound lanes where its front struck the left side of Vehicle 2. After initial impact Vehicle 2 rotated counterclockwise and rolled over one quarter turn, coming to rest on its right side. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews for the driver of Vehicle 2.

Example 14	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Sleepy or fell asleep	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle traveling	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Off the edge of the road on the left side	From opposite direction over left lane line
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	No avoidance actions	No avoidance actions
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding laterally-counterclockwise rotation	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Departed roadway	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	64	65

Example 14 *(cont'd)*

In this example, Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins at the point where the vehicle leaves the initial roadway and ends at impact.

Vehicle 2's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE) begins when the driver recognizes the other vehicle approaching and ends at impact.

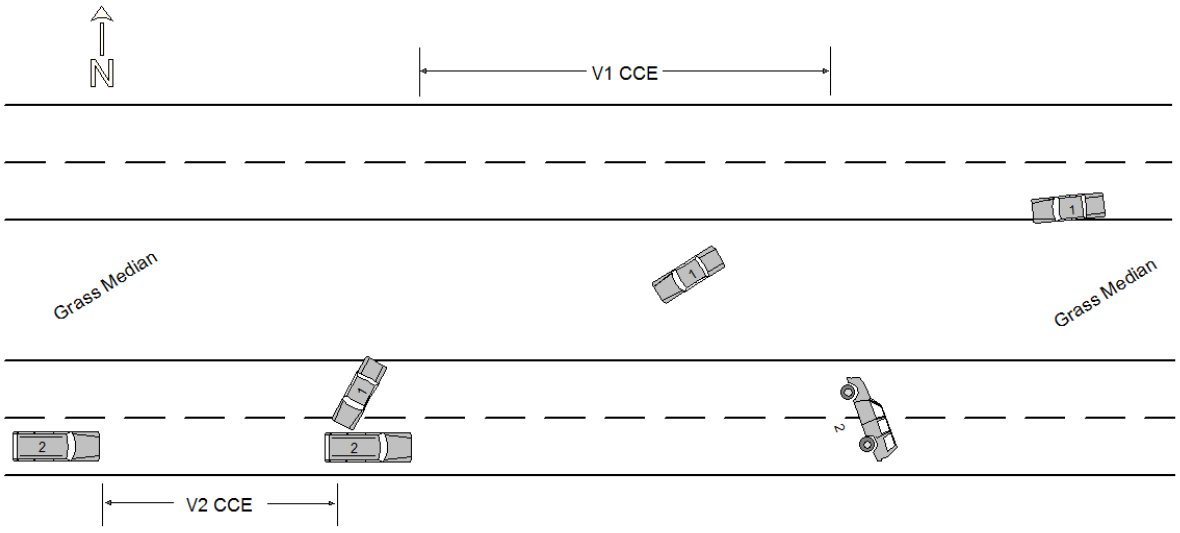
The **Pre-Impact Stability** for Vehicle 1 is *Skidding laterally-counterclockwise rotation* since the vehicle rotated 30 degrees or more. The driver need not make any steering inputs or leave tire marks for this attribute to be selected.

Tracking is the appropriate selection for Vehicle 2's **Pre-Impact Stability**. Pre-Crash General Rule #10 states that a vehicle is considered to be tracking if the following conditions are met:

