The Timeline of a Truck Accident Claim

A truck accident claim moves through stages that can take months or years. Some periods apply to the trucking company, such as how long it must keep certain records, while others belong to the injured person, such as the statute of limitations. A truck accident lawyer can explain where a particular claim stands in this sequence, although every claim is different.

Right after the crash

Medical care comes first, and the records created that day often become important evidence. The responding officers prepare a crash report, which typically records the drivers, the vehicles and their insurers along with the officer's observations. Under 49 CFR 382.303, the employer must test its surviving driver for alcohol and controlled substances after certain crashes, including every crash involving a death. If the alcohol test is not given within 2 hours, the reason must be documented, and attempts stop after 8 hours. Attempts to give the controlled substances test end at 32 hours.

The first weeks and the records

Federal regulations set minimum retention periods for many trucking records, ***Atlanta semi truck attorney*** and some of them are short. Driver vehicle inspection reports must be kept for 3 months under 49 CFR 396.11, and records of duty status and supporting documents for 6 months under 49 CFR 395.8. Maintenance records are kept for 1 year under 49 CFR 396.3, while the accident register covers 3 years under 49 CFR 390.15. That is why a truck accident lawyer often sends a preservation letter early. A retention period is a floor for routine recordkeeping, and it does not decide whether records must be kept once a claim is foreseeable.

Treatment and investigation

While the injured person treats, the investigation continues on the legal side. The investigation may include inspecting the truck, downloading the engine control module (ECM) and electronic logging device (ELD) data, and interviewing witnesses. An accident reconstructionist may be retained to analyze scene measurements and the electronic data. Claims are often not valued until the injured person reaches maximum medical improvement, meaning the point when doctors can describe the long-term outlook. A truck accident lawyer then puts together a demand package containing medical records and bills, plus wage loss documents.

If the claim does not settle

The insurer may accept the demand, reject it or make a counteroffer. If the claim does not resolve, the next step is usually a lawsuit, which has to be filed before the statute of limitations expires. Every state sets its own deadline. Many states allow two or three years for personal injury claims, and claims against government bodies can require written notice much sooner. An 18-wheeler accident attorney tracks the filing deadline from the start.

Once suit is filed, the case moves into discovery: written interrogatories, requests for documents such as the driver qualification file and dispatch records, and depositions of the driver, company safety personnel

and other *atlanta truck accident lawyer* witnesses. Many courts require mediation before trial, and most cases resolve by settlement rather than verdict. If the case goes to trial, an appeal can add more time.

When the claim resolves

A settlement usually requires signing a release. Before funds are distributed, liens from health plans, Medicare or Medicaid may need to be resolved, and the contingency fee agreement governs the lawyer's fee and case expenses. A semi-truck accident attorney should provide a written closing statement showing how the money was divided. This is general information and not legal advice, and no article can predict how long a given claim will take.