

The Indiana Jury Verdict Reporter

The Most Current and Complete Summary of Indiana Jury Verdicts

May 2026

Statewide Jury Verdict Coverage

27 IJVR 5

Unbiased and Independently Researched Jury Verdict Results

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Civil Jury Verdicts

Timely coverage of civil jury verdicts in Indiana including court, division, presiding judge, parties, cause number, attorneys and results.

FCRA/FDCPA - Plaintiff

claimed a debt collection company continued to report he owed a debt and attempted to collect on that debt despite knowing the debt had been extinguished via summary judgment in a previous proceeding; plaintiff claimed those actions violated both the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

Stewart v. Absolute Resolutions

Investments, LLC.,

84D06-2202-CT-706

Plaintiff: Duran L. Keller, *Keller Law, Lafayette*; and Ian Lyngklip, *Lyngklip & Associates, Oak Park, MI*

Defense: Nicole M. Strickler and Stephanie A. Strickler, *Messer Strickler Burnette, Ltd., Barrington, IL*

Verdict: \$2,145,000 for plaintiff (including \$1,825,000 in punitive damages)

County: **Vigo**, Superior

Judge: Daniel W. Kelly, 4-23-26

On 12-1-16, Edward Stewart opened a credit account at U.S. Bank National Association. The account was to fund a business called Academy Sports + Outdoors. Stewart's plans for the business apparently did not develop as anticipated, and he made the last payment on the account on 9-5-17.

At that time there remained a balance due on the account of \$2,484.15, on which Stewart allegedly defaulted. Thereafter, U.S. Bank sold the account to a company called Absolute Resolutions Investments, LLC. Absolute Resolutions is in the business of

purchasing charged-off debts and then collecting on them.

Absolute Resolutions hired the Michigan law firm of *Stenger & Stenger, P.C.* to file suit against Stewart in an effort to collect on the debt. The suit was filed in Vigo County where Stewart resides. He responded by filing a motion for summary judgment and claimed he owed nothing on the debt.

For unknown reasons no opposition to the motion was filed, and so the court granted it on 2-5-21. As far as Stewart was concerned, that should have been the end of the matter. Absolute Resolutions, however, continued trying to collect on the debt.

On 2-7-21, two days after the court had granted Stewart's summary judgment, Absolute Resolutions informed the major credit reporting agencies that Stewart owed money on the account. In fact, the company inflated the amount and claimed the debt totaled \$2,679. When Stewart formally disputed this information with the credit reporting agencies, they in turn sent the required dispute verification forms to Absolute Resolutions and informed the company that Stewart disputed the debt.

Despite receiving this information, and also despite knowing of the court's grant of summary judgment to Stewart, Absolute Resolutions did not conduct any investigation to determine the status of the alleged debt. Instead, Absolute Resolutions

Have you tried a case lately? We are traveling all over the state and communicating with court personnel, but if we know about a verdict, we'll get on it right away

Let us know about it at the

Indiana Jury Verdict Reporter

Case Style _____

Jurisdiction _____ Case Number _____

Trial Judge _____ Date Verdict _____

Verdict _____

For plaintiff _____ (Name, City, Firm)

For defense _____ (Name, City, Firm)

Fact Summary _____

Injury/Damages _____

Submitted by: _____

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counts under the FDCPA and FCRA. However, he was awarded punitive damages of \$1,825,000 on the count under the FCRA only, plus statutory damages of \$320,000 on the count under the FDCPA only.

That brought the verdict to a combined total of \$2,145,000. The court entered an initial judgment for that amount but later entered a final judgment that reduced the statutory

damages to the statutory maximum of \$1,000. The final judgment thus totaled \$1,826,000. The plaintiff has since moved the court to set a briefing schedule for post-trial motions including for attorney fees. Absolute Resolution has asked the court for an order directing the preparation of the trial transcripts. All motions are pending.

