

ARTISAN/CONSTRUCTION DEFECT LAW REVIEW



2017

50-STATE SURVEY



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July 2017

2017 Artisan/Construction Defect Law Review

Clients, Friends and Colleagues:

Wilson Elser is very pleased to provide our 2017 Artisan/Construction Defect Law Review, which addresses certain issues in this class of business by reviewing applicable statutes where they exist in addition to common law developments in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Some of the specific areas we address include the statute of limitations, statute of repose, certain applicable defenses, and in some cases, specific peculiarities of the given state.

It must be recognized that the law on this subject constantly changes and this document should be used for reference purposes *only*. Should any matter arise involving construction defect litigation, the law in the particular jurisdiction should be reviewed as to its *current* status before any position is taken.

As always, we are available to discuss the various aspects of this review and look forward to comments.

Sincerely yours,



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ARTISAN/CONSTRUCTION DEFECT LAW REVIEW

2017 | 50-STATE SURVEY



Alabama



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Alabama, a construction defect claim sounding in tort or contract must be commenced within two years. Alabama has adopted the “discovery rule,” which allows an action to be commenced, in certain instances, within two years from the date of the plaintiff’s discovery of any latent damage or defects. It should be noted that the discovery rule is limited to actions against an architect, engineer, or builder. Additionally, Alabama’s Statute of Repose provides that no claims in tort, contract or otherwise against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, or observation of construction or the construction of an improvement to real property may be brought more than seven years after the substantial completion of such improvement.

B. Statute of Limitations

A cause of action in tort, e.g., negligent construction, accrues only when actual injury or damages are sustained. See Matthews Bros. Const. Co. v. Stonebrook Develop., 854 So. 2d 573 (Ala. Civ. App. 2001). In a breach of contract action, the cause of action accrues at the time of the breach regardless of whether actual damage is sustained. Id. See also Alabama Power Co. v. Cummings, 466 So.2d 99 (1985) (holding that a homeowner’s cause of action for construction defects in her home accrued only when the defects manifested themselves).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

All civil actions in tort, contract, or otherwise against any architect or engineer performing or furnishing the design, planning, specifications, testing, supervision, administration, or observation of any construction of any improvement on or to real property, or against builders who constructed, or performed or managed the construction of, an improvement on or to real property designed by and constructed under the supervision, administration, or observation of an architect or engineer, or designed by and constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by an architect or engineer, for the recovery of damages for: (i) any defect or deficiency in the design, planning, specifications, testing, supervision, administration, or observation of the construction of any such improvement, or any defect or deficiency in the construction of any such improvement; (ii) damage to real or personal property caused by any such defect or deficiency; or (iii) injury to or wrongful death of a person caused by any such defect or deficiency shall be commenced within two years next after a cause of action accrues or arises, and not thereafter. Alabama Code §6-5-221.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Act

No action may be brought pursuant to Alabama’s Deceptive Trade Practices Act more than one year after the person bringing the action discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the act or practice which is the subject of the action, but in no event may any action be brought more than four years from the date of the transaction giving rise to the cause of action, unless the contract or warranty is for more than three years. If the contract or warranty is for more than three years, no action may be brought more than one year from the expiration date of the contract or warranty or more than one year after the person bringing the action discovered or reasonably should have discovered the act or practice which is the subject of the action, whichever occurs first. Alabama Code §8-19-14.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to a Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a breach of implied warranty of habitability claim, while limited to a reasonable time, may not extend beyond the period allowed for filing suit on an express warranty, which is six years. Sims v. Lewis, 374 So. 2d 298 (1979) (citing Alabama Code §6-2-34).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to a Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations in Alabama for a breach of express warranty action is six years. Alabama Code §6-2-34(9).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Fraud claims are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. That statute of limitations is subject to the “saving clause,” which states that actions seeking relief on the ground of fraud where the statute has created a bar, the claim must not be considered as having accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the fact constituting the fraud, after which he must have two years within which to prosecute his action. Alabama Code §6-2-38(l); Alabama Code §6-2-3.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Alabama Code §6-5-220(e) permits certain plaintiffs to file an action within two years from the date of discovery of any latent damage or defect. This discovery rule is limited to actions against an architect, engineer, or builder, as defined in Alabama Code §§6-5-220 through -228. Turner v. Westhampton Court, L.L.C., 903 So.2d 82 (2004).

D. Statute of Repose

Alabama’s statute of repose bars construction claims commenced after 13 years. The statute of repose does not apply if the builder had actual knowledge of the defect and failed to disclose it. Alabama Code §6-5-221. Additionally, Alabama has a second statute of repose that applies only to “improvement” of real property that bars construction claims commenced after seven years from the date of substantial completion. Alabama Code §6-5-218(a).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defect Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

The Supreme Court of Alabama has held that, “as a general rule the time of an ‘occurrence’ of an accident within the meaning of an indemnity policy is not the time the wrongful act is committed but the time the complaining party was actually damaged.” American States Ins. Co. v. Martin, 662 So.2d 245 (1995).

It is well settled in Alabama that an insurer’s duty to defend is more extensive than its duty to indemnify. United States Fid. & Guar. Co. v. Armstrong, 479 So. 2d 1164 (1985). An insurance company’s duty to provide a defense in proceedings instituted against the insured is determined primarily by the allegations contained in the complaint. Id. If the allegations of plaintiff’s complaint allege an accident or occurrence within the coverage of the policy, the insurer is obligated to defend. Ladner & Co. v. Southern Guar. Ins. Co., 347 So. 2d 100, (1977) (citing Goldberg v. Lumber Mut. Cas. Ins. Co., 297 N.Y. 148 (1948)). However, the Supreme Court of Alabama has rejected the argument that the insurer’s obligation to defend must be determined solely from the facts alleged in the complaint in the action against the insured. Ladner, 347 So. 2d at 103. A court may look to facts which may be proved by admissible evidence. Pacific Indemnity Co. v. Run-A-Ford Co., 276 Ala. 311 (1964).

In United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Bonitz Insulation Co. of Alabama, the Supreme Court of Alabama held that the term “accident” or “occurrence” as found in an insurance policy does not necessarily exclude negligence. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Bonitz Insulation Co. of Alabama, 495 So.2d 511 (1985) (holding that when property damage was sustained due to leaks in the roof that the insured installed, there was an occurrence as defined under the subject insurance policy). The Court went on to state that “there can be no doubt that, if the occurrence or accident causes damage to some *other* property than the insured’s product, the insured’s liability for such damage becomes the liability of the insurer under the policy.” Id. Faulty workmanship itself is not property damage caused by or arising out of an occurrence. Owners Insurance Co. v. Jim Carr Homebuilder, LLC., 157 So.3d 148, 155 (Ala. 2014). The cost of repairing or replacing faulty workmanship is not the intended object of a CGL policy issued to a builder or contractor. Id. at 156.

Alaska



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The statute of limitations for torts, including personal injury and injury to personal property, is two years under Alaska law. Alaska Stat. §09.10.070. Alaska has adopted the discovery rule, which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of all elements essential to the cause of action. John's Heating Service v. Lamb, 46 P.3d 1024 (2002). Alaska's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action for personal injury, death or property damage unless commenced within ten years of the earlier of the date of substantial completion of the construction alleged to have caused the personal injury, death, or property damage or the last act alleged to have caused the personal injury, death, or property damage. Alaska Stat. §09.10.055.

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of all elements essential to the cause of action. Lamb, 46 P.3d at 1031. The relevant inquiry is the date when the claimant reasonably should have known of the facts supporting her cause of action. Id. The Supreme Court of Alaska looks to the date when a reasonable person has enough information to alert that person that he or she has a potential cause of action or should begin an inquiry to protect his or her rights. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person may not bring an action for personal injury or death or for injury to personal property unless the action is commenced within two years of the accrual of the cause of action. Alaska Stat. §09.10.070. As previously discussed, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of all elements essential to the cause of action. John's Heating Service v. Lamb, 46 P.3d 1024 (2002).

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

The Unfair Trade Practices Act bars damages claims filed more than two years after the person discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the loss resulted from an act or practice declared unlawful by Alaska Stat. §45.50.471. Alaska Stat. §45.50.531(f).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Alaska courts have not been called upon to adopt the warranty of habitability. However, the statute of limitations for claims arising out of tort is two years, Alaska Stat. §09.10.070, and three years for claims arising out of contract, Alaska Stat. §09.10.053.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Please see above at section B(3).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Claims of Fraud or Misrepresentation are tort claims and are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. Bauman v. Day, 892 P.2d 817, 825 (Alaska 1995). However, the discovery rule requires that the party had actual knowledge of the deception. Id. See also Alaska Stat. § 09.10.070. A party should be charged with knowledge of the fraudulent misrepresentation or concealment only when it would be *utterly unreasonable* for the party not to be aware of the deception. Gefre v. Davis Wright Tremaine, LLP., 306 P.3d 1264, 1277 (Alaska 2013). Until the party is shown to have actual knowledge, the limitations clock does not begin to run. Id.

Claims of Fraudulent Conveyance are subject to a limitation period of ten years, which does not begin to run until the party has actual knowledge of the deception. Id. In order for a party to get a ten year limitation period for a fraudulent conveyance claim, the party must have a right or claim to in interest in real property. Id. See also Alaska Stat. §09.10.230.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Under Alaska's discovery rule, there are two possible dates on which the statute of limitations can begin to run and in some cases a third part to the rule. The first potential date is the date when the claimant reasonably should have discovered the existence of all essential elements of the cause of action. The second potential accrual date is the date when the plaintiff has information which is sufficient to alert a reasonable person to begin an inquiry to protect his rights. The third part of the discovery rule comes into play when a person makes a reasonable inquiry that does not reveal the elements of the cause of action within the statutory period at a point where there remains a reasonable time within which to file suit. In such circumstances, the limitations period is tolled until a reasonable person discovers actual knowledge of, or would again be prompted to inquire into, the cause of action. Lamb, 46 P.3d at 1031-1032.

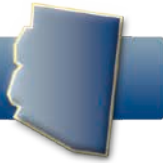
D. Statute of Repose

Alaska's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action for personal injury, death or property damage unless commenced within ten years of the earlier of the date of substantial completion of the construction alleged to have caused the personal injury, death, or property damage or the last act alleged to have caused the personal injury, death, or property damage. However, the statute of repose does not apply to personal injury, death, or property damage caused by (A) prolonged exposure to hazardous waste; (B) an intentional act or gross negligence; (C) fraud or misrepresentation; (D) breach of an express warranty or guarantee; (E) a defective product (in this subparagraph, "product" means an object that has intrinsic value, is capable of delivery as an assembled whole or as a component part, and is introduced into trade or commerce); or (F) breach of trust or fiduciary duty. Furthermore, the statute of repose does not apply if the facts that would give notice of a potential cause of action are intentionally concealed. Alaska Stat. § 09.10.055.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Supreme Court of Alaska has accepted the general proposition that improper or faulty workmanship constitutes an accident under a CGL policy thus triggering coverage when applicable. See, generally, Fejes v. Alaska Insurance Company, Inc., et al., 984 P.2d 519 (1999). Alaska Case law defines the term "accident" as anything that begins to be, that happens, or that is a result which is not anticipated and is unforeseen and unexpected." United Services Auto. Ass'n v. Neary, 307 P.3d 907,913 (Alaska 2013).

Arizona



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The Arizona statute of limitations for tort actions, including personal injury, death and injury to property, is two years from the time a claimant knows, or should know, of the facts underlying the cause of action. A.R.S. §12-542. Generally, a cause of action based on contract must be brought within six years of the date the cause of action arises. A.R.S. §12-548. **However, actions based on construction defects arising from a contract against the person who develops or develops and sells real property, or performs or furnishes the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, testing, construction or observation of construction of an improvement to real property must be brought within eight years after “substantial completion” of the improvements.** If the injury occurs during the eighth year after substantial completion of the improvements, or, in the case of a latent defect, was not discovered until the eighth year after substantial completion, the injured party has an additional year to bring the action. A.R.S. §12-552. This statutory provision applies only to cases arising in contract, and not to tort actions. Fry’s Food Stores of Arizona, Inc. v. Mather and Assoc., Inc., 183 Ariz. 89 (Ct. App. 1995).

B. Statute of Limitations

This statute of limitations begins to run when the claimant knows or should have known of the negligent conduct, or when the claimant is first able to sue. Hall v. Romero, 141 Ariz. 120 (Ct. App. 1984). A cause of action “accrues” when a plaintiff discovers or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered that he or she has been injured by a particular defendant’s negligent conduct; the cause of action does not accrue until a plaintiff knows or should have known both the what and who elements of causation. Lawhon v. L.B.J. Institutional Supply, 159 Ariz. 179 (Ct. App. 1988).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

As previously discussed, construction defect actions based on a contract against the person who develops or develops and sells real property, or performs or furnishes the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, testing, construction or observation of construction of an improvement to real property must be brought within eight years after “substantial completion” of the improvements. If the injury occurs during the eighth year after substantial completion of the improvements, or in the case of a latent defect was not discovered until the eighth year after substantial completion, the injured party has an additional year to bring the action. A.R.S. §12-552. This statutory provision applies only to cases arising in contract, and not to tort actions. Fry’s Food Stores of Arizona, Inc. v. Mather and Assoc., Inc., 183 Ariz. 89 (Ct. App. 1995).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Consumer Fraud Act

The Attorney General of the State of Arizona has the right to enforce the Consumer Fraud Act. A.R.S. §44-1524. A consumer fraud action is created by statute and can only be brought one year after the cause of action accrues. A.R.S. §12-541. Injured individuals have an implied private right of action. Punitive damages are available as in a regular fraud case but are not provided for by statute. Consumer fraud is separate and distinct from common law fraud.

3. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a cause of action arising out of breach of implied warranty of habitability must be brought within eight years after “substantial completion” of the improvements to real property. If the injury occurs during the eighth year after substantial completion of the improvements, or in the case of a latent defect was not discovered until the eighth year after substantial completion, the injured party has an additional year to bring the action. A.R.S. §12-552. However, if the implied warranty is based on a contract between purchasers, the six-year statute of limitations applies as it would to any normal contract. Woodward v. Chirco Const. Co, Inc., 141 Ariz. 514 (1984).

Implied warranty claims are limited to defects that become manifested after the subsequent owner’s purchase and that were not discoverable had a reasonable inspection been made prior to purchase. If a defect is discovered or manifests before the owner purchases, no warranty would exist. Knowledge of prior owner is imputed to the current owner. Maycock v. Asiolmar Dev., Inc., 207 Ariz. 495 (Ct. App. 2004).

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a cause of action arising out of breach of express warranty is six years as governed by A.R.S. §12-548. However it should be noted that breach of express warranty in a construction contract must be brought within eight years after “substantial completion” of the improvements to real property pursuant to A.R.S. §12-552. This rule does not shorten the length of the warranty, but rather serves as an additional means to bring a cause of action for the breach.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for a cause of action based on fraud is three years, but does not begin to run until discovery by the aggrieved party of facts constituting fraud. A.R.S. §12-543(3).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

In tort cases involving personal injury or injury to property, the cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff discovers, or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, that he or she had been injured by the defendant's negligent conduct. Kenyon v. Hammer, 142 Ariz. 69 (1984). The discovery rule has also been applied to contract cases. Walk v. Ring, 202 Ariz. 310 (2002). The important inquiry in applying the discovery rule is whether the plaintiff's injury or the conduct causing the injury is difficult for plaintiff to detect. Id at 315.

D. Statute of Repose

Arizona has an eight-year statute of repose for actions for breach of contract or warranty in connection with a construction defect. The statute of repose is not limited to actions brought by property owners but also applies to bar third-party actions brought by the contractor for common law indemnity against subcontractors. A.R.S. §12-552.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

According to Arizona law, there can be no “occurrence within the meaning of an insurance policy until a plaintiff sustains actual damage.” State v. Glens Falls Ins. Co., 125 Ariz. 328 (App. 1980). Arizona law specifies that “faulty workmanship, standing alone, cannot constitute an occurrence as defined in [a CGL] policy, nor would the cost of repairing the defect constitute property damages.” United States Fid. & Guar.

Corp. v. Advance Roofing & Supply Co., 163 Ariz. 476, 482 (App. 1989). However, in Lennar Corp. v. Auto-Owners Ins. Co., the Court held that because the plaintiff alleged that defendants' faulty workmanship resulted in property damage, and did not merely stand alone, such allegations were sufficient to constitute an occurrence under the policies at issue. Lennar Corp. v. Auto-Owners Ins. Co., 214 Ariz. 255 (Ct. App. 2007).

Virtually all of the policies at issue in Lennar Corp. defined "occurrence" as "an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions." Id. The Court held that when "accidental" property damage results from continued exposure to faulty construction, that property damage is an "occurrence" as defined by the plain terms of the policy. Id.

Based on the foregoing case law, it appears that pursuant to Arizona common law, if a complaint alleges faulty workmanship resulting in property damage, and that property damage results from continued exposure to faulty construction, that property damage is an occurrence and warrants coverage under a general liability policy.

Arkansas



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Arkansas has a five-year statute of limitations for any cause of action based on a written contract, duty, or right. A.C.A. §16-56-111. Actions based on torts must be commenced within three years of when the action accrues. A.C.A. §16-56-105. All actions not specifically provided for by statute have a five-year statute of limitations. A.C.A. §16-56-115. A cause of action accrues when it becomes obvious that a permanent injury has been suffered. City of Springdale v. Weathers, 410 S.W.2d 754 (Ark. 1967). There is a maximum five-year period within which an injured party can bring suit against a person who deficiently constructs or repairs an improvement to real property, which period commences after a substantial completion of the improvement; but, in bringing such a suit, the injured party must still bring the action within the statute of limitations for that type of cause of action. East Poinsett County School Dist. No. 14 v. Union Std. Ins. Co., 800 S.W.2d 415 (Ark. 1990). Under Arkansas law, absent concealment of alleged wrong, the statutory limitations period begins to run when the wrongful act occurs and not when it is discovered. A.C.A. §16-56-105.

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. As previously discussed, a cause of action accrues when it becomes obvious that a permanent injury has been suffered. City of Springdale v. Weathers, 410 S.W.2d 754 (Ark. 1967). The statute of limitations is dependent on the type of cause(s) of action brought in the complaint.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

No action in contract for construction defect for injury to real or personal property shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, or observation of construction or the construction or repair of the improvement more than five years after substantial completion of the improvement. A.C.A. §16-56-112.

No action in tort or contract to recover damages for personal injury or wrongful death caused by construction defect shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, or observation of construction or the construction and repair of the improvement more than four years after substantial completion of the improvement. Id. In the case of personal injury or an injury causing wrongful death, which injury occurred during the third year after the substantial completion, an action in tort or contract to recover damages for the injury or wrongful death may be brought within one year after the date on which injury occurred, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event shall such an action be brought more than five years after the substantial completion of construction of such improvement. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Act

Any civil action brought under the Deceptive Trade Practices Act may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state during a period of five years commencing on the date of the occurrence of the violation or the date upon which the cause of action arises. A.C.A. §4-88-115.

3. Statute of Limitations Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

An action for breach of the implied warranty of habitability is an action in contract. Curry v. Thornsberry, 354 Ark. 631 (2003). As such, a cause of action for breach of implied warranty of habitability is subject to a five-year statute of limitations. A.C.A. §16-56-112(a).

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

A cause of action for breach of express warranty is subject to a five-year statute of limitations. A.C.A. §16-56-111.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

A cause of action for fraud is subject to a three-year statute of limitations. Tyson Foods, Inc. v. Davis, 347 Ark. 566 (2002).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Alleging Construction Defects

Absent concealment of an alleged wrong, the statutory limitations period begins to run when a wrongful act accrues and not when it is discovered. A.C.A. § 16-56-112. In Arkansas, the cause of action begins to accrue when the injury occurs, and the statute of limitations is tolled until fraud is discovered or should have been discovered with the exercise of reasonable diligence. Norris v. Baker, 899 S.W.2d 70 (Ark. 1995). In order to toll the statute of limitations, plaintiffs are required to show something more than a continuation or a prior nondisclosure. Curry v. Thornsberry, 81 Ark. App. 112, 118 (2003). There must be evidence creating a fact question related to “some positive act of fraud, something so furtively planned and secretly executed as to keep the plaintiff’s cause of action concealed, or perpetrated in a way that it conceals itself.” Id.

D. Statute of Repose

As previously discussed, there is a maximum five-year period within which an injured party can bring suit against a person who deficiently constructs or repairs an improvement to real property, which period commences after a substantial completion of the improvement; but, in bringing such a suit, the injured party must still bring the action within the statute of limitations for that type of cause of action. East Poinsett County School Dist. No. 14 v. Union Std. Ins. Co., 800 S.W.2d 415 (Ark. 1990); A.C.A. § 16-56-112.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defect Claims: Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured Is Not Covered Under a CGL Policy

Arkansas courts have held that allegations in the pleadings against the insured generally determine the insurer's duty to defend. Additionally, the duty to defend is broader than the duty to indemnify. However, the duty to defend arises when there is a possibility that the injury or damages may fall within the policy coverage. Conversely, where there is no possibility that the damages alleged in the complaint may fall within the policy coverage, there would be no duty to defend. Murphy Oil United States v. Unigard Sec. Ins. Co., 347 Ark. 167, 175-76 (2001).

Arkansas law consistently has defined an accident as an event that takes place without one’s foresight or expectation, an event that proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected. Faulty workmanship is not an accident; instead, it is a foreseeable occurrence. As such, the Supreme Court of Arkansas has held that defective workmanship standing

alone – resulting in damages only to the work product itself – is not an occurrence under a CGL policy. Essex Ins. Co. v. Holder, 372 Ark. 535 (2008).

Based on the Court's decision in Essex, it is unclear whether property damage caused by an insured constitutes an occurrence, thus triggering coverage under a CGL policy. However, it is clear that defective workmanship that results in damage only to the insured's work product is not an occurrence under a CGL policy. A.C.A. §23-79-155 effectively overruled Essex in 2011. See, J. McDaniel Construction Co v. Mid-Continent, 761 F.3d 916.

California



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

California's statute of limitations for bringing a cause of action for breach of a written contract is four years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337. For breach of an oral contract, the statute of limitations is two years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §339. For causes of action sounding in negligence for injury to real or personal property, the applicable statute of limitations is three years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §338. Claims for personal injury must be brought within two years of the date of the injury. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. 335.1. California has implemented the delayed discovery rule, which provides that a cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the cause of action. County of Santa Clara v. Atlantic Richfield Co., 137 Cal. App. 4th 292 (2006). The discovery rule provides that the accrual date of a cause of action is delayed until the plaintiff is aware of the injury and its negligent cause. Id. at 334. A plaintiff is held to actual knowledge as well as knowledge that could be discovered through investigation of sources available to plaintiff. Id. California has implemented a statute of repose for patent defects and for latent defects. A cause of action for personal or property injury arising out of a patent defect(s) must be brought within four years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337.1. Causes of action arising out of a latent defect(s) must be brought within ten years of substantial completion of the project. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337.15

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations period generally begins to run when the cause of action accrues, i.e., when all essential elements are present and the claim becomes legally actionable. Glue-Fold, Inc. v. Slautterback Corp., 82 Cal. App. 4th 1018 (2000). The applicable statute of limitations will vary depending on the allegation(s) brought forth in the complaint.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Regarding latent defects, no cause of action may be brought against any person who develops real property or performs or furnishes the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, testing, or observation of construction or construction of an improvement to real property more than ten years after the substantial completion of the development or improvement. Latent defect is defined as a defect that is not apparent by reasonable inspection. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337.15.

Regarding patent defects, no cause of action may be brought against any person performing or furnishing the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervision or observation of construction or construction of an improvement to real property more than four years after the substantial completion of such improvement. A patent defect is a defect that is apparent by reasonable inspection. This statute of repose applies to causes of action seeking damages for injury to real or personal property or death. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337.1. If the injury to property or person occurs during the fourth year after substantial completion, an action in tort may be brought within one year after the date on which such injury occurred, but in no event may such action be brought more than five years after substantial completion of the project. The limitations provided in this section will be tolled in the event that the contractor attempts to make repairs, however, it is only tolled with respect to the particular defects which the contractor attempts to repair or repairs.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim for Unfair Business Practices

A cause of action for unfair business practices must be brought within four years of when the cause of action accrued. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17208.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a cause of action for breach of implied warranty of habitability is two years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §339.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a cause of action for breach of express warranty is two years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §339. However, it should be noted that if the warranty is in writing it falls under a four-year statute of limitations as an obligation founded upon an instrument of writing. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §337.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for a cause of action based on fraud is three years, but is tolled until discovery. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §338(d).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

California has implemented the delayed discovery rule, which provides that a cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff discovers the injury and its negligent cause, or could have discovered it through the exercise of reasonable diligence. San Francisco Unified School Dist. v. W.R. Grace & Co., 37 Cal. App. 4th 1318 (1995).

D. Statute of Repose

See analysis provided in section B(1).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under California Law, a comprehensive general liability policy may provide coverage for property damage caused by an insured, if the damage is to property other than the insured's product or coverage is otherwise excluded by the language of the policy. California courts will look to the terms of the insurance policy to determine whether or not there is coverage, however, where there is ambiguity in the policy, the courts have the right to interpret the meaning of the coverage. See generally Geedes & Smith, Inc. v. Saint Paul Mercury Indem. Co., 51 Cal. 2d 558 (1959).

Generally, there needs to be an occurrence to trigger coverage. Under California law an "occurrence" in the context of a liability insurance policy is simply an unexpected consequence of an insured's act, even if due to negligence or faulty work; however, an intentional act is not an accident within the plain meaning of the word. Id. California courts have defined the term "accident" to require unintentional acts or conduct. Ray v. Valley Forge Ins. Co., 77 Cal. App. 4th 1039 (1999). An accident is an event occurring unexpectedly or by chance. Id. An accident is never present when the insured performs a deliberate act, where the insured intended all of the acts that resulted in the victim's injury, the event may not be deemed an "accident" merely because the insured did not intend to cause the injury. Id.

