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## Judiciary Committee

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### HB 1935

**Title:** An act relating to real property.

**Brief Description:** Concerning real property.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Williams, Campbell, Hunt, Moeller, Hasegawa, Conway, Green, Ericks and Flannigan.

#### Brief Summary of Bill

- Creates implied warranties for the construction of new homes or the substantial remodel of homes.
- Provides warranty periods of two, three, five, and 10 years for various aspects and components of construction.
- Provides that any remaining warranty period extends to subsequent purchasers of a covered home.

**Hearing Date:** 2/21/07

**Staff:** Bill Perry (786-7123).

#### **Background:**

##### Common Law Warranty of Habitability for Real Property.

At common law in this state, the buyer of a new home may sue the builder of the home for a breach of an implied contractual "warranty of habitability." That is, a builder is held to warrant at least that the house can be lived in. This warranty covers structural defects in the house and its foundation. The warranty extends only to the first purchaser who occupies the home, which must have been purchased soon after construction was completed. The courts have also required that the sale be of a commercial nature and that the relative bargaining positions of the parties must be inherently unfair to the buyer.

##### Disclosures in the Sale of Real Property.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

When residential real estate is sold, certain disclosures must be made by the seller unless disclosure is waived by the buyer. There is a standard disclosure statement form provided in statute. The form covers various items related to the property, including the title to the property, water supply for the property, structural components, and sewer, electrical, plumbing, and other systems and fixtures. Disclosure must also be made about any other "existing material defects affecting the property that a prospective buyer should know about." However, the seller of a newly built home need not make disclosures about structural components or plumbing or electrical systems. A disclosure statement creates no warranties.

#### Statutory Warranties in the Sale of Other Property.

The Legislature has provided for implied warranties with respect to the sale of some kinds of property.

For instance, the commercial sale of personal property to consumers is covered by the Uniform Commercial Code, which imposes an "implied warranty of merchantability" on the sale of goods. This warranty requires, among other things, that a product will "pass without objection in the trade" and be "fit for the ordinary purposes" for which the product is used.

The Condominium Act also establishes certain implied warranties with respect to condos. The seller of a new condo warrants that the condo is suitable for the ordinary uses of real estate of its type and that it is free from defective materials. The seller also warrants that the condo has been constructed in accordance with sound engineering and construction standards, in a workmanlike manner, and in compliance with all applicable laws. In order to recover damages, a condo owner must show that any breach of this implied warranty has had an adverse effect that is more than technical and that would be significant to a reasonable person.

Mobile homes are covered by statutorily required manufacturing and installation warranties that must run for a minimum of one year.

#### Statutes of Repose and Limitation.

A legal cause of action accrues when facts sufficient to allow a lawsuit exist. A statute of limitation says how long a plaintiff has to bring a lawsuit after a cause of action has accrued. A statute of repose sets a time limit within which a cause of action must accrue. The discovery rule is one way of determining when a cause of action has accrued. It says a cause of action accrues when the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered facts sufficient to allow a lawsuit. In effect, a statute of repose is a restriction on the discovery rule, *i.e.*, if the cause of action is not discovered within the statute of repose, no lawsuit may be brought.

In the case of claims based on a construction contract, however, a statute provides that the discovery rule does not apply. Construction contract cases are covered by a six year statute of repose and a six year statute of limitations. The statute provides that the statute of repose begins at "substantial completion of construction." Since there is no discovery rule, the periods of repose and limitation in effect always run simultaneously, and all claims under a construction contract must be brought within six years of substantial completion of construction.

Claims based on a breach of an implied warranty under the Condominium Act must be brought within four years of accrual. Accrual occurs, regardless of knowledge of a breach, when the purchaser of the condo enters into possession.

#### **Summary of Bill:**

A statutory implied warranty is established for the construction of new residential homes or the substantial remodel of existing residential homes.

Various elements of home construction are warrantied for various periods, as follows:

- for two years to be free from any patent defects in materials and workmanship not otherwise covered by a longer period;
- for three years to be free from defects in electrical, plumbing, heating, cooling and ventilation systems, except not longer than any manufacturer's warranty for a particular appliance or other component of one of those systems;
- for five years to be free from defective materials and water penetration, and to be constructed in accordance with sound engineering and construction standards, in a workmanlike manner, and in compliance with all applicable laws, codes and regulations and in compliance with the permitted plans; and
- for ten years to be free from any structural defects that adversely affect the load bearing function of the home and make it unsafe, unsanitary, or otherwise not reasonably safely inhabitable.

The warranty protection does not apply to:

- parts of a home not covered by the warranty or not included in the purchase price;
- bodily injury;
- materials or work supplied by, or negligent acts of, anyone not acting under the direction of the builder;
- damage due to the owner's failure to mitigate a known defect;
- normal wear and tear;
- insect damage, except when a covered defect is the proximate cause of the insect infestation;
- damage arising while the home is used primarily for nonresidential purposes; and
- acts of god.

The warranty protection applies to the original home purchaser and to subsequent purchasers until the period of the warranty expires.

An owner bringing a warranty claim may recover the costs of repairing a defect and any damage, including incidental and consequential damage, caused by the defect. A builder's liability may not exceed the fair market value of the home without the defect.

An action for breach of a warranty must be brought within six years of when the breach is discovered or reasonably should have been discovered. However, all actions must be brought within 10 years from the beginning of the warranty period.

A warranty may not be waived or modified, and remedies allowed under the warranty do not reduce or replace any other remedy created by law, equity, or agreement.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Not requested.

**Effective Date:** The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.