

# What Happens If a Police Car Hits You in Louisiana?

Evidence + documentation steps for a police car accident.

Use this toolkit to capture the facts that tend to decide fault in a police car crash: whether the officer was in emergency mode, what the road scene shows, and what video exists before it is overwritten.

## First 72 Hours: Quick Checklist

- Ask for the crash report number and the agency name (city police, sheriff, State Police).
- Photograph vehicle positions, signals, lane markings, debris, and any skid or yaw marks.
- Write down unit numbers, tag numbers, and the names of responding officers and witnesses.
- Save your own phone data: photos, call logs, messages, and navigation history from that day.
- If repairs start, take repair-bay photos and keep all estimates, invoices, and tow receipts.

## Evidence Requests That Matter in Police-Vehicle Crashes

These items help prove the lights/siren question and the timing of the response.

- Dashcam or in-car video from the police unit and any nearby units.
- Body-worn camera footage from officers who arrived on scene.
- Dispatch/CAD logs and radio traffic for the time window around the crash.
- Supervisor review or crash reconstruction documents, if any.
- Scene photos taken by the agency (often different angles than yours).

## Common Defense Themes and the Record That Counters Them

Defense Theme	Evidence Anchor	Why It Matters
Emergency mode	Dispatch/CAD + timestamps	Shows whether special rules apply.
You did not yield	Photos + witness contacts	Locks down lanes and sightlines.
No video exists	Public records request trail	Creates a paper trail fast.

For a deeper step-by-step plan, see the next pages with the two infographics.

## Infographic 1: Evidence Blueprint

A 5-step plan plus a first-72-hours checklist.

**Police Car Crash Evidence Blueprint**  
5 steps + 72-hour evidence checklist

- 1 Secure the Scene**  
Call 911 + get a report number
- 2 Build a Timeline**  
Photo damage + signals + road marks
- 3 Lock Down Video**  
Ask for dashcam, bodycam, dispatch
- 4 Identify the Agency**  
City, parish, or state program matters
- 5 Plan for Pushback**  
Answer defenses with the right record

**First 72 Hours Checklist**

- Get witness names
- Photograph signals
- Note unit numbers
- Request video hold
- Save calls + texts
- Keep repair photos
- Track symptoms daily

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## Infographic 2: Defense vs Evidence

Common narratives and the evidence that answers them.

<b>Defense vs Evidence</b> <b>Police Car Accidents</b> <small>Match each claim to an evidence anchor</small>	
Defense Angle	Evidence Anchor
<b>Emergency mode</b> means no fault	Dispatch/CAD logs Siren/light times Dashcam/bodycam Witness accounts
<b>You did not yield</b> or blocked lane	Lane photos + map Signals + views Witness contacts 911 audio if any
<b>Low impact</b> can't cause harm	Angle photos Repair pics + scans Occupant notes Symptom timeline
<b>No visible injury</b> you were "fine"	Same-day notes Follow-up visits Work limits noted Diary dates
<b>No video exists</b> or it's "lost"	Public records ask Incident specifics Preserve letter Court enforcement

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## Free Case Review: Protect the Evidence

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Police car accident cases often turn on early proof: the lights/siren timeline, dispatch records, and video retention. If you want help organizing evidence and spotting deadline risks, reach out for a free case review.

### What Happens Next (No Guarantees)

- Evidence triage: identify what could be overwritten or lost first.
- Deadline spotting: map the key filing and service risks based on the agency involved.
- Insurance contact strategy: control statements and document requests so a narrative does not harden early.

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