Insurance Tactics After a Semi-Truck Crash

After a tractor-trailer crash, the injured person usually deals with an insurance company long before any courtroom. Trucking companies and their insurers tend to act quickly, and the steps they take early can shape the claim. Knowing these practices is one reason people consult **truck accident lawyers** an 18-wheeler accident lawyer before giving a statement or signing anything.

Federal insurance minimums for trucking companies

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) sets minimum levels of financial responsibility in 49 CFR Part 387. For-hire trucking companies operating vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more must carry at least $750,000 in public liability coverage when they haul nonhazardous property in interstate commerce. Certain hazardous materials require $1,000,000 or $5,000,000, depending on the cargo. These are floors, not caps, and some trucking companies carry more coverage through excess or umbrella policies. An MCS-90 endorsement may also apply to certain claims, so a truck crash attorney usually asks for every policy that could apply.

Rapid response after a crash

Many trucking companies and insurers have procedures for sending investigators, adjusters or defense lawyers to a serious crash quickly. They may photograph the scene, download the engine control module (ECM), interview witnesses and document the damage. There is nothing improper about that work, but the information they collect goes to the trucking company first. A semi-truck accident lawyer may send a preservation letter requesting that the company keep the truck, the ECM and ELD data, camera footage and the driver's records.

Practices an injured person may see

An insurance adjuster may call soon after the crash and ask for a recorded statement. In many cases there is no obligation to give one to the other side's insurer, though a person's own policy may require cooperation with that insurer. Statements given while hurting or medicated can be used later to dispute the claim. Adjusters may also ask for broad medical authorizations that reach records unrelated to the crash.

Early settlement offers are another common practice. An offer may arrive before the full extent of an injury is known, and accepting it generally means signing a release that ends the claim. Insurers also tend to argue comparative negligence by pointing to the injured driver's speed or lane position. Some also dispute injuries by pointing to preexisting conditions or gaps in treatment.

Surveillance and social media

After a crash, insurers sometimes review public social media posts, looking for photos or comments that seem to conflict with a reported injury. Some also hire investigators to record video of the injured person in public. A single photo can be misread without context, and **read more** a short clip rarely shows what happened before or after it. Many people post less while a claim is open, and keep a simple record of their symptoms, missed work and medical appointments.

What goes into the value of a truck claim

A truck injury claim can include damages for medical expenses, lost wages, reduced earning capacity, property damage, and pain and suffering. In wrongful death cases, state law decides what claims exist and who may bring them. A tractor-trailer accident lawyer usually gathers medical records and bills along with wage documents before sending a demand. Health insurers, Medicare or Medicaid may have liens or reimbursement rights that have to be resolved from a settlement.

A note on fees and outcomes

Many truck accident lawyers work on a contingency fee, meaning the fee is a percentage of any recovery and is spelled out in a written agreement. No lawyer or article can promise a particular result, and this page is general information, not legal advice.