H-0313.2			
11 00101			

## HOUSE BILL 1045

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Representatives Williams, Dunshee, Nelson, Simpson, Moeller, Hasegawa, Chase, Roberts, Kirby, Appleton, Hunt, and Upthegrove

Prefiled 12/29/08. Read first time 01/12/09. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- AN ACT Relating to residential real property; amending RCW 64.50.010; adding new sections to chapter 64.50 RCW; and creating a new
- 3 section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that, for Washington's families, purchasing a new home is both the greatest 6 7 investment they will make and the culmination of their dreams. legislature intends that those making the very significant investment 8 9 in a new home should receive genuine accountability in return and should not be expected to bear, particularly on top of the heavy 10 11 financial burden of a mortgage, the costs of homebuilder negligence. Toward that end, and consistent with principles of equal treatment 12 13 under the law, the legislature intends that those citizens purchasing 14 new homes or remodeling their homes receive statutory warranty rights 15 similar to those purchasing condominiums. Finally, the legislature 16 intends that anyone purchasing a home within six years of its 17 construction, including purchasers subsequent to the initial 18 owner-occupant, be entitled to the common law implied warranty of

p. 1 HB 1045

habitability to ward against egregious defects in the fundamental structure of their homes, and intends that this warranty cannot be contractually waived.

- (2) The legislature by this act does not intend to create a cause of action in tort for defects in the construction of improvements upon real property intended for residential use, nor does the legislature intend to overrule the holding in *Berschauer/Phillips Constr. Co. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 124 Wn.2d 816, 881 P.2d 986 (1994) and other cases in which the courts have held that the economic loss rule applies to construction defect claims.
- 11 (3) This act may be known and cited as the homeowner's bill of 12 rights.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 64.50 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) A construction professional involved in the construction of improvements upon residential real property or real property intended for use as residential real property warrants that the work, and any part thereof, will be suitable for the ordinary uses of real property of its type and that the work, and any part thereof, will be:
    - (a) Free from defective materials;

- 21 (b) Constructed in accordance with sound engineering and 22 construction standards;
  - (c) Constructed in a workmanlike manner; and
- 24 (d) Constructed in compliance with all laws then applicable to the 25 improvements.
  - (2) If a construction professional breaches a warranty arising under this section and the breach results in damage to any portion of the residential real property, the current owner of the residential real property may bring a cause of action for damages against the construction professional. Absence of privity of contract between the owner and the construction professional is not a defense to the enforcement of a warranty arising under this section.
  - (3) In a judicial proceeding for breach of a warranty arising under this section, the plaintiff must show that the alleged breach has adversely affected or will adversely affect the performance of that portion of the property alleged to be in breach. To establish an adverse effect, the person alleging the breach is not required to prove

HB 1045 p. 2

that the breach renders the property unfit for occupancy. As used in this subsection, "adverse effect" must be more than technical and must be significant to a reasonable person.

- (4) Proof of breach of a warranty arising under this section is not proof of damages. Damages awarded for a breach of a warranty arising under this section are the cost of repairs. However, if it is established that the cost of repairs is clearly disproportionate to the loss in market value caused by the breach, damages are limited to the loss in market value.
- (5)(a) A judicial proceeding for breach of a warranty arising under this section must be commenced within four years after the cause of action accrues. This period may not be reduced by either oral or written agreement, or through the use of contractual claims or notice procedures that require the filing or service of any claim or notice prior to the expiration of the period specified in this section.
- (b) Except as provided under (c) of this subsection, a cause of action for breach of a warranty under this section accrues, regardless of the owner's lack of knowledge of the breach:
- (i) In the case of the purchase of newly constructed residential real property, on the date the initial owner enters into possession of the property; or
- (ii) In the case of existing residential real property upon which the construction of improvements are made, on the date of substantial completion of construction or termination of the construction project, whichever is later.
- (c) A cause of action for breach of a warranty under this section based on a latent structural defect or a latent water penetration defect accrues when the claimant discovers or reasonably should have discovered the latent structural defect or latent water penetration defect.
- 31 (d) An action for breach of a warranty under this section is 32 subject to the time limits provided in RCW 4.16.310.
  - (6) If a written notice of claim is served under RCW 64.50.020 within the time prescribed for the filing of an action under this section, the statutes of limitation in this section and any applicable statutes of repose for construction-related claims are tolled until sixty days after the period of time during which the filing of an action is barred under RCW 64.50.020.

