



Basics

- Bright-line deadline
- Serves as a complete bar to suit (threshold inquiry)
- Affirmative defense - Must plead in answer
- Varies by state and kind of action
- Comparison to equity, equitable doctrines of laches and estoppel for waiting too long
 - For these, fairness and reliance are relevant
 - By contrast fairness and reliance are irrelevant for statute of limitations
- Federal statutes borrow state limitations
- Legal malpractice trap





Criticisms

- Having a claim one day but not the next is irrational
- Bars otherwise just claims
- Inflexible
- Prevents some kinds of torts from being compensable at all

Flexibilities

- When statute starts running
- When tolled
- Which statute applies

Control over these variables introduces room for courts to tailor the application of the law to conceptions of fairness.

When does the statute start running?

- Accrual rule
 - Harm (vs act)
 - When damage is done and you can sue
- Discovery rule
 - When relevant facts are discovered (or should be discovered by the reasonable person)
 - E.g., foreign object left by surgeon



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Statutes of Repose



- Outside time limit that runs from act
 - Counters operation of accrual or discovery rule
- Defendants helped:
 - Architects
 - Engineers
 - Product manufacturers
 - Physicians
- E.g., blender bought at garage sale