An insurer's duty to defend is measured by the nature and type of risks indemnified under its policy. Id. An insurer has a duty to defend only if the facts disclosed to the insurer raise a potential that the lawsuit against its insured seeks damages within the scope of the policy coverage. Id. The duty to defend is broader than the duty to indemnify; insurer may owe a duty to defend its insured in action in which no damages are ultimately awarded. North Counties Engineering, Inc. v. State Farm General Insurance Co., 224 Cal. App. 4th 902 (2014).

Colorado



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

All claims against a contractor performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of construction of any improvement to real property must be brought within two years after the claim for relief arises. A claim for relief arises at the time the claimant or the claimant's predecessor in interest discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the physical manifestations of a defect in the improvement which ultimately causes the injury. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-104. In Colorado, the discovery rule provides that a cause of action for injury to a person shall be considered to accrue on the date both the injury and its cause are known or should have been known by the exercise of reasonable diligence. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-108(1). Colorado has a six-year statute of repose for any and all actions in tort, contract, indemnity or contribution for any deficiency in the design, planning or construction of any improvement to real property. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-104(1)(c)(I).

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations does not begin to run until a cause of action accrues. A cause of action for injury to person, property, reputation, possession, relationship, or status shall be considered to accrue on the date both the injury and its cause are known or should have been known by the exercise of reasonable diligence. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-108.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

As previously discussed, all claims against a contractor performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of construction of any improvement to real property must be brought within two years after the claim for relief arises. A claim for relief arises at the time the claimant or the claimant's predecessor in interest discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the physical manifestations of a defect in the improvement which ultimately causes the injury. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-104.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

Actions brought under the Consumer Protection Act must be commenced within three years after the date on which the false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice occurred or the date on which the last in a series of such acts or practices occurred, or within three years after the consumer discovered or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered the occurrence of the false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice. Colo. Rev. Stat. 6-1-115.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a claim brought pursuant to breach of implied warranty of habitability is three years. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-101.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a claim brought pursuant to breach of express is three years. Hersh Cos. v. Highline Vill. Assocs., 30 P.3d 221 (2001); Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-101.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for a claim based on fraud is three years. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-101.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As previously discussed, Colorado's discovery rule provides that a cause of action for injury to a person shall be considered to accrue on the date both the injury and its cause are known or should have been known by the exercise of reasonable diligence. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-108(1).

D. Statute of Repose

Colorado has a six-year statute of repose for any and all actions in tort, contract, indemnity or contribution for any deficiency in the design, planning or construction of any improvement to real property. Colo. Rev. Stat. §13-80-104(1)(c)(I).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

On May 21, 2010, the legislature enacted House Bill 10-1394, which is codified as C.R.S.A. § 13-20-808. This Statute deals directly with insurance policies issued to construction professionals. In interpreting a liability insurance policy issued to a construction professional, a court shall presume that the work of a construction professional that results in property damage, including damage to the work itself or other work, is an accident unless the property damage is intended and expected by the insured. C.R.S.A. § 13-20-808 (3). Nothing in this section requires coverage for damage to an insured's own work; or creates insurance coverage that is not in the insurance policy. Id.

Upon a finding of ambiguity in an insurance policy, a court may consider a construction professional's objective, reasonable expectations in the interpretation of an insurance policy issued to a construction professional. C.R.S.A. § 13-20-808 (4)(a). In construing an insurance policy to meet a construction professional's objective, reasonable expectations, the court may consider the following: the object sought to be obtained by the construction professional in the purchase of the insurance policy; and whether a construction defect has resulted, directly or indirectly, in bodily injury, property damage, or loss of the use of property. C.R.S.A. § 13-20-808 (4)(b).

It should be noted that this section was drafted specifically to overrule the holding in General Sec. Indem. Co. of Arizona v. Mountain States Mut. Cas. Co., 205 P.3d 529 (Colo. App. 2009). Further, the constitutionality of the statute was challenged, stating that a statute cannot be enacted to change actions that already took place. Colorado Pool Systems, Inc. v. Scottsdale Ins. Co., 317 P.3d 1262 (Colo. App. 2012)². The Court in this case ruled that it was unconstitutional to apply this new section retrospectively; therefore this section is only effective on current policies prospectively from May 21, 2010. Id.

² This action was appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court and *certiorari* was granted in part for the issue of retrospective applicability and the interpretation of the CGL policy. However, on January 31, 2014, an order was issued for a Stipulation for Dismissal with Prejudice and the Case was returned to the Court of Appeals. Colo. Pool Sys. V. Scottsdale Ins. Co., 2014 Colo. LEXIS 77 (2014).

Connecticut



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Connecticut, a cause of action based on a written contract is six years. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-576. For actions based on tort, the statute of limitations is three years from the date of the complained of act or omission. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-577. No action to recover damages for injury to the person, or to real or personal property, caused by negligence or by reckless or wanton misconduct, shall be brought but within two years from the date when the injury is first sustained or discovered or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been discovered, and except that no such action may be brought more than three years from the date of the complained of act or omission. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-584. Pursuant to Connecticut case law, a cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff has discovered or should have discovered the identity of the tortfeasor. Tarnowsky v. Socci, 271 Conn. 284 (2004).

B. Statute of Limitations

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Construction defect claims must be brought within seven years from substantial completion of such improvement. If the injury occurs during the seventh year after such substantial completion, an action in tort may be brought within one year after the date on which such injury occurred, but in no event may such an action be brought more than eight years after the substantial completion of construction of such an improvement. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-584a.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

A cause of action brought pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act must be brought within three years of the occurrence of a violation. Conn. Gen. Stat. §42-110g(f).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a claim under breach of implied warranty of habitability is six years. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-576.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a claim under breach of express warranty is six years. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-576.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for a claim based on fraud is three years. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-577.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As discussed above, a cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff has discovered or should have discovered the identity of the tortfeasor. Tarnowsky v. Socci, 271 Conn. 284 (2004).

D. Statute of Repose

As discussed above, construction defect claims must be brought within seven years from substantial completion of such improvement. If the injury occurs during the seventh year after such substantial completion, an action in tort may be brought within one year after the date on which such injury occurred, but in no event may such an action be brought more than eight years after the substantial completion of construction of such an improvement. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-584a.

An improvement to real property shall be considered substantially complete when (1) it is first used by the owner or tenant thereof or (2) it is first available for use after having been completed in accordance with the contract or agreement covering the improvement, including any agreed changes to the contract or agreement, whichever occurs first. Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-584a.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Connecticut common law, negligence may constitute an occurrence, triggering liability under a CGL policy. See generally Barbar v. Berthiaume, 2009 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2477 (Con. Super. Ct. Aug. 25, 2009). The Supreme Court of Connecticut has held that as a matter of first impression, defective workmanship can give rise to an "occurrence" or "accident" under a CGL policy. Capstone Bldg. Corp. v. American Motorist Ins. Co., 67 A.3d 961, 976 (Conn. 2013). Physical injury to or loss of use of the insured's property is within the initial grant of coverage for "property damage" under a CGL policy. Id. However, absent resulting damage to other, non-defective property, faulty workmanship does not constitute physical injury to tangible property. Id. at 980-81. This court still holds that faulty workmanship, standing alone, is not property damage under a CGL policy that would trigger coverage. Id. at 979-80. Additionally, absent policy language that invokes coverage, there is no coverage for the repair of defective work. Id. at 982. Further, the determination of whether or not an insured party makes a viable claim for property damage is highly fact dependent on a case-to-case basis. Id. at 984.

Under the well-established four corners doctrine, the duty to defend is broader than the duty to indemnify. Travelers Cas. And Sur. Co. of America v. Netherlands Ins. Co., 95 A.3d 1031, 1049 (Conn. 2014). An insurer's duty to defend is triggered if at least one allegation of the complaint falls even possibly within the coverage. Id. A liability insurer has a duty to defend its insured in a pending lawsuit if the pleadings allege a covered occurrence, even though facts outside the four corners of those pleadings indicate that the claim may be meritless or not covered. Id. The obligation of the insurer to defend does not depend on whether the injured party will successfully maintain a cause of action against the insured but on whether he has, in his complaint, stated facts that bring the injury within the coverage. Id. If the latter situation prevails, the policy requires the insurer to defend, irrespective of the insured's ultimate liability. Id.

The duty to indemnify is narrower; it depends upon the facts established at trial and the theory under which judgment is actually entered in the case. Id. Thus, the duty to defend is triggered whenever a complaint alleges facts that potentially could fall within the scope of coverage. Id. Since the duty to defend is significantly broader than the duty to indemnify, where there is no duty to defend there is no duty to indemnify. DaCruz v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Co., 846 A.2d 849, 858 (Conn. 2004).

Delaware



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Delaware provides a six-year limitations period for construction defect claims. 10 Del. C. §8127(b). The Delaware statute of repose, referred to as the “Builder’s Statute,” serves as a substantive bar to any action brought more than six years after the construction is performed or services rendered. See 10 Del. C. §8127. Under Delaware’s discovery rule, the statute of limitations begins to run upon the discovery of facts “constituting the basis of the cause of action *or* the existence of facts sufficient to put a person of ordinary intelligence and prudence on inquiry which, if pursued, would lead to the discovery” of such facts. Coleman v. Pricewaterhousecoopers, LLC, 854 A.2d 838, 842 (Del. 2004).

B. Statute of Limitations

A cause of action for breach of contract accrues at the time of breach and the cause of action in tort accrues at the time of injury. Nardo v. Guido DeAscanis & Sons, Inc., 254 A.2d 254, 256 (Del. Super. 1969).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

The statute of limitations for construction defect claims is governed by 10 Del. C. §8127(b), which provides:

No action, whether in or based upon a contract...in tort, or otherwise, to recover damages or for indemnification or contribution for damages, resulting from any alleged deficiency in the construction or manner of construction of an improvement to real property and/or in the designing, planning, supervision, and/or observation of any such construction or manner of furnishing, or causing the performance or furnishing of, any such construction of such an improvement or against any person performing or furnishing, or causing the performing or furnishing of, any designing, planning, supervision, and/or observation of any such construction or manner of construction of such an improvement after the expiration of six years....

10 Del. C. §8127(b). The six-year statute period begins with the earliest of the following dates, irrespective of the date of injury:

- a) The date of purported completion of all the work called for by the contract as provided by the contract if such date has been agreed to in the contract itself;
- b) The date when the statute of limitations commences to run in relation to the particular phase or segment of work performed pursuant to the contract in which the alleged deficiency occurred, where such date for such phase or segment of work has been specifically provided for in the contract itself;
- c) The date when the statute commences to run in relation to the contract itself where such date has been specifically provided for in the contract itself.
- d) The date when payment in full has been received by the person against whom the action is brought for the particular phase of such construction or for the particular phase of such designing, planning, supervision, and/or observation of such construction or manner of such construction, as the case may be, in which such alleged deficiency occurred;

- e) The date the person against whom the action is brought has received final payment in full, under the contract for the construction or for the designing, planning, supervision, and/or observation of construction, as the case may be, called for by contract;
- f) The date when the construction of such an improvement as called for by the contract has been substantially completed;
- g) The date when an improvement has been accepted, as provided in the contract, by the owner or occupant thereof following the commencement of such construction;
- h) For alleged personal injuries also, the date upon which it is claimed that such alleged injuries were sustained; or after the period of limitations provided in the contract, if the contract provides such a period and if such period expires prior to the expiration of two years from whichever of the foregoing dates is earliest.

The Supreme Court of Delaware has defined “construction” as the building, erection, act of devising and forming, fabrication, and composition. Becker v. Hamada, Inc., 455 A.2d 353, 356 (Del. 1982). The statute defines construction to include “construction, erection, building, alteration, reconstruction and destruction of improvements to real property.” 10 Del. C. §8127 (a)(2).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade and Consumer Practices Law

Private actions regarding Unfair Trade and Consumer Practices law must be brought within three years of the accrual of the cause of action. 10 Del. C. §8106; VLW Tech., LLC v. Hewlett-Packard Co., 2005 Del. Ch. LEXIS 59 (Del. Ch. May 4, 2005). However, actions brought by the Attorney General must be brought within five years. 6 Del. C. 2506.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Breach of implied warranty claims must be brought within three years. 10 Del. C. §8106(a).

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Breach of express warranty claims are subject to a three-year statute of limitations. 10 Del. C. §8106(a).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud Has Long Since Passed

The statute of limitations for claims based on fraud is three years pursuant to 10 Del. C. §8106.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Delaware has adopted a discovery rule that tolls the statute of limitations in construction defect cases. Pack & Process, Inc. v. Celotex Corp., 503 A.2d 646 (Del. Super. 1985) (where roof manufacturer was contractually obligated to inspect and repair roof, statute of limitations on breach of warranty did not begin to run until manufacturer notified plaintiff of inherent defect in roof). Under this rule, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the discovery of facts constituting the basis of the cause of action or the existence of facts sufficient to put a person of ordinary intelligence and prudence on inquiry, which, if pursued, would lead to the discovery of such facts. Estate of Buonamici v. Morici, 2010 WL 2185966, at 3 (Del. Super. 2010).

D. Statute of Repose

The Delaware statute of repose, referred to as the “Builder’s Statute,” serves as a substantive bar to any action brought more than six years after the construction is performed or services rendered. 10 Del. C. §8127. Since construction defects often do not become apparent until more than ten years after the completion, the statute of repose serves as a strong defense to construction defect claims. To successfully assert that a claim is barred by the statute of repose, a defendant must establish (1) the condition that allegedly caused the injury and/or damages is an improvement to real property; (2) more than six years have elapsed from the earliest of the eight designated dates; and (3) the activity of the movant must be within the class that is protected by the statute. 10 Del. C. §8127. City of Dover v. International Tel. & Tel., 514 A.2d 1086, 1089 (Del. 1986).

Delaware courts have articulated that construction constitutes an improvement to property when the construction is a “permanent addition to or betterment of real property that enhances its capital value and that involves the expenditure of labor and money and is designed to make the property more useful or valuable as distinguished from ordinary repairs.” Windley v. Potts Welding & Boiling Repair Co. Inc., 888 F. Supp. 610, 612 (D. Del. 1995) (citing Standard Chlorine of Delaware Inc. v. Dover Steel Co., No. 87C-Fe-98, letter op. at 3 (Del. Super. 1983) (citations omitted)). Delaware courts also have held that manufacturers or suppliers of raw materials are not entitled to the statute’s protection. Id. at 612.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Pursuant to Delaware common law, an “accident” is an event happening without human agency, or, if happening through such agency, an event which under circumstances, is unusual and not expected by the person to whom it happens. See State Farm Fire and Cas. Co. v. Hackendorn, 605 A.2d 3 (Del. Super. Ct. 1991). Conduct that leads to the damage of the property of another that is clearly within the control of a contractor or construction company, and is not a fortuitous circumstance happening without human agency, will likely not be found to be an “occurrence” and will likely not trigger coverage under a commercial general liability policy. Westfield Ins. Co., Inc., v. Miranda & Hardt Contracting and Building Services, L.L.C., 2015 WL 1477970, at 4 (Del. Super. 2015).

District of Columbia



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Actions based on contract, express or implied, must be brought within three years of accrual. D.C. Code §12-301. Tort actions for personal injuries or injuries to real or personal property also must be brought within three years of the time the action accrues. Id. The statute of limitations may be tolled if the breach or the injury is not readily apparent due to fraud or fraudulent concealment. Diamond v. Davis, 680 A.2d 364 (D.C.App.1996). The statute of limitations also will be tolled in non-fraud-related tort or contract claims that arise out of latent deficiencies in construction. Ehrenhaft v. Malcolm Price, Inc., 483 A.2d 1192 (D.C.App.1984). The discovery rule applies when plaintiff knew or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known of the injury. Id. at 1201. The District of Columbia's statute of repose states that any action to recover damages for personal injury or injury to real or personal property will be barred if not brought within ten years from the date the improvement was substantially completed. D.C. Code §12-310.

B. Statute of Limitations

Where the fact of an injury can be readily determined, a claim accrues for purposes of the statute of limitations at the time the injury actually occurs. A cause of action accrues when its elements are present, so that a plaintiff could maintain a successful suit. Murray v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., 953 A.2d 308 (2008).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Construction defect claims are considered breach of contract claims and barred by a three-year statute of limitation. D.C. Code § 12-301 (7). The breach accrues when the defective work is completed. Ehrenhaft v. Malcolm Price Inc., 483 A.2d 1192 (D.C. 1984).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Procedures Act

The statute of limitations for a cause of action brought under the District of Columbia's Consumer Protection Procedures Act is three years. D.C. Code §12-301.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a cause of action brought under breach of implied warranty of habitability is three years. D.C. Code §12-301.

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a cause of action brought under breach of express warranty is three years. D.C. Code §12-301.

5. Statute of Limitations of Claim Based on Fraud Has Long Since Passed

The statute of limitations for claims based on fraud is three years. D.C. Code §12-301.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

In the District of Columbia, the discovery rule applies when plaintiff knew, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of the injury. Ehrenhaft v. Malcolm Price, Inc., 483 A.2d 1192 (D.C.App.1984). The discovery rule was extended to include contract, warranty and negligence claims when the parties have relied upon, to their detriment, the skill of a professional, which includes contractors. Id.

D. Statute of Repose

The District of Columbia's statute of repose states that any action to recover damages for personal injury, injury to real or personal property, or wrongful death resulting from the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, and for contribution and indemnification as a result of such injury or death, shall be brought within ten years from when the improvement was substantially completed. D.C. Code §12-310.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

There is no case law for the District of Columbia that analyzes the general rule as related to the trigger for coverage under a general liability policy in the context of a construction defect claim. However it is clear that in order for coverage to be triggered there must be an "occurrence" which is defined as an "accident." As such, it does not appear that property damage arising from expected or intended acts of the insured would trigger coverage. See generally Western Exterminating Co. v. Hartford Accident & Indem. Co., 479 A.2d 872 (D.C. 1984).

Florida



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Florida's statute of limitations is five years for an action based upon a written contract. The limitations period begins to run from the date the cause of action accrues. Fla. Stat. §95.11(2)(b). There is a four-year statute of limitations for any action founded on the design, planning or construction of an improvement to real property. This statute of limitations period begins to run from a specified accrual date. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(c). Where the defect is latent, Florida has adopted the discovery rule, which tolls the running of the statute of limitations until such time as the defect is, or should have been, discovered with the exercise of due diligence. Florida has adopted a ten-year statute of repose which applies to actions founded on the design, planning or construction of an improvement to real property, including actions involving latent defects. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(c).

B. Statute of Limitations

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In Florida, a construction defect claim must be commenced within four years. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(c).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

The statute of limitations for a cause of action under the Unfair Trade Practices Act must be brought within four years from the date of the accrual of the action. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(f). The discovery rule does not apply.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for claims brought pursuant to breach of implied warranty of habitability and reasonable workmanship is four years. See Elizabeth N. v. Riverside Group, Inc., 585 So.2d 376 (Fla. App. 1 Dist. 1991).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

An action for a breach of a legal or equitable action on a contract, obligation, or liability founded on a written instrument, must be brought within five years. Fla. Stat. §95.11(2)(b). However, an action for a legal or equitable action on a contract, obligation, or liability not founded on a written instrument, must be brought within four years. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(k).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

A legal or equitable action based on fraud must be brought within four years. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(j).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling of the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

In Florida, if the construction defect is latent, the statute of limitations is tolled until such time as the defect was discovered or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(c).

D. Statute of Repose

Florida has a statute of repose that bars construction claims brought after ten years, including actions involving latent defects. Fla. Stat. §95.11(3)(c). The time period begins to run on the date of actual possession by the owner, the date of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the date of abandonment of construction if not completed, or the date of completion or termination of the contract between the professional engineer, registered architect, or licensed contractor and his or her employer, whichever date is latest. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Florida law, faulty workmanship that is neither intended nor expected from the standpoint of the contractor can constitute an "accident" and thus an "occurrence" under a post-1986 standard form CGL policy. Furthermore, physical injury to a completed project that occurs as a result of the defective work can constitute "property damage" as defined in a CGL policy. U.S. Fire Ins. Co. v. J.S.U.B., Inc., 979 So.2d 871 (Fla. 2007).

Georgia



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Actions in tort for negligent damage to property must be brought within four years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-30(a). Actions based on breach of a written contract must be brought within six years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-24. Georgia has adopted the discovery rule, which applies to actions concerning bodily injury and cases involving the negligent design or installation of synthetic exterior siding. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-30(b). Further, Georgia has a statute of repose that bars construction claims commenced after eight years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-51.

B. Statute of Limitations

The general rule for determining when a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations begins to run is well settled in Georgia. The true test to determine when a cause of action accrues is to ascertain the time when a plaintiff could have first maintained his or her action to a successful result. Scully v. First Magnolia Homes, 279 Ga. 336 (2005).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

A construction defect claim must be commenced within four years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-30.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Fair Business Practices Act

Georgia has a Deceptive Trade Practices Act and a Fair Business Practices Act. Ga. Code Ann. §§10-1-372 and 10-1-393. Suit must be commenced under these Acts within two years of the date the plaintiff knew or should have known of the violation. Ga. Code Ann. §10-1-401.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Actions based on breach of an implied warranty of habitability must be brought within four years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-26; Gropper v. STO Corp., 552 S.E.2d 118 (Ga. Ct. App. 2001).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Actions for breach of written construction contracts must be brought within six years from the date of substantial completion of the project. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-24. The limitations period begins to run upon substantial completion or when the contract could be considered “due and payable.” Fort Oglethorpe Assocs. II Ltd. v. Hails Constr. Co., 396 S.E.2d 585 (Ga. Ct. App. 1990). If not based on a written construction contract, all other actions for breach of an express warranty must be brought within four years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-26.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

In Georgia, there is a four-year statute of limitations for fraud. Evans v. Dunkley, 728 S.E.2d 832 (Ga. App. 2012). However, the presence of fraud may serve to toll the statute of limitations where a defendant or his or her privies are guilty of fraud which deters or prevents a plaintiff from bringing an action. In such instance, the statutory period will not begin to run until such fraud is discovered or could have been discovered by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence. See Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-96; Hunter, Maclean, Exley & Dunn, P.C. v. Frame, 507 S.E.2d 411 (Ga. 1998).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Georgia has adopted the discovery rule which tolls the applicable statute of limitations until such time as the defect is discovered, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have been discovered, whichever occurs first. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-30(b). However, the discovery rule in Georgia is limited to cases involving bodily harm and in actions for recovery of damages to a dwelling due to the manufacture of, or the negligent design or installation of, synthetic exterior siding. The discovery rule does not apply to actions alleging only property damage. Corp of Mercer Univ. v. Nat'l Gypsum Co., 368 S.E.2d 732 (Ga. 1988).

D. Statute of Repose

Georgia has a statute of repose that bars construction claims commenced after eight years. Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-51. The statute of repose begins to run upon substantial completion of the realty, and the statute does not extend the limitation period found in Ga. Code Ann. §9-3-30. Armstrong v. Royal Lakes Assoc., 502 S.E.2d 758 (Ga. Ct. App. 1998) (noting that Georgia courts have never interpreted the statute of repose applicable to construction cases as a separate statute of limitation nor as extending the statute of limitation period).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Georgia Supreme Court has stated that an occurrence can arise where faulty workmanship causes unforeseen or unexpected damage to other property. American Empire Surplus Lines Ins. Co. v Hathaway Dev., Co., 288 Ga. 749, 752 (2011). This definitively established that faulty workmanship sometimes can amount to an occurrence. Taylor Morrison Services, Inc. v. HDI-Gerling America Ins. Co., 293 Ga. 456, 459 (2013). The Court has defined occurrence simply as "an accident including continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same, general harmful conditions." Id. They have defined accident by its common usage, as an unexpected happening without intention or design. Id. at 460. Therefore, an occurrence, as used in a standard CGL policy, does not require damage to the property or work of someone other than the insured. Id. Finally, in order to trigger coverage there must be an accident or occurrence and property damage. This includes faulty workmanship. Id. at 465.

Hawaii



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The statute of limitations for tort claims is two years under Hawaii law. Haw. Rev. Stat. §657-7. Breach of contract actions must be brought within six years. Haw. Rev. Stat. §657-1. Hawaii has adopted the “discovery rule” that tolls that running of the statute of limitations until the time when the plaintiff knew or should have known of the defendant’s negligence. Board of Directors of Assn. of Apartment Owners v. Regency Tower Venture, 635 P.2d 244, cert. denied, Board of Directors v. Regency Tower Venture, 64 Haw. 689 (1981).

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations begins to run from the time the cause of action accrues. Board of Directors of Assn. of Apartment Owners v. Regency Tower Venture, 635 P.2d 244, cert. denied, Board of Directors v. Regency Tower Venture, 64 Haw. 689 (1981). A cause of action accrues when the plaintiff knows, or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have discovered that an actionable wrong has been committed. Jacoby v. Kaiser Foundation Hospital, 622 P.2d 613 (Haw. 1981).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Hawaii imposes a two-year limitations period for actions for damages based on construction improvements to real property. Haw. Rev. Stat. §657-8. It provides:

No action to recover damages for any injury to property, real or personal, or for bodily injury or wrongful death, arising out of any deficiency or neglect in the planning, design, construction, supervision and administering of construction, and observation of construction relating to an improvement to real property shall be commenced more than two years after the cause of action has accrued, but in any event not more than ten years after the date of completion of the improvement. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations for Claims Arising Out of Unfair Competition and Deceptive Acts or Practices

Hawaii has separate acts that prohibit unfair competition and deceptive acts or practices. See Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§480-2, 481A-3. Consumers, the attorney general, or the director of the Office of Consumer Protection may bring an action based upon unfair or deceptive acts or practices. An action under the unfair competition law must be brought within four years of the date the cause of action accrues. Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §480-24.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Although there is no specific statute of limitations for breach of implied warranty of habitability, actions for recovery based upon breach of an obligation must be brought within six years. See Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §657-1; see Association of Apartment Owners of Newtown Meadows v. Venture 15, 167 P.3d 225 (Haw. 2007).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Breach of express warranty claims must be brought within six years. Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §657-1.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Hawaii does not have a specific statute of limitations pertaining to claims based on fraud. However, in the presence of fraud, the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled until the moment plaintiff discovers, or should have discovered, the negligent act, the damage, and the causal connection between the former and the latter. See Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §657-7; See Vidinha v. Miyaki, 145 P.3d 879 (Haw. Ct. App. 2006).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Hawaii has adopted the “discovery rule” whereby the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled until the point in time when the complaining party knew, or reasonably should have known, of the wrongdoing. Association of Apartment Owners of Newtown Meadows v. Venture 15, 167 P.3d 225, 271 (Haw. 2007).

