



2020 SOL Summary

Overview of National Statutes of Limitation (SOLs) for Child Sex Abuse

2020 SOL Reform Legislation and Best Current Civil and Criminal SOLs

**available at www.childusa.org/2020sol*

May 27, 2020

Part I: Overview of 2020 SOL Reform Bills

A. New SOL Reform Laws Going into Effect in 2020 (6 States)

1 to eliminate criminal; 3 to extend criminal; 1 to extend civil; and 2 for window/civil revival

B. SOL Reform Bills Passed in Legislature in 2020 (6 States)

1 to eliminate criminal; 3 to extend criminal; 1 to extend civil; and 2 for window/civil revival

C. SOL Reform Bills Introduced in Legislature in 2020 (29 States and Federal Government)

14 to eliminate criminal; 15 to extend criminal; 15 to eliminate civil; and 16 for window/civil revival

Part II: Overview of Jurisdictions with the Best Criminal and Civil SOL Laws

D. No Criminal SOL (43 States, Federal & D.C.)

E. No Civil SOL (10 States)

F. Revived Expired Civil SOL (18 States & D.C.)

A. New SOL Reform Laws Going into Effect in 2020

- Florida **Eliminates** the criminal SOL for felony sexual battery of victims under age 18. (HB 199) (*Law Effective, March 2020*).
- Indiana Retroactively **extends** the criminal SOL if expired by 5 years after discovery of DNA, recording or confession evidence. Also permits victims to apply for victim compensation within 5 years of discovery of such evidence. (SB 109) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 14, 2020*).
- New York **Extends** the Child Victim’s Act revival window to be open until January 14, 2021. (Executive Order No. 202.29) (*Governor Cuomo Signed on May 8, 2020*).
- Utah **Extends** the criminal SOL for felony unlawful sexual activity with a minor and unlawful sexual conduct with a 16 or 17 year old to age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years). (HB 247) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 28, 2020*).
- Virginia **Extends** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor sexual abuse of minors by adults more than 3 years older than the victim from age 19 to age 23 (age of majority, 18, plus 5 years). (SB 724 & HB 298) (*SB 724 Governor Signed into Law on March 11, 2020*) (*HB 298 Governor Signed into Law on April 10, 2020*).
- West Virginia **Extends** the civil SOL against perpetrators from age 22 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) or 4 years from discovery, whichever is later and **revives** claims up to age 36 or 4 years from discovery. Also **extends** the civil SOL against other individuals or organizations from age 20 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) and **revives** claims up to age 36. (HB 4559) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 25, 2020*).

Total: **Six (6) States with SOL Reform Going into Effect**

B. SOL Reform Bills Passed in 2020

- Florida **Eliminates** the criminal SOL for felony sexual battery of victims under age 18. (HB 199) (*Law Effective, March 2020*).

- Indiana Retroactively **extends** the criminal SOL if expired by 5 years after discovery of DNA, recording or confession evidence. Also permits victims to apply for victim compensation within 5 years of discovery of such evidence. (SB 109) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 14, 2020*).

- New York Would add a 1-year extension to the current Child Victims Act revival **window** that is currently open, so that the window would close on August 13, 2021 instead of August 13, 2020. (SB 7082 & AB 9036) (*SB 7082 Passed in House and Senate, May 27, 2020*).

 Extends the Child Victim’s Act revival window to be open until January 14, 2021. (Executive Order No. 202.29) (*Governor Cuomo Signed on May 8, 2020*).