Case Documents:

- [Original Collection Complaint](#)
- [Plaintiff Summary Judgment Motion](#)
- [Defense Summary Judgment Response](#)
- [Plaintiff Contentions](#)
- [Defendant Contentions](#)
- [Jury Verdict](#)
- [Final Judgment](#)
- [Amended Judgment](#)

Truck Negligence - Plaintiff was injured when he collided on the interstate with the rear of a tractor-trailer that had stopped in traffic due to the hazard of a “tow dolly” (carrying a car) that had become detached from an RV motorhome; the jury assigned 100% of the fault to plaintiff and exonerated the driver of the tractor-trailer and his employer

Dogdic v. Milewski, et al.,
45D05-2304-CT-482

Plaintiff: Kelly A. Cicillian and Angelina I. Torres, *Hensley Legal Group, P.C.*, Fishers

Defense: Kelly V. Milam and Charles F. Albrecht, *Quintairos Prieto Wood & Boyer, P.A.*, Merrillville

Verdict: Defense verdict on comparative fault

County: **Lake**, Superior

Judge: Daniel W. Burke, 3-11-26

In the late afternoon of 7-28-21, Haris Dogdic was driving east on I-80 in Lake County. Dogdic, a resident of Georgia, was self-employed in the business of transporting freight in his 2016 Mercedes Sprinter van. On that afternoon Dogdic was on the job and hauling a load.

Ahead of Dogdic on the interstate was a semi tractor-trailer being driven by Michael Milewski for his employer, Roehl Transport, Inc. Somewhere up ahead of Milewski was a motorhome being driven by Edward Fryling, a resident of South Dakota.

Fryling’s RV motorhome was pulling a “tow dolly” that was carrying a 2006 Nissan Maxima. At some point Fryling apparently became concerned that the tow dolly was not secure. Around Mile Marker 3.1 he pulled his rig off to the outside shoulder and stopped to investigate.

When Fryling stopped, the tow

dolly became detached and rolled into the lanes of traffic while still carrying the Nissan. It did so just as Milewski came upon the scene. Milewski hit the detached dolly and then came to a sudden stop.

Dogdic was next in line and was unable to stop in time. In the next instant he rear-ended the trailer of Milewski’s semi. Dogdic in turn was then rear-ended by an unidentified “John Doe” who fled the scene and was never identified.

Dogdic claimed to have suffered a number of injuries due to the crash. They included a mild TBI, post-concussive syndrome, a lumbar strain/sprain, a disc bulge at L5-S1, and pain in his cervical and thoracic spine. His medical expenses totaled \$56,647.

Dogdic filed suit against Fryling, Milewski, Roehl Transport, Inc., and the unidentified John Doe. He also presented an uninsured/underinsured motorist claim against his own insurer, Progressive, based on the actions of the John Doe driver.

The parties eventually stipulated to the dismissal of Fryling and Progressive (as well, presumably, as the John Doe driver). The litigation proceeded thereafter against Milewski and Roehl Transport, Inc. Dogdic blamed Milewski for stopping abruptly in the road, and he targeted Roehl Transport on a theory of vicarious liability.

The identified experts for Dogdic included Kevin Vosburgh, Accident Reconstruction, Lake Zurich, IL, and Sara Ford, Vocational Economics, Louisville, KY. Ford estimated Dogdic’s lost wages due to the crash at \$36,946.

Milewski and Roehl Transport defended the case and called

Milewski’s actions reasonable under the circumstances given that he was confronted with a sudden emergency. Instead, defendants implicated Dogdic’s comparative fault for failing to stop in time. The identified defense experts included James Hrycay, Accident Reconstruction, Ontario, Canada.

Defendants in this case filed a motion for summary judgment, which the court denied. Defendants then filed a motion to reconsider. The court also denied that motion but certified the matter for an interlocutory appeal. However, the Court of Appeals declined to hear the case.

The case was then tried for three days in Hammond. During the presentation of evidence the jury asked a number of questions. Among them were the following: (1) “Before realizing the semi was stopping and or already stopped did you have to check your phone to reassure your directions?” (2) “What distance is considered a safe traveling distance?” (3) “Does appropriate signaling mean brake lights? Or does it have to include hazards? In accordance to the law.”

At the close of all evidence the jury deliberated and returned a verdict in which fault was assigned 100% to Dogdic and 0% to defendants. Based on that allocation of fault, the court entered a defense judgment.

Defendants filed a post-trial motion for sanctions and attorney fees on the ground that Dogdic had persisted in prosecuting this frivolous case. At the time the IJVR reviewed the record, the motion was still pending.