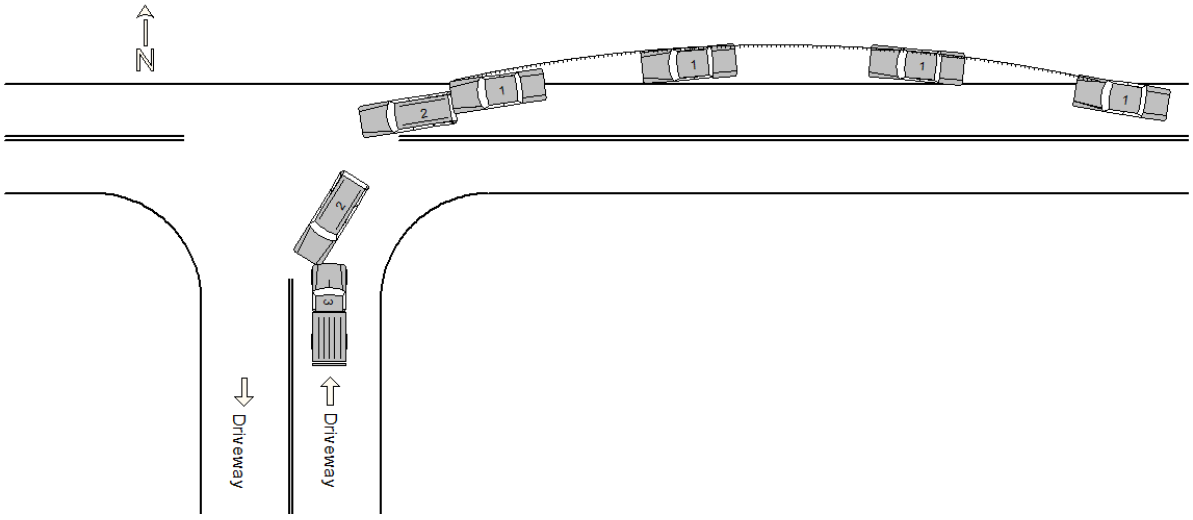
No skids are present at the scene,
The police crash report or the interviewee does not indicate skidding, and
The vehicle did not rotate 30 degrees or more.

Median scenarios sometime cause confusion with the **Pre-Impact Location** element. *Departed roadway* is used for vehicles crossing a median into oncoming traffic, as Vehicle 1 does in this case. A vehicle is considered to have *Returned to roadway* only if it returned to the same roadway it was initially traveling on after the **Critical Event**.

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 is *'64' and '65,' Angle/Sideswipe* respectively since it involved the side plane of one or both of the vehicles. If the collision had involved the front plane of both vehicles, then the **Crash Type** would have been *'50' and '51,' Head-on*.



Example 15



Vehicle 1 was traveling west on a two lane roadway with a private driveway on the south side of the road. Vehicle 2 was westbound ahead of Vehicle 1 and was decelerating so it could turn left into the private drive. Vehicle 3 was stopped facing north on the private drive. The driver of Vehicle 1 was reportedly daydreaming and did not see Vehicle 2 decelerating in the lane ahead. After realizing Vehicle 2 was in its lane, the driver of Vehicle 1 braked and steered right off the right side of the road (leaving tire marks) and then steered left back into the travel lanes. The front of Vehicle 1 struck the rear of Vehicle 2. The initial impact pushed Vehicle 2 forward into Vehicle 3. There were no indications of distractions or avoidance maneuvers identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews for Vehicle 2 or Vehicle 3.

Example 15 *(cont'd)*

Example 15	*Vehicle 1*	*Vehicle 2*	*Vehicle 3*
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Inattentive or lost in thought	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight	Stopped in road
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle in lane	This vehicle traveling	Other motor vehicle encroaching into lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	This vehicle decelerating	From crossing street-turning into opposite direction
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering right	No avoidance maneuver	No avoidance maneuver
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding longitudinally rotation less than 30 degrees	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Returned to roadway	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	28	30	98

In this example Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins when the driver recognizes Vehicle 2 is decelerating ahead, and ends with impact with Vehicle 2.

Vehicle 2 has two **Critical Crash Envelopes** (V_2CCE_1 and V_2CCE_2). Vehicle 2's first **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE_1) begins when it is in imminent path of a collision with Vehicle 1 and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 1. Vehicle 2's second **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE_2) begins immediately after the first impact and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 3. Use the **Critical Crash Envelope** which resulted in Vehicle 2's first impact (V_2CCE_1), because CISS is only interested in coding the **Critical Crash Envelope** which leads to a vehicle's first harmful event.