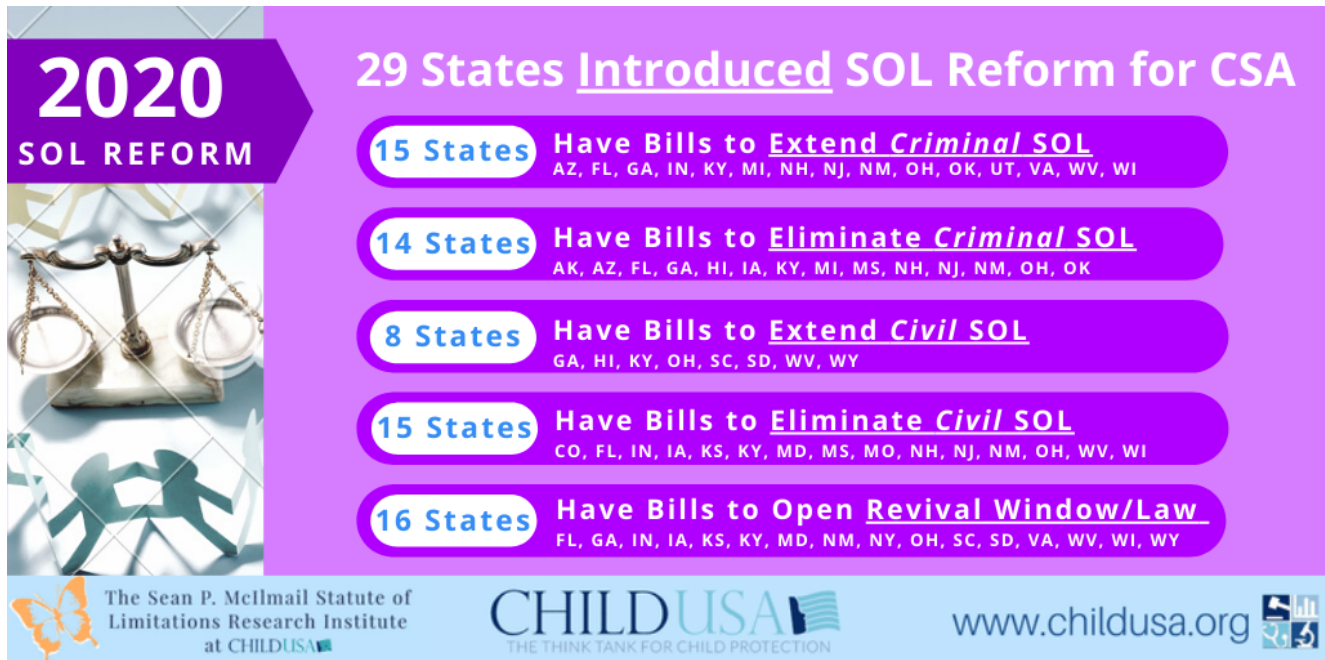
- Utah **Extends** the criminal SOL for felony unlawful sexual activity with a minor and unlawful sexual conduct with a 16 or 17 year old to age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years). (HB 247) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 28, 2020*).

- Virginia **Extends** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor sexual abuse of minors by adults more than 3 years older than the victim from age 19 to age 23 (age of majority, 18, plus 5 years). (SB 724 & HB 298) (*SB 724 Governor Signed into Law on March 11, 2020*) (*HB 298 Governor Signed into Law on April 10, 2020*).

- West Virginia **Extends** the civil SOL against perpetrators from age 22 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) or 4 years from discovery, whichever is later and **revives** claims up to age 36 or 4 years from discovery. Also **extends** the civil SOL against other individuals or organizations from age 20 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) and **revives** claims up to age 36. (HB 4559) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 25, 2020*).

Total: **Six (6) State Passed SOL Reform**

C. SOL Reform Bills Introduced in 2020



- Alaska Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for more sex trafficking offenses and expand its applicability to victims age 20 and older. (SB 165 & HB 225) (HB 225 Hearing on February 20, 2020) (SB 165 Hearing on March 3, 2020).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for the following felony and misdemeanor crimes against minors: sexual abuse of a minor, incest, online enticement, unlawful exploitation, indecent exposure, and sexual assault, and sex trafficking of minors and adults. (SB 234).
- Arizona Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for child sex trafficking. (SB 1660) (Passed in Senate, March 12, 2020).
- California Would **extend** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor distribution of private sexual imagery from 1 year to 1 year from discovery that image was distributed for offenses against minors and adults. (SB 894).
- Colorado Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for victims abused as minors and adults and remove the limitations relating to damages. (HB 1296) (Passed in House, May 27, 2020).
- Florida **Eliminates** the criminal SOL for felony sexual battery of victims under age 18. (SB 170 & HB 199) (HB 199 Law Effective, March 2020) (SB 170 Substituted with HB 199).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for 1st and 2nd degree sexual battery of victims age 16 and older. Would **extend** the criminal SOL if there is DNA evidence for 1st and 2nd degree sexual battery so that SOL may not begin to run until results of testing are received by law enforcement. (SB 892 & HB 541) *(SB 892 Failed in S. CJ Comm., March 14, 2020).*

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual offenses against minors and adults. (HB 277) *(Withdrawn on January 9, 2020).*

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual offenses against minors and adults and open a 1-year revival **window** for expired claims. (SB 1184) *(Failed).*

- Georgia

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony rape, aggravated sodomy, and aggravated sexual battery of minors and adults. (SB 287 & HB 1069) *(SB 287 S. Hearing on February 27, 2020).*

Would **extend** the criminal SOL against a corporation for felony sex trafficking to age 28 (age of majority, 18 plus 10 years). (SB 325).

