

§ 634.28 Traffic accident investigation.

Installation law enforcement personnel must make detailed investigations of accidents described below:

(a) Accidents involving Government vehicles or Government property on the installation involving a fatality, personal injury, or estimated property damage in the amount established by separate Service/DLA policy. (Minimum damage limits are: Army and Air Force, \$1,000; Navy and Marine Corps, \$500.) The installation motor pool will provide current estimates of the cost of repairs. Investigations of off-installation accidents involving Government vehicles will be made in cooperation with the civilian law enforcement agency.

(b) POV accidents on the installation involving a fatality, personal injury, or estimated property damage to a POV in excess of \$1,000 or the amount established by Service/DLA policy.

§ 634.29 Traffic accident investigation reports.

(a) *Accidents requiring immediate reports.* The driver or owner of any vehicle involved in an accident, as described in § 634.28, on the installation, must immediately notify the installation law enforcement office. The operator of any Government vehicle involved in a similar accident off the installation must immediately notify the local civilian law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, as well as law enforcement personnel of the nearest military installation.

(b) *Investigation records.* Installation law enforcement officials will record traffic accident investigations on Service/DLA forms. Information will be released according to Service/DLA policy, the Privacy Act, and the Freedom of Information Act.

(c) *Army law enforcement officers.* These officers provide the local Safety Office copies of traffic accident investigation reports pertaining to accidents investigated by military police that resulted in a fatality, personal injury, or estimated damage to Government vehicles or property in excess of \$1,000.

(d) *POV accidents not addressed in § 634.28.* Guidance for reporting these cases is provided below:

(1) Drivers or owners of POVs will be required to submit a written report to the installation law enforcement office within 72 hours of an accident in the following cases:

(i) The accident occurs on the installation.

(ii) The accident involves no personal injury.

(iii) The accident involves only minor damage to the POV and the vehicle can be safely and normally driven from the scene.

(2) Information in the written report cannot be used in criminal proceedings against the person submitting it. Within the United States, the installation law enforcement official may require such reporting on Service forms or forms of the State jurisdiction.

(3) Reports required in paragraph (d)(1) of this section will include the following about the accident:

(i) Location, date, and time.

(ii) Identification of all drivers, pedestrians, and passengers involved.

(iii) Identification of vehicles involved.

(iv) Speed and direction of travel of each vehicle involved, including a sketch of the collision and roadway with street names and north arrow.

(v) Property damage involved.

(vi) Environmental conditions at the time of the incident (weather, visibility, road surface condition, and other factors).

(vii) Narrative description of the events and circumstances concerning the accident.

§ 634.30 Traffic accident investigation report data.

(a) Data derived from traffic accident investigation reports and from vehicle owner accident reports will be analyzed to determine probable causes of accidents. When frequent accidents occur at a location, the conditions at the location and the types of accidents (collision diagram) will be examined.

(b) Law enforcement personnel and others who prepare traffic accident investigation reports will indicate whether or not seat restraint devices were being used at the time of the accident.

(c) When accidents warrant, an installation commander may establish a

§ 634.31

32 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)

traffic accident review board. The board will consist of law enforcement, engineer, safety, medical, and legal personnel. The board will determine principal factors leading to the accident and recommend measures to reduce the number and severity of accidents on and off the installation. (The Air Force will use Traffic Safety Coordinating Groups. The Navy will use Traffic Safety Councils per OPNAVINST 5100.12D.)

(d) Data will be shared with the installation legal, engineer, safety, and transportation officers. The data will be used to inform and educate drivers and to conduct traffic engineering studies.

(e) Army traffic accident investigation reports will be provided to Army Centralized Accident Investigation of Ground Accidents (CAIG) boards on request. The CAIG boards are under the control of the Commander, U.S. Army Safety Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama 36362-5363. These boards investigate Class A, on-duty, non-POV accidents and other selected accidents Army-wide. (See AR 385-40.) Local commanders provide additional board members as required to complete a timely and accurate investigation. Normally, additional board members are senior equipment operators, maintenance officer, and medical officers. However, specific qualifications of the additional board members may be dictated by the nature of the accident.

(f) The CAIG program is not intended to interfere with, impede, or delay law enforcement agencies in the execution of regulatory responsibilities that apply to the investigation of accidents for a determination of criminal intent or criminal acts. Criminal investigations have priority.

(g) Army law enforcement agencies will maintain close liaison and cooperation with CAIG boards. Such cooperation, particularly with respect to interviews of victims and witnesses and in collection and preservation of physical evidence, should support both the CAIG and law enforcement collateral investigations.

§ 634.31 Parking.

(a) The most efficient use of existing on- and off-street parking space would

be stressed on a nonreserved (first-come, first-served) basis.

(b) Reserved parking facilities should be designated as parking by permit or numerically by category of eligible parkers. Designation of parking spaces by name, grade, rank, or title should be avoided.

(c) Illegal parking contributes to congestion and slows traffic flow on an installation. Strong enforcement of parking restrictions results in better use of available parking facilities and eliminates conditions causing traffic accidents.

(d) The "Denver boot" device is authorized for use as a technique to assist in the enforcement of parking violations where immobilization of the POV is necessary for safety. Under no circumstances should the device be used to punish or "teach a lesson" to violators. Booting should not be used if other reasonably effective but less restrictive means of enforcement (such as warnings, ticketing, reprimands, revocations, or suspensions of on-post driving privileges) are available. Procedures for booting must be developed as listed below.

(1) Local standing operating procedures (SOPs) must be developed to control the discretion of enforcers and limit booting to specific offenses. SOPs should focus on specific reasons for booting, such as immobilization of unsafe, uninspected, or unregistered vehicles or compelling the presence of repeat offenders. All parking violations must be clearly outlined in the installation traffic code.

(2) Drivers should be placed on notice that particular violations or multiple violations may result in booting. Also, drivers must be provided with a prompt hearing and an opportunity to obtain the release of their property.

(3) To limit liability, drivers must be warned when a boot is attached to their vehicle and instructed how to have the boot removed without damaging the vehicle.

§ 634.32 Traffic violation reports.

(a) Most traffic violations occurring on DOD installations (within the UNITED STATES or its territories) should be referred to the proper U.S. Magistrate. (Army, see AR 190-29; DLA,