SENATE BILL No. 324

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 34-6-2; IC 34-13.5.

Synopsis: Torts involving commercial trucking industry. Creates a procedure to bifurcate a trial of a civil action filed against the operator of a commercial motor vehicle and the employer of the operator or the owner of the commercial motor vehicle involved in a motor vehicle accident. Requires certain defendants to file a motion to bifurcate within a specified period of time. Provides that certain evidence may be presented in the first phase of a bifurcated trial. Allows a plaintiff to pursue punitive damages in the second phase of a bifurcated trial.

Effective: July 1, 2023.

Glick

January 12, 2023, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



IN 324-LS 7074/DI 149

Introduced

First Regular Session of the 123rd General Assembly (2023)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2022 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 324

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 34-6-2-23.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2023]: Sec. 23.5. "Commercial motor vehicle", for purposes of
4	IC 34-13.5, has the meaning set forth in IC 34-13.5-2-1.
5	SECTION 2. IC 34-6-2-38.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
6	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
7	1, 2023]: Sec. 38.2. "Employee defendant", for purposes of
8	IC 34-13.5, has the meaning set forth in IC 34-13.5-2-1.
9	SECTION 3. IC 34-6-2-38.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
10	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
11	1, 2023]: Sec. 38.4. "Employer defendant", for purposes of
12	IC 34-13.5, has the meaning set forth in IC 34-13.5-2-1.
13	SECTION 4. IC 34-13.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
14	A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
15	2023]:
16	ARTICLE 13.5. CAUSES OF ACTION: COMMERCIAL
17	MOTOR VEHICLES



2023

IN 324-LS 7074/DI 149

1 **Chapter 1. Application** 2 Sec. 1. This article governs a civil action brought by an 3 individual against an employee defendant and employer defendant 4 seeking damages resulting from a motor vehicle accident involving 5 a commercial motor vehicle. 6 **Chapter 2. Definitions** 7 Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this article: 8 (1) "Commercial motor vehicle" has the meaning set forth in 9 IC 6-6-4.1-1. 10 (2) "Employee defendant" means a defendant in a lawsuit 11 filed under this chapter that was operating a commercial 12 motor vehicle when the accident occurred and is employed by 13 an employer defendant. 14 (3) "Employer defendant" means: 15 (A) the owner of a commercial motor vehicle; or 16 (B) the employer of the person operating a commercial 17 motor vehicle; 18 that is a defendant in a lawsuit filed under this chapter. 19 **Chapter 3. Bifurcation of Trial** 20 Sec. 1. The court shall bifurcate an action if a defendant files a 21 motion requesting bifurcation and the motion is filed: 22 (1) not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the 23 employer defendant's first answer is filed; or 24 (2) not later than thirty (30) days after the plaintiff files an 25 amended complaint adding a new claim or cause of action 26 against the employer defendant that is filing the motion to 27 bifurcate. 28 Sec. 2. (a) If a trial is bifurcated under section 1 of this chapter, 29 the trier of fact must find the following in the first phase of the 30 trial: 31 (1) Whether the employee defendant was negligent in the 32 operation of the commercial motor vehicle. 33 (2) The amount of compensatory damages to be awarded to 34 the plaintiff. 35 (b) If the trier of fact determines that an employee defendant 36 was negligent under subsection (a), this finding may be presented 37 as evidence in the second phase of the bifurcated trial if the 38 plaintiff has also asserted a negligence claim against an employer 39 defendant that requires a finding by the trier of fact that the 40 employee defendant was negligent in operating the commercial 41 motor vehicle. 42 (c) An employer defendant's liability for damages caused by the

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1 ordinary negligence of the employee defendant may only be based 2 upon respondeat superior if the employer defendant stipulated 3 within the time frame described in section 1 of this chapter that, at 4 the time of the accident, the operator of the commercial motor 5 vehicle was: 6 (1) an employee of the employer defendant; and 7 (2) the employee was acting within the scope of employment. 8 Sec. 3. Evidence of an employer defendant's failure to comply 9 with an applicable local, state, or federal regulation or standard 10 may be admissible in a bifurcated trial brought under this chapter, 11 if the evidence: 12 (1) is relevant to causation; 13 (2) is relevant to the proximate cause of the injuries that are 14 subject of the action and damages sought by the plaintiff; and 15 (3) unambiguously applies to the employer defendant or is 16 relevant to a duty of care owed by the employer defendant. 17 Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a plaintiff may 18 not present evidence of the employer defendant's liability in the 19 first phase of a trial that is bifurcated under this chapter. 20 (b) If the plaintiff brings a negligent entrustment claim against 21 the employer defendant in the first phase of the bifurcated trial 22 and the employer defendant is subject to the federal Motor Carrier 23 Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) (Public Law 24 106-159.113 Stat. 1748), the only evidence that may be admissible 25 as to the employer defendant's liability in the first phase of the 26 bifurcated trial is the following: 27 (1) Whether the employee defendant who was operating the 28 commercial motor vehicle at the time of the accident: 29 (A) was licensed to drive the vehicle; 30 (B) was disqualified from driving a vehicle under 31 IC 9-24-6.1-7 (disqualified individual operating 32 commercial motor vehicle), 49 CFR 383.51, 49 CFR 383.52, 33 or 49 CFR 391.15; 34 (C) was subject to an out-of-service order, as defined by 49 35 CFR 390.5; 36 (D) was driving the vehicle in violation of a license 37 restriction imposed under 49 CFR 383.95; 38 (E) had received a certificate of driver's road test from the 39 employer defendant as required by 49 CFR 391.31 or had 40 an equivalent certificate or license as provided by 49 CFR 41 391.33; 42