Would **extend** the civil SOL from age 23 to age 38, extend the delayed discovery rule from 2 years to 4 years. Would open a 1-year revival **window** against perpetrators and entities, with a limitation that claims against entities can only be brought for conduct occurring after 1988. Prior version had a retroactive 1-year discovery rule and a less restrictive revival **window** which applied also to claims against individuals. (HB 479) *(Passed in House, March 12, 2020).*

- Hawaii

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sex trafficking of minors and adults. (HB 2290, SB 2846 & HB 2573) *(HB 2573 Passed in House, March 3, 2020) (SB 2846 Passed out of S. Human Services Comm., February 10, 2020).*

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sex trafficking and promoting prostitution of minors and adults. (SB 2643) *(Passed in Senate, March 3, 2020).*

Would **extend** the civil SOL for injuries arising from child sex abuse from age 26 or 3 years from discovery to age 58 (age of majority, 18 plus 40 years). Prior version would bar recovery of punitive damages. (SB 2316) *(Passed in Senate, March 3, 2020).*

Would **extend** the civil SOL for injuries arising from child sex abuse from age 26 or 3 years from discovery to age 68 (age of majority, 18 plus 50



years). Would permit recovery of punitive damages up to 2 times compensatory amount. Prior version extended to age 58 and barred recovery of punitive damages. (HB 2177) (*Passed in House, February 28, 2020*).

○ Indiana

Retroactively **extends** the criminal SOL if expired by 5 years after discovery of DNA, recording or confession evidence. Also permits victims to apply for victim compensation within 5 years of discovery of such evidence. Prior version of bill that passed in Senate would **eliminate** the civil SOL for child sex abuse claims and **revive** all expired claims by victims under age 31 against perpetrators and others. For victims above age 31, claims would be revived only if they are against perpetrators and there is DNA, recording or confession evidence. It would also **extend** the criminal SOL by 5 years if SOL is expired and discover DNA, recording or confession evidence. Prior versions would have **eliminated** the criminal SOL for the following felony sex offenses committed against minors and adults: rape, child exploitation, child molesting, vicarious sexual gratification, child solicitation, child seduction, sexual conduct with a minor and incest and would have **revived** expired claims. For victims age 31 and older amended provision several times to have no revival, or revival against perpetrators and others with additional DNA, recording or confession evidence. (SB 109) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 14, 2020*).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for injury resulting from child sex abuse and **revive** expired claims. Child sexually abused at health facility would not benefit from this elimination or revival. (SB 386).

○ Iowa

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sex offenses against minors, including but not limited to: sexual abuse, incest, sexual exploitation, and sex trafficking. (SF 2038).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for injuries resulting from child sex abuse and open a 2-year revival **window** for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government. (SF 2037).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree sexual abuse and trafficking. Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual abuse and trafficking. (SSB 3032 & SF 2375) (*SSB 3032 Passed out of S. Judiciary Comm., February 17, 2020*).

○ Kansas

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL and open permanent revival **window** for claims that were not expired prior to 1992. (HB 2306 & SB 476) (*HB 2306 Hearing on February 11, 2020*).

- Kentucky Would **extend** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor child sex assault or abuse from age 23 to age 28 and broaden the applicable offenses to include: sex trafficking, promoting prostitution, and pornography. Would **extend** the civil SOL for claims against individuals and entities from age 21 to age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years), 10 years from discovery, or 10 years after conviction of the perpetrator. Also would **revive** claims against perpetrators, individuals and entities that fall within the age 28 or 10 years from discovery or conviction SOL as of 2016, and **revive** all claims that were expired as of 2016. Prior version would have **eliminated** the criminal SOL for misdemeanors and **eliminated** the civil SOL for claims against perpetrators of child sex assault or abuse crimes. (HB 47) (*Passed in House, March 19, 2020*).

- Maryland Would **eliminate** the civil SOL and open a 2-year revival **window** for all expired claims. (HB 974) (*Passed in House, March 14, 2020*).

- Michigan Would **extend** the criminal SOL for felonies and misdemeanors if the perpetrator was not identified so that the SOL many not begin to run until his/her legal name was known. Would retroactively **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony 1st degree criminal sexual conduct of minors and adults occurring before 1995 if it was reported within 1 year of the offense and the perpetrator was not identified or didn't reside in the state. (HB 5578).

- Mississippi Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sexual battery of minors and adults. (SB 2010, SB 2390 & HB 945) (*SB 2010 & SB 2390 Failed on March 3, 2020*) (*HB 945 Failed on March 12, 2020*).

- Mississippi Would **eliminate** the civil SOL. (HB 111 & HB 1179) (*Failed on March 3, 2020*).

- Missouri Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for claims against perpetrators only. (HB 1411) (*Passed out of Admin. Oversight Comm., January 27, 2020*).