D. The Statute of Repose

Hawaii has adopted a statute of repose that requires actions “arising out of any deficiency or neglect in the planning, design, construction, supervision, and administering of construction, and observation of construction relating to an improvement to real property” to be commenced within ten years. Haw. Rev. Stat. §657-8.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Under Hawaii common law, construction defect claims grounded in breach of contract, specifically claims based on allegations of shoddy performance, are not covered under CGL policies, nor are tort-based claims, derivative of breach of contract claims. Group Builders, Inc. v. Admiral Ins. Co., 123 Haw. 142 (Haw. Ct. App. 2010).

Idaho

**I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule****A. General**

An action based on written contract must be brought within five years from the date of completion. Idaho Code §5-216. An action based on oral contract must be brought within four years following the date of completion. Idaho Code §5-217. Actions arising in tort must be brought within two years following accrual or the date of discovery, but not more than eight years following completion of the construction. Idaho Code §5-219; Idaho Code §5-241. An exception to this rule is where the defect is concealed from the injured party by the wrongdoer, who at the time of the incident, was in a professional relationship with the injured party. Idaho's discovery rule states that in cases of concealment, the cause of action accrues when the injured party knows or is put on notice of the injury. Idaho Code §5-219(4). Idaho's statute of repose applies to causes of action arising out of design or construction improvements to real property. For actions arising in contract, accrual occurs at the completion of construction. For actions in tort, the action accrues six years after completion, provided the cause of action did not previously accrue. Idaho Code §5-241.

B. Statute of Limitations

Under Idaho law, a cause of action accrues, and the statute of limitations begins to run, when one party may sue another. Western Corp. v. Vanek, 144 Idaho 150, 151 (Ct. App. 2006).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Idaho has enacted the Notice and Opportunity to Repair Act (NORA) for claims involving construction defects. The act states:

Prior to commencing an action against a construction professional for a construction defect, the claimant shall serve written notice of claim on the construction professional. The notice of claim shall state that the claimant asserts a construction defect claim against the construction professional and shall describe the claim in reasonable detail sufficient to determine the general nature of the defect. Any action commenced by a claimant prior to compliance with the requirements of this section shall be dismissed by the court without prejudice and may not be recommenced until the claimant has complied with the requirements of this section. If a written notice of claim is served under this section within the time prescribed for the filing of an action under this chapter, the statute of limitations for construction-related claims is tolled until sixty (60) days after the period of time during which the filing of an action is barred. Idaho Code §6-2503.

Actions will be deemed to have accrued and the statute of limitations shall begin to run as to actions against any person by reason of his having performed or furnished the design, planning, supervision or construction of an improvement to real property, as follows:

- (a) Tort actions, if not previously accrued, shall accrue and the applicable limitation statute shall begin to run six years after the final completion of construction of such an improvement.
- (b) Contract actions shall accrue and the applicable limitation statute shall begin to run at the time of final completion of construction of such an improvement. Idaho Code §5-241.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to Consumer Protection Act

Causes of action arising under Idaho's Consumer Protection Act must be brought within two years of the date when the cause of action accrues. Idaho Code §48-619.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Generally, an implied warranty of habitability acts as a contract, therefore, the statute of limitations governing contracts would govern the implied warranty of habitability. Tusch Enterprises v. Coffin, 113 Idaho 37 (1987); Idaho Code § 5-241(b). However, the Idaho Supreme Court has stated that subsequent purchasers of residential dwellings, who suffer purely economic losses from latent defects manifesting themselves within a reasonable time, may maintain an action against the builder, or builder-developer, of the dwelling based upon the implied warranty of habitability, despite lack of privity of contract between the two. Tusch Enterprises, 113 Idaho at 50-51.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for any action upon any contract, obligation or liability founded upon an instrument in writing is five years. Idaho Code §5-216.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitation for a cause of action based on fraud is three years. Idaho Code §5-218. The cause of action accrues upon discovery by the aggrieved party of facts constituting fraud. Idaho Code §5-218(4).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Unless previously accrued, tort actions "shall accrue and the applicable limitation statute shall begin to run six years after the final completion of construction of such an improvement." Hibbler v. Fisher, 109 Idaho 1007, 1012 (Ct. App. 1985)(citing Idaho Code § 5-241(a)). However, this section provides a limited discovery rule for tort claims arising out of the design or construction of improvements to real property. Hibbler, 109 Idaho at 1012. This tolling only applies to latent defects, as patent defects are deemed discovered. Id.

Additionally, cases involving fraud (or concealment) provide the ability to toll the statute of limitations in actions involving construction defects. Lindberg v. Roseth, 137 Idaho 222 (2002). In the case of concealment, the cause of action accrues when the injured party knows or is put on notice of injury. Id.

Other than these limited exceptions, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued as of the time of the occurrence, act or omission, or at the time of the final completion of construction for an improvement. Idaho Code § 5-219(4); Idaho Code § 5-241(b).

D. Statute of Repose

As previously discussed, Idaho's statute of repose applies to causes of action arising out of design or construction improvements to real property. For actions arising in contract, accrual occurs at the completion of construction. For actions in tort, the action accrues six years after completion, provided the cause of action did not previously accrue. Idaho Code §5-241.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Supreme Court of Idaho has held that in order to trigger coverage under a CGL policy there must be an occurrence that causes the damage. Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Texas v. Ed Bailey, Inc., 103 Idaho 377, 378 (1982). They go on to define an occurrence as an "accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended from the standpoint of the insured. Id. at 379. Unless a policy specifically defines "accident," the Court interprets "accident" as the word is commonly understood. Id. at 380. In this case, however, the Court stated that the occurrence must take place during the policy period, and did not extend this coverage to faulty (or defective) work that was discovered after the policy period ended. Id.

The duty of an insurance company to defend its insured arises when a complaint is filed against the insured which, reading the allegations in the complaint broadly, reveals a potential for liability that would be covered by the policy. Shunn Const., Inc. v. Royal Ins. Co. of America, 127 Idaho 97, 98 (1995).

After exhaustive research, there is no case law that specifically explains if faulty work triggers coverage under a CGL policy. However, it can be inferred from the above cases that the Courts will look to the specific insurance policies on a case-to-case basis to determine coverage. Further, they will define any ambiguity in the policy language. Case Law in Idaho implies that CGL coverage will not be triggered by faulty work standing alone. There must evidence of an occurrence that happened during the policy period.

Illinois

**I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule****A. General**

Illinois has a four-year statute of limitations for all causes of action, based in tort, contracts or otherwise, against a person for an act or omission by said person in the design, planning, supervision, observation or management of construction. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214. The statute of limitations on such claims begins to run when the plaintiff knows, or should have known, of the injury. LaSalle Nat'l Bank v. Cohen & Assoc., 532 N.E.2d 314 (Ill. App. 1988). Illinois has a ten-year statute of repose. Any person who discovers an act or omission prior to the expiration of the ten-year period has four years to commence an action. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(a). This time period can be extended by contract. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(d).

B. Statute of Limitations

When a party knows, or reasonably should know, both that an injury has occurred and that it was wrongfully caused, the statute of limitations begins to run and the party is under an obligation to inquire further to determine whether an actionable wrong was committed. Nolan v. Johns-Manville Asbestos, 85 Ill. 2d 161 (1981).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

As previously discussed, Illinois has a four-year statute of limitations for all causes of action, based in tort, contracts or otherwise, against a person for an act or omission by said person in the design, planning, supervision, observation or management of construction. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214. The statute of limitations on such claims begins to run when the plaintiff knows, or should have known, of the injury. LaSalle Nat'l Bank v. Cohen & Assoc., 532 N.E.2d 314 (Ill. App. 1988).

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act

The statute of limitations for a claim brought under Illinois' Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act is three years from the date the cause of action accrues. A notice of the action must be served thirty days prior to the filing of the action. 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/10a(e).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for a claim brought under an implied warranty of habitability is four years. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(a). Additionally, the statute establishing a ten-year limitations period for claims arising from act or omission in connection with construction of improvement to real property applies to actions based on breach of implied warranty of habitability. Andreoli v. John Henry Homes, Inc., 297 Ill. App. 3d 151, 152-155 (1998); 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(b). The ten-year statute of repose begins to run on date of conveyance of home. Andreoli, 297 Ill. App. 3d at 155.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a claim brought under breach of express warranty is four years. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(a). The ten-year statute of repose also applies to express warranty. See generally Stelzer v. Matthews Rooding Co., Inc., 117 Ill. 2d. 186 (1987); 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(b).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for fraud is five years. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-215. The action may be commenced at any time within five years after the person entitled to bring the same discovers that he or she has such cause of action, and not afterwards.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The statute starts to run when a person knows, or reasonably should know, of his injury and also knows or reasonably should know that it was wrongfully caused. At that point the burden is upon the injured person to inquire further as to the existence of a cause of action. Witherell v. Weimer, 85 Ill. 2d 146 (1981).

D. Statute of Repose

Illinois has a ten-year statute of repose. Any person who discovers an act or omission prior to the expiration of the ten-year period has four years to commence an action. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(b). This time period can be extended by contract. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-214(d).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Illinois Law, if an occurrence is pled, absent exclusions in the policy, an insurance company owes a duty to defend its insured. Milwaukee Mut. Ins. Co. v. J.P. Larsen, Inc., 956 N.E.2d 524, 532 (Ill. App. 1st 2011). There is no coverage under a CGL policy where the complaints allege only construction defects and not property damage or an occurrence within the terms of the policy. Id. at 526. Further, courts have found there is no occurrence when a subcontractor's defective workmanship necessitates removing and repairing work. Id. at 531.

However, the case law indicates that damage to something other than the project itself does constitute an "occurrence" under a CGL policy. Id. at 532. Therefore standing alone, faulty workmanship does not trigger coverage under a CGL policy. However, if defective workmanship damages something other than the project itself, this faulty work could trigger coverage under a CGL policy. Id.

Indiana



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Indiana a cause of action based upon a written contract must be brought within ten years. Ind. Code §34-11-2-11. However, if the claim is for payment of money (including promissory notes), the cause of action must be brought within six years. Ind. Code §34-11-2-9. A cause of action in tort, i.e. personal injury or injury to personal property, must be brought within two years. Ind. Code §34-11-2-4. A tort cause of action accrues when the plaintiff becomes aware, or, in the exercise of ordinary diligence could have discovered, that he has suffered an injury as a result of the tortious conduct of another. Habig v. Bruning, 613 N.E.2d 61 (Ind. Ct. App. 1993). To the extent that a cause of action is related to real property, Indiana's six-year statute of limitations may apply. Ind. Code, § 34-11-2-7. Indiana's statute of repose requires that a claim for construction defect be commenced within the earlier of ten years after the date of substantial completion of the improvement, or twelve years after the completion and submission of the plans and specifications to the owner if the action concerns deficiencies in the improvement's design. Ind. Code §32-30-1-5.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Indiana a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations begins to run when a plaintiff knew or, in the exercise of ordinary diligence could have discovered, that an injury had been sustained as a result of the tortious act of another. Murray v. City of Lawrenceburg, 925 N.E.2d 728 (2010).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Indiana does not have a statute of limitations specifically governing construction defect claims, however, in certain cases involving a homeowner's claim against construction professionals, including contractors, the applicable statute of limitations is tolled consistent with the time allowed to cure defects under "right to cure" statute. See Ind. Code §32-27-3-1 et seq. The homeowner is required to provide a statutorily defined notice to the construction professional before initiating litigation against the construction professional. Ind. Code §32-27-3-2.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Act

A claim brought pursuant to Indiana's Deceptive Trade Practices Act must be brought within two years of the deceptive act. Additionally, as to deceptive acts that are curable, the consumer must give the supplier written notice of the act within the sooner of six months from discovery of the act, one year from the transaction, or the time period of any applicable warranty. Ind. Code §24-5-0.5-5.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

A claim for breach of the implied warranty of habitability is subject to a six-year statute of limitations with the claim accruing and the statute beginning to run when the injured party knows or, in the exercise of ordinary diligence could have known, that he or she had sustained an injury. Ind. Code §34-11-2-7.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

An injured party has six years after the cause of action accrues to file an action based upon fraud. Ind. Code §34-11-2-7.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As previously discussed, in Indiana, a tort cause of action accrues when the plaintiff becomes aware, or, in the exercise of ordinary diligence could have discovered, that he has suffered an injury as a result of the tortious conduct of another. Habig v. Bruning, 613 N.E.2d 61 (Ind. Ct. App. 1993).

D. Statute of Repose

Indiana's statute of repose states that an action to recover damages, whether based on contract, tort, or otherwise, for (1) deficiency of alleged deficiency in the design, supervision, planning, construction, or observation of construction of any improvement to real property, (2) injury to real or personal property arising out of any deficiency, or (3) injury or wrongful death of a person arising out of a deficiency may not be advanced unless the action is initiated with the earlier of ten years after the date of substantial completion of the improvement or twelve years after the completion and submission of the plans and specifications to the owner if the action concerns deficiencies in the improvement's design. Ind. Code §32-30-1-5.

Additionally, if notwithstanding section 5 of this chapter, an injury to or wrongful death of a person occurs during the ninth or tenth year after substantial completion of an improvement to real property, an action in tort to recover damages for the injury or wrongful death may be brought within two (2) years after the date on which the injury occurred, irrespective of the date of death. However, an action may not be brought more than: twelve years after the substantial completion of construction of the improvement; or fourteen years after the completion and submission of plans and specifications to the owner, if the action is for a deficiency in design, whichever comes first. Ind. Code, §32-30-1-6.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

In Indiana improper or faulty workmanship constitutes an accident thereby triggering coverage under a standard CGL policy, so long as the resulting damage is an event that occurs without expectation or foresight. Sheehan Constr. Co. v. Cont'l Cas. Co., 935 N.E.2d 160 (Ind. 2010).

Iowa



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The statute of limitations for unwritten contracts, including implied contracts, and torts causing property damage is five years. I.C.A. §614.1(4). The statute of limitations for personal injuries is two years. I.C.A. §614.1(2). The statute of limitations for written contracts is ten years. I.C.A. §614.1(5). Generally, a cause of action does not accrue until the wrongful act causes injury or loss to the claimant. Bob McKiness Excavating and Grading, Inc. v. Morion Buildings, Inc., 507 N.W.2d 405 (Iowa 1993). The discovery rule provides that the cause of action accrues when the plaintiff discovers or should have known of an injury to person or property. Id. Iowa has a fifteen-year statute of repose for actions arising out of the unsafe or defective condition of an improvement to real property, whether based on tort or implied warranty. I.C.A. §614.1(11).

B. Statute of Limitations

Generally, a cause of action does not accrue until the wrongful act causes injury or loss to the claimant. Bob McKiness Excavating and Grading, Inc. v. Morion Buildings, Inc., 507 N.W.2d 405 (Iowa 1993).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In addition to limitations contained elsewhere in this section, an action arising out of the unsafe or defective condition of an improvement to real property based on tort and implied warranty and for contribution and indemnity, and founded on injury to property, real or personal, or injury to the person or wrongful death, shall not be brought more than fifteen years after the date on which occurred the act or omission of the defendant alleged in the action to have been the cause of the injury or death. However, this subsection does not bar an action against a person solely in the person's capacity as an owner, occupant, or operator of an improvement to real property. I.C.A., §614.1 (11).⁵

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Fraud Act

The statute of limitations for a claim brought pursuant to Iowa's Consumer Fraud Act is two years. I.C.A. §714.16, et seq.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Workmanlike Construction

The statute of limitations for a claim of breach of workmanlike construction is five years. I.C.A. §614.1(4). The implied warranty of workmanlike construction is also covered by the fifteen-year statute of repose. I.C.A., §614.1(11).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a claim of breach of express warranty is ten years. I.C.A. §614.1(5).

⁵ It should be noted that there is proposed legislation to amend this section to include: or within two years after the act or omission of the defendant alleged in the action to have been the cause of the injury or death is discovered or by the earlier exercise of reasonable diligence should have been discovered, whichever is earlier. See 2015 IA H.F. 2332 (NS).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for a claim based on fraud is five years. I.C.A. §614.1(4).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The discovery rule provides that the cause of action accrues when the plaintiff discovers or should have known of an injury to person or property. Bob McKiness Excavating and Grading, Inc. v. Morion Buildings, Inc., 507 N.W.2d 405 (Iowa 1993).

D. Statute of Repose

Iowa has a fifteen-year statute of repose for actions arising out of the unsafe or defective condition of an improvement to real property, whether based on tort or implied warranty. I.C.A. §614.1(11) states in pertinent part:

[A]n action arising out of the unsafe or defective condition of an improvement to real property based on tort and implied warranty and for contribution and indemnity, and founded on injury to property, real or personal, or injury to the person or wrongful death, shall not be brought more than 15 years after the date on which occurred the act or omission of the defendant alleged in the action to have been the cause of the injury or death. However, this subsection does not bar an action against a person solely in the person's capacity as an owner, occupant, or operator of an improvement to real property. I.C.A. §614.1(11) (see also footnote 2).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

In Pursell Constr., Inc. v. Hawkeye-Security Ins. Co., the Supreme Court of Iowa held that defective workmanship standing alone, that is, resulting in damages *only to the work product itself*, does not constitute an "occurrence" under a CGL policy, and, therefore, coverage for such defective workmanship will not be afforded. Pursell Constr., Inc. v. Hawkeye-Security Ins. Co., 596 N.W.2d 67 (1999).

In 2015, the Court of Appeals of Iowa stated that faulty workmanship can lead to an occurrence under a CGL policy, if occurrence constitutes an "accident" and causes property damage beyond the work product itself. National Surety Corp. v. Westlake Investment, LLC, 872 N.W.2d 409 (Iowa Ct. App. 2015).

Kansas

I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Kansas has a five-year statute of limitations for any cause of action based upon a written contract, K.S.A. §60-511. There is a three-year statute of limitations for any action based on an express or implied but unwritten contract, obligation or liability. K.S.A. §60-512. Most actions based on negligence are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. This applies to actions for damage to personal property, injury to the rights of another not based on contract, and personal injury, including wrongful death. K.S.A. §60-513. There is no statute of repose pertaining specifically to construction defect actions. However, with respect to most actions for injury to persons or property not based upon contract, a cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the act first causes substantial injury, or the injury becomes reasonably ascertainable to the injured party. K.S.A. §60-513(b). This act further provides that such actions must be brought within ten years from the time the act gives rise to a cause of action.

B. Statute of Limitations

Under the above-referenced statutes, the statute of limitations begins when the cause of action accrues. K.S.A. §60-510. Generally, in contract causes of action, the statute of limitations begins to run at the time of the breach, regardless of when a party first learns of the breach. For actions in tort, the statute of limitations generally begins to run upon discovery, when the party should have discovered, the tortious conduct or condition. Construction contracts are subject to the general rule that a cause of action accrues when the plaintiff “could first have filed and prosecuted his action to a successful conclusion.” Edward Kraemer & Sons, Inc. v. City of Overland Park, 880 P.2d 789 (Kan. Ct. App. 1994) (citing Yeager v. Nat'l Corp. Refinery Ass'n, 470 P.2d 797 (Kan. 1970)).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Kansas has enacted the Kansas Residential Construction Defect Act which primarily addresses notice requirements that must be met by a homeowner prior to filing a lawsuit against a contractor for construction defects. K.S.A. §60-4701, et seq. The Act is silent concerning the legal theories upon which such a lawsuit may be based. Prendiville v. Contemporary Homes, Inc., 32 Kan. App. 2d 435 (Kan. Ct. App. 2004). The nature of the cause of action for the defect determines the statute of limitations.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

The statute of limitations for a claim for civil penalties brought under Kansas's Consumer Protection Act is one year. K.S.A. § 60-514(3). There is a three-year statute of limitations for claims for actual damages. K.S.A. § 60-512-(2).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Workmanlike Construction

Action for breach of implied warranty of workmanlike performance is subject to a three-year statute of limitations for actions upon implied contracts. Zenda Grain & Supply Co. v. Farmland Industries, Inc., 20 Kan.App.2d 728, 740 (1995); K.S.A. § 60-512.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

A cause of action based upon a builder's express warranty to repair or replace construction defects in a newly built house must be brought within five years of the date the builder breached the warranty by refusing or failing to repair or replace the defects. Hewitt v. Kirk's Remodeling and Custom Homes, Inc., 49 Kan.App.2d 506, 507 (2013); K.S.A. § 60-511. However, if the express warranty is not written, the statute of limitations is three years. K.S.A. § 60-512.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for claims based on fraud is two years. The statute of limitations does not begin to run until the fraud is discovered. K.S.A. §60-513(a)(3).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The causes of action listed in subsection (a) of K.S.A. §60-513 shall not be deemed to have accrued until the act giving rise to the cause of action first causes substantial injury, or, if the fact of injury is not reasonably ascertainable until sometime after the initial act, then the period of limitation shall not commence until the fact of injury becomes reasonably ascertainable to the injured party, but in no event shall an action be commenced more than ten years beyond the time of the act giving rise to the cause of action.

Additionally, K.S.A. § 60-4702 (Construction Defect Act), provides that if the statute of limitations would expire during the time period necessary to allow the parties to comply with the provision of this act, the statute of limitations will be tolled if the claimant gives notice of the claim to the contractor within 90 days of entry of the order of dismissal of the action without prejudice pursuant to subsection (a). Further, the claimant's notice of claim shall serve to toll the statute of limitations for 180 days after the latest of the following three dates: (1) the date the claimant personally serves or mails the notice of claim; (2) the date agreed upon for the contractor to make payment under subsection (c)(3) of (g)(2) of K.S.A. § 60-4704, and amendments thereto; or (3) the date agreed upon for the contractor to completely remedy the construction defect under subsection (c)(2) or (g)(1) of K.S.A. § 60-4704, and amendments thereto.

D. Statute of Repose

As previously discussed, there is no statute of repose pertaining specifically to construction defect actions. However, with respect to most actions for injury to persons or property not based upon contract, a cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the act first causes substantial injury, or the injury becomes reasonably ascertainable to the injured party. K.S.A. §60-513(b). This act further provides that such actions must be brought within ten years from the time the act gives rise to a cause of action.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Pursuant to Kansas law, damage occurring as a result of faulty or negligent workmanship constitutes an "occurrence," thereby triggering coverage under a CGL policy, so long as the damage incurred is both unforeseen and unintended by the insured. See generally Lee Builders, Inc. v. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co., 137 P.3d 486 (2006).

Kentucky



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Kentucky, the statute of limitations for tort claims is one year. K.R.S. §413.140. Kentucky has adopted the “discovery rule” whereby the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled until the point in time when the complaining party knows or reasonably should have known of the injury. Perkins v. Northeastern Log Homes, 808 S.W.2d 809, 819 (Ky. 1991).

An action upon a written contract executed after July 15, 2014, unless otherwise provided by statute, and an action for relief not provided for by statute can only be commenced within ten (10) years after the cause of action accrued. K.R.S. § 413.160. (written contracts executed before July 15, 2014, have a fifteen-year statute of limitations. K.R.S. § 413.090 (2)).

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations immediately begins to run on the date the cause of action accrues, unless there is justification for tolling. Fluke Corp. v. LeMaster, 306 S.W.3d 55 (Ky. 2010).

Under the “discovery rule,” a cause of action will not accrue until the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, not only that he has been injured, but also that this injury may have been caused by the defendant’s conduct. The rule is only available in cases where the fact of injury or offending instrumentality is not immediately evident or discoverable with the exercise of reasonable diligence. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In any action alleging defective building design, construction, materials, or supplies where the injury, death, or property damage occurs more than five (5) years after the date of completion of construction or incorporation of materials or supplies into the building, there shall be a presumption that the building was not defective in design, construction, materials, or supplies. This presumption may be overcome by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary. K.R.S. § 198B.135.

No action to recover damages, whether based upon contract or sounding in tort, resulting from or arising out of any deficiency in the construction components, design, planning, supervision, inspection, or construction of any improvement to real property, or for any injury to property, either real or personal, arising out of such deficiency, or for injury to the person or for wrongful death arising out of any such deficiency, shall be brought against any person after the expiration of seven (7) years following the substantial completion of such improvement. K.R.S. §413.135. However, if the injury occurs in the seventh year, then no action shall be brought after eight years. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

A private action under Kentucky’s Consumer Protection Act must be brought within two years of the violation or one year after an action by the attorney general has been terminated, whichever is later. K.R.S. §367.220.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

There is a five-year statute of limitations for actions based “upon a contract not in writing, express or implied,” and actions “created by statute when no other time is fixed by the statute creating liability.” K.R.S. §413.120.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

For breach of a written contract, the statute of limitations period is 10 years from when the action accrues, if the contract was executed after July 15, 2014. K.R.S. §413.160 (if the contract was executed before July 15, 2014, the statute of limitations is fifteen years. K.R.S. §413.090). The limitation period is five years from accrual for breach of an oral contract. K.R.S. §413.120(1). Thus, the pertinent statute of limitations for breach of express warranty claims depends on whether the underlying contract is written or oral. Moreover, the cause of action for breach of contract accrues on the date of the contract breach or the date of contract performance. Hoskins’ Adm’r. v. Ky. Ridge Coal Co., 305 S.W.2d 308, 311 (Ky. 1957); Finley v. Thomas, 107 S.W.2d 287, 288 (Ky. 1937).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud Long Since Passed

The statute of limitations for a claim based upon fraud is five years from accrual. K.R.S. §413.120(1). The statute of limitations begins to run when the victim discovers the fraud or should have discovered the fraud through the exercise of ordinary diligence. K.R.S. §413.130(3); Jordan v. Howard, 52 S.W.2d 613, 616 (Ky. 1932).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The limitations period may be tolled for construction defect actions brought by homeowners against builders. If the homeowner properly serves a written notice of claim to the builder, the limitations period is tolled for seventy-five days after the last date of the timetable, inspection date, or fourteen days after inspection. K.R.S. §411.264.