The **Critical Event** for Vehicle 1 is *Other motor vehicle in lane-Traveling in same direction while decelerating*, even though the vehicle departed the right side of the roadway prior to striking Vehicle 2. Determining the **Critical Event** can be made easier by using the "But For" test. In this example "But For" Vehicle 2 being in this vehicle's lane, it would not have been involved in the crash.

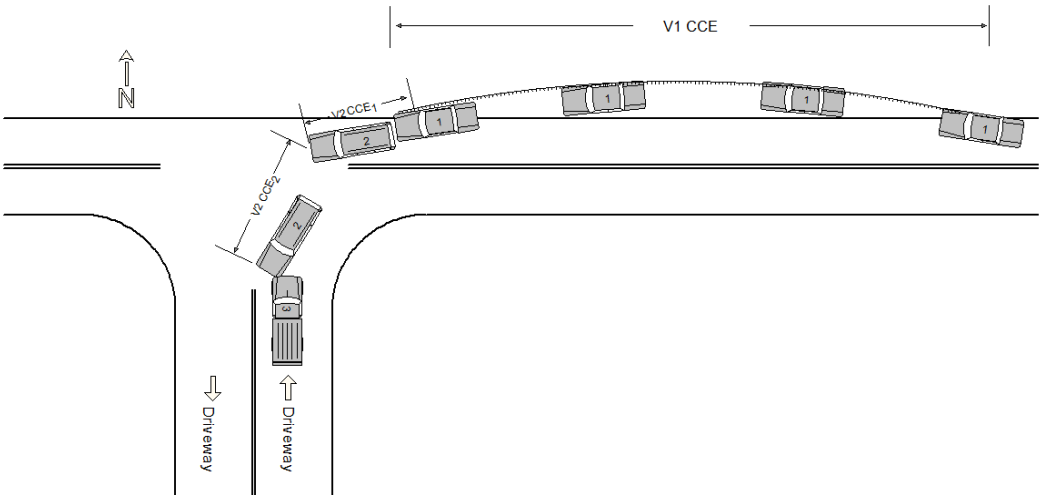
Example 15 *(cont'd)*

Vehicle 1's **Attempted Avoidance Maneuver** is *Braking and steering right*, because that was the driver's initial action in response to the realization of impending danger. Vehicle 1 steering left back into the roadway is not considered in this case.

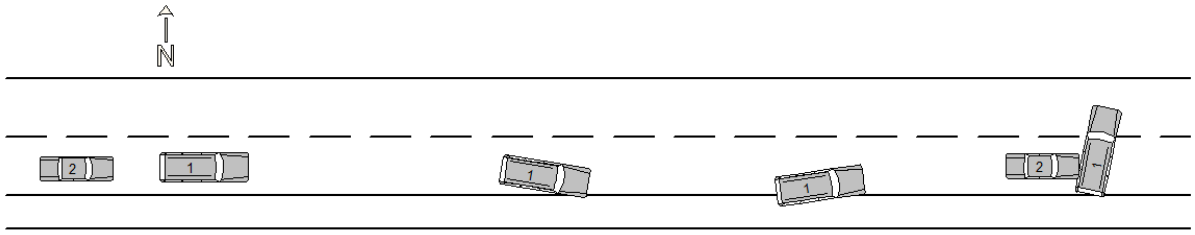
The **Pre-Impact Location** for Vehicle 1 is *Returned to roadway*, since the vehicle returned to the same roadway during the pre-crash motion.

The **Crash Type** for Vehicle 1 and Vehicle 2 is *'28'-'30,' Rear-End: Decelerating, Going left* respectively based on three factors:

The front to rear impact configuration,
Vehicle 2's decelerating (as opposed to stopped or lower steady speed), and
Vehicle 2's intent to turn left into the private drive.



Example 16



Vehicle 1 was traveling east in the right lane of a straight and level divided highway with shoulders. Vehicle 2 was eastbound in the right lane behind Vehicle 1. Conditions were daylight with rain falling and fog. All indications are that both vehicles were driving at or near the speed limit. Vehicle 1 edged off the right side of the roadway onto the shoulder and the driver overcorrected, braking and steering left back into its original lane. The vehicle went into a counterclockwise yaw and was struck in the left side by the front of Vehicle 2.