- Nebraska Would add crimes of 1st and 2nd degree sexual assault of a student by school officials and child enticement by a school official with a criminal SOL of age 25 (age 18, plus 7 years). (LB 991) (*Hearing on February 20, 2020*).

- Nebraska Would add criminal SOL for failure to report child abuse or neglect of 18 months from offense or discovery by law enforcement. (LB 766) (*Hearing on February 20, 2020*).

- New Hampshire Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony and misdemeanor sexual assault of minors and adults. (HB 1586) (*H. Hearings on March 3 & 4,*

2020).

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for 1st and 2nd degree felony assault of a minor from 6 years after the offense to age 24 (age 18, plus 6 years). (HB 1598) (*Passed in House, February 19, 2020*).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for incest and sexual assault of minors and adults and remove notification requirements for actions against the government. (SB 508).

○ New Jersey

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for the following claims: sexual assault, endangering child welfare by engaging in sexual conduct that would impair or debauch the morals of the child, and recording a child in sexual acts. Would also **eliminate** civil SOL for any action filed against individual or entity which produces, distributes, or otherwise engages in the child pornography industry. (AB 386).

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for felony criminal sexual contact and endangering child welfare age 23 to age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years) or 2 years from discovery. (SB 1268).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for sex trafficking of minors and adults. (AB 3741).

○ New Mexico

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for felony criminal sexual penetration of a minor to age 30. (SB 97) (*Passed out of Public Affairs Comm., January 31, 2020*).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sex trafficking of minors and adults. (HB 237) (*Passed in House, February 15, 2020*).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for claims against institutions only, **revive** all expired claims against institutions unless they have vested right to be free from suit. Would change the 3-year discovery rule that runs from disclosure of abuse to medical/mental health care provide to run from knowledge of injury, and open limited 18-month revival **window** for claims that were time-barred under prior discovery rule, but would not be barred under the new discovery rule provisions. (HB 302) (*Passed in House, February 14, 2020*).

○ New York

Would add a 1-year extension to the current Child Victims Act revival **window** that is currently open, so that the window would close on August 13, 2021 instead of August 13, 2020. (SB 7082 & AB 9036) (*SB 7082 Passed in House and Senate, May 27, 2020*).



Extends the Child Victim's Act revival window to be open until January 14, 2021. (Executive Order No. 202.29) (*Governor Cuomo Signed on May 8, 2020*).

○ Ohio

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for rape. (HB 472).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for rape. Would **extend** the civil SOL for child sex abuse to age 55 against the perpetrator and an entity. Would open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims. Would create a 3-year discovery rule where there is fraudulent concealment on or after August 3, 2006. (HB 470).

Would **extend** the civil SOL for child sex abuse to age 55 against the perpetrator and an entity. Would create a 3-year discovery rule where there is fraudulent concealment on or after August 3, 2006. Would open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims. (HB 471).

Would **retroactively revive** and **eliminate** the civil SOL for claims against a state university by victims of any age who were sexually abused by a university physician between January 1, 1978 and December 31, 2000. (HB 249) (*H. Civil Justice Comm. Hearing on February 11, 2020*).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for rape against the perpetrator regardless of victim's age and **eliminate** the criminal SOL for rape, regardless of victim's age. (SB 162 & HB 279) (*SB 162 S. Judiciary Comm. Hearing on November 13, 2019*).

○ Oklahoma

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for felony sex crimes against minors from age 45 or 12 years from discovery to 50 years after discovery of the crime. (SB 1798).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sex crimes against minors and adults. (HB 3024 & HB 3168) (*HB 3024 Passed out of H. Judiciary Comm., February 4, 2020*).

○ South Carolina

Would **extend** the civil SOL for sexual assault, sexual abuse and incest from age 27 or 3 years from discovery, to age 35 or 5 years from discovery and make it applicable to actions against individuals, private entities and the government, creating an exception to the SC Tort Claims Act. (HB 4689).

Would **extend** the civil SOL for sexual assault, sexual abuse or incest from age 27 or 3 years from discovery to age 55 or 5 years from discovery



and make it applicable to actions against individuals, private entities and the government, creating an exception to the SC Tort Claims Act. Would also open a 1-year revival **window** for expired claims against perpetrators, government and private organizations. (SB 1008).

- South Dakota Would open 2-year revival **window** for expired claims and **extend** the civil SOL by removing current age 40 limit for the 3-year discovery rule. (HB 1196) (*Failed in H. Judiciary Comm., February 24, 2020*).

- Utah **Extends** the criminal SOL for felony unlawful sexual activity with a minor and unlawful sexual conduct with a 16 or 17 year old to age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years). Prior version extended to 10 years from the offense or age 26, whichever is later. (HB 247) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 28, 2020*).

