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## SENATE BILL NO. 481

Offered January 10, 2018

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A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 8.01-229 and 8.01-275.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to nonsuits; recommencement of action.

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Patron—Reeves

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Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 8.01-229 and 8.01-275.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 8.01-229. Suspension or tolling of statute of limitations; effect of disabilities; effect of death; injunction; prevention of service by defendant; dismissal, nonsuit or abatement; devise for payment of debts; new promises; debts proved in creditors' suits.**

A. Disabilities which toll the statute of limitations.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in §§ 8.01-237, 8.01-241, 8.01-242, 8.01-243, 8.01-243.1 and other provisions of this Code,

1. If a person entitled to bring any action is at the time the cause of action accrues an infant, except if such infant has been emancipated pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1, or incapacitated, such person may bring it within the prescribed limitation period after such disability is removed; or

2. After a cause of action accrues,

a. If an infant becomes entitled to bring such action, the time during which he is within the age of minority shall not be counted as any part of the period within which the action must be brought except as to any such period during which the infant has been judicially declared emancipated; or

b. If a person entitled to bring such action becomes incapacitated, the time during which he is incapacitated shall not be computed as any part of the period within which the action must be brought, except where a conservator, guardian or committee is appointed for such person in which case an action may be commenced by such conservator, committee or guardian before the expiration of the applicable period of limitation or within one year after his qualification as such, whichever occurs later.

For the purposes of subdivisions 1 and 2, a person shall be deemed incapacitated if he is so adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, or if it shall otherwise appear to the court or jury determining the issue that such person is or was incapacitated within the prescribed limitation period.

3. If a convict is or becomes entitled to bring an action against his committee, the time during which he is incarcerated shall not be counted as any part of the period within which the action must be brought.

B. Effect of death of a party.

The death of a person entitled to bring an action or of a person against whom an action may be brought shall toll the statute of limitations as follows:

1. Death of person entitled to bring a personal action.

If a person entitled to bring a personal action dies with no such action pending before the expiration of the limitation period for commencement thereof, then an action may be commenced by the decedent's personal representative before the expiration of the limitation period including the limitation period as provided by subdivision E 3 or within one year after his qualification as personal representative, whichever occurs later.

2. Death of person against whom personal action may be brought.

a. If a person against whom a personal action may be brought dies before the commencement of such action and before the expiration of the limitation period for commencement thereof then a claim may be filed against the decedent's estate or an action may be commenced against the decedent's personal representative before the expiration of the applicable limitation period or within one year after the qualification of such personal representative, whichever occurs later.

b. If a person against whom a personal action may be brought dies before suit papers naming such person as defendant have been filed with the court, then such suit papers may be amended to substitute the decedent's personal representative as party defendant before the expiration of the applicable limitation period or within two years after the date such suit papers were filed with the court, whichever occurs later, and such suit papers shall be taken as properly filed.

3. Effect of death on actions for recovery of realty, or a proceeding for enforcement of certain liens relating to realty.

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59 Upon the death of any person in whose favor or against whom an action for recovery of realty, or a  
60 proceeding for enforcement of certain liens relating to realty, may be brought, such right of action shall  
61 accrue to or against his successors in interest as provided in Article 2 (§ 8.01-236 et seq.).

62 4. Accrual of a personal cause of action against the estate of any person subsequent to such person's  
63 death.

64 If a personal cause of action against a decedent accrues subsequent to his death, an action may be  
65 brought against the decedent's personal representative or a claim thereon may be filed against the estate  
66 of such decedent before the expiration of the applicable limitation period or within two years after the  
67 qualification of the decedent's personal representative, whichever occurs later.

68 5. Accrual of a personal cause of action in favor of decedent.

69 If a person dies before a personal cause of action which survives would have accrued to him, if he  
70 had continued to live, then an action may be commenced by such decedent's personal representative  
71 before the expiration of the applicable limitation period or within one year after the qualification of such  
72 personal representative, whichever occurs later.

73 6. Delayed qualification of personal representative.

74 If there is an interval of more than two years between the death of any person in whose favor or  
75 against whom a cause of action has accrued or shall subsequently accrue and the qualification of such  
76 person's personal representative, such personal representative shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be  
77 deemed to have qualified on the last day of such two-year period.

78 C. Suspension during injunctions.

79 When the commencement of any action is stayed by injunction, the time of the continuance of the  
80 injunction shall not be computed as any part of the period within which the action must be brought.

81 D. Obstruction of filing by defendant.

82 When the filing of an action is obstructed by a defendant's (i) filing a petition in bankruptcy or filing  
83 a petition for an extension or arrangement under the United States Bankruptcy Act or (ii) using any  
84 other direct or indirect means to obstruct the filing of an action, then the time that such obstruction has  
85 continued shall not be counted as any part of the period within which the action must be brought.

86 E. Dismissal, abatement, or nonsuit.

87 1. Except as provided in subdivision 3, if any action is commenced within the prescribed limitation  
88 period and for any cause abates or is dismissed without determining the merits, the time such action is  
89 pending shall not be computed as part of the period within which such action may be brought, and  
90 another action may be brought within the remaining period.