Police indicated the driver of Vehicle 1 was distracted, although the driver denied this during the CISS interview. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews for the driver of Vehicle 2.

Example 16	***Vehicle 1***	***Vehicle 2***
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	(Inattentive or Distracted) Distracted, unknown type	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	This vehicle traveling	Other motor vehicle in lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Over the lane line on the right side of travel lane	Traveling in same direction while decelerating
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Braking and steering left	No avoidance maneuver
Pre-Impact Stability	Skidding laterally-counterclockwise rotation	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Returned to roadway	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	48	48

Example 16 *(cont'd)*

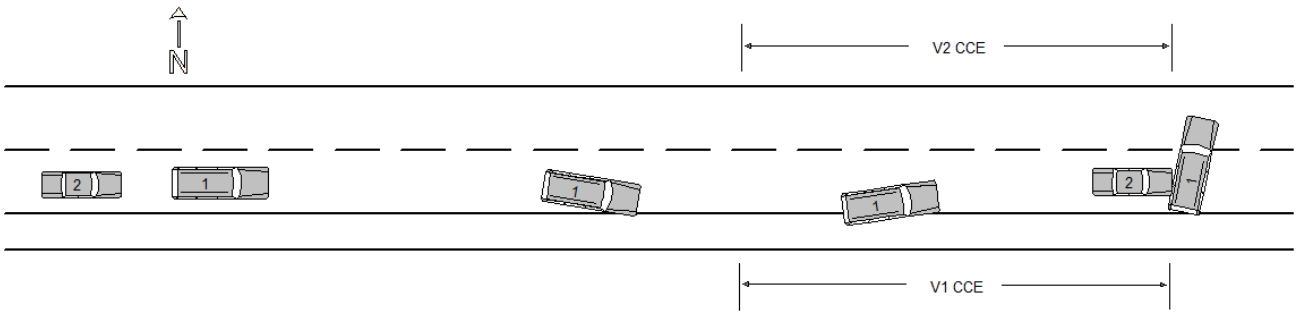
Vehicle 1's **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE) begins when the driver realizes the vehicle is departing the travel lane and ends at impact.

The **Critical Crash Envelope** for Vehicle 2 (V_2CCE) begins when the driver recognizes the danger ahead, and ends at impact.

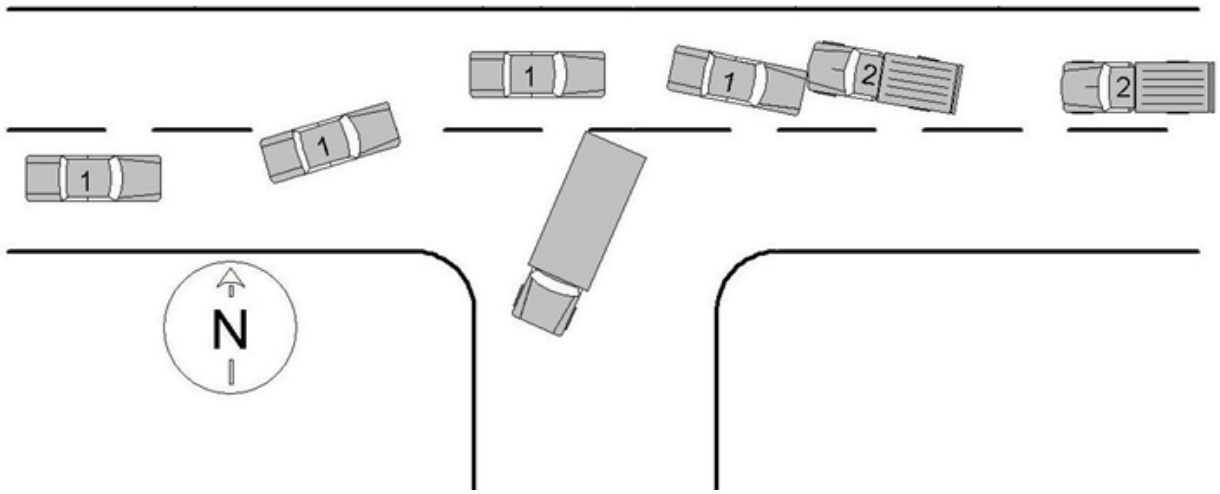
Inattentive or distracted, Distracted, unknown type is selected for Vehicle 1 **Driver's Distraction/Inattention**. Police reported the driver was distracted, although the specific distraction was not identified, and the driver later denied any distractions. Distraction determination should be based on all available information including interviews and police report.

