

State	Professional Malpractice	Personal Injury	Fraud:	Libel / Slander / Defamation	Injury to Personal Property:	Product Liability:	Contracts	Wrongful Death:
Alabama	2 years or, if not immediately discovered, within six months of the date the injury was or should have been discovered. Medical malpractice actions may not be filed more than four years after the date of the act giving rise to the injury.	2 years from the date of injury.	2 years, commencing when the fraud was or reasonably should have been discovered.	2 years.	6 years.	1 year from the date of injury. An exception exists for cases involving the exposure to or ingestion of a harmful substance over time, in which case a plaintiff may commence litigation for one year following the date the injury was or should have been discovered.	6 years, or 10 years if under seal.	6 years, or 10 years if under seal.
Alaska	Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	10 years.	2 years.	6 years.	2 years.	3 years	2 years.
Arizona	Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	3 years.	1 year.	2 years.	2 years.	6 years if written; 3 years if oral.	2 years.
Arkansas	Medical malpractice, 2 years. Legal malpractice, 3 years.	3 years.	Common law fraud and deceit, 3 years.	Libel, 3 years; Slander, 1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 3 years.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 3 years.
California	: Legal malpractice, 1 year from date of discovery, to a maximum of four years from the date of the wrongful act. Medical malpractice, 3 years from the date of the injury, or one year from the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the injury,	2 years.	3 years.	1 year.	3 years.	2 years.	Written, 4 years; Oral, 2 years.	1 year

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	whichever occurs first. If the medical malpractice action is based upon the presence of a foreign object found inside the plaintiff's body, the statute of limitations does not start to run until the plaintiff discovers, or should have discovered, the object. The periods of limitation for medical malpractice apply to minors six years of age and older.							
Colorado	: 2 years. Medical malpractice, 2 years from the date the injury was or should have been discovered. However no medical malpractice claim may be filed more than three years after the act giving rise to the injury occurred. Veterinary malpractice, 2 years	: Under Colorado law the general limitations period for is 2 years. The limitations period for injuries resulting from a motor vehicle accident is three years.	3 years. 1 year for actions involving the real estate recovery fund.	1 year.	3 years for property damage resulting from the use of a motor vehicle.	2 years.	Written, 3 years; Oral, 2 years. A two-year statute of limitations applies to tort actions arising from breach of contract.	2 years.
Connecticut	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years from the date the injury was discovered or reasonably should have been	2 years.	3 years	2 years.	2 years from date the injury was or should have been discovered, to a maximum of 3 years from the date of the act.	2 years from date the injury was or should have been discovered, to a maximum of 3 years from the date of the act.	Written, 6 years; Oral, 3 years.	2 years.

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	discovered, with a maximum of three years from the date of the act which gave rise to the injury.							
Delaware	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years from the date of injury, or within three years of the date of injury if the injury was not known and could not reasonably have been discovered during the initial two year period.	2 years.	N/A.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.
Florida	: For medical malpractice, 2 years from the date of the act giving rise to injury, or within two years from the date the injury was or should have been detected, but no malpractice action may be commenced more than four years following the act giving rise to the injury. These limitations apply to minors aged eight or older.	4 years.	4 years.	2 years.	4 years.	4 years.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 4 years. Actions for specific performance must be commenced within one year.	2 years
Georgia	: Actions for medical malpractice must be commenced within two years of the date the act giving rise to the injury occurred. If a person was unable to discover the injury	Most actions for injuries to the person must be brought within two years after	2 years.	1 year.	4 years.	2 years.	Written, 6 years; Oral, 4 years.	2 years.

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	<p>during that initial two year period of time, the limitations period will be extended. In cases where a health-care provider leaves an object in a person's body, the person has one year from the date of discovery to file suit. However, no medical malpractice action may be brought more than five years after the date that act giving rise to the injury occurred.</p>	<p>the right of action accrues. Injuries to the person involving loss of consortium must be brought within four years after the right of action accrues.</p>						
Hawaii	<p>: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within two years from the act giving rise to injury or reasonable date of discovery. In the event that an object is left inside a person's body, a medical malpractice action may be commenced within one year from the date of discovery. However, all medical malpractice actions must be commenced within six years of the date of the act giving rise to injury. This six-year time limitation is tolled for any period during which the</p>	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	6 years.	2 years.