Kentucky has adopted the “discovery rule” in construction defect cases. This rule tolls the statute of limitations in cases involving construction defects to the date that the plaintiff knew, or should have known of the injury, and that the injury was caused by the defendant’s conduct. See Perkins v. Northeastern Log Homes, 808 S.W.2d 809, 819 (Ky. 1991).

D. Statute of Repose

As a result of pressure applied by the Kentucky construction industry, the Kentucky legislature enacted K.R.S. §413.135 which operates as a statute of repose for construction defect claims. It provides in pertinent part:

- (1) No action to recover damages, whether based upon contract or sounding in tort, resulting from or arising out of any deficiency in the construction components, design, planning, supervision, inspection, or construction of any improvement to real property, or for any injury to property, either real or personal, arising out of such deficiency, shall be brought against any person after the expiration of seven years following the substantial completion of such improvement.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, in the case of an injury to property or the person or wrongful death resulting from such injury which injury occurred during the seventh year following substantial completion of such

improvement, an action to recover damages for such injury or wrongful death may only be brought within one year from the date upon which such injury occurred (irrespective of the date of death), but in no event may such an action be brought more than eight years after the substantial completion of construction of such improvement.

- (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as extending the period prescribed by statute for the bringing of any action for damages.
- (4) As used in this section, the term “person” shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, business trust, unincorporated association, or joint stock company; the term “substantial completion” shall be construed to mean the date upon which the owner of the structure, project or facility first entered upon the occupancy or commenced the use thereof. K.R.S. §413.135.

This statute operates to extinguish construction defect claims (sometimes even before any knowledge of the claim exists) by setting an outer limit from the time of “substantial completion” after which no construction defect claim may be brought. Therefore, in many instances, the Kentucky construction defect statute of repose will operate to shorten the ten-year statute of limitations provided for actions based upon written contracts (executed after July 15, 2014) K.R.S. §413.160. If a contract is executed before July 15, 2014, there is a fifteen-year statute of limitations. K.R.S. §413-090(2).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Under Kentucky common law, a claim for faulty workmanship, in and of itself, is not an “occurrence” under a commercial general liability policy because a failure of workmanship does not involve the fortuity required to constitute an accident. Cincinnati Ins. Co. v. Motorists Mut. Ins. Co., 306 S.W.3d 69 (2010).

It is unclear whether a claim for faulty workmanship resulting in damage to property other than the insured’s faulty work product constitutes an “occurrence” under a CGL policy. In Cincinnati Ins. Co., the Court stated that “as we construe it, application of the general rule *could* lead to coverage” if the faulty workmanship had damaged another’s property. Id. at 80 n.45. However, the Court did not officially address this issue.

Louisiana



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Louisiana, claims for breach of contract are subject to a ten-year prescriptive period. LSA-C.C. Art. 3499. Actions based on negligence are subject to a one-year statute of limitations. LSA-C.C. Art. 3492. In Louisiana, when damage is caused to immovable property, the one-year prescription commences to run from the day the owner of the immovable acquired, or should have acquired, knowledge of the damage. LSA-C.C. Art. 3493. In addition, Louisiana has adopted a five-year statute of repose, known as period of “preemption” for contract and negligence claims. See LSA-R.S. §9:2772.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Louisiana, common law statutes of limitation are referred to as “prescriptive” periods. A prescriptive period is interrupted when suit is filed in a court maintaining proper jurisdiction and venue. LSA-C.C. Art. 3462. If suit is commenced and either jurisdiction or venue is improper, prescription is interrupted only as to defendants served by process within the prescriptive period. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

A number of statutes govern construction claims in Louisiana, mandating when such claims may be brought and for how long contractors may be held liable. The most relevant of these statutes is LSA-R.S. §9:2772, which sets forth a “preemptive period for actions involving deficiencies in surveying, supervision, or construction of immovables or improvements thereon.” The relevant portions of this statute are as follows:

A. No action, whether *ex contractu*, *ex delicto*, or otherwise, including but not limited to an action for failure to warn, to recover on a contract, or to recover damages shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing land surveying services, as such term is defined in R.S. 37:682(11)(a), including but not limited to those services preparatory to construction, or against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, inspection, or observation of construction or the construction of immovables or improvement to immovable property, including but not limited to a residential building contractor as defined in R.S. 37:2150.1(9):

(1)(a) More than seven years after the date of registry in the mortgage office of acceptance of the work by owner.

(b) If no such acceptance is recorded within six months from the date the owner has occupied or taken possession of the improvement, in whole or in part, more than seven years after the improvement has been thus occupied by the owner.

B. (1) The causes which are preempted within the time describe above include any action: (a) For any deficiency in the performing or furnishing of land surveying services, as such term is defined in R.S. 37:682(11)(a), including but not limited to those preparatory to construction or in the design, planning, inspection or observation of construction, or in the construction of any improvement to immovable property, including but not limited to any services provided by a residential building contractor as defined in R.S. 37:2150.1(9).

(3) This preemptive period shall extend to every demand whether brought by direct action or for contribution or indemnity or by third-party practice, and whether brought by the owner or by any other person.

C. If such an injury to the property or to the person or if such a wrongful death occurs during the sixth year after the date set forth in Subsection A, an action to recover the damages thereby suffered may be brought within one year after the date of the injury, but in no event more than eight years after the date set forth in Subsection A, even if the wrongful death results thereafter.

Louisiana courts have held that LSA-R.S. §9:2772 is determinative only of liability of a contractor or architect to an owner, and does not relate to claims by third persons. American Mut. Liability Ins. Co. v. Lionel F. Favret CO., 224 F.Supp. 477 (E.D. La. 1963). Additionally, Louisiana courts have held that this article applies to contracts for the performance of jobs other than construction of buildings. Murphy Corp. v. Petrochem Maintenance, Inc., 180 So. 2d 716 (App. 1 Cir. 1965), *writ refused* 182 So.2d 662.

LSA-R.S. §38:2189 establishes a five-year period for bringing construction claims involving public projects.

Any action against the contractor on the contract or on the bond, or against the contractor or the surety or both on the bond furnished by the contractor, all in connection with the construction, alteration, or repair of any public works let by the state or any of its agencies, boards or subdivisions shall prescribe 5 years from the substantial completion, as defined in R.S. 38:2241.1, or acceptance of such work, whichever occurs first, or of notice of default of the contractor unless otherwise limited in this Chapter. LSA-R.S. §38:2189.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law

A cause of action under Louisiana's Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law must be brought within one year from the time of the transaction. LSA-R.S. §51:1409.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

LSA-C.C. Art. 2762 provides the following period for liability or construction claims based on poor or "bad" workmanship:

If a building, which an architect or other workman has undertaken to make by the job, should fall to ruin either in whole or in part, on account of the badness of the workmanship, the architect or undertaker shall bear the loss if the building falls to ruin in the course of ten years, if it be a stone or brick building, and of five years if it be built in wood or with frames filled with bricks.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

In Louisiana, causes of action based on breach of contract are considered personal actions which enjoy a ten year prescriptive period. LSA-C.C. Art. 3499. There is no distinction among prescriptive periods based on whether the contract was written or oral. The prescriptive period begins to run when the error that causes the breach is discovered, not when its consequences are discovered. New Hotel Monteleone v. First Nat'l Bank, 423 So.2d 1305, 1309 (La. App. 4 Cir. 1982).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Louisiana does not have a specific statute of limitations relating to claims based on fraud. However, all delictual actions are subject to a one-year limitations period after the damage or injury occurred. LSA-C.C. Art. 3492. The presence of fraud may toll the statute of limitations to the point in time where the plaintiff has actual or constructive notice of the tortious act, the resulting damage, and the causal connection between the two. Krolick v. State, Department of Health and Human Resources, 790 So.2d 21, 26 (La. App. 1 Cir. 2000), writ denied, 785 So.2d 829.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Louisiana has adopted the discovery rule, or doctrine of *contra non valentum*, which suspends the running of the prescriptive period in four situations: (1) there was some legal cause that prevented the courts or their officers from taking cognizance of or acting on the plaintiff's action; (2) where there was some condition coupled with the contract or connected with the proceedings that prevented the creditor from suing or acting; (3) where the debtor himself has done some act effectually to prevent the creditor from availing himself of the cause of action; and (4) where the cause of action is not known or reasonably knowable by the plaintiff, even though his ignorance is not induced by the defendant. See Corsey v. State through Dept. of Corrections, 375 So.2d 1319 (La. 1979); State ex rel. Div. of Admin. v. McInnis Bros. Const. Inc., 701 So.2d 937, 940 (La. 1997).

Moreover, the doctrine of *contra non valentum* is applied in exceptional circumstances. See LSA-C.C. Art. 3467, comment (d).

D. Statute of Repose

Suits arising out of the construction of immovable property against a contractor, design professional, or surveyor are extinguished after the five-year preemption period described in LSA-R.S. §9:2772 expires. See supra. Moreover, this statute prescribes a preemptive period of five years for suits related to construction projects based on tortious causes of action. See id., supra.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Louisiana Courts have found no coverage where the liability of a contractor is based solely on improper construction or defective workmanship. This is based on the well-settled principle that liability policies are not intended to serve as performance bonds. Rivnor Properties v. Herbert O'Donnell, Inc., 633 So. 2d 735 (La. Ct. App. 1994).

Louisiana Courts have defined "occurrence" by reference to the exclusions typically found in a comprehensive general liability policy, namely, the product, work, and failure to perform exclusions. If there is a conflict between Louisiana's judicial gloss on the definition of "occurrence" and the policy language, the conflict must be resolved in favor of the insured. Essentially, if the damages are not excluded under a specific policy exclusion, there is a conflict between Louisiana's definition and the policy definition, and therefore, the damages are covered. Petroleum Rental Tools, Inc. v. Hal Oil & Gas Co., Inc., 701 So.2d 219 (La. App. 1 Cir.1997)

Maine



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Maine has a general statute of limitations of six years for civil actions. 14 M.R.S.A. §752. Actions for malpractice or professional negligence must be brought within four years. 14 M.R.S.A. §752-A. Maine has adopted the “discovery rule” which tolls the statute of limitations for construction defect claims. Id. Maine’s statute of repose bars an action for malpractice or professional negligence against an architect, engineer, or land surveyor if brought more than ten years after substantial completion. See 14 M.R.S.A. §§752-A and 752-D.

B. Statute of Limitations

Generally, a cause of action accrues, and the statute of limitations begins to run, when a party suffers a judicially cognizable injury. Porter v. Philbrick-Gates, 745 A.2d 996, 998 n. 2 (Me. 2000). Thus, a contract cause of action accrues at the time of breach. Kasu Corp. v. Blake, Hall & Sprague, Inc., 582 A.2d 978, 980 (Me. 1990). A tort action accrues when the plaintiff suffers harm to a protected interest. Johnston v. Dow & Coulombe, Inc., 686 A.2d 1064, 1066 (Me. 1996). “When the Legislature does not give explicit directions, definition of the time of accrual ... remains a judicial function.” Nevin v. Union Trust Co., 726 A.2d 694, 699 (Me. 1999).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Maine has two statutes of limitations that may apply to construction defect claims:

14 M.R.S.A. §752A. All civil actions for malpractice or professional negligence against architects or engineers duly licensed or registered under Title 32 shall be commenced within four years after such malpractice or negligence is discovered, but in no event shall no such action be commenced more than ten years after the substantial completion of the construction contract or the substantial completion of the services provided, if a construction contract is not involved. The limitation periods provided by this section shall not apply if the parties have entered into a valid contract which by its terms provides for limitation periods other than those set forth in this section.

14 M.R.S.A. §752. All civil actions shall be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues and not afterwards, except actions on a judgment or decree of any court of record of the United States, or of any state, or of a justice of the peace in this State, and except as otherwise specifically provided.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

Actions under Maine’s Unfair Trade Practices Act are governed by a six-year statute of limitations. 14 M.R.S.A. §752.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Breach of implied warranties must be brought within six years. 14 M.R.S.A. §752; Dunelawn Owners’ Ass’n v. Gendreau, 750 A.2d 591 (Me. 2000).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for a breach of a contract or warranty subject to Maine's Uniform Commercial Code is four years. 11 M.R.S.A. §2-725.

Breach of express warranty outside of this action must generally be brought within six years. 14 M.R.S.A. §752.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Generally, causes of action based in fraud must be brought within six years. 14 M.R.S.A. §752. When a cause of action is "fraudulently concealed," the statute of limitations is six years and does not commence until the patient "discovers" the cause of action. 14 M.R.S.A. §859. The statute of limitations will begin to run "when the existence of the cause of action or fraud is discovered, or should have been discovered, by the plaintiff in the exercise of due diligence and ordinary prudence." Westman v. Armitage, 215 A.2d 919, 922 (Me. 1966).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Maine has enacted a form of the discovery rule with respect to design professionals. 14 M.R.S.A. §752-A, supra. The statute of limitations will begin to run when cause of action is discovered or should have been discovered by the plaintiff in the exercise of the due diligence and ordinary prudence. See Westman, supra.

D. Statute of Repose

No action for malpractice or professional negligence against an architect, engineer, or land surveyor may be commenced more than ten years after the substantial completion of the construction contract or plan or, if a written contract is not involved, the substantial completion of the services provided. 14 M.R.S.A. §§752-A and 752-D.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Maine common law, property damage resulting from an "occurrence" of harm occasioned by negligent workmanship is insured under a standard comprehensive general liability policy. Repair or replacement of the faulty work is not covered. Baywood Corp. v. Maine Bonding & Casualty Co., 628 A.2d 1029 (1993) (citing Peerless Ins. Co. v. Brennon, 564 A.2d 383 (1989)).

Maryland



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

A civil action for both tort and contract claims must be filed within three years of the date of when the cause of action accrues, unless otherwise provided by statute. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-101. Maryland has a ten-year statute of repose for actions against an architect, professional engineer, or contractor. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-108(b). Under Maryland's discovery rule, the statute of limitations begins to run when a claimant gains knowledge sufficient to put him or her on inquiry. As of that date, he or she is charged with knowledge of facts that would have been disclosed by a reasonably diligent investigation. Lumsden v. Design Tech Builders, Inc., 358 Md. 435 (2000).

B. Statute of Limitations

In Maryland, the general statute of limitations begins to run when the cause of action accrues. Am. Gen. Assur. Co. v. Pappano, 374 Md. 339 (Md. 2003). A cause of action accrues when the claimant in fact knew or reasonably should have known of the wrong. Anne Arundel County v. Halle Dev., Inc., 408 Md. 539 (Md. 2009).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

The statute of limitations for a cause of action for injury to person or property occurring after completion of improvement, upon accrual of cause of action, to realty is three years. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-108(c).

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

A private right of action pursuant to Maryland's Consumer Protection Act must be brought within three years of the discovery of the cause of action. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-101.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Workmanlike Construction

In the case of structural defects, there is a two-year statute of limitations that begins to run after the date of completion, delivery, or taking possession, whichever occurs first. Md. Real Property Code Ann. §10-204(b)(3).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Unless an express warranty specifies a long period of time, a cause of action for structural defects must be brought within two-years, which begins to run after the date of completion, delivery, or taking possession, whichever occurs first. Md. Real Property Code Ann. §10-204(b)(3).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for claims based on fraud is three years. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-101. Claims based in fraud are not deemed to accrue until the party discovers, or by the exercise of ordinary diligence should have discovered the fraud. Md. Code Ann., Cts. And Jud. § 5-203.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Maryland's discovery rule applies generally in all actions. The discovery rule provides that an action does not accrue until the plaintiff knows or reasonably should know of the wrong. Am. Gen. Assur. Co. v. Pappano, 374 Md. 339 (Md. 2003).

D. Statute of Repose

Maryland's statute of repose states as follows:

Where an injury occurs more than 20 years later.... Except as provided by this section, no cause of action for damages accrues and a person may not seek contribution or indemnity for damages incurred when wrongful death, personal injury, or injury to real or personal property resulting from the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property occurs more than 20 years after the date the entire improvement first becomes available for its intended use. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-108(a).

Actions against an architect, professional engineer, or contractor. ...Except as provided by this section, a cause of action for damages does not accrue and a person may not seek contribution or indemnity from any architect, professional engineer, or contractor for damages incurred when wrongful death, personal injury, or injury to real or personal property, resulting from the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, occurs more than 10 years after the date the entire improvement first became available for its intended use. Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-108(b).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Maryland Courts have stated that faulty work standing alone does not constitute an "accident" or an "occurrence" that would trigger coverage under a CGL policy since they are not unforeseen or unexpected. Lerner Corp. v. Assurance Co. of America, 120 Md. App. 525 (1998). Additionally, the cost to repair these latent defects caused by faulty work would not trigger coverage. Id. However, if the defect causes unrelated and unexpected personal injury or property damage to something other than the defective object itself, the resulting damages, subject to the terms of the applicable policy, may be covered. Id.

Massachusetts



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Massachusetts bars tort claims and contract claims for personal injuries asserted more than three years after the cause of action accrues. M.G.L.A. 260, §2A. Causes of action based upon written contracts must be commenced within six years of their accrual. M.G.L.A. 260, §2. Massachusetts has implemented a “discovery rule” whereby a statutory period does not begin “until a plaintiff has first, an awareness of [his] injuries and, second, an awareness that the defendant caused [his] injuries.” Doe v. Creighton, 786 N.E.2d 1211 (Mass. 2003).

B. Statute of Limitations

In Massachusetts, the statute of limitations begins to run when a plaintiff has knowledge or sufficient notice that he was harmed and knowledge or sufficient notice of the cause of the harm. Koe v. Mercer, 450 Mass. 97 (2007).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In Massachusetts, the statute of limitations for construction defects is three years after the cause of action accrues, however, in no event shall actions be commenced more than six years after the earlier of the dates of: (1) the opening of the improvement to use or (2) substantial completion of the improvement and the taking of possession for occupancy by the owner. M.C.L.A. 260 §2B.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Laws

Causes of action brought pursuant to Massachusetts’s consumer protection laws must be brought within four years of the act at issue. M.G.L.A. 260, §5A.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Workmanlike Construction

Causes of action founded upon contracts or liabilities, express or implied, have a six-year statute of limitations. M.G.L.A. 260, §2.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Causes of action founded upon contracts or liabilities, express or implied, have a six-year statute of limitations. M.G.L.A. 260, §2.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Causes of action based on fraud have a three-year statute of limitations. M.G.L.A. 260, §2A.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As previously discussed, Massachusetts has implemented a “discovery rule” whereby a statutory period does not begin “until a plaintiff has first, an awareness of [his] injuries and, second, an awareness that the defendant caused [his] injuries.” Doe v. Creighton, 786 N.E.2d 1211 (Mass. 2003).

D. Statute of Repose

Massachusetts has two statutes of repose:

For construction defects to real property, a cause of action must be commenced within six years of the earlier of the dates of: (1) the opening of the improvement to use or (2) the substantial completion of the improvement and the taking of possession for occupancy by the owner.

For construction defects to real property of a public agency, an action must be commenced within six years of the earlier of the dates of: (1) official acceptance of the project by the public agency; (2) the opening of the real property to public use; (3) the acceptance by the contractor of a final estimate prepared by the public agency pursuant to chapter thirty, section thirty-nine G; or (4) the substantial completion of the work and the taking possession for occupancy by the awarding authority. M.G.L.A. 260, §2B.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Under Massachusetts law, if language contained in a complaint alleges property damage caused by an “occurrence,” it is sufficient to trigger coverage under a CGL policy, but only to the extent that it triggers a duty to defend the insured. See generally Nat’l Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Modern Cont’l Constr. Co., 27 Mass. L. Rptr. 16 (2009).

Michigan



A. General

Michigan's statute of limitations for a tort action against a contractor for personal injury, injury to personal property or wrongful death arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property is six years after occupancy of the completed improvement, use or acceptance of the improvement, or one year after the defect is discovered if the defect is based on the gross negligence of the contractor where the gross negligence is the proximate cause of the injury or death. No such action may be commenced more than ten years after the time of occupancy of the completed improvement, use, or acceptance of the improvement. M.C.L.A. §600.5839. Causes of action for breach of contract have a six-year statute of limitations. M.C.L.A. §600.5807. Michigan has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that a cause of action accrues when the plaintiff knows, or should have known, of the injury. Connelly v. Paul Ruddy's Equipment Repair & Service Co., 388 Mich. 146 (1972).

B. Statute of Limitations

Once all of the elements of an action for personal injury, including the element of damage, are present, a claim accrues and the statute of limitations begins to run. Later damages may result, but they do not give rise to a new cause of action, nor does the statute of limitations begin to run anew as each item of damage is incurred. Marilyn Froling Revocable Living Trust v. Bloomfield Hills Country Club, et al., 283 Mich. App. 264 (2009) (citing Connelly v. Paul Ruddy's Equip Repair & Service Co., 388 Mich. 146 (1972)).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

The statute of limitations for a tort action against a contractor for personal injury, injury to personal property or wrongful death arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property is six years after occupancy of the completed improvement, use or acceptance of the improvement, or one year after the defect is discovered if the defect is based on the gross negligence of the contractor where the gross negligence is the proximate cause of the injury or death. M.C.L.A. §600.5839.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

The Michigan Consumer Protection Act has a statute of limitations of six years from the date of the transaction or one year from the date the last payment was made, whichever date is later. M.C.L.A. §§445.903, 455.911.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Causes of action based on fraud have a six-year statute of limitations. M.C.L.A. §600.5813. Causes of action for fraudulent concealment have a two-year statute of limitations. M.C.L.A. §600.5855.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Michigan has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that a cause of action accrues when the plaintiff knows, or should have known, of the injury. Connelly v. Paul Ruddy's Equipment Repair & Service Co., 388 Mich. 146 (1972).

D. Statute of Repose

Michigan's statute of repose states that no action in tort against a contractor for personal injury, injury to personal property or wrongful death arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property may be commenced more than ten years after the time of occupancy, use or acceptance of the improvement. M.C.L.A. §600.5839.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Michigan law, defective workmanship, standing alone, does not constitute an "occurrence" and thus does not trigger coverage, under a CGL policy. See generally Hawkeye-Security Ins. Co. v. Vector Constr. Co., 460 N.W.2d 329 (1990). However, an insurer must defend and may become obligated to indemnify an insured under a general liability policy of insurance that covers the losses caused by "accident" where an insured's faulty work product damages the property of others. Id. at 333.

Minnesota



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Under Minnesota law, no cause of action, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, for bodily injury, injury to property or wrongful death, arising out of a construction defect may be brought against the person performing or observing the construction more than two years from discovery of the injury, or, in the case of an action for contribution and indemnification, accrual of the cause of action (except when fraud is involved). M.S.A. §541.051. Minnesota's statute of repose states that a cause of action cannot accrue more than ten years after substantial completion of the construction. "Substantial completion" is defined as the date when construction is sufficiently completed so that the owner can occupy or use the improvement for the intended purpose. Id. The statute of limitations period in M.S.A. §541.051 begins to run when the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, an injury sufficient to entitle him to maintain a cause of action. Greenbrier Village Condominium Two Asso. v. Keller Invest., Inc., 409 N.W.2d 519 (Minn. App. 1987).

B. Statute of Limitations

As discussed above, the statute of limitations period in M.S.A. §541.051(1) begins to run when the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, an injury sufficient to entitle him to maintain a cause of action. Greenbrier Village Condominium Two Asso. v. Keller Invest., Inc., 409 N.W.2d 519 (Minn. App. 1987).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Pursuant to Minnesota law, the statute of limitations for bodily injury, injury to property or wrongful death, arising out of a construction defect, claims must be brought against the person performing or observing the construction within two years of discovery of the injury, or, in the case of an action for contribution and indemnification, accrual of the cause of action. M.S.A. §541.051.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Act

Claims brought pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Act are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. M.S.A. §541.07.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Claims based on breach of the statutory warranties set forth in section 327A.02 ((1) during the one-year period from and after the warranty date, the home improvement shall be free from defects caused by faulty workmanship and defective materials due to noncompliance with building standards and (2) during the ten-year period from and after the warranty date the home improvement shall be free from major construction defects due to noncompliance with building standards) are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. M.S.A. §541.051(4)

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Claims brought pursuant to breach of express warranty in causes of action for damages based on construction to improve real property are subject to a two-year statute of limitations. M.S.A. §541.051(4).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud That Has Long Since Passed

Minnesota Law provides a six year limitation for fraud, however, the cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud. M.S.A. §541.05(6).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The statute of limitations period in M.S.A. §541.051(1) begins to run when the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, an injury sufficient to entitle him to maintain a cause of action. Greenbrier Village Condominium Two Asso. v. Keller Invest., Inc., 409 N.W.2d 519 (Minn. App. 1987).

D. Statute of Repose

Minnesota's statute of repose states that a cause of action cannot accrue more than ten years after substantial completion of the construction. "Substantial completion" is defined as the date when construction is sufficiently completed so that the owner can occupy or use the improvement for the intended purpose. M.S.A. §541.051(1)(a). Under this section, a cause of action accrues upon the discovery of the injury. M.S.A. §541.051(1)(c). A cause of action that accrues during the ninth or tenth year after substantial completion may be brought two years after the accrual, but cannot be brought more than twelve years after substantial completion. M.S.A. §541.051(2). No action for contribution or indemnity arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property shall be brought more than fourteen years after the substantial completion of the property. M.S.A. §541.051(1)(b).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Minnesota common law, the negligent conduct of a contractor causing a construction defect that results in property damage constitutes an "occurrence" under a CGL policy. However, if the contractor's conduct is reckless or intentional, the resulting property damage will not be found to be an "occurrence." See generally Thermex Corp. v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Cos., 393 N.W.2d 15 (Minn. Ct. App. 1986).

Mississippi



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Any action without a prescribed statute of limitations must be brought within three years after the cause of action accrues. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-49. Mississippi's statute of repose for construction defect claims is six years. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-41. A cause of action is barred after six years, even if the defect does not become known until such time and the owner had no reason to suspect that a defect was present. Id. However, where fraudulent concealment is present, the action is tolled until discovery. Lampkin v. Thrash, 81 So.3d 1193, 1198 (Ct. App. Miss. 2012); see also Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-67. In causes of action for which no other period of limitation is prescribed and which involve latent injury, the cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff has discovered, or by reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-49.

