ELD Records and ECM Black Box Data in Semi-Truck Crash Cases

After a serious semi-truck crash, the most precise record of the last seconds before impact is often stored inside the truck itself. People call it the black box, but that label covers several different systems. For a truck accident lawyer, knowing which device holds which record shapes the first evidence requests in a case.

Which systems make up the black box on a commercial truck

Most heavy trucks have an engine control module (ECM), a computer that runs the engine. Depending on the make and configuration, the ECM can store data such as vehicle speed, brake application, throttle position and cruise control status around a sudden deceleration or a hard stop. NHTSA describes an event data recorder (EDR) as a device that records technical vehicle and occupant information for a brief period, seconds rather than minutes, surrounding a crash. NHTSA's EDR rule in 49 CFR Part 563 covers specified light vehicles, not heavy tractor-trailers, so the data available from a big rig depends on the systems installed in that particular truck.

How an ELD differs from crash data

An electronic logging device (ELD) serves a different purpose. Under the ELD rule, which Congress mandated through MAP-21, the device synchronizes with the engine to record driving time for the hours-of-service rules in 49 CFR Part 395. An ELD also logs location, engine hours and vehicle miles at regular intervals and whenever the duty status changes. This makes it valuable for rebuilding the timeline of the trip, from when the shift began to how long the driver had been behind the wheel. It was not built to capture braking or speed in the final seconds before a collision, which is why a truck accident attorney usually asks for both.

More electronic records worth requesting

Many trucking companies also use telematics platforms that report GPS position and speed, along with hard-braking alerts, to dispatchers almost as they happen. Forward-facing and driver-facing cameras may record the moments before impact, and some save a clip on their own when they detect a sudden stop. Collision mitigation systems and speed limiters can keep separate event logs. Phone records can matter as well, because 49 CFR 392.80 and 392.82 restrict texting atlanta truck accident lawyer and hand-held phone use by commercial drivers.

Why the data can disappear

Electronic evidence is fragile. Some ECM systems store a limited number of events and can overwrite older entries after the truck returns to the road. Camera footage may be kept for only days ***georgia truck accident lawyer*** or weeks under a company's own settings. Federal rules require records of duty status and supporting documents to be kept for six months under 49 CFR 395.8, but that is a floor for routine recordkeeping and does not answer what must be kept once a claim is foreseeable.

That is why a truck accident lawyer often sends a preservation letter within days, asking the trucking company to hold the ECM, the ELD records, camera footage, telematics data and the truck itself. A proper download uses manufacturer software and a documented chain of custody, ideally with both sides present.

If evidence is destroyed after notice, courts in many states can impose spoliation sanctions, including an instruction allowing the jury to draw an inference from the missing data.

What the data can and cannot show

Raw numbers rarely explain a crash by themselves. An accident reconstructionist compares ECM speed and braking records with scene measurements, vehicle damage, tire marks and the crash report. Sensor clocks can drift, and wheel speed can differ from road speed during a skid. A stored fault code may also mean a reading is unreliable. An 18-wheeler crash attorney will usually ask for the full download, not a summary printout, so the other side's interpretation can be tested.

General information only

Recording practices vary by manufacturer, model year and fleet settings, so no article can say what a specific truck recorded. A big rig accident lawyer handling a specific claim will look at the actual equipment and the actual records. This is general legal information and not legal advice, and it does not predict the outcome of any claim.