The presence of rain and fog does not affect Vehicle 1's **Critical Event** of *Over the lane line on the right side of travel lane* in this case. Do not assume that *This vehicle loss of control* **Critical Event**s such as *Poor road conditions* or *Traveling too fast for conditions* are always selected just because the weather and/or road conditions were not optimal.

When determining **Crash Type** it is important to keep in mind that some **Crash Configurations** are plane of impact dependent, while others are not. In this case the **Crash Type** for both vehicles are *'48,' Sideswipe/Angle: Specifics other*. The vehicles were traveling in the same trafficway in the same direction (**Crash Type Category II**) and the impact involved the side of one or both of the vehicles (**Crash Type Configuration F**). If the impact had been front to rear, **Crash Configuration D (Rear-End)** would have applied.



Example 17



Vehicle 1 is traveling eastbound. A non-contact vehicle (NCV) is westbound and attempts to turn left in front of Vehicle 1 into an intersecting private driveway. Vehicle 1 braked and steered left to avoid the non-contact vehicle. The driver of Vehicle 1 successfully avoided the non-contact vehicle and maintained full control, but crossed into the westbound lane. Now traveling the wrong way in the westbound lane, Vehicle 1 attempted to steer right and return to the eastbound lane but struck Vehicle 2 head on. Vehicle 2 attempted to avoid the crash by braking and steering right. There were no indications of distractions identified by police on the crash report or during CISS interviews.

Example 17 *(cont'd)*

Example 17	*Vehicle 1*	*Vehicle 2*
Driver's Distraction/Inattention	Attentive or not distracted	Attentive or not distracted
Pre-Event Movement	Successful avoidance maneuver to a previous critical event	Going straight
Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other motor vehicle in lane	Other motor vehicle in lane
Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in opposite direction	Traveling in opposite direction
Attempted Avoidance Maneuver	Steering right	Braking and steering right
Pre-Impact Stability	Tracking	Tracking
Pre-Impact Location	Stayed in original travel lane	Stayed in original travel lane
Crash Type	52	52