Case Documents:

[Final Judgment](#)

Civil Rights - A state prisoner alleged a several month delay by a prison medical provider in treating a very painful and infected tooth, there being evidence the prison didn't even have a dentist on staff – the plaintiff prevailed on a Monell custom and policy claim, and the jury awarded him damages of \$121,500

Wilder v. Centurion Health, 2:22-463

Plaintiff: John B. Drummy and Christopher Moon, *Kightlinger & Gray*, Indianapolis

Defense: Carol A. Dillon and Sarah B. Barnett, *Bleeke Dillon Crandall* Indianapolis

Verdict: \$121,500 for plaintiff

Federal: **Terre Haute**

Judge: Patrick Hanlon, 4-22-26

William Wilder was a prisoner at Wabash Valley Correctional Facility in Carlisle, IN. It is operated by the Department of Corrections. Wilder was serving a 65-year sentence on child molestation charges that arose in Jackson County. In July of 2021, Wilder sought treatment at the prison for an infected tooth. He described his condition as extremely painful.

The dental care at the prison was provided via a private contractor, Centurion Health. Centurion did not have a dentist on staff. Wilder continued to seek treatment for the tooth and described his increasing symptoms. The pain was so intense, it was difficult to eat. He'd wake up at night and vomit in pain. His requests for treatment described pain that was a "9 out of 10."

Despite ongoing requests to be treated, Wilder was not seen until October. It had been four months. The dentist elected to remove the tooth. However because of a problem with the anesthesia, the extraction was aborted. As it was clear Wilder had

an infection, the plan was to use antibiotics to treat the infection before removing the tooth.

There were more delays in Wilder's care as he was "red-tagged" because of a custodial issue. Ultimately he filed a lawsuit in October of 2022 that alleged Centurion Health had engaged in deliberate indifference in failing to treat the serious medical need of his infected tooth. A month later the tooth was extracted.

The lawsuit continued against Centurion Health and related providers at the prison. The defendants all moved for summary judgment. Centurion Health argued that it had not been deliberately indifferent. An important element of that defense was to frame the issue as being in the context of Covid-19.

Because of the pandemic, prisoners were treated with minimally invasive care outside of emergencies. This was made even more difficult as Centurion Health had difficulty finding dentists to work at all.

Wilder replied that Centurion Health's deliberate indifference was proven as there was a policy to make prisoners wait to be treated for painful conditions regardless of severity. What was the best evidence of this? It didn't even have a dentist on site to treat patients.

Judge Hanlon granted summary judgment as to the individual defendants. The motion was denied as to Centurion Health on a single *Monell* custom and policy claim. Wilder's proof burden as described in the instructions was four-part: (1) Centurion Health's policy to treat inmates was inadequate, (2) Wilder had a serious medical need, (3) Centurion Health's policy led to an

unreasonable treatment delay, and (4) Wilder suffered harm.

The summary judgment indicated that Wilder's custom and policy claim covered the period from July to October of 2021. If Wilder prevailed he could be awarded compensatory and punitive damages.

The case was tried for two days in Terre Haute. Wilder had the benefit of recruited counsel that joined the case after the summary judgment motion was entered. The jury found for Wilder on the *Monell* claim and awarded him \$121,500 in compensatory damages. It rejected the imposition of punitives. A consistent judgment was entered by the court.

Case Documents:

[Summary Judgment Order](#)

[Jury Instructions](#)

[Jury Verdict](#)

Auto Negligence - A bicyclist claimed to have been injured in a collision in Madison County; the parties agreed to bifurcate the issues of liability and damages, and the jury returned a defense verdict

Scott v. Hiatt, 48C04-2309-CT-183

Plaintiff: Troy K. Rivera, *Ken Nunn Law Office*, Bloomington

Defense: Patrick J. Murphy, *State Farm Litigation Counsel*, Indianapolis

Verdict: Defense verdict on liability County: **Madison**, Circuit

Judge: David A. Happe, 4-22-26

On 8-10-23, Allen Scott was riding a bicycle in Madison County. An instant later he collided with a vehicle being driven by Curtis Hiatt. The record in this case is extremely minimal and provides no further details on where or how the incident occurred.

The record also does not reveal the nature of Scott's claimed injuries, the

course of his medical treatment, or the amount of his medical expenses. It is known, however, that he filed suit against Hiatt and blamed him for causing the collision. Hiatt defended the case and denied Scott's allegations.

The parties agreed to bifurcate the trial of this case on the issues of liability and damages. Liability would be determined first, and the case would proceed to a second phase on damages only if the jury returned a verdict for Scott.