p. 3 HB 1045

- 1 (7) The warranties imposed by this section may not be waived, 2 disclaimed, or limited.
  - (8) In a judicial proceeding under this section, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party.
  - (9) This section does not apply to condominiums subject to chapter 64.34 RCW or nonprofit housing developers.
  - (10) This section does not affect the application of the requirements imposed under other provisions of this chapter.
- 9 (11) The warranties created in this section are in addition to any 10 other remedies provided by statutory or common law and do not abrogate 11 or limit such common law or statutory remedies in any way.
  - (12) For the purposes of this section:

3 4

5

6 7

8

12

25

26

27

2829

3031

32

- 13 (a) "Nonprofit housing developer" means a nonprofit organization or 14 housing authority that has among its purposes the provision of housing 15 that is affordable to low-income households.
- 16 (b) "Residential real property" means a single-family house or a 17 duplex occupied by the owner as a residence.
- 18 (c) "Substantial completion of construction" means the state of 19 completion reached when an improvement upon real property may be used 20 or occupied for its intended use.
- 21 **Sec. 3.** RCW 64.50.010 and 2002 c 323 s 2 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
  - (1) "Action" means any civil lawsuit or action in contract or tort for damages or indemnity brought against a construction professional to assert a claim, whether by complaint, counterclaim, or cross-claim, for damage or the loss of use of real or personal property caused by a defect in the construction of a residence or in the substantial remodel of a residence. "Action" does not include any civil action in tort alleging personal injury or wrongful death to a person or persons resulting from a construction defect.
- 33 (2) "Association" means an association, master association, or 34 subassociation as defined and provided for in RCW 64.34.020(4), 35 64.34.276, 64.34.278, and 64.38.010(1).
- 36 (3) "Claimant" means a homeowner or association who asserts a claim

HB 1045 p. 4

against a construction professional concerning a defect in the construction of a residence or in the substantial remodel of a residence.

- (4) "Construction professional" means an architect, builder, builder vendor, contractor, subcontractor, engineer, or inspector, including, but not limited to, a dealer as defined in RCW 64.34.020((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) and a declarant as defined in RCW 64.34.020((\(\frac{(13)}{12}\))), performing or furnishing the design, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of the construction of any improvement to real property, whether operating as a sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, or other business entity. "Construction professional" does not include an inspector who is an agent or employee of a local government and is acting in his or her official capacity as an inspector.
  - (5) "Homeowner" means: (a) Any person, company, firm, partnership, corporation, or association who contracts with a construction professional for the construction, sale, or construction and sale of a residence; and (b) an "association" as defined in this section. "Homeowner" includes, but is not limited to, a subsequent purchaser of a residence from any homeowner.
  - (6) "Residence" means a single-family house, duplex, triplex, quadraplex, or a unit in a multiunit residential structure in which title to each individual unit is transferred to the owner under a condominium or cooperative system, and shall include common elements as defined in RCW 64.34.020(6) and common areas as defined in RCW 64.38.010(4).
- 27 (7) "Serve" or "service" means personal service or delivery by 28 certified mail to the last known address of the addressee.
- (8) "Substantial remodel" means a remodel of a residence, for which the total cost exceeds one-half of the assessed value of the residence for property tax purposes at the time the contract for the remodel work was made.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 64.50 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The legislature finds that as a matter of public policy the common law warranty of habitability applicable to newly constructed residential real property should be modified to extend greater

p. 5 HB 1045

protection to home purchasers. The legislature intends by this section to modify the common law implied warranty of habitability in two respects: To extend the implied warranty of habitability to subsequent purchasers; and to prohibit the waiver, disclaimer, or limitation of this warranty through contractual agreement. The legislature does not intend by this act to change any other aspect of the common law implied warranty of habitability as developed through case law.

(2)(a) The common law implied warranty of habitability for newly constructed residential real property extends to any homeowner who purchases the property within six years of its construction, and is not limited to the initial owner-occupant of the property. A homeowner who purchases the property subsequent to the initial owner-occupant, and within six years of the construction of the property, receives the same protections of the common law implied warranty of habitability as possessed by the person from whom the property was purchased.

(b) The common law implied warranty of habitability may not be waived, disclaimed, or limited by contractual agreement. A provision of any contract for the purchase or sale of newly constructed residential property that purports to waive, disclaim, or limit the common law implied warranty of habitability is void and unenforceable.

--- END ---

HB 1045 p. 6