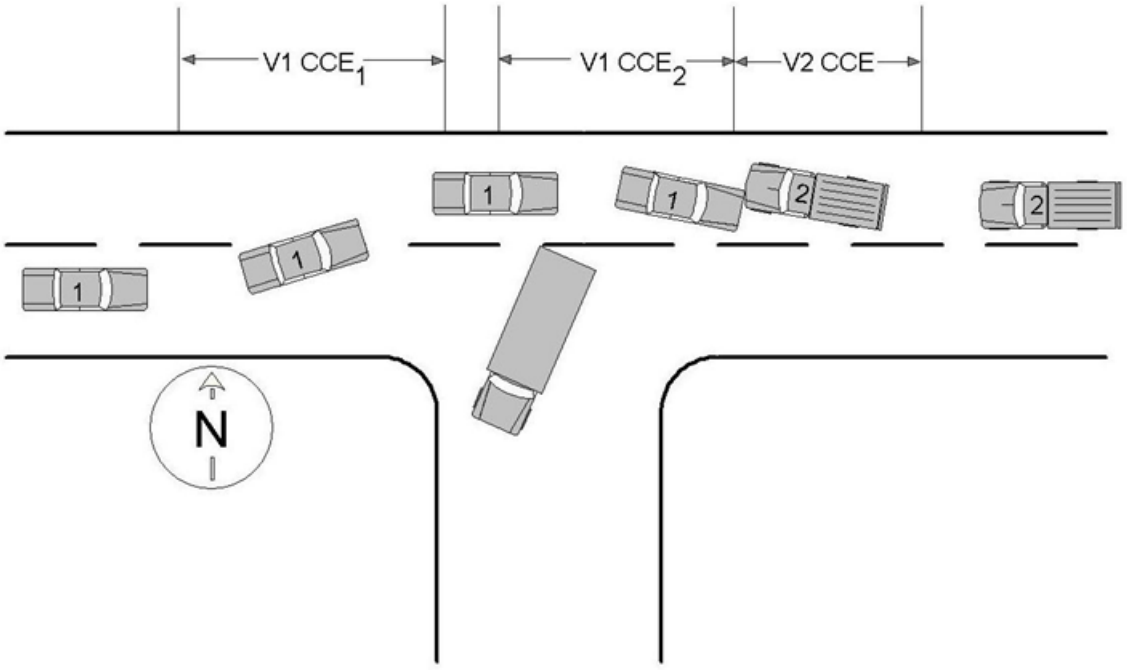
In this example, Vehicle 1 has two **Critical Crash Envelopes** (V_1CCE_1 and V1CCE2). Vehicle 1's first **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE_1) ends at the point where the driver of Vehicle 1 made a successful avoidance maneuver and maintained full control of the vehicle. Vehicle 1's second **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_1CCE_2) begins shortly after the successful avoidance maneuver and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 2. For coding purposes use the **Critical Crash Envelope** which resulted in Vehicle 1's first impact (V_1CCE_2).

Vehicle 2 has one **Critical Crash Envelope** (V_2CCE_1) which begins at the point where the driver of Vehicle 2 recognizes Vehicle 1 in their lane and ends at the point of impact with Vehicle 1.

The **Crash Type** for both vehicles is coded *'52,' Head-on: Specifics other* because Vehicle 1 had full control traveling the wrong way.

The non-contact vehicle was not involved in an impact with another vehicle, person, animal, or object in the sequence of crash events and is therefore not included in CISS. However, the non-contact vehicle must be shown on the scene diagram to substantiate the Pre-Crash coding.

Example 17 *(cont'd)*



Example 18

Rear-end crashes sometimes cause confusion with pre-crash coding. Two key points must be determined to accurately code the *Pre Event Movement, Critical Pre-Crash Category, and Critical Pre-Crash Event*:

- Was the lead vehicle stopped, decelerating, or traveling at a steady speed?
- Did the trailing vehicle decelerate prior to impact?

The following scenarios should be used as a guide.

Pre-Crash Event Scenarios for Different Rear-End Collision Situations

Two Vehicle Collisions			Trailing Vehicle	Lead Vehicle
1)	Both vehicles in motion. Leading vehicle, traveling at steady speed, is struck from behind by trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction with lower steady speed	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
2)	Both vehicles traveling at same speed. Lead vehicle decelerates and trailing vehicle continues at initial speed. Trailing vehicle eventually applies brakes before striking the lead vehicle which is not yet stopped.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	This Vehicle Traveling
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	This vehicle decelerating
3)	Both vehicles traveling at same speed. Lead vehicle stops and is immediately struck by trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Going straight
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
4)	Lead vehicle is stopped on roadway and is struck by a trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other vehicle stopped	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
5)	Lead and trailing vehicle stopped on roadway. Lead vehicle backs into trailing vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Stopped in road	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	This vehicle traveling
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Backing	Backing

Coding Critical Pre-Crash Event Scenerios for Different Rear-End Collision Situations