The case was tried on liability in Anderson over the course of one day. At the time the IJVR reviewed the record, it did not contain a copy of the verdict form. According to the trial minutes, however, the verdict was for Hiatt.

Given that the jury returned a defense verdict, the issue of damages became moot. At the time the IJVR reviewed the record, no judgment had yet been entered. Presumably, however, it will be for Scott.

Truck Negligence - A motorcyclist suffered assorted injuries (road rash, degloving hip injury, and a low-back injury that led to an L5-S1 fusion surgery) after a dump truck turned left into his path – a Lebanon jury made a raw award to the plaintiff in the sum of \$885,000 less 25% comparative fault

Michael v. Rays Truck Service, 06C01-2404-CT-535

Plaintiff: Abigale Rhodes Green, H. Philip Grossman and Blake D. Donithan, *Grossman Green*, Louisville, KY

Defense: Scott A. Harkness and Ryan L. Garner, *Norris Choplin Schroeder*, Indianapolis

Verdict: \$885,000 for plaintiff less 25% comparative fault

Court: **Boone**, Circuit

Judge: Lori N. Schein, 4-28-26

Jeremy Michael, then age 46 and a crane operator, was operating a motorcycle on State Road 39 at its

intersection with County Road 660 near Lebanon on 6-29-22. It was 7:30 in the morning. State Road 39 was the superior highway. At the same time, Jeffrey Evans was operating a truck for Rays Trash Service. Evans pulled to a stop sign on County Road 660.

A moment later Evans made a left turn from County Road 660 into the path of Michael. Michael had time to lay down his bike to avoid striking the truck. While Michael was able to evade the truck, he still suffered injuries in the incident. Most acutely he suffered superficial road rash and abrasions. He also had transient neck and shoulder pain. His other acute injury was a degloving injury to his left hip.

Michael has most persistently complained of low-back pain. Some 22 months after the crash and following a course of conservative care (ESI, facet joint injections, and physical therapy), he underwent an L5-S1 fusion in April of 2024 that was



The scene of Michael v. Ray's Truck Service collision

STATE OF INDIANA
BOONE CIRCUIT COURT
CAUSE NO. 06C01-2404-CT-000535

APR 28 2026
Lisa L. Brader
CLERK BOONE CIRCUIT COURT

JEREMY MICHAEL

PLAINTIFF

vs.

VERDICT FORM C

JEFFREY O. EVANS,
DNB, LLC f/k/a
RAYS, LLC

DEFENDANTS

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF

We, the Jury, assign the following percentages of fault:

Plaintiff, Jeremy Michael	<u>25</u>	%
Defendants, Jeffrey Evans and DNB, LLC	<u>75</u>	%
TOTAL:	100%	

(The fault percentages listed in the blanks must total 100%)

Because Plaintiff's fault is 50% or less, we therefore decide in favor of the Plaintiff, Jeremy Michael, against the Defendants, Jeffrey Evans and DNB, LLC, formerly known as Ray's, LLC.

We also decide that the total amount of damages the Plaintiff, Jeremy Michael, is entitled to recover, without considering the fault percentages, is \$ 885,000. (Enter this amount below as total damages.)

We therefore calculate the Plaintiff's verdict as follows:

Total Damages	\$	<u>885,000</u>	
Defendants' Percentage of Fault	x	<u>75</u>	%
Plaintiff's Verdict Amount	=	\$	<u>663,750</u>

4/28/2026
Date

Joshua Morris
Foreperson

The Michael v. Rays Trash Service jury verdict

performed by Dr. Craig McMains, Orthopedics, Indianapolis. He continues to complain of radiating low-back pain and has a risk of future complications. Michael's incurred medical bills were \$103,157 – the Stanley number was \$\$3,488. A vocational expert, Sara Ford, Louisville, quantified Michael's economic loss at \$619,109.

In this lawsuit Michael sought damages from Evans and his

employer. The theory was simple enough. Evans turned left into his path. Rays Trash Service defended the case in two ways. It first implicated Michael's speed and look-out. It also diminished the claimed injury.

This case was tried for two days in Lebanon. The jury's verdict was mixed on liability. It was assessed 75% to the trucker and the remainder to Michael. He took a

general award of damages in the sum of \$885,000. That resulted in a net award of \$663,750. At the time of this report no final judgment had been entered.