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitation begins to run when a cause of action accrues. Anderson v. LaVere, 136 So.3d 404 (Miss. 2014). A cause of action accrues when it comes into existence as an enforceable claim, that is, when the right to sue becomes vested. Estate of Beckley v. Beckley, 961 So. 2d 707 (2007).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

As previously discussed, any action without a prescribed statute of limitations must be brought within three years after the cause of action accrues. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-49. However, Mississippi's statute of repose for construction defect claims is six years. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-41. A cause of action is barred after six years, even if the defect does not become known until such time and the owner had no reason to suspect that a defect was present. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Though the implied warranty of habitability arises because of a contractual relationship, breaches of the warranty sound in tort. Martin v. Rankin Circle Apts., 941 So.2d 854 (Miss. Ct. App. 2006). Therefore, the applicable statute of limitations is three years pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-49. This warranty is subject to the six-year statute of repose. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-41.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Under the U.C.C. a breach of express warranty claim is subject to a six-year statute of limitations. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-41.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

In Mississippi, a claim of fraud has a three-year statute of limitations. Sullivan v. Tullos, 19 So. 3d 1271 (2009); Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-49.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As previously discussed, in causes of action for which no other period of limitation is prescribed and which involve latent injury, the cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff has discovered, or by reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury. Miss. Code. Ann. §15-1-49.

D. Statute of Repose

Mississippi's statute of repose for construction defect claims is six years. Miss. Code Ann. §15-1-41. A cause of action is barred after six years, even if the defect does not become known until such time and the owner had no reason to suspect a defect was present. Id. The statute of repose does not apply to any person, firm or corporation in actual possession and control as owner, tenant or otherwise of the improvement at the time the defective and unsafe condition of such improvement causes injury. Id. Furthermore, the statute of repose applies only to causes of action accruing from and after January 1, 1986. Id. However, fraudulent concealment tolls the statute of repose. See Anderson v. LaVere, 81 So. 3d at 1198.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

In Mississippi, property damage that is proximately caused by an accident (an inadvertent act) constitutes an "occurrence," thus triggering coverage under a CGL policy. See generally Architex Ass'n v. Scottsdale Ins. Co., 27 So.3d 1148 (2010). The Court of Appeals has stated that faulty work causing property damage can be a covered act so long as the faulty work constitutes an occurrence. W.R. Berkley Corp. v. Rea's Country Lane Const. Inc., 14 So.3d 437 (Miss. Ct. App. 2013). However, even if there has been property damage caused by an "occurrence," coverage is not automatic under a CGL policy; it also must be ascertained, under the facts specific to each case, if no other exclusions and/or exceptions to exclusions apply. Id.

Missouri



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Missouri has a five-year statute of limitations for any cause of action based upon contracts, obligations or liabilities, express or implied. V.A.M.S. §516.120. The statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. A cause of action accrues when damage is sustained and capable of ascertainment. If more than one item of damage is sustained, then the cause of action accrues when the last item of damage is sustained and capable of ascertainment. V.A.M.S. §516.100. Missouri has a five-year statute of limitations for negligence actions. V.A.M.S. §516.120(4). Missouri has enacted a statute of repose which states that causes of action arising out of a defective or unsafe condition of improvement to real property must be brought within ten years from the date on which any improvement is completed. V.A.M.S. §516.097.

B. Statute of Limitations

As discussed above, the statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. A cause of action accrues when damage is sustained and capable of ascertainment. V.A.M.S. §516.100.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

The statute of limitations for alleged construction defects is ten years, unless an exception applies. V.A.M.S. §516.097. This section shall not apply: (1) if an action is barred by another provision of law; (2) if a person conceals any defect or deficiency in the design, planning or construction, including architectural, engineering or construction services, in an improvement for real property, if the defect or deficiency so concealed directly results in the defective or unsafe condition for which the action is brought; (3) to limit any action brought against any owner or possessor or real estate or improvements on such real estate. V.A.M.S. §516.097(4).

2. Statute of Limitations for a Claim of Deceptive or Unfair Practices

The statute of limitations for a claim of deceptive or unfair practices in connection with the sale of merchandise in trade or commerce is five years. V.A.M.S. §516.120

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Missouri has a five-year statute of limitations for any cause of action based upon contracts, obligations or liabilities, express or implied. V.A.M.S. §516.120.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Missouri has a five-year statute of limitations for any cause of action based upon contracts, obligations or liabilities, express or implied. V.A.M.S. §516.120.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The statute of limitations for claims based on fraud is five years. A cause of action in such case is deemed not to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party, at any time within ten years, of the facts constituting the fraud. V.A.M.S. §516.120(5).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

As discussed above, the statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. A cause of action accrues when damage is sustained and capable of ascertainment. If more than one item of damage is sustained, then the cause of action accrues when the last item of damage is sustained and capable of ascertainment. V.A.M.S. §516.100.

D. Statute of Repose

Missouri has enacted a statute of repose which states that causes of action arising out of a defective or unsafe condition of improvement to real property must be brought within ten years from the date on which any improvement is completed. V.A.M.S. §516.097.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Missouri common law, it appears coverage under a CGL policy will be afforded for any accidental or consequential damage to another's property. See generally Columbia Mut. Ins. Co. v. Schauf, 967 S.W.2d 74 (1998).

Montana



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In Montana, a construction defect claim sounding in tort must be commenced within three years. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-204. Montana has adopted a “discovery rule” which allows the accrual of an action to be tolled if the defect, by its nature, is concealed or self-concealing. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-102. Additionally, Montana’s statute of repose provides that no claims (other than an action upon any contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument in writing) against any person performing the construction of an improvement to real property may be brought more than ten years after the substantial completion of such improvement. Id.

B. Statute of Limitations

A cause of action accrues when all elements of the claim exist or have occurred, the right to maintain an action on the claim is complete, and a court or other agency is authorized to accept jurisdiction of the action. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-102. Lack of knowledge of the cause of action, or of its accrual, by the party to whom it has accrued does not postpone the beginning of the period of limitation. Id. The period of limitation does not begin on any cause of action for an injury to person or property until the facts constituting the claim have been discovered or, in the exercise of due diligence, should have been discovered by the injured party. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

An action premised upon any contract, obligation or liability founded upon an instrument in writing must be brought within eight years. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-202. An action based upon a contract, account or promise not founded on an instrument in writing must be brought within five years. Id. An action brought upon an obligation or liability, other than a contract, account, or promise, not founded upon an instrument in writing must be filed within three years. Id. See also Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-204. However, an action involving waste, damage to or trespass on real or personal property must be brought within two years. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-207.

“[W]here there is a substantial question as to which of two or more statutes of limitation should apply, the general rule is that the doubt should be resolved in favor of the statute containing the longest limitation.” Demarest v. Broadhurst, 321 Mont. 470 (2004). This general rule serves the public policy of affording a plaintiff party-litigant maximum free access to the court system. Ritland v. Rowe, 861 P.2d 175, 178 (Mont. 1993).

2. Statute of limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act of 1973

Claims brought under Montana’s Unfair Trade Practices Act, Mont. Code Ann. §30-14-101, et seq., are subject to the two-year time limitation set forth at Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-211. See Osterman v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., et. al., 80 P.3d 435, 441 (Mont. 2003).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to a Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to a Breach of Express Warranty

A claim for breach of an express warranty that does not guarantee future performance accrues on tender of delivery, regardless of the aggrieved party's lack of knowledge of the breach, and must be brought within four years of tender of delivery. Mont. Code Ann. §30-2-725. See also Williston Basin Inter. Pipeline v. Rockwell International, 1993 Mont. Dist. LEXIS 660 at 15.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

An action for the relief of fraud or mistake must be commenced within two years pursuant to Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-203. Assoc. of Unit Owners of the Deer Lodge Condominium, et al. v. Big Sky of Montana, Inc., et al., 798 P.2d 1018, 1027 (Mont. 1990).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Pursuant to Montana's "discovery rule," the statutory period of limitations can be tolled if the facts constituting a claim are, by their nature, concealed or self-concealing, or when a defendant acts to prevent the injured party from discovering injury or cause. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-102. See also Vipperman v. Walsh, 2010 Mont. Dist. LEXIS 151 at 11-12.

D. Statute of Repose

In Montana, an action to recover damages (other than an action upon any contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument in writing) resulting from or arising out of the construction of any improvement to real property may not be commenced more than ten years after completion of the improvement. Mont. Code Ann. §27-2-208. However, an action for damages for an injury that occurred during the tenth year after the completion of the improvement or land surveying may be commenced within one year after the occurrence of the injury. Id. The term "completion" refers to (a) the degree of completion at which the owner can use the improvement for the purpose for which it was intended or (b) when a completion certificate is executed, whichever is earlier. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Under Montana common law, CGL policies that define "occurrence" by reference to those accidents or conditions that result in damage that was "neither expected nor intended" focus on the insured's expectations regarding damages. Thus, acts that cause unexpected damage fall within the definition of an "occurrence" and are entitled to coverage.⁶ See generally Travelers Cas. & Sur. Co. v. Ribi Immunochem Research, 2005 MT 50 (2005).

It appears the trigger for coverage for a construction defect claim focuses on whether the damage was the result of an accidental or unintentional event. Additionally, the courts seem eager to find coverage under a general liability policy if it appears the expectations of the parties were to do so, although not clearly explained by case law. See generally Wellcome v. Home Ins. Co., 257 Mont. 354 (1993). Specifically, under Montana law, any ambiguities in contracts are construed against the insurer (i.e., "accident"). Additionally, "exclusions from coverage will be narrowly and strictly construed because they are contrary to the fundamental protective purpose of an insurance policy." Id.

The Wellcome court, in reviewing this issue, was persuaded by those cases that provide coverage under similar circumstances. See Lamar Homes, Inc. v. Mid-Continent Cas. Co., 242 S.W.3d 1 (Tex. 2007),

⁶ Travelers involved the wrongful disposal of toxic chemicals by a biopharmaceutical company. While not addressing construction defect claims, the Supreme Court of Montana's analysis pertaining to CGL policies generally suggests that its holding would likely apply to construction defect claims as well.

which provided a comprehensive discussion of standard-form CGL policy revisions vis-à-vis the subcontractor exception to the "your work" exclusion. The Lamar court stated that "when a general contractor becomes liable for damage to work performed by a subcontractor – or for damage to the general contractor's own work arising out of a subcontractor's work – the subcontractor exception preserves coverage that the 'your-work' exclusion would otherwise negate." Revelation Industries, Inc. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 350 Mont. 184, 198 (2009).

Nebraska



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Nebraska's statute of limitations for actions based on written contracts is five years. Neb. Rev. St., §25-205. The period for actions based on a contract not in writing is four years. Neb. Rev. St., §25-206. Actions based in tort must be brought within four years. Neb. Rev. St., §§ 25-207, 25-212. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Neb. Rev. St., §25-223 Nebraska's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the incident giving rise to the cause of action. Neb. Rev. St., §25-223

B. Statute of Limitations

A statute of limitations begins to run as soon as a claim accrues, and an action in tort accrues as soon as the act or omission occurs. Rania K. Shlien v. The Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Neb., 640 N.W.2d 643, 650 (Neb. 2002). In certain categories of cases, the statute of limitations begins to run on the date when the party holding the claim discovers or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the existence of the injury. Alston v. Hormel Foods Corp., 730 N.W.2d 376, 381 (Neb. 2007).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Any action to recover damages based on any alleged breach of warranty on improvements to real property or based on any alleged deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property shall be commenced within four years after any alleged act or omission constituting such breach of warranty or deficiency. Neb. Rev. St. §25-223. The statute runs from the date of substantial completion of the project. If such cause of action is not discovered and could not be reasonably discovered within such four-year period, or within one year preceding the expiration of such four-year period, then the cause of action may be commenced within two years from the date of such discovery or from the date of discovery of facts which would reasonably lead to such discovery, whichever is earlier. Id. This section, as a special statute of limitations concerning negligent construction of an improvement on real estate, applies only to actions, whether based on negligence or breach of warranty, brought against contractors and builders. Murphy v. Spelts-Schultz Lumber Co., 481 N.W.2d 422 (Neb. 1992).

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act

A civil action arising under the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act must be brought within four years from the date of the purchase of goods or services. Neb. Rev. St. §87-303.10. See also Meyer Bros. v. Travelers Ins. Co., 551 N.W.2d 1, 4 (Neb. 1996).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability

Any action to recover damages based on any alleged breach of warranty on improvements to real property shall be brought within four years. Neb. Rev. St., §25-223.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Any action to recover damages based on any alleged breach of warranty on improvements to real property shall be brought within four years. Neb. Rev. St., §25-223.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

A civil action arising under fraud must be brought within four years from the date the fraud is discovered. Neb. Rev. St. §25-207. See also Meyer Bros. v. Travelers Ins. Co., 551 N.W.2d 1, 4 (Neb. 1996).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Under Nebraska law, the discovery rule simply provides an exception to a statute of limitations for a claim that would otherwise be outside the statutory period. The statute of limitations for an action based on alleged deficiencies in improvements to real property does not run during the time when the plaintiff reasonably could not discover the existence of the cause of action. Grand Island Sch. Dist. #2 v. Celotex Corp., 279 N.W.2d 603 (1979). The discovery rule is best understood as a “tolling doctrine.” Alston v. Hormel Foods Corp., 730 N.W.2d 376 (2007).

D. Statute of Repose

Nebraska’s statute of repose bars claims brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of warranty on improvements to real property or deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property which are brought more than ten years beyond the time of the act giving rise to the cause of action. Neb. Rev. St. §25-223.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

In Nebraska, courts have held that faulty workmanship, standing alone, is not covered under a standard commercial general liability policy because it is not a fortuitous event. Auto-Owners Ins. Co. v. Home Pride Cos., 684 N.W.2d 571, 577 (Neb. 2004). Notwithstanding, if faulty workmanship causes bodily injury or property damage to something other than the insured’s work product, an unintended and unexpected event has occurred, and coverage exists. Id. at 578.

Nevada



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Nevada's statute of limitations for torts is two years. Nev. Rev. St., §11.190(4). Actions based in written contract must be brought within six years. Nev. Rev. St., 11.190(1). Actions based on contracts not in writing must be brought within four years. Nev. Rev. St., §11.190(2). This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which asserts that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Siragusa v. Brown, 971 P.2d 801, 806-07 (Nev. 1998). Nebraska's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within six years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. Nev. Rev. Code §11.202.

B. Statute of Limitations

Nevada recognizes that a cause of action does not accrue, and the statute does not begin to run until a litigant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, facts giving rise to the action. Beazer Homes Nevada, Inc. v. The Eighth Judicial Dist. Ct. of Nev., et al., 97 P.3d 1132, 1138-39 (Nev. 2004). In construction defect cases, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the plaintiff learns, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have learned, of the harm to the property. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Actions based upon a breach of a written contract must be brought within six years after the breach occurred. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §11.190. An action on a contract, obligation or liability not reduced to a writing must be brought within four years. Id. An action to recover damages for injuries to a person or for the death of a person caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another must be brought within two years of such act. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Deceptive Trade Practices

The statute of limitations for an action brought against a person alleged to have committed a deceptive trade practice in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. §598.0903, *et. seq.*, shall be four years, but the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue when the aggrieved party discovers, or by the exercise of due diligence should have discovered, the facts constituting the deceptive trade practice. Nev. Rev. Stat. §11.190.

3. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Actions for breach of implied warranty of habitability must be brought within four years. Nev. Rev. Stat., 11.290(2).

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Actions for breach of express warranty must be brought within four years. Nev. Rev. Stat., 11.290(1).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

An action for relief on the ground of fraud must be brought within three years, but the cause of action in such a case shall be deemed to accrue upon the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud. Nev. Rev. Stat. §11.190.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations for Actions Involving Construction Defects

In Nevada, the discovery rule tolls the statute of limitations until the injured party discovers or reasonably should have discovered fact supporting the cause of action. G&H Assocs. v. Ernest W. Hahn, Inc., 934 P.2d 229, 233 (Nev. 1997).

D. Statute of Repose

Under Nev. Rev. St., 11.202, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction, or the construction of an improvement to real property more than six years after the substantial completion of such an improvement, for the recovery of damages for:

- (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction or the construction of such an improvement;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by any such deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by any such deficiency.

Under Nev. Rev. St., §11.2055, the date of substantial completion of an improvement to real property shall be deemed to be the date (whichever occurs later) on which:

- (a) The final building inspection of the improvement is conducted;
- (b) A notice of completion is issued for the improvement; or
- (c) A certificate of occupancy is issued for the improvement.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Nevada's district court has held that property damage suffered by a third party due to a contractor's defective construction will be classified as an "occurrence" under a commercial general liability policy if the cause of the property damage was unforeseen by the insured contractor. See Gary G. Day Constr. Co. v. Clarendon Am. Ins. Co., 459 F. Supp. 2d 1039, 1047 (D. Nev. 2006). In Gary, the court analyzed Nevada state law and held that water intrusion was an occurrence under a framing contractor's CGL because the damage incurred was not expected, foreseen, or intended by the contractor.

While the above-referenced federal court holding is merely persuasive in Nevada state actions, there does not appear to be any state case law criticizing the holding in Gary.

The Nevada Supreme Court in Jackson v. State Farm Fire and Casualty Company, 108 Nev. 504, 835 P.2d 786, endorsed the "manifestation" trigger for first-party property damage claims and specifically embraced the California decision of Prudential-LMI v. Superior Court, 798 Pac. 2d 1230 (Cal. 1990). In Jackson, the Court held that the policy in effect on the date of manifestation is the policy that must respond – and must respond to the full amount of damages, even if some of the injuries arguably took place before and after the manifestation date. See 108 Nev. at 506-508. The Jackson court quoted

favorably from California Union Insurance Company v. Landmark Insurance Company, 145 Cal. App. 3d 462, which stated that:

In a "one occurrence" case involving continuous progressive and deteriorating damage, the carrier in whose policy period the damage first becomes apparent remains on the risk until the damage is finally and totally complete, notwithstanding a policy provision which purports to limit the coverage solely to those accidents/occurrences within the time parameters of the stated policy term. 108 Nev. at 507, citing Landmark, 193 Cal. Rptr. at 469.

California Union v. Landmark also relied heavily upon Snapp v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Company, 206 Cal. App. 2d 827 (1962), which the Landmark court read as "standing for the proposition that an insurer's liability for a still-insured and continuing event is not terminated by the expiration of the policy term." See 145 Cal. App. 3d at 475, citing Snapp, 206 Cal. App. 2d at 831.

Although the manifestation trigger generally governs first-party property damage claims, the actual injury or continuous trigger (if actual injury is continuing throughout several policy periods) governs third-party liability insurance issues. In a liability insurance matter, the trigger is actual injury, rather than manifestation, but other principles of Jackson are the same. The triggered insurer may not avoid or reduce its coverage obligations because some portion of the injury falls outside the policy. If there is property damage during an insurer's policy period, the policyholder's liability insurance is triggered and does not become de-triggered by subsequent sale of the damaged property and further ongoing injury. Most commercial builders purchase completed operations insurance for just this sort of risk of litigation.

New Hampshire



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

New Hampshire's statute of limitations for all personal actions is three years. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 508:4. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the injury, and that the injury was proximately caused by the defendant. Id. Unless the time period is extended in writing, New Hampshire's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless it is commenced within eight years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. N.H. Rev. Stat. §508:4B. In cases of fraud, no claim may be brought if the fraud was, or should have been, discovered eight years prior to the date a claim was brought. Id. There is no statute of repose applicable in cases involving the construction of nuclear power plants.

B. Statute of Limitations

In New Hampshire, statutes of limitation "... place a limit on the time in which a plaintiff may bring suit after a cause of action accrues." Big League Entm't v. Brox Indus., 821 A.2d 1054 (N.H. 2003). Although a cause of action arises as soon as all of the necessary elements are present, it does not accrue "...until the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, both the fact of an injury and the cause thereof." Conrad v. Hazen, 665 A.2d 372 (N.H. 1995). In contract actions, the cause of action arises and the statute of limitations begins running at the time of breach. West Gate Village Ass'n v. Dubois, 145 N.H. 293, 298 (2000). A breach of contract occurs when there is a failure without legal excuse to perform any promise which forms the whole or part of a contract. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

All personal actions, except actions for slander or libel, must be brought within three years of the act or omission complained of, except that when the injury and its causal relationship to the act or omission were not discovered and could not reasonably have been discovered at the time of the act or omission, the action shall be commenced within three years of the time the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and its causal relationship to the act or omission complained of. Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA) §508:4.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the New Hampshire Unfair Trade Practices Act

In New Hampshire, a claim under the Unfair Trade Practices Act must be brought within three years. N.H. Rev. Stat. §358-A:3 (IV)(a).

3. Statute of Limitations Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

See §B(1) above.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Under New Hampshire's discovery rule exception to the statute of limitations, when the injury and its causal relationship to the act or omission were not discovered and could not reasonably have been discovered at the time of the act or omission, the limitations period begins to run only when "...the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and its causal relationship to the act or omission complained of." *Big League Entm't v. Brox Indus.*, 821 A.2d 1054 (N.H. 2003); See also RSA §508:4, I. This two-pronged rule requires that, before the statute of limitations will begin to run, the plaintiff must know or reasonably should have known that he has been injured and that his injury was proximately caused by conduct of the defendant. *Id.*

D. Statute of Repose

All actions to recover damages for injury to property, injury to the person, wrongful death or economic loss arising out of any deficiency in the creation of an improvement to real property shall be brought within eight years from the date of substantial completion of the improvement, and not thereafter. RSA §508:4-b. "Substantial completion" means that construction is sufficiently complete so that an improvement may be used by its owner or lawful possessor for the purposes intended. *Id.* In the case of a phased project with more than one substantial completion date, the eight-year period of limitations for actions involving systems designed to serve the entire project shall not begin until all phases of the project are substantially complete. *Id.*

However, if an improvement to real property is expressly warranted or guaranteed in writing for a period longer than eight years, the period of limitation set out in paragraph I shall extend to equal the longer period of warranty or guarantee. *Id.*

Additionally, actions involving fraudulent misrepresentations or the fraudulent concealment of material facts upon which a claim might be based shall be brought within eight years after the date on which all relevant facts are, or with due care ought to be, discovered by the person bringing the action. *Id.*

Finally, there is no applicable statute of repose for actions arising out of any deficiency in the construction of improvements which are for nuclear power generation, nuclear waste storage, or the long-term storage of hazardous materials. *Id.*

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in New Hampshire have held that defective work, standing alone, does not trigger an "occurrence" under a commercial general liability policy. *High Country Assocs. v. New Hampshire Ins. Co.*, 648 A.2d 474, 477 (N.H. 1994). Faulty work that leads to unintended property damage, such as continuous exposure to moisture due to faulty construction, could be an occurrence. *Id.* at 478.

New Jersey



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

New Jersey's statute of limitations for torts and contracts is six years. N.J.S.A. 2A:14.1. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Knauf v. Elias, 327 N.J. Super. 119 (A.D. 1999). New Jersey's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. N.J.S.A. 2A:14-1.1.

B. Statute of Limitations

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has held that the date of "substantial completion" is to be used for statute of limitations accrual purposes in construction defect actions. Russo Farms v. Vineland Bd. of Educ., 675 A.2d 1077, 1096 (N.J. 1996) (*citing* Mahony-Troast Constr. Co. v. Supermarkets Gen. Corp., 460 A.2d 149 (App. Div. 1983)). "[I]t is not necessary that the injured party have knowledge of the extent of injury before the statute begins to run." P.T.&L Constr. Co. v. Madigan & Hyland, Inc., 584 A.2d 850 (App. Div.), *certif. denied*, 598 A.2d 888 (N.J. 1991).

"Substantial completion" occurs when the architect certifies such to the owner and a certificate of occupancy is issued certifying the building's fitness. Perini Corp. v. Greate Bay Hotel [&] Casino, Inc., 610 A.2d 364 (N.J. 1992), *overruled on other grounds by* In re Tretina Printing, Inc. v. Fitzpatrick & Assoc., Inc., 640 A.2d 788 (N.J. 1994).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In New Jersey, every action for recovery upon a contractual claim or liability, express or implied, shall be commenced within six years from the date the claim accrued. N.J.S.A. §2:A14-1.

Notwithstanding, provisions shortening the length of time parties may bring suit have been held to be enforceable, if reasonable. Eagle Fire Protection Corp. v. First Indem. of Am. Ins. Co., 678 A.2d 699 (N.J. 1996). Such provisions are accepted by the courts so long as they do not violate public policy. A.J. Tenwood Assoc. v. Orange Senior Citizens Housing Co., 491 A.2d 1280 (App. Div.), *certif. denied*, 501 A.2d 976 (N.J. 1985).

Similarly, every action for tortious injury to real or personal property shall be commenced within six years from the date the action accrued. N.J.S.A. §2:A14-1. However, every action for an injury to the person caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of any person shall be commenced within two years from the date the claim accrued. N.J.S.A. §2A14-2.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act

See §B(1) above. Bayside Chrysler Plymouth Jeep Eagle, Inc., 2006 N.J. Super. Unpub. LEXIS 2924 at 9. See also N.J.S.A. §56:8-1, *et seq.*

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to the Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

See §B(1) above and §C below.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

New Jersey courts have adopted a discovery rule: “[I]n an appropriate case a cause of action will be held not to accrue until the injured party discovers, or by an exercise of reasonable diligence and intelligence should have discovered that he may have a basis for an actionable claim.” Lopez v. Swyer, 300 A.2d 563, 565 (N.J. 1973).

The discovery rule does not extend the ten-year statute of repose because such statute was specifically passed to protect architects and other construction professionals from the potential “liability for life” potential posed by the discovery rule. Russo, supra, 675 A.2d 1077. See also Greczyn v. Colgate-Palmolive, 869 A.2d 866 (N.J. 2005). Likewise, the discovery rule does not operate to toll the statute of repose based on alleged fraudulent concealment, since its fundamental purpose is “to counteract the effect of the discovery rule.” County of Hudson v. Terminal Constr. Corp., 381 A.2d 355 (App. Div. 1977), *certif. denied*, 384 A.2d 835 (1978).