Three Vehicle Collisions			Trailing Vehicle	Middle Vehicle	Lead Vehicle
6)	Two vehicles stopped in traffic, struck by decelerating trailing vehicle	Pre-Event Movement	Decelerating	Stopped in road	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Other vehicle stopped	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed
7)	Lead vehicle stopped in traffic, middle vehicle decelerating, trailing vehicle strikes middle vehicle which strikes lead vehicle.	Pre-Event Movement	Going straight	Decelerating	Stopped in road
		Critical Pre-Crash Category	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane	Other Motor Vehicle in Lane
		Critical Pre-Crash Event	Traveling in same direction while decelerating	Traveling in same direction with higher speed	Traveling in same direction with higher speed

Appendix E: Total Station Diagram Code Descriptors

Code Descriptors (CD)

Add # to end of any CD if multiple present

Code	Description
BODY	Position of a body
BUIL	Building
BR	Any other type of Barrier (not Jersey style)
C	Crush Measurements / 10 cm increments Note: each crush profile is a separate job
CW	Crosswalk
CUL	Culvert
CBT	Curb top (Target top of curb if possible)
CBB	Curb Bottom (Target top of curb if possible)
CONSTR	Construction Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
DLB	Ditch Line-Bottom
DLT	Ditch Line-Top
DRAIN	Any type of Drain
DY	Double Yellow Line
DYWR	Double Yellow Line with Reflectors
DYWRS	Double Yellow Line with Rumble Strip
DRCTION	Direction Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
DEB	Debris
ELV	Elevation (If cone or other target is used HT= cone or other target height)
EP	Edge of Pavement
FH	Fire Hydrant
FN	Fence
FCP	Front Center Point
FCPADJ	Front Center Point-Adjusted
FW	Furrow
GOU	Gouge (Target beginning and end)
GR	Guardrail (Target bottom of guardrail)
GRP	Guardrail Post
JB	Jersey Barrier (Target top of barrier)

LLD	Lane Line Dashed
LLDWR	Lane Line Dashed with Reflector
LLDWRS	Lane Line Dashed with Rumble Strip
LLS	Lane Line Solid
LLSWR	Lane Line Solid with Reflector
LLSWRS	Lane Line Solid with Rumble Strip
LF	Front Left Wheel Final Rest
LR	Rear Left Wheel Final Rest
LIQ	Liquid Spill
LP	Light Pole
PARKING	Parking Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
POI	Point of Impact
PTAL	Painted Turn Arrow-Left (2 points needed)
PTALS	Painted Turn Arrow-Left and Straight (3 points needed)
PTALSR	Painted Turn Arrow-Left, Straight, and Right (4 points needed)
PTAR	Painted Turn Arrow-Right (2 points needed)
RF	Front Right Wheel at Final Rest
RR	Rear Right Wheel at Final Rest
RCP	Rear Center Point
RCPADJ	Rear Center Point-Adjusted
RP	Reference Point (RP# should proceed code descriptor, For example: RP1LP, RP2SWR)
RPM	Raised Pavement Marker
RS	Rumble Strip (not associated with painted line)
SCR	Scratches
SHRB	Shrubbery-Bushes
SIGN	Any other sign type (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
SL	Stop Line
SPDLMT	Speed Limit Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
SM	Survey Marker
SWR	Sewer top (Target the center unless diameter needed, then target center and a side)
SW	Sidewalk

STOP	Stop Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
TM	Tire Mark (Any mark created by a tire including skid marks)
TREE	Tree (Measure diameter with tape measure, Target center of tree)
TREELN	Tree line
TS	Traffic Signal (Target center of signal)
UTP	Utility Pole (Target front and base of pole)
UTM	Utility Marker
WARN	Warning Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)
YIELD	Yield Sign (Target base of sign, if struck base of post)

Notes:

Z = Prefix used for the 1st point on any line

X = Prefix used for all other points on that line

Single points do not require Z or X prefix

Add number to end of any Code Descriptor when multiple present. For example, EP1, EP2, etc.

DOT HS 813 042
December 2020

U.S. Department
of Transportation

**National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration**

14943-113020-v2