Case Documents:

- [Complaint](#)
- [Jury Instructions](#)
- [Jury Verdict](#)

Auto Negligence - Plaintiff claimed to have been injured when the scooter he was operating collided with an automobile driven by defendant; the parties agreed to bifurcate the case, and the jury found for defendant on liability

Rathke v. Miller,
49D13-2212-CT-42417
Plaintiff: Troy K. Rivera, *Ken Nunn Law Office*, Bloomington
Defense: James M. Sabina, *State Farm Litigation Counsel*, Indianapolis
Verdict: Defense verdict on liability
County: **Marion**, Superior
Judge: James A. Joven, 5-6-26

A crash took place in Marion County on 10-17-22. It happened when Michael Rathke, who was on a scooter, collided with an automobile being driven by James Miller. The record provides no further details on how or where the crash happened.

The record also does not reveal the nature of Rathke's claimed injuries or the amount of his medical expenses. He filed suit against Miller and blamed him for causing the crash. Miller denied fault and also disputed the nature and extent of Rathke's claimed injuries.

The parties agreed to bifurcate the trial on the issues of liability and damages. If the jury were to find for Rathke on liability, then the court would decide the issue of damages.

The case was tried in Indianapolis for one day solely on the issue of

damages. The jury returned a defense verdict that found Miller to be not at fault. That finding rendered the issue of damages moot. At the time the IJVR reviewed the record, no judgment had yet been entered.

Case Documents:

[Jury Verdict](#)

Historical Verdicts

Auto (Drag Racing)

Negligence - A nine-year old girl (the daughter of a radiologist) was killed by a drunk drag racer who crashed into her family car – she settled with other racers for \$300,000 and went to trial against the drag racer and his passenger who had egged him – they had not participated in the litigation and the case was tried against an empty chair

Holden v. Fox et al

Plaintiff: Sydney L. Steele,
Indianapolis

Defense: No appearance

Verdict: \$643,000

County: **Morgan**

Judge James Dixon (Special)

Date: February 24, 1988

Dr. Robert Holden, a prominent radiologist, traveled with his family from Mooresville to see the Camelot musical in Indianapolis on the evening of 8-5-83. They were returning home on I-70 when they got off at IN 267. Holden's wife and two children were in the car. That included Jennifer, age 9, who was sleeping in the backseat. Dr. Holden would recall she looked so peaceful.

At the same time a group of men were drunk and drag racing on IN 267 near the I-70 intersection. Holden recalled one vehicle (driven by David

Brinker, a 1973 Pontiac) blew by at close to a 100 mph. A moment later the Holden car was struck by the second racer, Randy Fox. Fox was driving a 1979 Trans Am. The Holdens were mostly just shaken by the incident. Tragically Jennifer suffered a brain injury in the crash and died three days later.

Fox and Brinker were charged with drunk driving and other crimes related to their reckless conduct. They served time in prison. The Holden family filed this lawsuit against several defendants including, Brinker, Brinker's father and Brinker's passenger, as well as Fox and his passenger, James Rudder. The Brinker defendants (they were represented by counsel) settled on the eve of trial for \$300,000. Their attorneys then withdrew.

That left standing at trial just Fox and his passenger. Fox was blamed of course for drag racing while drunk. His passenger (Rudder) was implicated for egging Fox on. Neither answered the lawsuit or participated at trial.

The empty chair trial was conducted for three days and the Holden family took damages in Morgan County totaling \$643,000. That represented \$268,000 for the girl's father, Dr. Holden, \$250,000 for her mother and \$125,000 more for her brother. The Holden Family remembered Jennifer by establishing a scholarship in her memory.

Age Discrimination - A long-time offensive line coach (Joe Moore) was fired after Lou Holtz retired in 1996 by the new coach (Bob Davie), Moore then alleging the firing represented age discrimination – Moore prevailed at trial and took damages of \$42,935 (doubled because they were liquidated by a finding of willfulness) and the case later settled for \$565,956 which included attorney fees

