Statute of Limitation Reduction Act

Summary
The Statute of Limitations Act provides that a plaintiff must commence a cause of action within two years of the time that he or she discovers or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the harm which is the subject of action. Wrongful death actions must be commenced within one year from the date of death.

Section 1. {Title.}
This Act shall be known and may be cited as the Statute of Limitations Act.

Section 2. {Limitation period.}
(A) In any action for personal injury, illness, disease, disability, or damage to property, except as such actions are governed by the Uniform Commercial Code, the plaintiff must commence a cause of action within two years of the time that the injury, disease, disability, or death and the cause of he or she discovers or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the harm which is the subject of the action.

(B) Any action for wrongful death must be commenced within one year from the date of death.

Section 3. {Legal disability.}
The time limitations in this Act shall apply to all persons, regardless of minority or other legal disability.

Section 4. {Severability clause.}

Section 5. {Repealer clause.}

Section 6. {Effective date.}

Did you know that Victor Schwartz—a lawyer who represents companies in product litigation—was the corporate co-chair in 2011?

Were your laws repealed?

This bill would make it harder to sue corporations or individuals who negligently cause injuries, illness, or death. It requires that a lawsuit be filed within two years after an injury or illness is discovered or within one year after death occurs. (In Wisconsin, the statute of limitation is three years for both injury illness and death.) It also applies this shorter time limit to children and people with limited mental capacity.