- Virginia **Extends** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor sexual abuse of minors by adults more than 3 years older than the victim from age 19 to age 23 (age of majority, 18, plus 5 years). (SB 724) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 11, 2020*).

Extends the criminal SOL for misdemeanor sexual abuse of minors by adults more than 3 years older than the victim from age 19 to age 23 (age of majority, 18, plus 5 years). Prior version extended to age 25. (HB 298) (*Governor Signed into Law on April 10, 2020*).

Would open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims. (HB 290) (*Failed, February 11, 2020*).

Would open a 2-year revival **window** for expired claims. (HB 610) (*Passed in House, January 31, 2020, Failed in S. Judiciary Comm., February 19, 2020, Continued to 2021*).

- West Virginia **Extends** the civil SOL against perpetrators from age 22 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) or 4 years from discovery, whichever is later and **revives** claims up to age 36 or 4 years from discovery. Also **extends** the civil SOL against other individuals or organizations from age 20 to age 36 (age of majority, 18, plus 18 years) and **revives** claims up to age 36. (HB 4559) (*Governor Signed into Law on March 25, 2020*).

Would **extend** the civil SOL from age 22 or 4 years from discovery to age 55 and open a 1-year revival **window** for expired claims against perpetrators, individuals, entities and the government. Would **extend** the criminal SOL for misdemeanor sex offenses against children to age 24 or 1 year from reporting to law enforcement, whichever is earlier. (HB 4592).

- Would **eliminate** the civil SOL and expand to apply to individuals and organizations in addition to perpetrators. (SB 709).
- Wisconsin

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual abuse of minors and open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims against perpetrators, government and private organizations. (SB 381 & AB 424) (*Failed on April 1, 2020*).

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for 2nd degree sexual assault against minors and adults from 10 to 20 years from the offense. (SB 686 & AB 776) (*Failed on April 1, 2020*).
 - Wyoming

Would **extend** the civil SOL for sexual abuse of a minor from age 26 to age 53. Would **revive** expired SOLs up to age 53, plus an additional 2 years for victims who on the effective date are within 2 years of reaching age 53. (SF 12) (*Failed on February 14, 2020*).
 - Federal Government

Would add civil liability for internet providers for sexual exploitation of minors with an SOL for claims against them of age 28 or 10 years from discovery of the violation or the injury. (S 3398 EARN IT Act of 2020) (*Judiciary Comm. Hearing on March 11, 2020*).
- Total: Twenty-nine (29) States and Federal Government Considering SOL Reform in 2020**