(F) had been medically certified as physically qualified to



1	operate the vehicle under 49 CFR 391.41;
2	(G) was operating the vehicle when prohibited from doing
3	so under:
4	(i) IC 9-24-6.1-6, IC 9-30-5, or 49 CFR 382.201 (alcohol
5	concentration);
6	(ii) 49 CFR 382.205 (on-duty use);
7	(iii) 49 CFR 382.207 (pre-duty use);
8	(iv) 49 CFR 382.215 (controlled substances testing);
9	(v) 49 CFR 395.3 (maximum driving time for
10	property-carrying vehicles); or
11	(vi) 49 CFR 395.5 (maximum driving time for
12	passenger-carrying vehicles);
13	(H) was texting or using a handheld mobile telephone while
14	driving the vehicle in violation of IC 9-21-8-59, 49 CFR
15	392.80, or 49 CFR 392.82;
16	(I) had provided the employer defendant with an
17	application for employment as required by 49 CFR
18	391.21(a) if the accident occurred on or before the one (1)
19	year anniversary of the date the employee defendant began
20	employment with the employer defendant; and
21	(J) had refused to submit to a controlled substance test as
22	required by:
23	(i) 49 CFR 382.303 (post-accident testing);
24	(ii) 49 CFR 382.305 (random testing);
25	(iii) 49 CFR 382.307 (reasonable suspicion testing);
26	(iv) 49 CFR 382.309 (return-to-duty testing); or
27	(v) 49 CFR 382.311 (follow-up testing);
28	during the two (2) years preceding the date of the accident.
29	(2) Whether the employer defendant:
30	(A) allowed the employee defendant to operate the
31	employer's commercial motor vehicle at the time of the
32	accident in violation of:
33	(i) IC 9-24-6.1-6, IC 9-30-5, or 49 CFR 382.201 (alcohol
34	concentration);
35	(ii) 49 CFR 382.205 (on-duty use);
36	(iii) 49 CFR 382.207 (pre-duty use);
37	(iv) 49 CFR 382.215 (controlled substances testing);
38	(v) 49 CFR 382.701(d) (drug and alcohol clearinghouse);
39	(vi) 49 CFR 395.3 (maximum driving time for
40	property-carrying vehicles); or
41	(vii) 49 CFR 395.5 (maximum driving time for
42	passenger-carrying vehicles);



1	(B) had complied with 49 CFR 382.301 (pre-employment
2	testing) in regard to controlled substance testing of the
2 3	employee defendant if:
4	(i) the employee defendant was impaired because of the
5	use of a controlled substance at the time of the accident;
6	and
7	(ii) the accident occurred within one hundred eighty
8	(180) days of the date that the employee defendant began
9	employment with the employer defendant;
10	(C) had made the investigations and inquiries as provided
11	by 49 CFR 391.23(a) in regard to the employee defendant
12	if the accident occurred on or before the one (1) year
13	anniversary of the date the employee defendant began
14	employment with the employer defendant; and
15	(D) was subject to an out-of-service order, as defined by 49
16	CFR 390.5, at the time of the accident.
17	Sec. 5. In either part of a bifurcated trial brought under this
18	chapter, evidence of a photograph or video of:
19	(1) a motor vehicle;
20	(2) a commercial motor vehicle; or
21	(3) an object involved in the motor vehicle accident that is the
22	subject of the action;
23	may be admissible without expert testimony, except as necessary
24	to authenticate the photograph or video.
25	Sec. 6. In the second part of a bifurcated trial brought under
26	this chapter, the trier of fact may determine the following:
27	(1) whether the employer defendant is liable for the claims
28	filed against it; and
29	(2) the amount of punitive damages that may be awarded to
30	the plaintiff.

