

GLOSSARY

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

Nevada defines a crash as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a non-motorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (Blood Alcohol Content of 0.01 grams per deciliter or above).

Nevada defines a non-fatal crash as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if police indicate on the police crash report that there is evidence of alcohol present. The code does not necessarily mean that a driver, passenger, or non-occupant was tested for alcohol.

ANNUAL VEHICLE MILES (AVM) - The number of miles driven on a given stretch of road for a 365 day period by all vehicles.

BAC- Blood Alcohol Content

BICYCLE INVOLVED - A traffic collision involving at least one bicycle.

BICYCLIST - Bicyclist victims include the driver (rider) and/or passenger of any device propelled exclusively by human power through a belt, chain or gears and having two or more wheels.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS -The one element or driving action which, in the Officer's opinion, best describes the main cause of the collision.

CONSTRUCTION ZONE -An area usually marked by signs, barricades, or other devices indicating that highway construction or highway maintenance activities are ongoing.

CRASH – An event that produces fatality, injury and/or property damage, involves a motor vehicle in transport, and occurs on a traffic way or while the vehicle is still in motion after running off the traffic way. (Crash statistics in this book do not include Private Property Crashes)

CRASH SEVERITY

1. Fatal Crash - A police-reported crash involving a motor vehicle in transport on a traffic way in which at least one person dies within 30 days of the crash.

2. Injury Crash - A police-reported crash that involves a motor vehicle in transport on a traffic way in which no one died but at least one person was reported to have: (A) Serious visible injury: Victim requires transport from scene. (B) Minor visible injury: Abrasions, discoloration, swelling, obvious painful movement. (C) Non-visible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible signs of injury.

3. Property Damage Only (P.D.O.) Crash - A police or driver reported crash involving a motor vehicle in transport on a traffic way in which no one involved in the crash suffered any injuries.

GLOSSARY CONTINUED

CRASH TYPE - The outcome of a crash that describes the events leading to or causing the crash.

DRIVER - The person driving or in physical control of a motor vehicle.

DRIVER 1 - The person in physical control of the first vehicle reported on the crash report form. Normally assumed to be the at fault driver.

DRIVER 2 - The person in physical control of the second vehicle reported on the crash report form.

DRUG INVOLVED - Any motor vehicle traffic crash where a driver or pedestrian had used drugs.

DUI - Driving under the influence of alcohol. A DUI is indicated by a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .10 or greater.

EJECTED - Refers to occupants being totally or partially thrown from the vehicle as a result of an impact or rollover.

FIXED OBJECTS - Stationary structures or substantial vegetation attached to the terrain.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (GVWR) - The maximum rated capacity of a vehicle, including the weight of the base vehicle, all added equipment, driver and passengers, and all cargo loaded into or on the vehicle. Actual weight may be less than or greater than GVWR.

MOTOR VEHICLE - A mechanically or electrically powered device not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a roadway is a motor vehicle.

OCCUPANT - Any person who is in or upon a motor vehicle in transport. Includes the driver, passengers, and any persons riding on the exterior of a motor vehicle.

PASSENGER - A passenger is any occupant of a vehicle other than its driver. Includes passengers on bicycles, mopeds, and motorcycles.

P.D.O. (Property Damage Only) CRASH - A type of crash involving a motor vehicle in transport on a traffic way in which no one involved in the crash suffered any injuries

PEDESTRIAN - Any person not in or upon a vehicle. Includes a person in or operating a pedestrian conveyance, such as a baby carriage, skateboard, roller skates, skis, sled or wheelchair.

GLOSSARY CONTINUED

ROADWAY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION - The classification describing the character of service the street or highway is intended to provide. Includes the following:

Interstate - Limited access divided facilities of at least four lanes designated by the Federal Highway Administration as part of the Interstate System.

Other Freeways and Expressways - All urban principal arterials with limited control of access not on the Interstate System.

Urban Other Principal Arterial - Major streets or highways, many with multi-lane or freeway design, serving high-volume traffic corridor movements that connect major generators of travel.

Minor Arterial Rural/Urban - Streets and highways linking cities, and larger towns in rural areas, to form an integrated network providing interstate and inter county service.

Major Collector Rural - These roads link nearby larger towns or cities, or with routes of higher classification. Also serve the more important intra county travel corridors.

Minor Collector Rural - These routes collect traffic from local roads and connect to major collectors and arterials. Also provide service to the remaining smaller communities.

Collector Urban - In urban areas, streets providing direct access to neighborhoods as well as direct access to arterials.

Local Urban/Rural - Streets whose primary purpose is feeding higher order systems and providing direct access with little or no through traffic.

RURAL AREA - Rural areas are comprised of all areas outside the city limit boundaries of urbanized area.

URBAN AREA - An area defined by the city limit boundaries of a city. Nevada's urban areas are Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Carson City, Fallon, Elko, Reno, Sparks, Pahrump, Spring Creek, Winnemucca, Gardnerville, Fernley, Incline Village, and Stateline.