Part II: Overview of Jurisdictions with the Best Criminal and Civil SOL Laws

THE BEST CHILD SEX ABUSE STATUTES OF LIMITATION BY JURISDICTION

44

ELIMINATED CRIMINAL SOL

AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY, DC

10

ELIMINATED CIVIL SOL

AK, CT, DE, FL, IL, ME, MN, NE, UT, VT

19

REVIVED EXPIRED CIVIL CLAIMS

AZ, CA, CT, DE, GA, HI, MA, MI, MN, MT, NJ, NY, NC, OR, RI, UT, VT, WV, DC

As of April 13, 2020



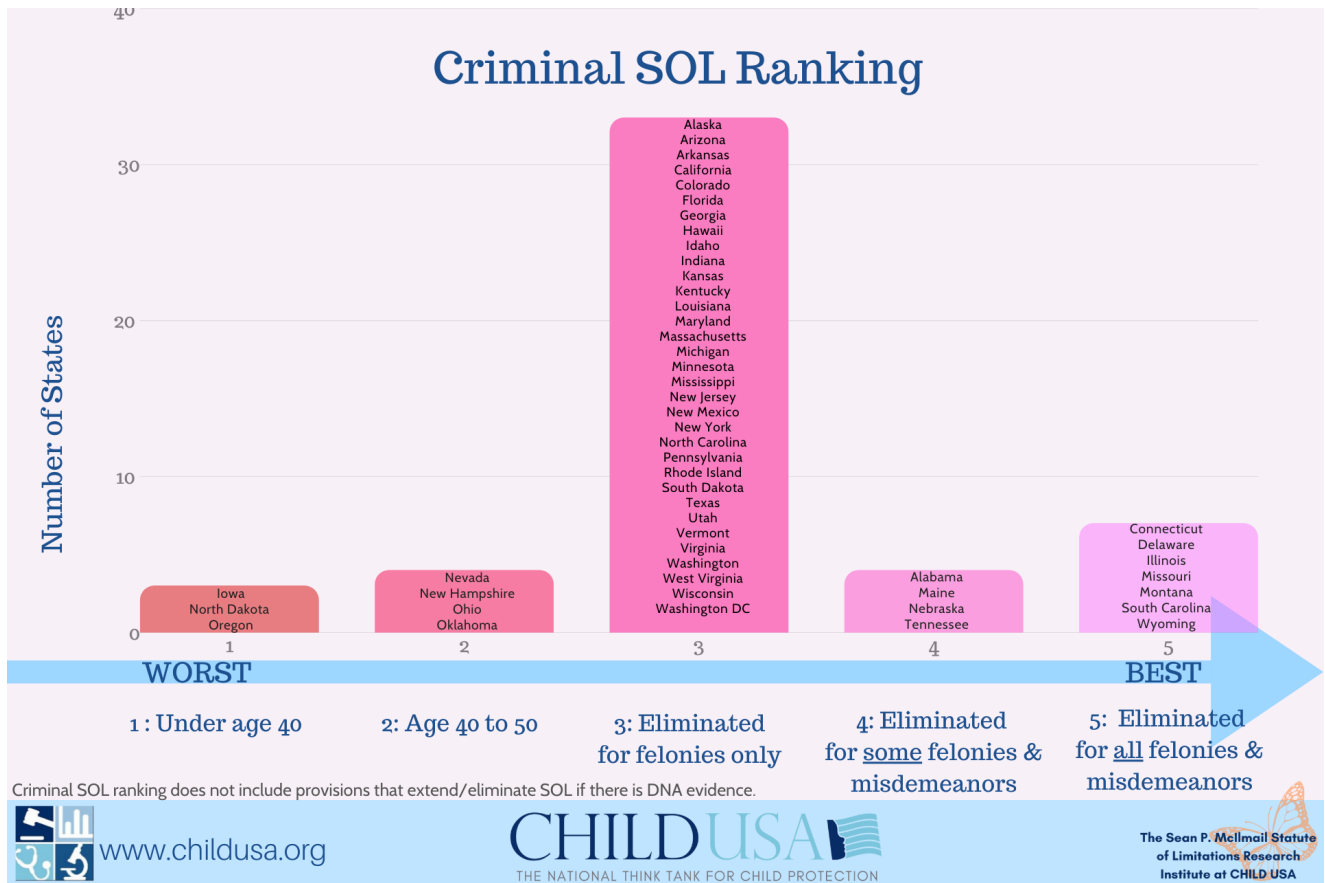
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of Limitations Research
Institute at CHILD USA



D. Jurisdictions with No Criminal SOL (for at least some child sex abuse crimes)



- 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
- Arkansas None (as of 2013)
- California None for felony sex offenses
- Colorado None for felony child sexual offenses
- Connecticut None for class A felonies and for any offense involving sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault of a minor, including risk of injury involving intimate contact with a victim under age 16.
- Delaware None

- Florida None for felony sexual battery of minors (defined by Fla. Stat. § 794.011)
- Georgia None for (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.
- Hawaii None for 1st and 2nd degree sexual assault, and continuous sexual assault of a minor under 14
- Idaho Elimination for felony sex abuse and lewd conduct with a child.
- Illinois None for felonies and misdemeanors
- Indiana None if offense committed with threats or use of deadly force (class A)
- Kansas None for rape
- 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 victim under 16 for felony and misdemeanor incest; unlawful sexual contact; sexual abuse of a minor; rape or gross sexual assault, formerly denominated as gross sexual misconduct.
- Maryland None for felonies
- Massachusetts None where victim under 16 (after +27 years DNA or other corroborating evidence needed)
- Michigan None 1st degree crimes.
- Minnesota None for sex trafficking
- 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
- Montana None
- Nebraska None for felony 1st or 2nd degree sexual assault, or misdemeanor 3rd degree sexual assault when victim was