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	person has failed to disclose any act, error, or omission upon which the action is based and which is known to the person.							
Idaho	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	3 years.	2 years.	3 years.	2 years.	Written, 5 years; oral, 4 years.	2 years.
Illinois	: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within two years of the date of the act giving rise to the injury. If the injury cannot reasonably be discovered during that two year period, the lawsuit must be filed within four years of the date of the act giving rise to the injury.	2 years.	Fraudulent concealment, 5 years. Fraud by a decedent, 2 years.	1 year..	5 years.	2 years from the date of injury. If the injury cannot is not discovered during the initial two year period, the action may be filed within eight years of the time the injury occurred.	Written, 10 years; Oral, 5 years.	2 years from the date of injury. If the injury cannot is not discovered during the initial two year period, the action may be filed within eight years of the time the injury occurred.
Indiana	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	6 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years, regardless of the age of the victim.	Written, 10 years; Contract for payment of money, 6 years; Oral, 6 years; Employment Contracts, 2 years.	2 years.
Iowa	: Actions for medical malpractice must be filed within two years of reasonable discovery of the act giving rise to the injury.	2 years.	5 years from the date the injury was or should have been	2 years.	5 years.	2 years (with some complex exceptions).	Written contracts, 10 years; Unwritten contracts, 5	2 years.

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	All actions must be filed within six years of the wrongful act or omission. These time limits apply to minors aged eight or older..		discovered.				years.	
Kansas	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years from reasonable discovery, to a maximum of four years from the date of the wrongful act or omission.	Most intentional torts, 1 year. Most actions for negligence, 2 years. No cause of action may be filed more than ten years after the date of injury.	2 years. The cause of action does not accrue until the fraud is discovered.	1 year.	2 years.	For claims based on negligence, an action must be filed within two years of the date the plaintiff suffers a substantial injury. For claims based on strict liability, an action must be filed within two years after the injury occurs.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 2 years.	2 years.
Kentucky	: Actions for professional negligence, including medical malpractice, must be commenced within one year of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury. In the event that the malpractice cannot reasonably be discovered within that time, the lawsuit may be filed at a later time not to exceed five years after the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.	1 year.	5 years.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	Written, 15 years; Oral, 5 years.	1 year.
Louisiana	: Professional negligence	1 year.	1 year.	1 year.	1 year.	1 year.	10 years.	1 year.

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	actions must be filed within 1 year of the date of the act or omission giving rise to injury, or one year from the date of discovery. No medical malpractice action may be filed more than three years after the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.							
Maine	: Malpractice actions against architects and engineers must be commenced within four years of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, to a maximum of ten years from the date of the act or omission. Actions for legal malpractice must be commenced within two years. Actions for medical malpractice must be commenced within three years of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.	6 years.	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	6 years.	Written, 20 years if under seal.	2 years.
Maryland	: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within five years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to injury, or within three years of its discovery, whichever period is shorter.	Most intentional torts, 1 year; Most torts based upon negligent conduct, 3 years.	3 years.	1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	Written, 3 years; Written and under seal, 12 years.	3 years.
Massachusetts	: Malpractice actions must	3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	Written and	3 years.

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	<p>be commenced within three years of the date of the act or omission giving rise of the injury, or within three years of its discovery. All medical malpractice actions must be filed within seven years after the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, with the exception of actions for a foreign object being left inside the body, in which case the limitations period begins to run when the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the presence of the foreign object.</p>	<p>However, a person injured in a hit-and-run accident may commence suit within six months of learning the identity of the hit-and-run driver.</p>					<p>under seal, 20 years. Otherwise, 6 years.</p>	
Michigan	<p>: 2 years. Actions for medical malpractice must be filed within that two year period, or within six months of discovery to a maximum of six years following the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.</p>	<p>3 years for most torts based upon theories of negligence; 2 years for most intentional torts.</p>	6 years.	1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	6 years.	3 years.
Minnesota	<p>: Medical malpractice, 4 years.</p>	<p>arising from negligent conduct, 6 years. Most resulting from intentional misconduct,</p>	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	4 years.	6 years.	3 years.



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Mississippi	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years from the act or omission which resulted in injury, or from the reasonable date of its discovery. No malpractice action may be commenced more than seven years after the date of the act or omission underlying the malpractice claim.	2 years : For most based upon negligent conduct, 3 years. For most resulting from intentional misconduct, 1 year.	N/A	1 year.	N/A	3 years	3 years. Unwritten contract of employment, 1 year.	The same statute of limitations applies as would have applied had the injured person survived. In most cases, 3 years.
Missouri	: Medical malpractice, 2 years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to injury, subject to extension under limited circumstances for up to ten years from the date of the act of neglect complained of or for two years from a minor's eighteenth birthday, whichever is later.	For most based upon negligent conduct, 5 years. For most resulting from intentional misconduct, 2 years.	10 years.	2 years.	5 years.	5 years.	5 years. Written contract for repayment of money or property, 10 years.	3 years.
Montana	: Medical malpractice, 3 years from the reasonable date of discovery to a maximum of five years following the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim. This rule applies to minors aged four years and older. Legal	For most based upon negligent conduct, 3 years. Assault and battery, 2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	3 years.	Written, 8 years; Oral, 5 years.	3 years.

