



AMERICAN COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING COMPANIES

Statutes of Repose/Statutes of Limitations

State	Statute of Repose* (years)	Statute of Limitations**(years)
Alabama	13	2
Alaska	10	1
Arizona	8	1
Arkansas	5 – property damage 4 – personal injury actions based on tort or contract	1
California	4-patent defects 10-latent defects	
Colorado	6	2
Connecticut	7	1
Delaware	6	2
Florida	10	4
Georgia	8	2
Hawaii	10	2
Idaho	6	2
Illinois	10	4
Indiana	6	2
Iowa	15	
Kansas	10	2
Kentucky	10	No law
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	10	4
Maryland	10	3
Massachusetts	6	3
Metro Washington	10	3
Michigan	10	6
Minnesota	10	
Mississippi	6	3
Missouri	10	5
Montana	10	3
Nebraska	10	4
Nevada	8	
New Hampshire	8	3
New Jersey	10	2

New Mexico	10	3
New York	No law	3 (does not apply to third party suits)
North Carolina	6	
North Dakota	10	
Ohio	10	2
Oklahoma	10	2
Oregon	10	2
Pennsylvania	12	2
Rhode Island	10	3
South Carolina	8	3
South Dakota	10	3
Tennessee	4	1
Texas	10	2
Utah	6-contract actions 12-tort claims	
Vermont	No law	3
Virginia	5	2
Washington	6	3
West Virginia	10	2
Wisconsin	10	3
Wyoming	10	4

*Statute of Repose: Statutes of repose bar actions against architects and engineers after a specified period of time following the completion of services or the substantial completion of construction.

**Statute of Limitations: Statutes of limitations bar actions against architects and engineers after a specified period of time following an injury or discovery of a deficiency.

It is important to have both a statute of repose and a statute of limitations. Without a statute of repose, a design professional's exposure to a claim could theoretically run indefinitely, since an injury or the discovery of a deficiency could occur at any time. Statutes of repose and limitations work together to limit the total period of time during which the architect or engineer is exposed to liability.