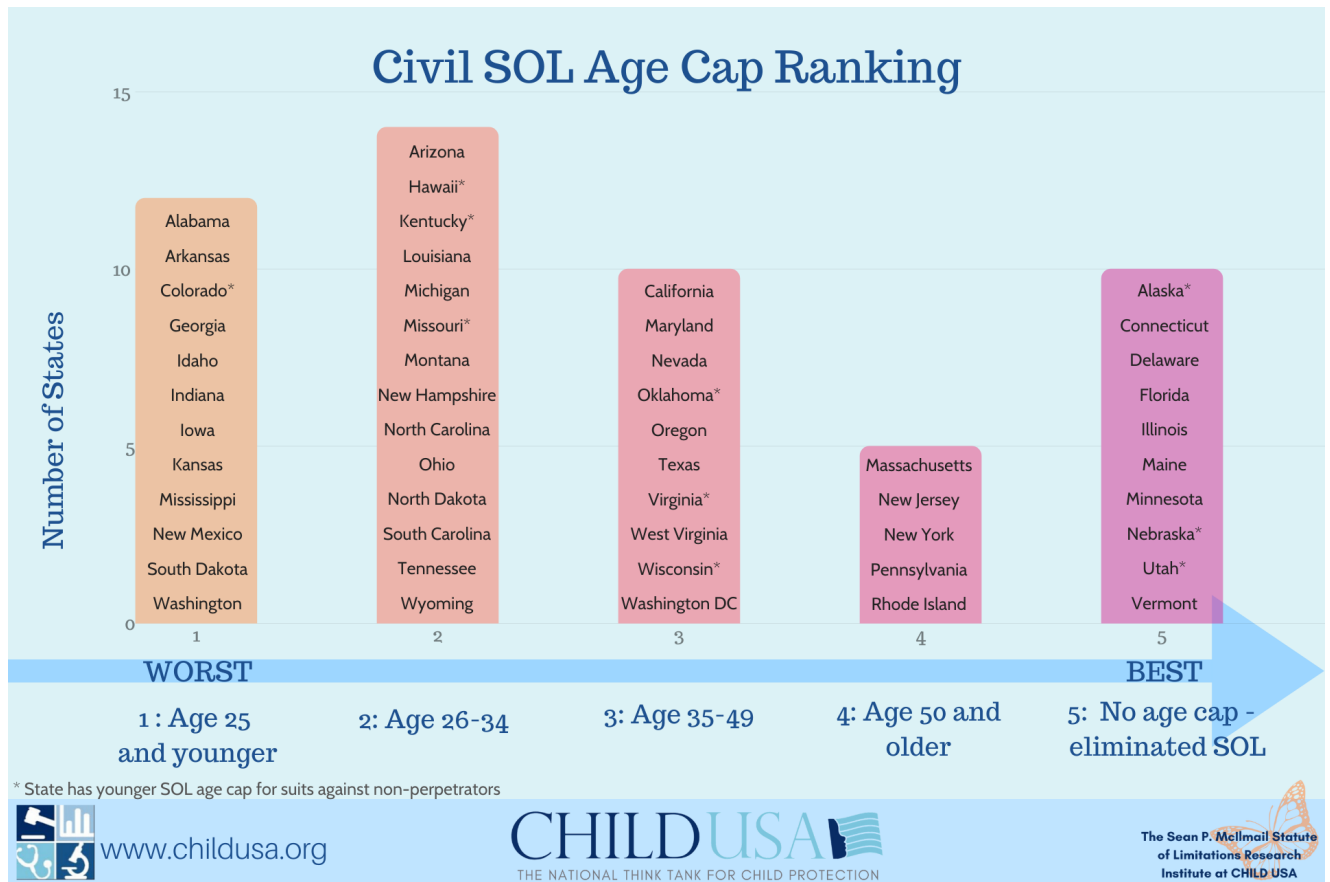
abused under the age of 16, felony incest, sex trafficking of a minor and child pornography.

- 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
- Pennsylvania None for felony trafficking, sexual servitude, rape, statutory sexual assault, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, institutional sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault and incest.
- 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
- Tennessee None for child sex abuse felonies and misdemeanors
- 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, human trafficking of a child
- Vermont None for aggravated sexual assault and sexual exploitation of a minor
- Virginia None for felonies
- Washington None for felony rape, sexual misconduct, child molestation, and sexual exploitation of a minor
- 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
- Washington D.C. None for felony sexual abuse, child sexual abuse, sexual abuse of

- Federal Government a minor, and incest.
 - Federal Government None
- Total: Forty-three (43) States, Federal Government and Washington D.C. Eliminated Criminal SOLs**



E. Jurisdictions with No Civil SOL (for at least some child sex abuse claims)



- Alaska None for felony sex abuse of a minor and felony sexual assault (as of 2001), unlawful exploitation of a minor (as of 2003), and felony sex trafficking or felony human trafficking (as of 2013). Applies to claims arising after the effective dates and to non-expired claims arising before. (*Alaska Stat. Ann. § 09.10.065*).
- Connecticut None if events forming the civil claim led to conviction of first-degree aggravated sexual assault or sexual assault. Applies to any cause of action arising from an incident committed prior to, on or after May 23, 2002. (*Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-577e*).
- Delaware None for action based on sexual abuse of a minor by an adult. Effective as of July 10, 2007 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 8145*).

