2017 Snapshot:
Summary of Child Sex Abuse Statutes of Limitations in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Guam

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A. 2017 Introduced Child Sexual Abuse SOL Reform Bills

- KY SB 224 intro’d. Feb 16, 2017 (eliminating civil SOL)
- MD SB 505 intro’d. Feb. 1, 2017 (extending civil SOL from age 25 to age 38)
- NC HB 585 intro’d. April 5, 2017 (extending civil SOL to age 40; opens retroactive window from Oct. 2017 to Sept. 2018)
- NE LB 300 intro’d. Jan. 12, 2017 (eliminating civil SOLs against perpetrator)
- NY SB809 Child Victims Act intro’d. Jan 05, 2017 (extending civil SOL to age 50, criminal SOL to age 28, enacting one year retroactive window)
- NV AB 145 intro’d. Feb 13, 2017 (extending civil SOL to age 38)
- NM SB 91 intro’d. Jan. 12, 2017 (difference in wording of the discovery rule)
- OK HB 1468 intro’d. Feb. 6, 2017 (extending criminal SOL to age 45 and eliminating SOL in case of DNA evidence)
- OK HB 1470 intro’d. Feb. 6, 2017 (extending civil SOL against perp. to age 45; opens retroactive window from Nov. 2017 to Nov. 2019)
- PA SB 261 intro’d. Jan. 30, 2017 (eliminating criminal and civil SOL)
- WA HB 1155 intro’d Jan 12, 2017 (eliminating criminal SOL)
B. 2017 Enacted Child Abuse SOL Reform Legislation

- KY SB 224 enacted Mar. 27, 2017 (extending civil SOL to age 28)
- MD SB 505 enacted May 25, 2017 (extending civil SOL from age 25 to age 38)
- NE LB 300 enacted May 9, 2017 (eliminating civil SOLs against perpetrator)
- NM SB 91 enacted April 6, 2017 (difference in wording of the discovery rule)
- NV AB 145 enacted May 24, 2017 (extending civil SOL to age 38)
- OK HB 1470 enacted May 10, 2017 (extending civil SOL against perp. to age 45)
- OK HB 1468 enacted May 1, 2017 (extending criminal SOL to age 45 and eliminating SOL in case of DNA evidence)
- IL SB 0189 enacted Aug 11, 2017 (eliminating criminal SOL)
C. States with No Civil Statute of Limitations for Child Sex Abuse

- Alaska – none for felony sex abuse/assault of minor, felony exploitation of minor
- Connecticut – none if events forming the civil claim led to conviction of first-degree aggravated sexual or sexual assault
- Delaware – none as to perpetrator, or as to gross negligence against employer
- Florida – none for sexual batteries committed against victims under 16 years old
- Illinois – none
- Maine – none
- Minnesota – none for victims abused under age of 18
- Nebraska - none as to perpetrator
- Utah – none for victims abused under age of 18 against perpetrator
- Guam – none
D. States with No Criminal Statute of Limitations for Child Sex Abuse

- Arkansas – none (as of 2013)
- Alabama – none for victims abused when they were under 16
- Alaska – none for victims abused when they were under 18 (felony charge)
- Arizona – none for victims abused when they were under 15 or under 18 if the abuser is a parent, guardian, teacher or priest
- California—none for felony sex offenses
- Colorado – none for felony child sexual offenses
- Connecticut – none for class A felonies
- Delaware – none
- Florida – none for 1st degree sexual battery (defined by Fla. Stat. § 794.011) for victims abused when they were under 18
- Georgia – none for crimes committed on and after July 1, 2012, in following:
  - (1) trafficking a person for sexual servitude;
  - (2) cruelty to children in the first degree;
  - (3) rape;
  - (4) aggravated sodomy;
  - (5) child molestation or aggravated child molestation;
  - (6) enticing a child for indecent purposes; or
  - (7) incest.
- Idaho – none for victims abused under 16, or for victims raped under 18
- Illinois – none
- Indiana – none if offense committed with threats or use of deadly force (class A)
- Kentucky – none for felonies
- Louisiana – none for prosecutions of crimes for that are punishable by death or life imprisonment, including aggravated rape and forcible rape
- Maine – none for incest; unlawful sexual contact; sexual abuse of a minor; rape or gross sexual assault, formerly denominated as gross sexual misconduct where victim under 16
- Maryland – none for felonies

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Massachusetts – none where victim under 16 (after +27 years DNA or other corroborating evidence needed)

Michigan – none 1st degree crimes

Minnesota – none if DNA evidence preserved

Mississippi – none if (1) victim was abused during ages 14-16 and offender is 3 years older; (2) victim was abused under 14 and offender 2 years older; (3) victim was abused under 18 and abuser is in a position of authority or trust; or (4) involving touching or handling of children for lustful purposes

Missouri – murder, forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, forcible sodomy, attempted forcible sodomy, or any class A felony

Nebraska – none for 1st or 2nd degree sexual assault for victim of any age, or 3rd degree when victim was abused under the age of 16

Nevada – age 36 if victim discovered by age 36; age 43 if no reasonable discovery before 36

New Jersey – none for sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault

New Mexico – none for 1st degree felonies

New York – none for 1st degree felonies

North Carolina – none

Rhode Island – none for 1st degree sexual assault, and 1st and 2nd degree child molestation

South Carolina – none

South Dakota – none for class A, B, and C felonies; all child rape & forcible rape

Texas – none for most sex crimes against young children

Utah – none for rape of a child, object rape of a child, sodomy on a child, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child

Vermont – none for aggravated sexual assault

Virginia – none for felonies

West Virginia – none for sexual assault, 1st degree sexual abuse, sexual abuse by parent, guardian, custodian, or person in a position of trust to child

Wisconsin – none for 1st degree sexual assault, or repeated class A or B felony offenses against the same child

Wyoming – none

Guam – none

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E. SOL Revival Legislation Enacted (waiver of SOL for set period of time or up to certain age)

- California (2003) (1-year window revived civil SOLs, closed)
- Connecticut (2010) (revives expired claims to age 48)
- Delaware (2007-09) (2-year window revived SOLs, closed) (also enacted follow-up window for healthcare providers when learned existing window did not cover them)
- Georgia (2015-17) (2-year window revives civil SOL against perpetrator, in effect 7/1/2015)
- Hawaii (2012-2016) (2-year window with 2-year extension revived civil SOLs)
- Massachusetts (2014) (revives civil SOL up to age 53 against perpetrator) (revives civil SOL with discovery +7 years against entities)
- Minnesota (2013-16) (3-year window, open)
- Utah (2016) (retroactive revival to age 50 and 2-year window against perpetrator only)
- Guam (2011-2013, 2016) (2-year window revived civil SOLs, closed; revival of all expired SOLs into the future)