

LAW FIRM
OF
JESSICA H. MILLER, LLC
595 CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE #9
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

JESSICA H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

WWW.JHMILLERLAW.COM
TELEPHONE: 303-443-0568

UNDERSTANDING COLORADO'S CONSTRUCTION DEFECT ACTION REFORM ACT

WHAT IS THE CONSTRUCTION DEFECT ACTION REFORM ACT?

Colorado's Construction Defect Action Reform Act (C.R.S. § 13-20-801, *et. seq.*) ("CDARA") is a provision of Colorado law that governs all claims and litigation where a party is claiming construction defects. CDARA was passed by the Colorado General Assembly in 2001, and amended in 2003, with the intention of curbing frivolous lawsuits affecting the construction industry and limiting the liability of construction professionals after considerable lobbying by Colorado's construction and insurance industry.

WHAT TYPE OF CLAIMS ARE COVERED BY CDARA?

CDARA governs all actions in Colorado (including arbitration) brought against a "construction professional" that assert a claim "caused by a defect in the design or construction of an improvement to real property." Since CDARA defines "construction professionals" as "an architect, contractor, subcontractor, developer, builder, builder vendor, engineer, or inspector performing or furnishing the design, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of the construction of any improvement to real property," CDARA is not limited to only those parties actually performing physical construction, but governs claims against nearly everyone involved in the construction process.

HOW DOES CDARA WORK?

One of the primary components of CDARA is the requirement for a pre-litigation Notice of Claim Process ("Process") that is designed to encourage resolving construction defect disputes before litigation is filed. The Process requires that any party claiming defects in construction or design must provide the construction professional(s) with a Notice of Claim, describing any construction or design defects in reasonable detail, at least 75 days prior to filing litigation (or 90 days prior in the case of a commercial property). CDARA then requires that the construction professional(s) be allowed to conduct a physical inspection of the claimed defects within 30 days after receipt of a Notice of Claim. After completion of the 30-day inspection period, the construction professional is afforded a period of an additional 30 days (or 45 days in the case of commercial property) to submit an optional offer to settle the claim, either by undertaking corrective work or offering payment of a sum to settle the claim, which offer must be accepted within 15 days. Should a settlement not be reached after completion of the Process, the party claiming construction defects may then proceed with filing litigation against the construction professional.

In the event that a party claiming construction defects fails to comply with the CDARA's Notice of Claim Process before filing litigation or arbitration, the case will be stayed (put on hold) until the Process is completed. In the event a construction professional fails to make an offer, fails to fulfill any settlement reached, or a settlement offer is rejected that is well below the cost to correct the defects, CDARA disqualifies the construction professional from many of the liability protections CDARA affords construction professionals.

HOW DOES THE NOTICE OF CLAIM PROCESS HELP RESOLUTION OF CLAIMS?

In many instances, CDARA's Notice of Claim Process can serve as an opportunity to settle a construction defect claim in a prompt and cost-effective manner that avoids litigation. One of the advantages of the Process to both construction professionals and property owners claiming construction defects is that the Process begins a dialogue between the parties about settlement and the nature, extent, and repair cost of the construction defects. The Process often involves additional investigation and evaluation of the defects, which assists all parties to better understand the full scope of the defects in order to consider a settlement. Even where a defect claim is not settled, the Process can provide significant information about the full extent of the defects and issues involved.

HOW DOES CDARA LIMIT DAMAGES AND IMPACT CONSTRUCTION DEFECT LITIGATION?

Under CDARA, a party claiming construction defects generally may not recover more than "actual damages" in an action stemming from construction defects unless a violation of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act and other specific circumstances are present. CDARA defines actual damages as "the lesser of the: (1) fair market value of the real property without the alleged construction defect; (2) replacement cost of the real property; or (3) reasonable cost to repair the alleged construction defect, together with 'relocation costs.'" CDARA further requires that a party claiming construction defects file an initial list of construction defects in any litigation or arbitration, which may be amended if additional defects are discovered. CDARA also limits certain types of negligence claims that may be asserted in a construction defect action. In addition, CDARA includes provisions that may give parties claiming construction defects additional time to file an action to recover damages under the relevant statute of limitations and repose.

HOW DOES CDARA AFFECT MY WARRANTY?

CDARA specifically provides that it is not intended to limit or alter the provisions of any express, written warranty provided by a construction professional, meaning that CDARA generally does not alter the rights that exist in an express warranty. CDARA also provides that a party claiming construction defects is not generally required to undertake the Notice of Claim Process when requesting "ordinary warranty service in accordance with the terms of such warranty."

HOW CAN CDARA HELP RESOLVE MY CASE?

Given the CDARA Process and significant liability protections that are contained within CDARA, any person or business dealing with construction defects should ensure that fully understand the provisions of CDARA, their legal ramifications and how they impact their legal rights and should strongly consider seeking legal advice on CDARA from an attorney specializing in construction law. If you have further questions about CDARA, how it might impact any specific matter you are dealing with or how it can be utilized to help resolve your construction defect case, please contact The Law Firm of Jessica H. Miller, LLC at (303) 443-0568 or jessica@jhmillerlaw.com.

Disclaimer — This article has been prepared by The Law Firm of Jessica H. Miller, LLC (the "Firm") for general informational purposes only and its content only contains general information. These materials do not, and are not intended to, constitute legal advice for any specific matter. The information provided in this article is not privileged and does not create an attorney-client relationship with the Firm or any of the Firm's attorneys. This article is not an offer to represent you. You should not act, or refrain from acting, based upon any information in this article. The hiring of an attorney is an important decision that should not be based solely on written information about qualifications or experiences. The Colorado State Bar does not certify any attorney as a specialist or expert. Anyone considering hiring an attorney should independently investigate the attorney's credentials and ability and not rely upon advertisements or self-proclaimed expertise. The name of the attorney responsible for this article is Jessica H. Miller, who may be reached at (303) 443-0568 or by email at jessica@jhmillerlaw.com.
© 2020 The Law Firm of Jessica H. Miller, LLC. All Rights Reserved.