91 2. If a judgment or decree is rendered for the plaintiff in any action commenced within the  
92 prescribed limitation period and such judgment or decree is arrested or reversed upon a ground which  
93 does not preclude a new action for the same cause, or if there is occasion to bring a new action by  
94 reason of the loss or destruction of any of the papers or records in a former action which was  
95 commenced within the prescribed limitation period, then a new action may be brought within one year  
96 after such arrest or reversal or such loss or destruction, but not after.

97 3. If a plaintiff suffers a voluntary nonsuit as prescribed in § 8.01-380, the statute of limitations with  
98 respect to such action shall be tolled by the commencement of the nonsuited action, regardless of  
99 whether the statute of limitations is statutory or contractual, and the plaintiff may recommence his action  
100 within ~~six months~~ 14 days from the date of the order entered by the court, or within the original period  
101 of limitation, or within the limitation period as provided by subdivision B 1, whichever period is longer.  
102 This tolling provision shall apply irrespective of whether the action is originally filed in a federal or a  
103 state court and recommenced in any other court, and shall apply to all actions irrespective of whether  
104 they arise under common law or statute.

105 F. Effect of devise for payment of debts.

106 No provision in the will of any testator devising his real estate, or any part thereof, subject to the  
107 payment of his debts or charging the same therewith, or containing any other provision for the payment  
108 of debts, shall prevent this chapter from operating against such debts, unless it plainly appears to be the  
109 testator's intent that it shall not so operate.

110 G. Effect of new promise in writing.

111 1. If any person against whom a right of action has accrued on any contract, other than a judgment  
112 or recognizance, promises, by writing signed by him or his agent, payment of money on such contract,  
113 the person to whom the right has accrued may maintain an action for the money so promised, within  
114 such number of years after such promise as it might be maintained if such promise were the original  
115 cause of action. An acknowledgment in writing, from which a promise of payment may be implied,  
116 shall be deemed to be such promise within the meaning of this subsection.

117 2. The plaintiff may sue on the new promise described in subdivision 1 or on the original cause of  
118 action, except that when the new promise is of such a nature as to merge the original cause of action  
119 then the action shall be only on the new promise.

120 H. Suspension of limitations in creditors' suits.

When an action is commenced as a general creditors' action, or as a general lien creditors' action, or as an action to enforce a mechanics' lien, the running of the statute of limitations shall be suspended as to debts provable in such action from the commencement of the action, provided they are brought in before the commissioner in chancery under the first reference for an account of debts; but as to claims not so brought in the statute shall continue to run, without interruption by reason either of the commencement of the action or of the order for an account, until a later order for an account, under which they do come in, or they are asserted by petition or independent action.

In actions not instituted originally either as general creditors' actions, or as general lien creditors' actions, but which become such by subsequent proceedings, the statute of limitations shall be suspended by an order of reference for an account of debts or of liens only as to those creditors who come in and prove their claims under the order. As to creditors who come in afterwards by petition or under an order of recommittal, or a later order of reference for an account, the statute shall continue to run without interruption by reason of previous orders until filing of the petition, or until the date of the reference under which they prove their claims, as the case may be.

I. When an action is commenced within a period of 30 days prior to the expiration of the limitation period for commencement thereof and the defending party or parties desire to institute an action as third-party plaintiff against one or more persons not party to the original action, the running of the period of limitation against such action shall be suspended as to such new party for a period of 60 days from the expiration of the applicable limitation period.

J. If any award of compensation by the Workers' Compensation Commission pursuant to Chapter 5 (§ 65.2-500 et seq.) of Title 65.2 is subsequently found void ab initio, other than an award voided for fraudulent procurement of the award by the claimant, the statute of limitations applicable to any civil action upon the same claim or cause of action in a court of this Commonwealth shall be tolled for that period of time during which compensation payments were made.

K. Suspension of limitations during criminal proceedings.

In any personal action for damages, if a criminal prosecution arising out of the same facts is commenced, the time such prosecution is pending shall not be computed as part of the period within which such a civil action may be brought. For purposes of this subsection, the time during which a prosecution is pending shall be calculated from the date of the issuance of a warrant, summons or capias, the return or filing of an indictment or information, or the defendant's first appearance in any court as an accused in such a prosecution, whichever date occurs first, until the date of the final judgment or order in the trial court, the date of the final disposition of any direct appeal in state court, or the date on which the time for noting an appeal has expired, whichever date occurs last. Thereafter, the civil action may be brought within the remaining period of the statute or within one year, whichever is longer.

If a criminal prosecution is commenced and a grand jury indictment is returned or a grand jury indictment is waived after the period within which a civil action arising out of the same set of facts may be brought, a civil action may be brought within one year of the date of the final judgment or order in the trial court, the date of the final disposition of any direct appeal in state court, or the date on which the time for noting an appeal has expired, whichever date occurs last, but no more than 10 years after the date of the crime or two years after the cause of action shall have accrued under § 8.01-249, whichever date occurs last.

#### **§ 8.01-275.1. When service of process is timely.**

Service of process in an action or suit within ~~twelve~~ 12 months of commencement of the action or suit against a defendant shall be timely as to that defendant. Service of process on a defendant more than ~~twelve~~ 12 months after the suit or action was commenced shall be timely upon a finding by the court that the plaintiff exercised due diligence to have timely service made on the defendant.

*When a plaintiff suffers a voluntary nonsuit pursuant to § 8.01-380, service of process in the recommencement of the action against the defendant within three months of such recommencement shall be timely as to that defendant.*