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	malpractice, 3 years from the reasonable date of discovery to a maximum of ten years following the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim.							
Nebraska	: Medical malpractice actions must be filed within two years of the act or omission giving rise to the claim, or within one year from the date the injury was or should have been discovered. All medical malpractice actions must be filed within ten years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim, regardless of when the injury is discovered.	4 years.	4 years.	1 year.	4 years	4 years	Written, 5 years; Oral, 4 years.	2 years.
Nevada	: Legal malpractice, 4 years. Veterinary malpractice, 4 years. Medical malpractice actions must be filed within three years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, or within one year of the date the injury was or should have been discovered, whichever is earlier.	2 years.	3 years.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Written, 6 years; Oral, 4 years.	2 years.
New Hampshire	: New Hampshire still has a statutory limitations period for medical malpractice, 2 years from the date of the	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years from the date of injury, or within three years of the date the plaintiff	Written contracts under seal, 20 years.	3 years

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	<p>act or omission giving rise to the injury, except that where the action is based upon discovery of a foreign object in the body of the injured person which is not discovered and could not reasonably have been discovered within the 2-year period, the action may be commenced within 2 years of the date the object was or reasonably should have been discovered. discovery or of the date of discovery of facts which would reasonably lead to discovery. However, this limitations period has been held unconstitutional by the New Hampshire Supreme Court, so the three year personal injury limitations period is applied.</p>					<p>discovered or reasonably should have discovered the injury. However, regardless of the date of discovery, all product liability actions must be commenced within twelve years of the date a product was manufactured or sold.</p>		
New Jersey	<p>: Medical malpractice claims must be commenced within two years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the complaint, or two years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered.</p>	2 years.	6 years.	1 year.	6 years.	<p>Product liability claims must be commenced within two years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the complaint, or two years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered.</p>	6 years.	2 years.

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New Mexico	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 3 years.	3 years	4 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Product liability claims must be commenced within three years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the complaint, or three years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered.	Written, 6 years; Oral, 4 years.	3 years.
New York	: Medical malpractice actions must be filed within thirty months of the date of the act or omission that gave rise to the injury occurred. For malpractice actions based upon the presence of a foreign object within the body of a patient, the action must be filed within one year of the date that the foreign object was or should have been discovered. Other professional negligence actions are governed by a three year statute of limitations.	3 years.	6 years.	1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	6 years.	2 years.
North Carolina	: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within three years of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, or within two years of the date	Negligence claims must be filed within three years of the date upon	3 years.	1 year.	3 years.	6 years from date of purchase.	3 years.	2 years.

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	<p>of discovery, to a maximum of four years following the date of the act or omission. Medical malpractice actions for objects left inside the body may be commenced within one year of the date of discovery, to a maximum of ten years after the date of the act giving rise to the injury.</p>	<p>which bodily harm caused by the negligent act is or should have been apparent, whichever occurs first. However, all negligence claims must be commenced within ten years of the act giving rise to the injury, regardless of the date of discovery.</p>						
North Dakota	<p>: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within two years of the date giving rise to the injury, or within two years of the date that the injury was or should have been discovered. Medical malpractice actions may not be commenced more than six years after the act or omission giving rise to the</p>	2 years.	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	10 years after the initial purchase of the product, or 11 years after the date of manufacture. This limitation period applies to minors.	6 years.	2 years.

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Ohio	injury. : In medical malpractice actions, the plaintiff must provide notice to the defendants within one year of the act or omission giving rise to the injury. The lawsuit may be filed 180 days after notice is given, and service of the notice tolls the statute of limitations by 180 days. Medical malpractice actions based upon the presence of a foreign object inside the body must be filed within one year of the date the object is, or should have been, discovered, and may not be filed more than four years after the act resulting in the presence of the foreign object regardless of when the object is discovered.	2 years for actions involving bodily injury; otherwise 1 year.	4 years.	1 year.	2 years.	2 years.	Written, 15 years; Oral, 6 years; Sales Contract, 4 years.	2 years.
Oklahoma	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.	2 years.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 3 years.	2 years.
Oregon	: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within two years from the date of the wrongful act or omission, or within two years of the date	2 years.	2 years from discovery.	2 years.	6 years.	Two years after the plaintiff suffers injury, or within two years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should	6 years.	3 years.