D. Statute of Repose

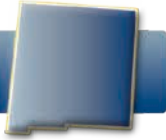
New Jersey’s statute of repose bars all actions, whether in contract, tort, or otherwise, for damages related to any deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property, for any injury to property, real or personal, for an injury to the person arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, and for actions of contribution or indemnity for damages sustained on account of such injury which were brought more than ten years after the performance or furnishing of such services and construction was provided. N.J.S.A. §2A:14-1.1.

New Jersey law specifies different standards for when the ten-year statute of repose begins based on the construction professional’s role in the project. For sub-contractors, the statute runs when its specific purposes were complete whereas for a general contractor, the statute of repose starts after the date of substantial completion. Town of Kearny v. Brandt, 214 N.J. 76 (2013). “Substantial completion” occurs when a certificate of occupancy has been issued. Russo, supra, 675 A.2d 1077.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Courts in New Jersey have held that a commercial general liability policy covers tort liability for physical damage to third parties, not the insured’s contractual liability for economic losses resulting from breaches of a duty to perform as bargained. Firemen’s Ins. Co. of Newark v. National Union Fire Ins. Co., 904 A.2d 754, 759-760 (N.J. Super. 2006). Accordingly, an insured assumes the risk of replacing or repairing defective goods as part of the cost of doing business, but passes the risk of personal injury or damage to property of third parties caused by such goods on to the insurer. Id. at 760.

New Mexico



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

In New Mexico, the statute of limitations for personal injury is three years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-8. Actions arising out of contract shall be brought in six years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-3. Actions for property damage shall be brought within four years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-4. This state has adopted a limited “discovery rule” which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of specific causes of action. N.M.S.A. §37-1-7. New Mexico’s statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the “substantial completion” of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. N.M.S.A. §37-1-27.

B. Statute of Limitations

In New Mexico, a statute of limitations begins to run when an action accrues or is discovered. Saez v. Belin School Dist., 827 P.2d 102, 116 (N.M. 1992).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Lawsuits founded upon a written contract must be brought within six years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-3. Legal actions based upon unwritten contracts, injuries to property, the conversion of personal property or fraud have a statute of limitations of four years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-4. The statute of limitations applicable to personal injury actions is three years. N.M.S.A. §37-1-8.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Trade Practices and Fraud Act of the Insurance Code

Claims made under the Trade Practices and Fraud Act carry a statute of limitations of four years. Martinez v. Cornejo, 208 P.3d 443, 451 (N.M. App. 2008). See also N.M.S.A. §37-1-4.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Legal actions based upon claims of fraud have a statute of limitations of four years from the date the fraud was discovered. N.M.S.A. §37-1-4.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

New Mexico's discovery rule provides that in actions for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake and in actions for injuries to or conversion of property, the cause of action will not be considered accrued until the fraud, mistake, injury or conversion complained of has been discovered by the injured party. N.M.S.A. §37-1-7.

D. Statute of Repose

The statute of repose applicable in New Mexico bars actions to recover damages for any injury to property, real or personal, or for injury to the person arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of a physical improvement to real property, any action for contribution or indemnity for damages so sustained, against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such improvement to real property which are brought after ten years from the date of substantial completion of such improvement. N.M.S.A. §37-1-27.⁷

However, the ten-year limitation does not apply to actions based on a contract, warranty or guarantee which contains express terms increasing or decreasing such limitation. Id.

The "date of substantial completion" is defined as (a) the date when construction is sufficiently completed so that the owner can occupy or use the improvement for the purpose for which it was intended, (b) the date on which the owner does so occupy or use the improvement or (c) the date established by the contractor as the date of substantial completion – whichever date occurs last. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

A review of case law in this jurisdiction resulted in ambiguous findings best explained by one example provided. Unexpected rainfall which causes property damage to a third party's residence while its roof is being replaced qualifies as an "accident" and triggers coverage under a contractor's liability policy. O'Rourke v. New Amsterdam Casualty Co., 362 P.2d 790, 795 (N.M. 1961). Thus, it appears in New Mexico coverage is triggered by accidental or unexpected events, but it is unclear (and fact specific) as to what type of event constitutes an accident outside the example provided herein.

⁷ 2017 NM Senate Bill 14 Proposes to add: that this statute does not apply when the plaintiff claims that the defendant knew or should have known of the defect.

New York



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

New York's statute of limitations for contracts is six years. N.Y. C.L.P.R. §213. Actions regarding damages to property must be brought within three years. N.Y. C.L.P.R. § 214. Absent allegations of fraud, there is no "discovery rule" tolling that statute of limitations applicable to construction defect claims. New York does not have a statute of repose.

B. Statute of Limitations

A cause of action against a contractor for construction defects generally accrues upon completion of the actual physical work. State v. Lundin, 459 N.E.2d 486, 487 (N.Y. 1983). Such work may be complete even though incidental matters relating to the project remain open. Id. The issuance of a final certificate is not controlling for purposes of tolling a statute of limitations. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Causes of action based on a contractual obligation or liability, whether express or implied, must be brought within six years after the cause of action accrues. NY C.P.L.R. §213.

2. Statute of Limitations for Claims Brought Pursuant General Business Law §349 (Consumer Protection from Deceptive Acts and Practices)

A cause of action brought pursuant to violations of New York's Consumer Protection from Deceptive Acts and Practices must be brought within three years from the accrual of such statutory claim. NY C.P.L.R. §214(2).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Accordingly, an action based upon fraud must be commenced within six years from the date the cause of action accrued or two years from the time plaintiff discovered or, with reasonable diligence, could have discovered the fraud, whichever is longer. Gutkin v. Siegal, 85 A.D.3d 687 (1st Dept. 2011), N.Y. C.L.P.R. § 213.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

New York does not have a "discovery rule" with respect to the accrual of claims involving construction defects. Menorah Campus, Inc. v. Frank L. Ciminelli Constr. Co., 2004 N.Y. Misc. LEXIS 3138 at 7 (NY 2004). See also Gelwicks v Campbell, 684 N.Y.S.2d 264 (2d Dept 1999).

D. Statute of Repose

There is no statute of repose that applies to construction defect claims brought in New York.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The New York Supreme Court has held that commercial general liability policies are not intended to provide contractual indemnity for economic losses suffered by an insured due to defective workmanship. George A. Fuller Co. v. United States Fidelity & Guar. Co., 200 A.D.2d 255, 259 (N.Y. 1994). Instead, such policies provide coverage for faulty workmanship when the defective work product causes bodily injury or property damage to something other than the work product. Id.

Furthermore, the requirement of a fortuitous loss is a necessary element of insurance policies based on either an "accident" or "occurrence." National Union Fire Company of Pittsburgh, PA v. Turner Const. Co., 119 A.D.3d 103, 108 (N.Y. 2014). A claim for faulty workmanship, in and of itself, is not an occurrence under a commercial general liability policy because a failure of workmanship does not involve the fortuity required to constitute an accident. Id.

North Carolina



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

North Carolina's statute of limitations for contracts and torts is three years. N.C. Gen. St. §1-52. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that causes of action shall not accrue until bodily harm or damage is apparent or reasonably should be apparent to the plaintiff. N.C. Gen. St., §1-52(16) (statute of repose for discovery is 10 years). North Carolina's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within six years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. N.C. Gen. St. §1-50(f).

B. Statute of Limitations

A defective construction claim accrues upon the completion of performance, regardless of whether such claim was brought as a negligence, malpractice or breach of contract action. Boor v. Spectrum Homes, Inc., 675 S.E.2d 712, 717 (N.C. App. 2009).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

A cause of action arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property shall be brought within three years. N.C. Gen. Stat. 1-50(f).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act

Any civil action brought to enforce provisions of North Carolina's Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act shall be barred unless commenced within four years after the cause of action accrues. N.C. Gen. Stat. §75-16.2. A cause of action under this statute accrues when the violation occurs. Hinson v. United Financial Services, Inc., 473 S.E.2d 382, 387 (N.C. App. 1996).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

A claim for the breach of an implied warranty must be brought within three years. N.C. Gen. Stat., 1-52(1).

4. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

A claim for the breach of an express warranty must be brought within three years. N.C. Gen. Stat., 1-52(1).

5. Statute of Limitations of Claim Based On Fraud

A cause of action for fraud shall be brought within three years. N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-52 (9).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

A cause of action involving allegations of fraud shall not be deemed to have accrued until the aggrieved party discovers, or should have discovered, the facts constituting such fraud. N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-50(9). See also Hyde v. Taylor, 320 S.E.2d 904, 908 (N.C. App. 1984). Additionally, causes of action shall not

accrue until bodily harm or damage is apparent or reasonably should be apparent to the plaintiff, but is limited by a 10 year statute of repose. N. C. Gen. Stat. §1-50(16).

D. Statute of Repose

In North Carolina, no action to recover damages based upon or arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property shall be brought more than six years from the later of (a) the specific last act or omission of the defendant giving rise to the cause of action or (b) substantial completion of the improvement. N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-50.

Actions applicable to the statute of repose include but are not limited to:

- Actions to recover damages for breach of a contract to construct or repair an improvement to real property
- Actions to recover damages for the negligent construction or repair of an improvement to real property
- Actions to recover damages for personal injury, death or damage to property
- Actions to recover damages for economic or monetary loss
- Actions in contract or in tort or otherwise
- Actions for contribution and/or indemnification
- Actions involving the construction of an improvement to real property, or a repair to an improvement to real property. Id.

A repair doesn't constitute a last act under N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-50 unless it is required by an improvement contract. Monson v. Paramount Homes, Inc., 133 N.C. App. 235, 244 (1999).

The term "substantial completion" means that degree of completion of a project, improvement or specified area or portion thereof (in accordance with the contract) at which point the owner can use the same for the purpose for which it was intended. The applicable date of substantial completion may be established by written agreement. Id. at 235.

Notably, the statute of repose may not be asserted as a defense by any person who is guilty of fraud, or willful/wanton negligence in the construction of an improvement to real property or a repair to an improvement to real property, or to any person who wrongfully concealed any such fraud, or willful or wanton negligence. N.C. Gen. Stat., §1-50(e).

Additionally, in actions for personal injury or physical damage to a claimant's property, the cause of action shall not accrue until bodily harm to the claimant or physical damage to his property becomes apparent or ought reasonably to have become apparent to the claimant, whichever event first occurs. However, no cause of action shall accrue more than ten years from the last act or omission of the defendant giving rise to the cause of action. N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-52(16).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in North Carolina have interpreted the term "property damage" in a commercial general liability policy to mean damage to property that was formerly undamaged, and not the expenditure of repairing the property or completing a project that was not done correctly or according to a contract in the first place. Prod. Sys. v. Amerisure Ins. Co., 605 S.E.2d 663, 666 (N.C. App. 2004). As such, a claim which

merely seeks damages to repair the item which was defectively constructed does not trigger coverage under a commercial general liability policy. Id. at 667.

North Dakota

I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

North Dakota's statute of limitations for construction defect torts is six years from the accrual of a claim. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. North Dakota's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action.

B. Statute of Limitations

A statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. Abel v. Allen, 651 N.W.2d 635, 638 (N.D. 2002). In North Dakota, an action based on tort or contract accrues when both (1) a wrongful act occurs and (2) a plaintiff suffers damages as a result thereof. Jacobsen v. Haugen, 529 N.W.2d 882, 885 (N.D. 1995).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In North Dakota, an action involving personal injury, fraud, a contract or an obligation/liability, whether express or implied, shall be brought within six years from the accrual of the claim. N.D.C.C. §28-01-16.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Fraud and Unlawful Credit Practices Act

See §B(1) above. However, North Dakota's Consumer Fraud Act is generally limited to instances of false advertising of merchandise marketed and sold within the state. N.D.C.C. §51-10-01, et. seq.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

See §B(1) above, subject to the discovery rule below.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling of the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

North Dakota's discovery rule is an exception to the statute of limitations and, if applicable, determines when the claim accrues for the purpose of computing limitations. Wells v. First Am. Bank West, 598 N.W.2d 834, 838 (N.D. 1999). Generally, the discovery rule postpones a claim's accrual until the plaintiff knew, or should have known, of (a) the wrongful act and (b) its resulting injury. Id. Courts generally apply the discovery rule when it is difficult for the plaintiff to have learned of the negligent act or omission that gave rise to the legal injury. Id.

Claims of fraud shall not be deemed accrued until the injured party discovers the facts constituting the fraud. N.D.C.C. §28-01-16. There is no limitation upon the time for discovery of a cause of action based on fraud. Phoenix Assurance Co. v. Runck, 366 N.W.2d 788 (N.D. 1985). As such, an action based on fraud is not barred by the passage of time until six years after discovery of the facts constituting the fraud. Id.

However, the word “discover” is not convertible with the word “knowledge.” If there is notice of facts, or if there is information that puts plaintiff on inquiry that would have led to knowledge, such facts are deemed discovered and the plaintiff must be charged with notice of everything to which inquiry might have led. Roether v. National Union Fire Ins. Co., 200 N.W. 818 (N.D. 1924). As such, when a plaintiff is aware of his/her injury, but not the full extent of such injuries, a “discovery rule” should not be applied to toll the statute of limitations. Erickson v. Scotsman, Inc., 456 N.W.2d 535 (N.D. 1990).

D. Statute of Repose

In North Dakota, no action to recover damages, whether in contract, oral or written, in tort or otherwise, may be brought due to a deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property, for injury to property, real or personal, arising out of any such deficiency, against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such an improvement more than ten years after substantial completion of such an improvement. N.D. Cent. Code, §28-01-44.

However, in the event that such injury to property or person occurred during the tenth year after such substantial completion, an action in tort to recover damages for such an injury may be brought within two years after the date on which such injury occurred, but in no event may such an action be brought more than 12 years after the substantial completion of construction of such an improvement. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Courts in North Dakota have held that, under a commercial general liability policy, property damage caused by an insured’s faulty workmanship is a covered “occurrence” if such faulty workmanship caused bodily injury or property damage to property other than the insured’s defective work product. ACUITY v. Burd & Smith Constr., Inc., 721 N.W.2d 33, 39 (N.D. 2006), overruled in part by K and L Homes, Inc. v. Am. Family Mart., 2013 ND57.

Ohio

**I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule****A. General**

Ohio's statute of limitations for actions sounding in written contract is eight years. R.C. § 2305.06. Actions sounding in contract that are not written shall be brought in six years. R.C. § 2305.07. Actions sounding in tort shall be brought in two years. R.C. § 2305.10. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of injury. Ohio's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. R.C. § 2305.131 However, the statute of repose may not be used as a defense to parties whose construction defect is due to fraudulent actions. Id.

B. Statute of Limitations

A cause of action based on defective construction accrues when there is a cognizable event whereby the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the injury was related to the defendant's act or omission or when the relationship between the parties terminates for that particular transaction, whichever occurs later. Bd. of Educ. of Cleveland City School Dist. v. Lesko & Assoc., 1990 Ohio App. LEXIS 1452 at 20-21. If the cause of action is based on contract, a claim accrues upon the fulfillment or completion of the contract. Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Ass'n v. Turner Constr. Co., 470 N.E.2d 950, 956 (Ohio App. 1984). However, the accrual of action sounding in contract is left to the discretion of the court. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In Ohio, an action upon an agreement, contract, or promise in writing shall be brought within eight years after the cause thereof has accrued. R.C. Ann. 2305.06. However, an action upon an oral contract, whether express or implied, or upon a liability created by statute other than a forfeiture or penalty, shall be brought within six years after the cause thereof accrued. R.C. Ann. 2305.07.

The general statute of limitations for personal injury and property damage negligence actions is two years. R.C. § 2305.10.

2. Statute of Limitations Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Sales Practices Act

The statute of limitations for claims brought under Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act is the latter of two years from the occurrence of the violation which is the subject to the lawsuit, or one year from the termination of proceedings brought by the attorney general. ORC Ann. 1345.10. See also Varavvas v. Mullet Cabinets, Inc., 923 N.E.2d 1221, 1225 (Ohio App. 2009).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for claims brought pursuant to the implied duty that contractors construct in a workmanlike manner is four years. R.C. 2305.09. See also Martin v. Design Constr. Servs., 2009 Ohio App. LEXIS 2433 at 8.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Actions for breach of express warranties shall be brought in eight years. R.C. § 2305.06

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Actions for relief on the basis of fraud shall be brought within four years after the cause thereof accrued. R.C. 2305.09. See also Glen Homeowners' Ass'n v. Towne Properties, 1995 Ohio App. LEXIS 5321 at 16-17.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

In Ohio, a cause of action does not accrue until damage to the property is discovered or, through the exercise of reasonable diligence should have been discovered. Harris v. Liston, 714 N.E.2d 377, 380 (Ohio 1999). As such, when negligence does not immediately result in damages, a cause of action for damages arising from negligent construction does not accrue until actual injury or damage ensues. Id.

Ohio's discovery rule generally applies to claims of fraud. Glen Homeowners' Ass'n, *supra*, 1995 Ohio App. LEXIS 5321 at 16-17. A cause of action for fraud accrues when the fraud is discovered. Id. For purposes of the discovery rule, a "discovery" that will cause the statute of limitations to begin to run is an actual discovery, or what might, by the exercise of due diligence, have been discovered. Id. If by an ordinary degree of discretion the fraud could have been discovered, such opportunity is equivalent to knowledge. Id.

D. Statute of Repose

No cause of action to recover damages for bodily injury, an injury to real or personal property, or wrongful death that arises out of a defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, and no cause of action for contribution or indemnity for damages sustained as a result of bodily injury, an injury to real or personal property, or wrongful death that arises out of a defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property shall accrue against a person who performed services for the improvement to real property or a person who furnished the construction of the improvement to real property later than ten years from the date of substantial completion of such improvement. R.C. § 2305.131.

The term "substantial completion" means the date the improvement to real property is first used by the owner or tenant of the real property or when the real property is first available for use after having the improvement completed in accordance with the contract or agreement covering the improvement, including any agreed changes to the contract or agreement, whichever occurs first. Id.

Notwithstanding, a claimant who discovers a defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property during the ten-year period but less than two years prior to the expiration of that period may commence a civil action to recover damages as described in that division within two years from the date of the discovery of that defective and unsafe condition. Id.

However, Ohio's statute of repose is not available as an affirmative defense if the defendant engages in fraud in regard to furnishing the construction of an improvement to real property or in regard to any relevant fact or other information that pertains to the act or omission constituting the alleged basis of the bodily injury, injury to real or personal property, or wrongful death or to the defective and unsafe condition of the improvement to real property. Id.

Moreover, the statute of repose does not prohibit the commencement of a civil action for damages against a person who has expressly warranted or guaranteed an improvement to real property for a period longer than ten years and whose warranty or guarantee has not expired as of the time of the

alleged bodily injury, injury to real or personal property, or wrongful death in accordance with the terms of that warranty or guarantee. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in Ohio generally conclude that commercial general liability policies are intended to insure the risks of an insured causing damage to other persons and their property. Heile v. Herrmann, 736 N.E.2d 566, 568 (Ohio App. 1999). As such, the policies do not insure an insured's work; instead, the policies generally insure consequential risks that stem from the insured's work. Id.

In light of these principles, courts in Ohio have concluded that defective workmanship does not constitute an "occurrence" in commercial general liability policies, nor is it what is meant by the term "accident" under the definition of "occurrence." Id. Moreover, Ohio's courts conclude that the subject policies do not provide coverage where the damages claimed are the cost of correcting the work itself. Id. *But see* Erie Insurance Exchange v. Colony Development Corp., 136 Ohio App.3d 406, 736 N.E.2d 941 (Ohio App. 1999).

Oklahoma



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Oklahoma's statute of limitations for claims sounding in written contract is five years. 12 Okla. Stat. § 95 (A)(1). Actions sounding in tort have a two-year statute of limitations. Id. at (A)(3). While this state has adopted a "discovery rule" which tolls the statute of limitations, the rule does not apply to construction contracts. Oklahoma's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years from the substantial completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. 12 Okla. Stat. § 109.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Oklahoma, a cause of action accrues when the party owning it has a legal right to sue. Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge 1785 v. Cavaness, 563 P.2d 143, 146 (Okla. 1977). For construction contract actions, a claim accrues when the work is completed. Samuel Roberts Noble Fund. v. Vick, 840 P.2d 619, 623 (Okla. 1992).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Civil actions involving construction defects can only be brought within five years for actions founded upon a written contract, or within three years for actions founded upon an oral contract, whether express or implied. 12 Okla. Stat. §95. An action for injury to person or property not based on contract must be brought within two years. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

In civil actions brought by private parties pursuant to Oklahoma's Consumer Protection Act, the statute of limitations is three years. 12 Okla. Stat. §95. See also Brashears v. Sight N Sound Appliance Ctrs., Inc., 981 P.2d 1270, 1273-1274 (Okla. App. 1999).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

In an action for relief on the ground of fraud, the statute of limitations shall run from the time the fraud is discovered. Mid-State Homes v. Johnston, 547 P.2d 1302, 1305 (Ok. Civ. App. 1974). However, this limitation does not apply to raise a bar against a party who is seeking to enforce a fraudulent contract. Id. at 1306.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

A statute of limitations may be tolled until a defect or injury is discovered or should have been discovered under Oklahoma's discovery rule. Kirby v. Jean's Plumbing, Heat and Air, 222 P.3d 21, 27 (Okla. 2009). However, the discovery rule is not applicable to suits based on breach of construction contracts. Id.

D. Statute of Repose

No action in tort to recover damages for any deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property, for injury to property, real or personal, arising out of any such deficiency, for injury to the person or for wrongful death arising out of any such deficiency, shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such an improvement more than ten years after substantial completion of such an improvement. 12 Okla. Stat. §109.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Oklahoma Supreme Court has held that property damage suffered by a third party due to a contractor's work product will trigger commercial general liability coverage if the cause of the damage incurred was unforeseen by the insured contractor. U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co. v. Briscoe, 239 P.2d 754, 758 (Okla. 1951). In Briscoe, the insured contractor emitted concrete dust into the air while constructing a concrete roadway. Id. at 755. This act, in turn, caused personal injury and property damage to nearby third parties. Id. The court held that the contractor was aware that dust was being created, thus its creation was not an unforeseen event, and CGL coverage was not triggered. Id. at 758.

Oregon



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Oregon's statute of limitations states that actions sounding in contract or property damage shall be brought in six years. O.R.S. § 12.080. Actions for personal injury not sounding in contract shall be brought in two years. O.R.S. §12.110 While this state has adopted a "discovery rule" which tolls the statute of limitations, such rule does not apply to construction defect actions brought pursuant to a contract. Oregon's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the "substantial completion" of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. O.R.S. §12.135.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Oregon, an action must be commenced within the applicable period after a cause of action accrues. O.R.S. §12.010. In actions based on a contract, a claim accrues upon breach. Vega v. Farmers Ins. Co., 895 P.2d 337 (Ore. 1995), aff'd, 918 P.2d 95 (1996).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

An action upon a contract or liability, express or implied, written or oral, or an action upon injury to personal property, shall be commenced within six years. O.R.S. §12.080. A personal injury action must be brought within two years. O.R.S. §12.110.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unlawful Trade Practices Act

Private actions brought under Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act shall be commenced within one year from the discovery of the unlawful method, act or practice actionable under the statute. O.R.S. §646.638. However, whenever any complaint is filed by a prosecuting attorney to prevent, restrain or punish pursuant to violations of the Act, the running of the statute of limitations with respect to the private rights of action and based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in such proceeding shall be tolled during the pendency thereof. Id.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Oregon's Court of Appeals has held that an action for breach of the implied warranty of habitability sounds in contract and, therefore, is governed by the six-year statute of limitations applicable to contract actions. Beveridge v. King, 623 P.2d 1132 (1981). See also O.R.S. 12.080.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

An action for fraud shall be commenced within two years. However, this limitation shall be deemed to commence only from the discovery of the fraud. O.R.S. §12.110.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

There is no discovery rule for actions brought pursuant to a breach of contract. Waxman v. Waxman and Assocs., 198 P.3d 445, 453 (Ore. App. 2008). However, in actions for fraudulent concealment, the statute of limitations will be tolled until the plaintiff discovered, or reasonably should have discovered, the breach. Chaney v. Fields Chevrolet, 503 P.2d 1239 (Ore. 1972).

D. Statute of Repose

Any action against a defendant, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, arising from the defendant having performed the construction, alteration or repair of any improvement to real property, must be commenced within ten years after the substantial completion or abandonment of the construction, alteration or repair to a structure. O.R.S. §12.135.

The term “substantial completion” means the date when the contractee accepts, in writing, the construction, alteration or repair of the improvement to real property or any designated portion thereof as having reached that state of completion when it may be used or occupied for its intended purpose. Id. If there is no such written acceptance, substantial completion shall be the date of acceptance of the completed construction, alteration or repair of such improvement by the contractee. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

The Oregon Supreme Court has held that third-party property damage caused by the insured contractor’s negligent performance of its contract is damage suffered pursuant to an “accident” within the meaning of a commercial general liability policy. Ramco, Inc. v. Pacific Ins. Co., 439 P.2d 1002, 1003 (Ore. 1968). However, third-party property damage caused by the insured contractor’s untimely performance of its contract is not damage suffered pursuant to an accident within the meaning of a CGL policy because the breach of performance is based in contract, not tort. Kisle v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 495 P.2d 1198, 1200 (Ore. 1972).

Similarly, Oregon courts have held that property damage incurred by an insured contractor pursuant to the repair or replacement of its subcontractor’s defective work product is not an occurrence within the meaning of a CGL policy. Oak Crest Constr. Co. v. Austin Mut. Ins. Co., 998 P.2d 1254, 1258 (Ore. 2000). Instead, the damage incurred is based on the breach of contract caused by the contractor’s failure to perform pursuant to the construction contract. Id.

Pennsylvania



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The statute of limitations for tort claims, including personal injury claims, is two years under Pennsylvania law. 42 Pa. C.S.A. §5524. Actions sounding in contract must be brought within four years. 42 Pa. C.S.A. § 5525. Pennsylvania has adopted the “discovery rule” whereby the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled until the point in time when the complaining party knows or reasonably should have known of the injury. Baumgart v. Keene Bldg. Products Corp., 430 PA. Super. 162 (1993). Additionally, Pennsylvania’s statute of repose provides that claims brought under any person lawfully performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction of any improvement to real property must be commenced within twelve years after completion of construction. 42 Pa.C.S.A. §5536(a).

B. Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations begins to run from the time the cause of action accrues. Packer Soc. Hill Travel Agency, Inc. v. Presbyterian Univ., 635 A.2d 649, 652 (Pa. Super. 1993). The test for when a cause of action accrues is to establish when a plaintiff could have first maintained the action to a successful conclusion. McCauley v. Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., 715 A.2d 1125 (Pa. Super. 1998). The statute of limitations is dependent on the type of claim(s) or allegations brought in a complaint. A suit typically accrues when the initial injury occurs. See, Pocono Int’l Raceway v. Pocono Produce, Inc., 468 A.2d 468 (Pa. 1983).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In the case of a latent defect in construction, the statute of limitations will not start to run until the injured party becomes aware, or by exercise of reasonable diligence should have become aware of the defect. Romeo & Sons, Inc., 539 Pa. 390, 393-94 (1995). Generally, actions for construction defects shall be brought within two years. 42 Pa. C.S.A. § 5524.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade and Consumer Practices Law

A cause of action under the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (hereinafter UTPCPL) is governed by Pennsylvania’s six-year “catch-all” statute of limitations. 42 Pa. C.S.A. §5527.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

A four-year statute of limitations period applies to a breach of implied warranty of habitability and reasonable workmanship claim. 42 Pa. C.S.A. §5525(4).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

A cause of action for breach of express warranty is subject to a four-year statute of limitations period. 42 Pa. C.S.A. §5525(8). The discovery (of defects) rule does not apply to breach of warranty claims. Northampton County Area Community College v. Dow Chemical USA, 566 A.2d 591, 599 (Pa. Super 1989), aff'd, 598 A.2d 1288 (Pa. 1991).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud Has Long Since Passed

Under Pennsylvania law, a plaintiff must commence a fraud action within two years of the claim's accrual. 42 Pa. C.S.A. §5524(7).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Pennsylvania has adopted the "discovery rule" whereby the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled until the point in time when the complaining party knows or reasonably should have known of the injury. Crouse v. Cyclops Indus., 745 A.2d 606, 611 (Pa. 2000).⁸

D. Statute of Repose

Pennsylvania's statute of repose serves as a substantive bar to any construction defect action brought more than 12 years after construction is completed and extends to contractors and design professionals alike. 42 Pa.C.S. §5536(a); See Vargo v. Koppers Company, 715 A.2d 423 (Pa. 1998). The statute completely eliminates the cause of action. Noll v. Harrisburg Area YMCA, 643 A.2d 81, 84 (Pa. 1994).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Pennsylvania courts have generally adopted the "manifestation" theory to determine when insurance coverage under an occurrence policy is triggered. The general rule is that damages "occur" for insurance purposes when they "first manifest themselves in a way that could be ascertained by reasonable diligence." Keystone Automated Equipment v. Reliance Insur. Co., 535 A.2d 648, 651 (Pa. Super. 1988); D'Auria v. Zurich Insur. Co., 507 A.2d 857 (Pa. Super 1986). An occurrence happens when the injury is reasonably apparent, not at the time the injury occurs. The cause and the injury may happen at distinct time[s]. D'Auria at 862. The test for determining when the injurious effects resulted is the "effect" test. Appalachian at 651. In essence, an occurrence happens when the injurious effects of the negligent act *first manifest themselves* in a way that would put a reasonable person on notice of injury.

Generally, an insurer's duty to defend is decided under the "four corners" doctrine by comparing the complaint with the plain language of the policy. An insurer has a duty to defend against allegations that state a claim which would potentially fall within policy coverage (e.g. negligence claims against the named insured related to property damage which is not necessarily excluded from coverage). To the extent that property damage may fall within coverage, it must be alleged to be the result of negligence or an "accident or occurrence." If allegations of negligence are determined to actually be allegations grounded in breach of contract (e.g. faulty workmanship) then a court may find, upon review of the policy language and consideration of only the allegations of the "four corners" of the complaint no duty to defend. Redevelopment Authority of Cambria Cty. v. International Ins. Co., 685 A.2d 581 (Pa. Super. 1986).

Whether the work of a contractor that has led to a defect in the property can be considered an "occurrence" seems to be focused on whether the defect was caused by intentional versus unintentional acts of the contractor. See Gene & Harvey Builders v. PMA, 517 A.2d 910 (Pa. 1986); Barber v.

⁸ The discovery rule does not apply to every claim (e.g., breach of warranty claims).

Harleysville Mut. Ins. Co., 450 A.2d 718 (Pa. Super. 1982). Currently in Pennsylvania it is not clear whether a negligent act by a contractor in the construction of the work might constitute an “occurrence.” However, claims for intentional acts such as fraudulent misrepresentation or intentional concealment of a defective condition would not be found to constitute an “occurrence.” See State Farm Fire & Cas. Co. v. Tomie, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16601 (E.D. Pa. 1988); Redevelopment, 685 A.2d 581.

A significant case addressing whether there is an “occurrence” triggering coverage is Kvaerner v. Commercial Union Insurance Co., 825 A.2d 641 (Pa. Super. 2003), appeal granted, 848 A.2d 925, 2004 Pa. LEXIS 743 (2004), reversed, 908 A.2d 888, 2006 Pa. LEXIS 2064 (Pa. 2006). Kvaerner had entered into a contract to provide a battery for Bethlehem Steel but ultimately failed to perform. When sued, Kvaerner sought coverage under its CGL policy which the insurer declined. The lower court held in favor of the insurer on the basis that the claims asserted against Kvaerner by Bethlehem Steel were not within the coverages afforded by the CGL policy because there had been no “occurrence” as required under the policy to invoke coverage but rather only a failure to perform pursuant to contractual requirements. Ultimately, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the lower courts and held that because the underlying suit alleged only property damage from faulty workmanship, it did not constitute an accident or “occurrence” under the policies.

Other courts have followed Redevelopment; see e.g., Pennsylvania Manufacturers’ Association Insurance Company v. L.B. Smith, Inc., 831 A.2d 1178 (Pa. Super. 2003).⁹

⁹ The court in Kvaerner distinguished the facts of Redevelopment (citations omitted).

Rhode Island



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Rhode Island's statute of limitations for personal injuries is three years. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-14. However, in general, all civil actions must be commenced within 10 years. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-13. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" for construction defect cases in which the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Rhode Island's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-29.

B. Statute of Limitations

Rhode Island's statute of limitations accrues when evidence of an injury to property, which resulted from a negligent act upon which the action is based, is sufficiently noteworthy to alert the injured party to the possibility of a defect. Boghossian v. Ferland Corp., 600 A.2d 288, 290 (R.I. 1991).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In Rhode Island, all civil actions shall be commenced within ten years from the date a cause of action accrues. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-13. However, personal injury actions must be commenced within three years from the date of injury. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-14.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practice Act

Rhode Island's Deceptive Trade Practices Act does not have its own statute of limitations. Kennedy v. Acura & Am. Honda Motor Co., 2002 R.I. Super. LEXIS 121 at 15. However, the Rhode Island Supreme Court has held that the appropriate period of limitations for claims filed under the Act is dependent on the nature of the underlying claim. Id.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Claims for personal injury related to implied warranty of habitability must be brought within three years of accrual. R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-1-14. However, in general they must be within ten years. R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-1-13.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

If any person liable to an action by another shall fraudulently or by actual misrepresentation, conceal from a claimant the existence of the cause of action, such cause of action shall be deemed to accrue at the time when the person entitled to sue thereon first discovered its existence. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-20.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Rhode Island's discovery rule pursuant to improvements in real estate allows a statute to start running when a plaintiff discovered the injury or, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered it. Lee v. Morin, 469 A.2d 358, 360 (R.I. 1983).

D. Statute of Repose

Unless brought within ten years from an improvement's completion, no action in tort to recover damages shall be brought against any contractor or subcontractor for deficiencies in the construction of any such improvements or injury to property, real or personal, arising out of any such deficiency, for injury to the person, for wrongful death arising out of any such deficiency, or for contribution or indemnity. R.I. Gen. Laws §9-1-29.

However, the ten-year statute of repose limitation is inapplicable to contract-based breach-of-implicit-warranty claims between a builder and a subsequent homeowner where the subject of the lawsuit is a latent defect. Nichols v. R.R. Beaufort & Assocs., 727 A.2d 174, 181 (R.I. 1999). When a latent defect is discovered, or could have been discovered, within ten years from the date the construction/improvement had been completed, a plaintiff has three years to bring suit as a result of such defect. Id. at 181-182.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in Rhode Island have held that an insurer cannot be held liable under a commercial general liability policy for an insured's negligently performed work. WM Hotel Group, LLC v. Pride Constr., Inc., 2008 R.I. Super. LEXIS 9 at 14-15. However, property damage suffered by a third party (excluding the property furnished in the construction itself) due to the negligently performed work would trigger coverage under a CGL policy. Id.

South Carolina



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

South Carolina's statute of limitations for actions sounding in contract and tort is three years. S.C. Code Ann. § 15-3-530. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. South Carolina's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within eight years after the substantial completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. However, the statute of repose defense is not available to a defendant who engaged in fraud.

B. Statute of Limitations

All actions involving construction defects accrue when a plaintiff knows or, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known that he/she has a cause of action. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-535. See also McAlhany v. Carter, 415 S.C. 54, 63 (2015).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

South Carolina's statute of limitations is three years for claims brought pursuant to an action upon a contract, obligation, or liability, whether express or implied, fraud, an action for damage to real property and an action for personal injury or wrongful death. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-530.

Contract provisions, whether written or oral, which shorten the time period for stated under this statute of limitations are unenforceable. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-140.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

South Carolina's Unfair Trade Practices Act carries a statute of limitations three years pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-530. Dorman v. Campbell, 500 S.E.2d 786, 788-789 (Sac. App. 1998).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

The three-year statute of limitations applies to any action for relief on the ground of fraud. However, the cause of action in such cases is not considered to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-530.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Under South Carolina's discovery rule, the statute of limitations runs from the date the injured party either knows or should have known, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, that a cause of action arises from the wrongful conduct. Watters v. Terminix Serv., 658 S.E.2d 110, 112 (S.C. App. 2008).

D. Statute of Repose

No actions to recover damages based upon or arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property may be brought more than eight years after substantial completion of the improvement. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-640.

The term "substantial completion" is that degree of completion of a project, improvement, or a specified area or portion thereof which, upon attainment, the owner could use the same for the purpose for which it was intended. S.C. Code Ann. § 15-3-630.

An action based upon or arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property includes:

- An action to recover damages for breach of a contract to construct or repair an improvement to real property
- An action to recover damages for the negligent construction or repair of an improvement to real property
- An action to recover damages for personal injury, death, or damage to property
- An action to recover damages for economic or monetary loss
- An action in contract or in tort or otherwise
- An action for contribution or indemnification for damages sustained on account of an action described in this section
- An action against a surety or guarantor of a defendant described in this section
- An action brought against any current or prior owner of the real property or improvement, or against any other person having a current or prior interest in the real property or improvement; and
- An action against owners or manufacturers of components, or against any person furnishing materials, or against any person who develops real property, or who performs or furnishes the design, plan, specifications surveying, planning, supervision, testing or observation of construction, or construction of an improvement to real property, or a repair to an improvement to real property. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-640.

However, the statute of repose may not be asserted as a defense by any person guilty of fraud, gross negligence, or recklessness in providing construction of an improvement, or to any person who conceals any such cause of action. S.C. Code Ann. §15-3-670.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in South Carolina have held that liabilities incurred because of faulty workmanship are part of an insured's contractual liability and are not an insurable event under a commercial general liability policy. L-J, Inc. v. Bituminous Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 621 S.E.2d 33, 35 (S.C. 2005). Further, while CGL policies do not provide coverage for damages to the work product itself, such policies may provide coverage when the faulty workmanship causes personal injury or property damage to a third party. See L-J, 621 S.E.2d at n. 4.

South Dakota

I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

South Dakota's statute of limitations for actions sounding in contract is six years. S.D. Codified Laws § 15-2-13. Actions for personal injury shall be brought within three years. S.D. Codified Laws § 15-2-14. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that a claim accrues when the injured party has actual or constructive knowledge of the injury. South Dakota's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. S.D. Codified Laws, 15-2A-3. However, there is no statute of repose applicable in fraud cases or where a contract extends the time for a lawsuit to be filed.

B. Statute of Limitations

In South Dakota, civil actions may only be commenced after a cause of action has accrued except where, in special cases, a different limitation is prescribed by statute. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2-1. A claim accrues when a plaintiff has notice of his/her cause of action, an awareness either that he/she has suffered an injury or that another person has committed a legal wrong which ultimately may result in harm to the plaintiff. Wissink v. Van De Stroet, 598 N.W.2d 213, 216 (S.D. 1999).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

A statute of limitations of six years applies to actions upon a contract, obligation, or liability, whether express or implied, and actions for relief on the basis of fraud. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2-13. Personal injury claims must be brought within three years. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2-14.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

No private remedy or right of action may be brought under South Dakota's Unfair Trade Practices Act due to unfair/deceptive insurance practices or unfair/deceptive practices in dealing with the insured. S.D. Codified Laws §58-33-69.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

In an action for relief on the ground of fraud, a cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the aggrieved party discovers, or has actual or constructive notice of, the facts constituting the fraud. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2-3. Actions for fraud shall be brought within six years. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2-13.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Absent claims of fraud, South Dakota does not appear to apply a discovery rule for actions involving construction defects. Holy Cross Parish v. Huether, 308 N.W. 575, 577-78 (1981).

D. Statute of Repose

No action to recover damages for any injury to real or personal property, for personal injury or death arising out of any deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property, nor any action for contribution or indemnity for damages sustained on account of such injury or death, may be brought against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such an improvement more than ten years after substantial completion of such construction. S.D. Codified Laws §§15-2A-1, 15-2A-3. Unless the injury occurs in the tenth year, then the injured party has one year to bring the claim. S.D. Codified Laws § 15-2A-5

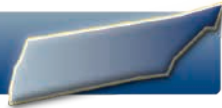
The date of substantial completion shall be determined by the date when construction is sufficiently completed so that the owner or his representative can occupy or use the improvement for the use it was intended. S.D. Codified Laws §15-2A-3.

Notwithstanding, this limitation shall not be available as a defense for (a) persons involved in the construction of the improvements was guilty of fraud, fraudulent concealment, fraudulent misrepresentation, willful or wanton misconduct or (b) persons involved in the construction of improvements to real estate whom expressly warranted or guaranteed the improvement for a longer time period. S.D. Codified Laws §§15-2A-1, 15-2A-7, 15-2A-8.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Courts in South Dakota have held that when a contractor's subcontractor performs work in a defective manner which damages the work of the contractor, the contractor's commercial general liability policy will provide coverage for the contractor's resultant property damage. Corner Constr. Co. v. United States Fid. & Guar. Co., 638 N.W.2d 887, 894 (S.D. 2002). However, the "occurrence" which caused damage to the contractor's work must have been unforeseen by the contractor. Id.

Tennessee



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Tennessee's statute of limitations for claims sounding in contract is six years. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-109. The statute of limitations for claims sounding in tort is one year for personal injury and three years for property damage. Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 28-3-104, 28-3-105. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Tennessee's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within four years after the substantial completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action.

B. Statute of Limitations

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Personal injury actions shall be commenced within one year after the cause of action accrued. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-104. Actions for injuries to personal or real property shall be commenced within three years after the cause of action accrued. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-105. Contract actions shall be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrued. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-109.

To determine whether suit is for tort or contract and therefore whether a respective one- or six-year statute of limitations applies, the court must look to plaintiff's assertion to see whether personal injuries are claimed, regardless of how the action is styled and even though some contract damages are claimed. Bland v. Smith, 277 S.W.2d 377 (Tenn. 1955).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices and Unfair Claims Act

Under Tennessee's Unfair Trade Practices and Unfair Claims Act, any private action commenced against a defendant shall be brought within one year from a plaintiff's discovery of the unlawful act or practice, but in no event shall any action be brought more than five years after the date that the consumer transaction giving rise to the claim for relief occurred. Tenn. Code Ann. §47-18-110. See also Citicapital Commer. Corp. v. Coll, 2010 Tenn. App. LEXIS 26 at 17.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

In order for a statute of limitations to be tolled based on allegations of fraud, there must be an averment that (1) the cause of action was known to the defendant and fraudulently concealed by him, (2) the running of the statute would not be prevented by mere ignorance of the plaintiff, (3) the failure to discover the existence of the cause of action within the statutory limitation would not prevent its running, and (4)

had plaintiff either known or neglectfully failed to discover the cause of action the statute would not be tolled. Ray v. Scheibert, 450 S.W.2d 578, 580-581 (Tenn. 1969).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The discovery rule applies only in cases where the plaintiff does not discover and reasonably could not be expected to discover that he has a right of action; it does not permit a plaintiff to wait until he knows all of the injurious effects or consequences of a tortious act. The statute is tolled only during the period when the plaintiff has no knowledge at all that a wrong has occurred, and, as a reasonable person, is not put on inquiry. Woods v. Sherwin-Williams Co., 666 S.W.2d 77, (Tenn. Ct. App. 1983).

D. Statute of Repose

All actions to recover damages for any deficiency in the construction of an improvement to real property, for injury to property, real or personal, arising out of any such deficiency, or for injury to the person or for wrongful death arising out of any such deficiency, shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such an improvement within four years after substantial completion of such an improvement. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-202.

However, should an injury to property or person or such injury causing wrongful death occur during the fourth year after an improvement's substantial completion, an action in court to recover damages for such injury or wrongful death shall be brought within one year after the date on which such injury occurred, without respect to the date of death of such injured person. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-203. Notwithstanding, such action shall be brought within five years after the substantial completion of said improvement. Id.

The term "substantial completion" means the degree of completion of a project, improvement, or a specified area or portion thereof (in accordance with a contract) for which the owner can use the same for the purpose for which it was intended. Tenn. Code Ann. §28-3-201. The date of substantial completion may be established by written agreement between the contractor and the owner. Id.

It should be noted that the statute of repose will bar an action four years after substantial completion, regardless of when the plaintiff may have reasonably discovered the injury. Chrisman v. Hill Home Dev., 978 S.W.2d 535, 539 (Tenn. 1998). The discovery rule, used to ascertain when a cause of action has accrued under a statute of limitations, does not toll the statute of repose. Watts v. Putnam County, 525 S.W.2d 488, 491 (Tenn. 1975).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has held that an "occurrence" is an accident that is unforeseen by the insured. Travelers Indem. Co. of Am. v. Moore & Assocs., 216 S.W.3d 302, 310-311 (Tenn. 2007). As such, it also held that (1) defective workmanship may constitute an "occurrence" under a commercial general liability policy, (2) damages caused by faulty workmanship (other than the defective workmanship) may constitute "property damage" and (3) an insured contractor's damages resulting from the faulty workmanship of a subcontractor are not excluded from CGL coverage. Id. at 311.

Texas

**I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule****A. General**

Texas's statute of limitations for claims sounding in contract is four years. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.004. Claims sounding in tort for personal injury or property damage must be brought within two years. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.003. This state has adopted a discovery rule which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Texas's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. However, this statute of repose is not applicable in certain fraud cases and in instances where a contract extends the period of time available to file a civil action. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.009.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Texas, an action accrues when a plaintiff knows or should know, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, of a wrongful injury. KPMG Peat Marwick v. Harrison County Fin. Corp., 988 S.W.2d 746, 749 (Tex. 1999). As such, a plaintiff need not know the full extent of such injury before a statute of limitations begins to run. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

A person must bring suit for personal injury, injury real or personal property within two years from the date the cause of action accrues. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.003. For personal injury actions involving death, a cause of action accrues on the death of the injured person. Id. A person must bring suit for the specific performance of a contract or for fraud within four years from the date the cause of action accrues. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.004. Notwithstanding, every other action for which there is no express limitations period, except an action for the recovery of real property, must be brought within four years after the day the cause of action accrues. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.051.

It should be noted that any stipulation, contract, or agreement which seeks to shorten a statute of limitations to less than two years is void. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.070.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act

All actions brought under Texas's Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act must be commenced within (a) two years after the date on which the false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice occurred or (b) two years after the consumer discovered or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the occurrence of the false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code §17.565.

Still, this period of limitation may be extended for a period of 180 days if the plaintiff proves that failure to commence a timely civil action was caused by the defendant's knowingly engaging in conduct specifically calculated to induce the plaintiff to refrain from or postpone the commencement of an action. Id.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for breach of an implied warranty of construction in a good and workmanlike manner arising out of a written contract is four years. Certain-Teed Products Corp. v. Bell, 422 S.W.2d 719, 721 (Tex. 1968). A cause of action for breach of an implied warranty of habitability accrues when the buyer discovers or should have discovered the injury. Richman v. Watel, 565 S.W.2d 101, 102 (Tex. Civ. App. 1978).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

A breach of express warranty shall be brought within four years. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.004.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Unlike Texas's discovery rule (see below), which determines when the limitations period begins to run, the doctrine of fraudulent concealment suspends the running of the statute of limitations because the defendant concealed facts necessary for the plaintiff to know that a claim existed. Booker v. Real Homes, Inc., 103 S.W.3d 487, 493 (Tex. App. 2003). However, the estoppel effect of fraudulent concealment is temporary. Id. Instead, the statute of limitations begins to run when a claimant, using reasonable diligence, discovered or should have discovered the injury. KPMG Peat Marwick v. Harrison County Fin. Corp., 988 S.W.2d 746, 750 (Tex. 1999). Accordingly, knowledge of facts that would make a reasonable person inquire and discover a concealed cause of action is synonymous to knowledge of the cause of action for limitations purposes. Booker, 103 S.W.3d at 493. Claims for fraud shall be brought within four years. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.004.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

In Texas, the discovery rule is applied when the nature of the injury is essentially undiscoverable. Computer Assocs. Int'l, Inc. v. Altai, Inc., 918 S.W.2d 453, 456 (Tex. 1996). As such, the discovery rule is applied only when it is difficult for the injured party to learn of the negligent act or omission. Under common-law causes of action, accrual occurs when the plaintiff knew or should have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence of the wrongful injury. KPMG, 988 S.W.2d at 749. Therefore, a plaintiff need not know the full extent of the injury before limitations begin to run. Id.; Murphy v. Campbell, 964 S.W.2d 265, 273 (Tex. 1997).

An injury is inherently undiscoverable if, by its nature, it is unlikely to be discovered within the prescribed limitations period despite the plaintiff's exercise of due diligence. Wagner & Brown, Ltd. v. Horwood, 58 S.W.3d 732, 734-35 (Tex. 2001). The question is not whether the particular injury was actually discovered by the claimant within the limitations period but rather if "...it was the type of injury that generally is discoverable by the exercise of reasonable diligence..." HECI Exploration Co. v. Neel, 982 S.W.2d 881, 886 (Tex. 1998). Further, "...the discovery rule does not linger until a claimant learns of actual causes and possible cures." PPG Indus., Inc. v. JMB/Houston Ctrs. Partners Ltd. P'ship, 146 S.W.3d 79, 93 (Tex. 2004). Instead, the rule tolls limitations only until a claimant learns of a wrongful injury, at which point the limitations clock begins to run (even if the claimant does not yet know the specific cause of the injury, the party responsible for it, or the chances of avoiding it). Id. at 93-94. A plaintiff's knowledge of facts, conditions, or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to make inquiry leading to the discovery of the concealed cause of action is equivalent to knowledge of the cause of action for limitation purposes. Kizer v. Meyer, Lytton, Alen & Whitaker, Inc., 228 S.W.3d 384, 389 (Tex. App. 2007)

D. Statute of Repose

A claimant must bring suit for damages for a claim involving (a) injury, damage, or loss to real or personal property, (b) personal injury, (c) wrongful death, (d) contribution or indemnity against a person who constructs or repairs an improvement to real property not later than ten years after the substantial completion of the improvement in an action arising out of a defective or unsafe condition of the real property or a deficiency in the construction or repair of the improvement. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.009.

If the claimant presents a written claim for damages, contribution, or indemnity to the person performing or furnishing the construction or repair work during the ten-year limitations period, the period is extended for two years from the date the claim is presented. Id.

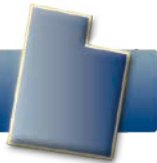
Moreover, if the damage, injury, or death occurs during the tenth year of the limitations period, the claimant may bring suit not later than two years after the day the cause of action accrues. Id.

However, the statute of repose does not bar an action (a) on a written warranty, guaranty, or other contract that expressly provides for a longer effective period or (b) based on willful misconduct or fraudulent concealment in connection with the performance of the construction or repair. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The Supreme Court of Texas has held that coverage under a commercial general liability policy may exist for (1) damages suffered by the insured due to his own defective workmanship and (2) property damage suffered by a third party as a result of the insured's defective workmanship. Lamar Homes, Inc. v. Mid-Continent Cas. Co., 242 S.W.3d 1, 16 (Tx. 2007). Coverage appears to be triggered when such workmanship resulted in an unanticipated happening or consequence of the insured's negligent behavior. Id. As such, if an "occurrence" has caused property damage, it is irrelevant if the ultimate remedy for that claim lies in contract or in tort. Id.

Utah

**I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule****A. General**

Utah's statute of limitations on actions sounding in contract is six years. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-309. Actions not sounding in contract for construction defects must be brought within two years of discovery. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-225. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that in certain circumstances, the discovery rule may operate the period of limitations until the discovery of facts forming the basis for the cause of action. Berenda v. Langford, 914 P.2d 45, 50-51 (1996). Utah's statute of repose generally precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within nine years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-225. However, there is no statute of repose applicable in certain fraud cases. Both the statute of limitations and the statute of repose may be changed pursuant to the terms of a valid contract.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Utah, a cause of action accrues upon the happening of the last event required to complete the cause of action. Berenda v. Langford, 914 P.2d 45, 50 (Utah 1996). Specifically, a cause of action begins to accrue at the first instance when the plaintiff could have maintained the action to a successful conclusion. Valley Colour v. Beuchert Builders, 944 P.2d 361 (Utah 1997).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

An action by or against a provider based in contract or warranty shall be commenced within six years of the date of completion of the improvement or abandonment of construction. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-225. However, where an express contract or warranty establishes a different period of limitations, the action shall be initiated within that limitations period. Id. The six-year statute of limitations also applies to actions involving any other type of contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument in writing. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-309.

