



Statutes of Limitation and Repose

Torts
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Statutes of Limitation

Statute of limitations basics

- It's a bright-line deadline for filing a lawsuit claim
- It serves as a complete bar to suit
 - (i.e., it's a threshold inquiry)
- It is an affirmative defense
 - Must plead in answer
- It varies by state and kind of action
- Analogous equitable doctrines are laches and estoppel
 - For equity, it's not a bright-line deadline. Instead, it's essentially a fairness inquiry. Reliance can be important.
- Federal statutes often borrow state limitations.
- It's a legal malpractice trap!

Common rationales for statutes of limitation

- Deterioration of evidence
- Avoiding the re-ignition of conflicts quieted by time
- Peace of mind for potential defendants
- Ability to throw out trash
- Promotes forward-looking investments
- Avoids costs to society through increased insurance costs
- Social value of stable transactions and relationships

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

Try your luck with these examples ...

Note: These examples could be out-of-date! Check the up-to-date law!

Louisiana vs. Rhode Island

Try your luck with these examples ...

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Where do you have longer to file a tort action for a property damage, Louisiana or Rhode Island?

- Louisiana has a 1-year limit.
- Rhode Island has a 10-year limit.

California vs. Alaska

Try your luck with these examples ...

Note: These examples could be out-of-date! Check the up-to-date law!

Where do you have longer to file a tort action for property damage, California or Alaska?

- California has a 3-year limit.
- Alaska has a 6-year limit for real property and a 2-year limit for chattels.

Delaware vs. Wyoming

Try your luck with these examples ...

Note: These examples could be out-of-date! Check the up-to-date law!

Where do you have longer to file a tort action for a defective product, Delaware or Wyoming?

- Delaware has a 2-year limit from the time injury is or should have been discovered.
- Wyoming has a 4-year limit from the time of the injury.

Flexibilities

While the statute of limitation is ostensibly a bright-line deadline, there are some key flexibilities:

- When the statute starts running
- When it is tolled
 - (i.e., when the clock is put on pause)
- 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?

It depends on what rule is applicable in a given jurisdiction.

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

Tolling

These are “time outs” on the running of the limitation period.

Reasons might include:

- Minority age
- Military service
- Mentally incompetent
- Prison
- Another suit pending on the same matter
- Prerequisite administrative proceedings
- Defendant’s agreement

Statutes of Repose

Statutes of Repose

- These are outside time limits that runs from the act.
 - The “act” can vary by state. For product defects, the statute might run from first sale, first use, or date of manufacture.
- The duration depends on the state. Some examples: 5 years, 10 years, 12 years, 15 years, 20 years, “the expiration of the ordinary useful life of the product.”
- Even if you are within the statute of limitations in filing a claim, your claim might still be barred by the statute of repose.
- Defendants helped include product manufacturers, engineers, architects, physicians.
- **Example:** You buy a vintage 1950s blender at a garage sale. You get injured by a product defect of the blender that same day. You want to sue the manufacturer. The statute of limitations will not bar your claim. But the statute of repose almost certainly will.