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	the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered. No medical malpractice action may be filed more than five years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, regardless of when the injury is discovered.					have discovered the injury. However, no product liability action may be commenced more than eight years after the date the product alleged to have caused injury was purchased.		
Pennsylvania	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.	2 years.	Written and under seal, 20 years. Otherwise, 4 years.	2 years.
Rhode Island	: Medical malpractice, and legal, veterinarian, accountant, insurance, and real estate malpractice actions must be filed within three years. Actions against health-care providers must be filed within three years of the date that the act giving rise to the injury occurred.	3 years.	N/A	1 year.	N/A	10 years from date of purchase.	Written and under seal, 20 years. Sale of goods, 4 years.	3 years.
South Carolina	: Actions for medical malpractice must be commenced within 3 years of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, or 3 years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered. Medical malpractice actions for the presence of a foreign object inside the body may	3 years.	3 years.	2 years.	3 years.	3 years.	Written and under seal, 20 years. Otherwise, 3 years.	3 years.

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	be filed within the initial three year period, or within two years of discovery. No medical malpractice action may be filed more than six years from the date of the underlying act or omission regardless of the date of discovery.							
South Dakota	: Medical malpractice: 2 years.  Legal malpractice: 3 years.  CPA malpractice: 4 years.	3 years.	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	3 years from the date of the injury, or within three years of the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered. However, no product liability action may be commenced more than six years after a product was purchased.	6 years.	3 years.
Tennessee	: Professional negligence lawsuits, including medical malpractice actions, must ordinarily be filed within 1 year.	1 year.	N/A	Libel, 1 year; Slander, 6 months.	3 years	1 year.	6 years.	1 year.
Texas	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 2 years.	2 years.	4 years.	1 year.	2 years.	2 years.	Contracts generally, 4 years. Specific performance of a real estate contract, 4	2 years.



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Utah	<p>: Medical malpractice actions must be commenced within two years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim, or within two years of the date the injury was or should have been discovered. If the medical malpractice claim involves a foreign object found within the body of the plaintiff, the action must be filed within one year of the insertion of the object or one year of the date the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the presence of the object. However, under no circumstances may a medical malpractice action be commenced more than four years from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.</p>	<p>Generally, four years. Specific causes of action may have different limitations periods. For example, a two year limitations period applies to wrongful death actions.</p>	3 years.	1 year.	3 years.	2 years after the plaintiff suffers injury, or within two years from the date the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the injury.	years. Oral contracts, 4 years; Written contracts, 6 years.	2 years.
Vermont	<p>: Medical malpractice actions must be filed within three years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim, or up to two years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been</p>	<p>3 years, generally. Injuries caused by skiing, 1 year.</p>	6 years.	3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	Written and under seal, eight years. Sale of goods, 4 years. Otherwise, 6 years.	2 years.

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	discovered. However, no medical malpractice action may be filed more than seven years from the date of the act or omission underlying the claim.							
Virginia	: Most medical malpractice actions must be commenced within two years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the claim. For medical malpractice actions involving the presence of a foreign object inside the body, any claim must be filed within one year from the date the object was or reasonably should have been discovered, but no such action may be filed more than ten years after the date the object was inserted.	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	5 years.	2 years.	Written, 5 years; Oral, 3 years.	2 years.
Washington	: Medical malpractice actions may be filed within three years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury, or within one year of the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered, whichever is later. However, no medical malpractice action may be	3 years.	3 years.	2 years.	3 years.	3 years from the date of injury, or within three years of the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered.	Written, 6 years; Oral, 3 years.	3 years.

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	filed more than eight years after the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury.							
Washington, DC	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice lawsuits, must be filed within 3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	3 years.	2 years.
West Virginia	: Professional negligence actions, including medical malpractice suits, must be filed within 2 years from the date the injury occurred, or within two years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been detected.	2 years.	N/A	1 year.	2 years.	2 years from the date the injury occurred, or within two years from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been detected.	Written, 10 years; Oral, 5 years.	2 years.
Wisconsin	: Medical malpractice actions must be filed within three years of the date of the act or omission resulting in injury, or one year from the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered, whichever is later. However no medical malpractice action may be filed more than five years from the date of the act or omission underlying the claim.	3 years.	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	3 years.	6 years.	3 years.
Wyoming	: Medical malpractice actions must be filed within two years of the date of the act or omission giving rise to	4 years.	4 years.	1 year.	4 years.	4 years.	Written, 10 years; Oral, 8 years.	2 years.

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	the injury, or within two years of the date the injury was or reasonably should have been discovered.							
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