The term "completion of improvement" is defined as the date of substantial completion of an improvement to real property as established by the earliest of (a) the issuance of a Certificate of Substantial Completion, (b) the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy by a governing agency or (c) the date of first use or possession of the improvement. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-225.

All other actions by or against any person contributing to the construction of an improvement shall be commenced within two years from the earlier of the date of discovery of a cause of action or the date upon which a cause of action should have been discovered through reasonable diligence. Id. If the cause of action is discovered or discoverable before completion of the improvement or abandonment of construction, the two-year period begins to run upon completion or abandonment. Id.

Notwithstanding, this statute does not extend the period of limitation otherwise prescribed by a valid and enforceable contract. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for breach of implied warranty is four years. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-307(1)(a).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for breach of express warranty is six years. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-309.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Claims for fraud must be brought within three years. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-305(3).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Utah's discovery rule tolls a statute of limitations until the discovery of the facts forming the basis for a cause of action. Sevy v. Sec. Title Co., 902 P.2d 629, 634 (Utah 1995). In other circumstances, where the statute of limitations would normally apply, Utah courts have held that proof of concealment or misleading by the defendant precludes the defendant from relying on the statute of limitations. Myers v. McDonald, 635 P.2d 84, 86 (Utah 1981). Utah courts, in some circumstances, have applied the discovery rule toward exceptional circumstances or causes of action where the application of the general rule would be irrational or unjust. Id. at 87.

D. Statute of Repose

An action may not be commenced against a person contributing to the construction of an improvement more than nine years after completion of the improvement or abandonment of construction. Utah Code Ann. §78B-2-225. In the event the cause of action is discovered or discoverable in the eighth or ninth year of the nine-year period, the injured person shall have two (2) additional years from that date to commence an action. Id.

The statute of repose is not applicable in an action against a person contributing to the construction of an improvement (1) who has fraudulently concealed his act, error, omission, or breach of duty, or the injury, damage, or other loss caused by his act, error, omission, or breach of duty or (2) for a willful or intentional act, error, omission, or breach of duty. Id.

Notwithstanding, this statute does not extend the period of repose otherwise prescribed by a valid and enforceable contract. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

The United States District Court for the District of Utah has held that damages suffered by an insured contractor pursuant to its negligent construction do not constitute an "occurrence" under a commercial general liability policy when the damages incurred are a natural and expected result of the defective work product. H.E. Davis & Sons, Inc. v. North Pac. Ins. Co., 248 F. Supp. 2d 1079, 1084 (D. Utah 2002). As such, it appears that CGL coverage would be triggered if the damages incurred by the insured contractor were an unnatural and/or unexpected result from its defective work product. Id. See also Green v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co., 127 P.3d 1279, 1284 (Utah App. 2005).

Further, Utah's district court has held that the determination as to whether an "accident" has occurred pursuant to a CGL policy is determined from the viewpoint of the insured, not the actor causing injury. Great Am. Ins. Co. v. Woodside Homes Corp., 448 F. Supp. 2d 1275, 1281 (D. Utah 2006). A party is a victim of an accident when, from the victim's point of view, the occurrence causing the injury is not an ordinary and likely a result of the victim's own acts. Id. As such, an insured's own viewpoint controls in determining whether there has been an "occurrence" which triggers insurance coverage. Id. While the federal court recognized that an insured contractor's own negligent work is not considered an "occurrence" under a CGL policy, the negligent work of a subcontractor may be considered an occurrence

if the insured's injury incurred pursuant to the subcontractor's faulty work product was not an ordinary and likely result. Id. at 1281, 1283.

While the above-referenced federal court holdings are merely persuasive in Utah state actions, there does not appear to be any state case law which criticizes the holdings in Davis or Woodside.

Vermont



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Vermont's statute of limitations states claims sounding in contract or tort, but not for personal injury or personal property damage, must be brought within six years. 12 V.S.A. §511. All claims for personal injury and property damage must be brought in three years. 12 V.S.A. §511. This state has adopted a "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. There is no statute of repose in Vermont.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Vermont, a cause of action accrues upon (a) the discovery of facts satisfying the basis of a cause of action or (b) the existence of facts sufficient to put a person of ordinary intellect and prudence on inquiry which, if pursued, would lead to the discovery of such facts. Galfetti v. Berg, Carmolli & Kent Real Estate Corp., 756 A.2d 1229, 1231 (Vt. 2000).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Vermont's statute of limitations in personal injury and property damage actions is three years from the date the injury accrues. 12 V.S.A. §512. All other civil actions shall be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues. 12 V.S.A. §511. The nature of the harm done, rather than plaintiff's characterization of the action, is the determining factor in construing which statute of limitations will apply. Stevens v. E.T. & H.K. Ide Co., 527 A.2d 658, 659 (Vt. 1987).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Fraud Act

Claims brought pursuant to Vermont's Consumer Fraud Act must be filed within six years from the date the discovery of the fraudulent activities. 12 V.S.A. §511. See also Kaplan v. Morgan Stanley & Co., 987 A.2d 258, 263 (Vt. 2009).

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

When a plaintiff is prevented from bringing a claim by the fraudulent concealment of the cause of such action by a defendant, the period prior to the discovery of such cause of action shall be excluded in determining the time limited for the commencement thereof. 12 V.S.A. §555. Accordingly, fraudulent concealment can overcome the statutory bar of the limitations defense. South Burlington Sch. Dist. v. Goodrich, 382 A.2d 220, 223 (Vt. 1977).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Vermont's discovery rule for construction defect cases provides that a cause of action accrues when a plaintiff knows, or reasonably ought to know, of the damage allegedly caused by defendant, regardless of when the negligent act occurred. Congdon v. Taggart Brothers, 571 A.2d 656, 657 (Vt. 1989).

D. Statute of Repose

Vermont does not have a statute of repose for construction defect actions. However, as stated in §B(1) above, all actions must be brought within six years of a claim accruing.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Notwithstanding any exclusions to the contrary, courts in Vermont have held that coverage under a commercial general liability policy is afforded to a contractor who is sued by a third-party claimant for property damage incurred pursuant to the contractor's defective workmanship (but not mere economic damages incurred pursuant to said "occurrence"). Stratton Corp. v. Engelberth Const. Inc., 198 Vt. 388 (2015).

Virginia



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Virginia's statute of limitations for torts ranges from two years for personal to five years for property damage. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-243. All claims sounding in contract must be brought within five years. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-246. This state has adopted a limited "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Virginia's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within five years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action.

B. Statute of Limitations

The right of action accrues when the injury is sustained. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-230. A breach of contract claim accrues when the breach of contract occurs. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

In Virginia, an action for personal injuries must be brought within two years after the cause of action accrues. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-243. Actions for injuries to property must be brought within five years. Id. Similarly, a five-year statute of limitations exists for actions brought under a written contract. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-246. Actions upon any unwritten contract, whether express or implied, must be brought within three years. Id. However, where a contract covenants that the laws of another state govern the writing, the statute of limitations of the other state will be applied by Virginia courts if it is more restrictive than the statute applicable in Virginia. Hansen v. Stanley Martin Cos., 585 S.E.2d 567, 572 (Va. 2003).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

The statute of limitations under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act is two years from the date of accrual. Va. Code Ann. §59.1-204.1(A). Similar to fraud cases, causes of action under the Act accrue on (a) the date of discovery or (b) the date when, pursuant to the exercise of due diligence, it reasonably could be discovered. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-249.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations for claims of implied warranty is three years. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-246. See Harbour Gate Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. Berg, 348 S.E.2d 252 (Va. 1986).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

The statute of limitations for express warranties is five years. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-246.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

A two-year statute of limitations applies to actions based on fraud. Code §8.01-243(A). Causes of action involving fraud accrue on (a) the date of discovery or (b) the date when, pursuant to the exercise of due diligence, it reasonably could be discovered. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-249.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Virginia does not apply a “discovery rule” for personal injury actions. Smith v. Berman, 2009 Va. Cir. LEXIS 161 at 5. However, for actions involving fraud, please see §B(5) above.

D. Statute of Repose

No action to recover for any injury to property, real or personal, or for bodily injury or wrongful death, arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, nor any action for contribution or indemnity for damages sustained as a result of such injury, shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the construction of such improvement to real property more than five years after the performance or furnishing of such services and construction. Va. Code Ann. §8.01-250.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Virginia Courts have held that a general liability policy covering accidents causing bodily injury or property damage does not cover poor workmanship. American Fire & Cas. Ins. Co. v. Doverspike, 1995 Va. Cir. LEXIS 1197 at 3.

Washington



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

Washington's statute of limitations for claims sounding in written contract is six years. Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.040. Actions in contract not in writing and tort shall be brought in three years. Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.080. This state has adopted a limited "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the existence of the cause of action. Washington's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless the action accrues within six years after the substantial completion of the construction. . Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.310.

B. Statute of Limitations

In Washington, a statute of limitation runs from the time a claim accrues; a claim accrues when a party has the right to apply to a court for relief, which may be at the time the claim is discovered. Cambridge Townhomes, LLC v. Pac. Star Roofing, Inc., 209 P.3d 863, 870 (Wash. 2009). Accrual of a contract action occurs on breach. 1000 Virginia Ltd. P'ship v. Vertecs, 146 P.3d 423, 428 (Wash. 2006).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

While an action upon a contract in writing must be commenced within six years, an action upon an oral contract or liability, whether express or implied, must be brought within three years. Wash. Rev. Code §§4.16.040, 4.16.080. An action for injury to person or property must be brought within three years from the date of accrual. Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.080.

Actions involving fraud must also be brought within three years. Id. However, such cause of action will not accrue until the aggrieved party has discovered the facts constituting the fraud. Id.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act

Washington's Consumer Protection Act provides a four-year statute of limitations. Wash. Rev. Code §19.86.120. However, whenever any action is brought by the attorney general, the running of the statute of limitations in private actions is tolled if such private actions are based in whole or part on any matter being prosecuted by the attorney general.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

The statute of limitations in an implied warranty of habitability lawsuit is three years from the date of discovery. Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.080. That statute should operate, however, as of the time the homeowners actually knew or reasonably should have known of the defects that comprised the elements of their causes of action. Id. See also Stuart v. Coldwell Banker Commercial Group, 745 P.2d 1284, 1288 (Wash. 1987).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

See §B(1) above.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

To avoid this injustice Washington has adopted a discovery rule of accrual, under which the cause of action accrues when the plaintiff discovers, or in the reasonable exercise of attentiveness should discover, the elements of the cause of action. 1000 Virginia Ltd. P'ship., 146 P.3d at 428. This does not mean that the action accrues when the plaintiff learns that he/she has a legal cause of action; rather, the action accrues when the plaintiff discovers the relevant facts underlying the elements of the cause of action. Id.

In construction defect cases based on a contract, the discovery rule will only apply to causes of action brought pursuant to a latent defect. Id. at 430.

D. Statute of Repose

In construction defect claims, a statute of repose terminates an action for construction defects which does not accrue six years from (a) the time of substantial completion of construction or (b) the termination of services, whichever is later. Wash. Rev. Code §4.16.310. The phrase "substantial completion of construction" is defined as the state of completion reached when an improvement upon real property may be used or occupied for its intended use. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

An insurer's duty to defend its insured against claims of defective construction arises when an action is filed against the insured contractor alleging facts that, if proved, would render the insurer liable to the insured under the policy. Truck Ins. Exch. v. VanPort Homes, 147 Wn.2d 751, 760 (Wash. 2002). If the complaint against the insured is ambiguous, it is liberally construed in favor of triggering the insurer's duty to defend. Id. An insurer is not relieved of its duty to defend unless the allegations against the insured clearly are not covered under the policy. Id. If coverage is not apparent from the face of the complaint, but may exist, the insurer must investigate the claim and give the insured the benefit of the doubt in determining whether there is a duty to defend. Id. at 761. Facts outside the complaint may be considered if (1) the allegations in the complaint conflict with facts known to or readily ascertainable by the insurer or (2) the allegations in the complaint are ambiguous or insufficient. Id. The insurer may not, however, rely on facts extrinsic to the complaint to deny its obligation to defend if the complaint can be interpreted as triggering the duty to defend. Id. When an insurer is uncertain as to its duty to defend, its remedy is to file a declaratory judgment action. Id.

West Virginia



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

West Virginia's statute of limitations for tort actions is two years. W. Va. Code §55-2-12. Actions sounding in contract must be brought within ten years. W. Va. Code §55-2-6. This state has adopted a tort-based "discovery rule" which states that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the claimant discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the injury, the wrongdoer, and the causal relation. West Virginia's statute of repose precludes a person from bringing an action unless commenced within ten years after the completion of the construction giving rise to the cause of action.

B. Statute of Limitations

In West Virginia, a cause of action accrues when a tort occurs. Dunn v. Rockwell, 689 S.E.2d 255, 262 (W. Va. 2009). Contract actions accrue when the breach of the contract occurs or when the act breaching the contract becomes known. Gateway Communications, Inc. v. John R. Hess, Inc., 541 S.E.2d 595, 599 (W. Va. 2000). In construction defect actions based on contract, the statute of limitations begins to run when the work is completed. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

West Virginia's statute of limitations for tort actions is two years. W. Va. Code §55-2-12. However, unless the tort expressly falls within the classification of property damage, personal injury, or fraud or deceit, a one-year statute of limitations governs rather than a two-year period. Noland v. Va. Ins. Reciprocal, 686 S.E.2d 23, 34 (W. Va. 2009).

Actions based on a written contract must be brought within ten years; all other actions based on contract, whether express or implied, must be brought within five years. W. Va. Code §55-2-6.

Where an action could reasonably be construed as being in tort or in contract, and construction as a tort action would result in dismissal due to the statute of limitations, the action will be construed as being in contract. Smith v. Stacy, 482 S.E.2d 115 (W. Va. 1996). However, under such circumstances, when a plaintiff charges that the defendant "negligently, carelessly, and unskillfully" performed the service or act complained of and does not aver a reference to a breach of contract, such action sounds in tort and will be governed by the two-year limitation. Family Savings & Loan, Inc. v. Ciccarello, 207 S.E.2d 157 (W. Va. 1974), *overruled on other grounds*, Hall v. Nichols, 400 S.E.2d 901 (W. Va. 1990).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade Practices Act

The statute of limitations for a first-party claim under West Virginia's Unfair Trade Practices Act is one year. W. Va. Code §55-2-12. See also W. Va. Code §§33-11-1 et seq.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

See §B(1) above.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

See §B(1) above.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud

Where a cause of action is based upon a claim of fraud, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the injured person knows, or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should know, of the nature of his injury. Goodwin v. Bayer Corp., 624 S.E.2d 562, 567 (W. Va. 2005).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Under West Virginia's discovery rule for tort actions, a statute of limitations begins to run when a plaintiff knows, or by the exercise of sensible diligence, should know (1) that the plaintiff has been injured, (2) the identity of the entity who owed the plaintiff a duty to act with due care, and who may have engaged in conduct that breached that duty, and (3) that the action of that entity has a causal relation to the injury. Roberts v. W. Va. Am. Water Co., 655 S.E.2d 119, 125 (W. Va. 2007).

D. Statute of Repose

No action, whether in contract or in tort, for indemnity or otherwise, nor any action for contribution or indemnity to recover damages for any deficiency in the construction of any improvement to real property, or to recover damages for any injury to real or personal property, or for an injury to a person or for bodily injury or wrongful death arising out of the defective or unsafe condition of any improvement to real property, may be brought more than ten years after the performance or furnishing of such services or construction. W. Va. Code §55-2-6a.

This period of limitation shall not commence until the improvement to the real property in question has been occupied or accepted by the owner of real property, whichever occurs first. Id.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Defective workmanship that causes a bodily injury or property damage is an occurrence under a CGL policy. Cherrington v. Erie Ins. Property and Cas. Co., 231 W. Va. 470 (2013).

Wisconsin



I. Statute of Limitations/Statute of Repose/Discovery Rule

A. General

The statute of limitations states actions based on contract or damages to real or personal property must be commenced within six years. Wis. Stat. §§893.43, 893.52. Claims for personal injury must be filed within three years. Wis. Stat. §893.54. Wisconsin has adopted the discovery rule to toll the statute of limitations until the person knows or reasonably should know of the injury and must act with reasonable diligence. Austin-White ex rel. Skow v. Young, 279 Wis. 2d 420, 424 (2005). Wisconsin has adopted a ten-year statute of repose, barring actions that commence more than ten years after substantial completion of an improvement to real property to recover damages for property injury, personal injury, or wrongful death. Wis. Stat. §893.89(2).

B. Statute of Limitations

A statute of limitations begins to run when a cause of action accrues. Hocking v. City of Dodgeville, 2010 WI 59 (2010). A cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff knows, or as a reasonably prudent person should know, that he or she has a particularly diagnosed problem and that the conduct of the defendant has caused it, i.e., perceives the role which the defendant has played in inducing that condition. A hunch or a belief that is not presently supportable does not constitute the kind of knowledge that charges a possible plaintiff with the immediate duty to commence an action. Borello v. U.S. Oil Co., 130 Wis. 2d 397 (1986).

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

There is no statute that provides a statute of limitations specific to construction defect claims. However, as discussed above, Wis. Stat. §893.43 provides that any “action on contract, obligation, or liability, express or implied, including action to recover fees for professional services, except those mentioned in section 893.40, shall be barred unless commenced within six years after the accrual of the cause of action.”

An action not arising in contract to recover damages to real or personal property shall be commenced within six years after the accrual of the cause of action. Wis. Stat. §893.52. Claims for personal injury must be filed within three years. Wis. Stat. §893.54.

2. Statute of Limitations of Claims Brought Pursuant to the Consumer Act

Wisconsin prohibits any advertising statement that is untrue, deceptive, or misleading. Wis. Stat. §100.18. Any person suffering a loss may bring an action to recover damages, including costs and attorney fees. Id. Actions must be brought within three years of the occurrence of the unlawful act or practice. Id.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Claims brought for implied warranty of habitability and reasonable workmanship must be brought within six years. Wis. Stat. §893.43.

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

Actions based upon breach of an express warranty or contract must be brought within six years. Wis. Stat. §893.43.

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud Has Long Since Passed

The statute of limitations for actions based on fraud is six years. Wis. Stat. §893.93(1)(b). Moreover, the cause of action for fraud is not deemed to have accrued until the discovery, by the aggrieved party, of the facts constituting the fraud. Id.

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

Wisconsin has adopted the discovery rule for all tort actions other than those already governed by a legislatively created discovery rule. Hansen v. A.H. Robins, Inc., 335 N.W.2d 578, 583 (Wis. 1983). Such tort claims accrue on the date the injury is discovered or with reasonable diligence should be discovered, whichever occurs first. Id.

D. Statute of Repose

Wisconsin's statute of repose provides in pertinent part:

No cause of action may accrue or be commenced against owner or occupier of property or any person involved in improvement to real property to recover damages for property injury, personal injury, or wrongful death, arising out of any deficiency or defect in design, land surveying, planning, supervision or observation, construction of, or furnishing of materials for, improvement to real property, after end of 10 years immediately following date of substantial completion of improvement to real property. Wis. Stat. §893.89(2).

If, a person sustains damages as a result of deficiency or defect in the improvement to real property, between the eighth and tenth years after substantial completion of improvement to real property, the time for commencing action for damages is extended for three years after date on which damages occurred. Wis. Stat. §893.89(3)(b).

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured's Work

Wisconsin courts have held that a commercial general liability policy does not cover faulty workmanship, only faulty workmanship that causes damage to the property of others. Kalchthaler v. Keller Constr. Co., 591 N.W.2d 169, 172 (Wis. App. 1999). Faulty work itself is not an occurrence. Glendenning's Limestone & Ready Mix Co., Inc. v. Reimer, 295 Wis. 2d 556 (2006).

Wyoming

A. General

Wyoming provides for a four-year limitations period on tort claims for negligent services, claims for injury to real or personal property, or for breach of implied warranty. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(iv). An action in a written contract is subject to a ten-year limitations period and actions for implied contracts must be brought within eight years. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(i), (ii). Wyoming has adopted a statute of repose that prohibits actions against construction professionals for construction defects where the action is brought more than ten years after substantial completion of an improvement to real property. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-111.

B. Statute of Limitations

Generally, a cause of action accrues when a claimant is chargeable with knowledge of an “act, error or omission.” Reed v. Cloninger, 131 P.3d 359, 366 (Wyo. 2006). The occurrence of damage satisfies the requirement that an injured party knew or reasonably should have known of the potential of a wrongful act being the cause; however, it is not necessary for a claimant to know that someone may be legally responsible for his injury. Id.

1. Statute of Limitations Regarding Alleged Construction Defects

Licensed or certified construction professionals are subject to a two-year statute of limitations which applies to a cause of action arising from “an act, error or omission in the rendering of licensed or certified professional ... services.” Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-107. The limitations period begins to run from the date of the act, error or omission. Aside from construction defect actions against certified professionals, Wyoming also provides a four-year limitations period for general tort claims for negligent services or claims for injury to real or personal property. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(iv).

2. Statute of Limitations of Claim Brought Pursuant to the Unfair Trade and Consumer Practices Law

Wyoming’s Consumer Protection Act prohibits knowing unfair or deceptive acts or practices in consumer transactions. Wyo. Stat. §40-12-105. Persons relying on uncured deceptive trade practices may recover their actual damages and may bring a class action if appropriate. Wyo. Stat. §40-12-108. Prior to bringing an action, the consumer must be given written notice to the alleged violator of the act within one year of the discovery of the trade practice or within two years following the consumer transaction, whichever occurs first. Wyo. Stat. §40-12-109.

3. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Implied Warranty of Habitability and Reasonable Workmanship

Actions based on implied warranties must be brought within four years. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(iv). Actions based on implied contracts must be brought within eight years. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(ii).

4. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Brought Pursuant to Breach of Express Warranty

An action in a written contract is subject to a ten-year limitations period. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(i). Actions based on an express contract not in writing must be brought within eight years. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(ii).

5. Statute of Limitations of a Claim Based on Fraud Has Long Since Passed

Actions for fraud must be brought within four years. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-105(a)(iv).

C. The Discovery Rule in Relation to Tolling the Statute of Limitations in Actions Involving Construction Defects

The statute of limitations will be tolled by the “discovery rule” if the plaintiff can show that the act, error or omission was not discoverable within the applicable statute of limitations, or that the plaintiff failed to discover it within that period despite the exercise of due diligence. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-107; See McCreary v. Weast, 971 P.2d 974, 980 (Wyo. 1999) (“We have had no equivocation in articulating the proposition that the claim does not arise so as to start the period of the statute of limitations running until the element of damage is discovered.”).

D. Statute of Repose

Wyoming has adopted a statute of repose that prohibits actions against construction professionals for construction defects where the action is brought more than ten years after substantial completion of an improvement to real property. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-111. Parties may contract for a longer or shorter period of repose. Nuhome Investments, LLC v. Weller, 81 P.3d 940 (Wyo. 2003). The plaintiff has one year to file suit if a defect occurs within the ninth year after substantial completion. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §1-3-111.

II. Common Law Related to Construction Defects Claims: Trigger for Coverage Under a CGL Policy for Property Damage Allegedly Caused by an Insured’s Work

Wyoming’s federal court has held that natural and foreseeable property damage incurred by an insured as a result of a contractor’s negligent and defective construction does not constitute an “occurrence” which would trigger coverage under a commercial general liability policy. Great Divide Ins. Co. v. Bitterroot Timberframes of Wyoming, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94826 at 22-23, 30 (D. Wy. Oct. 20, 2006). As such, it appears that CGL coverage would be triggered if the damages suffered by the insured were due to unnatural and/or unexpected events which occurred as a result of negligent construction. Id.

While the above-referenced federal court holding is merely persuasive in Wyoming state actions, there does not appear to be any state case law which criticizes the holding in Bitterroot.

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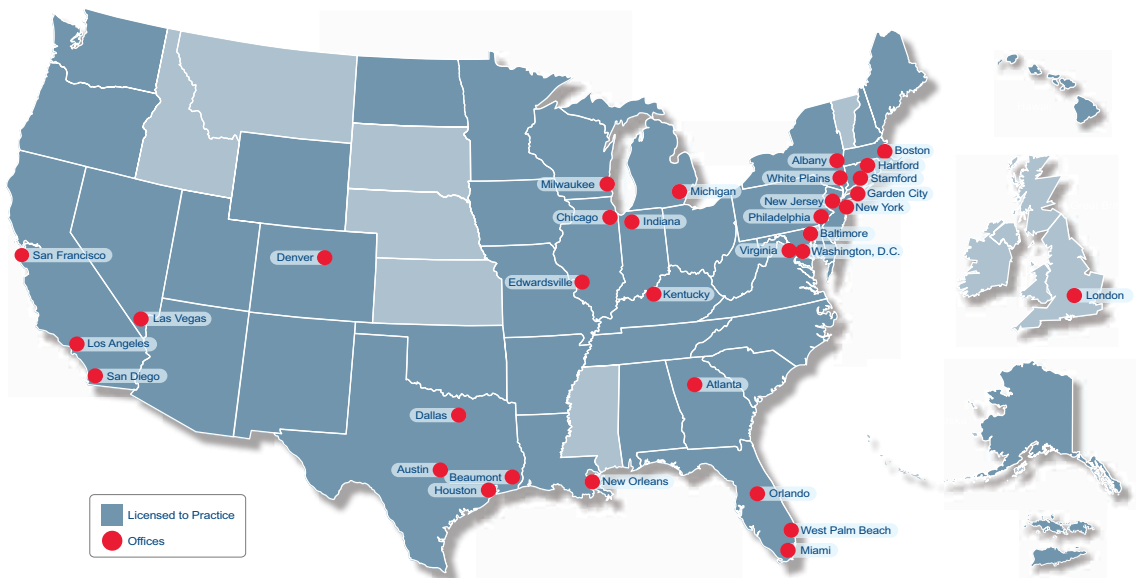
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