Moore v. Notre Dame, 20,066

Plaintiff: Richard Lieberman, *Ross & Hardies*, Chicago, IL

Defense: Bill Hoye, South Bend

Verdict: \$42,935 for plaintiff finding defendant's conduct willful

Federal: **Lafayette**

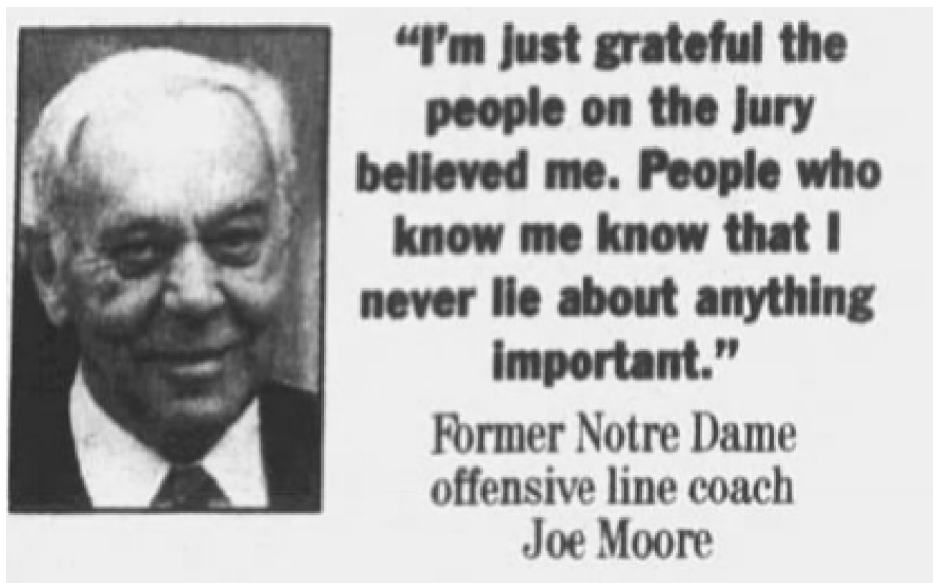
Judge Allen Sharp

Date: July 15, 1998

Joe Moore was a long-time assistant football coach under Lou Holtz at Notre Dame. This was a relative golden age for the Golden Domers. Holtz won 100 games in 11 seasons from 1986 to 1996 including a national championship in 1988. Moore was considered instrumental in developing the offensive line and several of his players had notable NFL careers.

Moore was 62 years old in November of 1996 when Lou Holtz retired. Notre Dame hired a new coach, Bob Davie. Davie was already an assistant on the staff and unproven at this level. A month later Davie fired Moore. Why? He didn't believe he was a good fit for the program and had a history of being hard (and even physical) on players at practice. Many of Moore's players, despite that reputation, remained steadfast supporters.

Thereafter Moore sued Notre Dame in federal court and alleged the



The vindicated Coach Moore after the jury trial

Moore died three years later in 2003. He was 71. Beginning in 2015 the best offensive line unit in college football is given the Joe Moore Award in his honor. Davie had a short and unsuccessful tenure at Notre Dame. Davie's record was 35-25 in five years and he was sacked in 2001 after a 5-6 season.

firing represented age discrimination. He thought the "he was too tough" explanation was a pretext to force him out. In fact if he was so bad, why hadn't they fired him earlier. Notre Dame continued to defend that the Moore didn't set a good example because of his behavior. Moreover his age had nothing to do with the decision.

The jury trial (it was conducted in Lafayette) was a media spectacle. The evidence at time delivered more than the staid Notre Dame wanted. There was testimony that regularly involved foul language. Apparently profanity at that time was a big part of communicating between coaches and players. There was also an embarrassing incident that Notre Dame would have preferred had not become public.

As Moore discipline tactics were explored, it was learned in November of 1996 as Notre Dame played the Shamrock Classic in Dublin, Ireland. In the middle of the night in the hotel parking lot, Moore had harshly

disciplined players. The why was the interesting part. The players were being punished because they had been peeping toms in secretly watching two Notre Dame cheerleaders engage in oral sex in their hotel room.

The trial continued over five days and the jury deliberated four hours. It found for Moore on the age discrimination count and awarded him backpay of \$42,935. This was essentially equally to one year of salary. The jury also found Notre Dame's conduct was willful which trigger liquidated damages that doubled the verdict.

Moore subsequently moved for an award of front pay and attorney fees. Judge Sharp granted them in September of 1998. The total judgment was for \$565,986. Notre Dame took an appeal. The parties settled while on appeal a few months later in February of 1999, Notre Dame paying the judgment itself and \$85,000 more for defamation. The litigation was over.

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