- Florida None for sexual battery offenses committed against victims under 16 years old. Effective as of July 1, 2010 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*Fla. Stat. Ann. § 95.11*).
- Illinois None for action based on childhood sexual abuse. Effective as of January 1, 2014 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*IL ST CH 735 § 5/13-202.2*).
- Maine None for action based on sexual contact or sexual act with a minor. Effective as of April 7, 2000 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 14, § 752-C*).
- Minnesota None for action based on sexual abuse of a minor. Effective as of May 25, 2013 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*Minn. Stat. § 541.073 (b)*).
- Nebraska None for action based on sexual assault of a child against a perpetrator. Effective as of August 24, 2017 and also applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. (*Neb. Rev. St. § 25-228*).
- Utah None for action based on intentional or negligent sexual abuse of a minor against a perpetrator. Effective as of March 23, 2015. (*Utah Code § 78B-2-308*).
- Vermont None for action based on childhood sexual abuse. Effective as of July 1, 2019 and it is fully retroactive, applying to all claims arising before or on or after that date. (*Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 522*).

Total: Ten (10) States Eliminated Civil SOLs

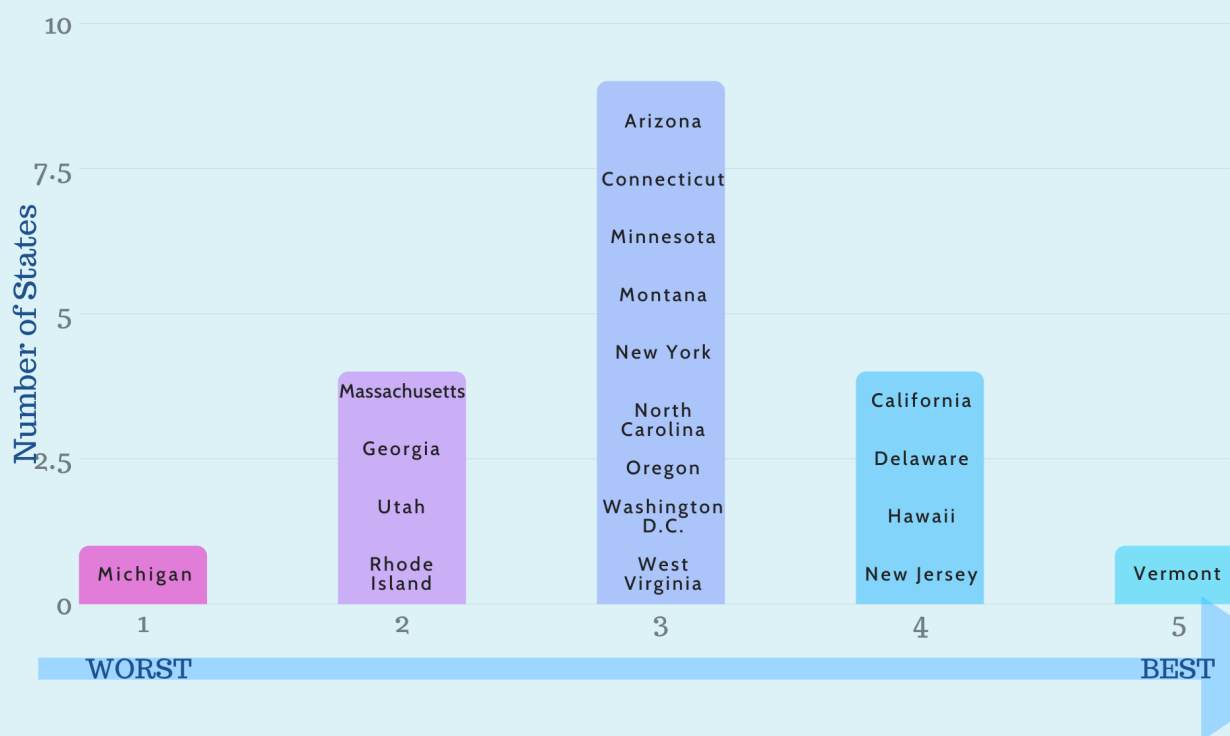
F. Jurisdictions that Revived Expired Civil SOL (opened revival window or revived up to a certain age)

- Arizona (2019-20) 19-month window opened on May 27, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government and will close on December 31, 2020 - open. Also revives SOL up to age 30. (*HB 2466 Effective May 27, 2019*).
- California (2003-04) 1-year window revived SOL against private organizations only - closed. (*Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 340.1*). (2020-22) 3-year revival window opened on January 1, 2020 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. Also revives SOL up to age 40. (*AB 218 Effective October 13, 2019*).
- Connecticut (2002) Revives SOL up to age 48 against perpetrators, private organizations and government. (*Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-577d*).
- Delaware (2007-09) 2-year window revived SOL against perpetrators, private organizations and government - closed. (*Del. Code tit. 10, § 8145*). (2010-12) Added 2-year window for healthcare providers because original window did not apply to claims against them - closed. (*Del. Code tit. 18, § 6856*).
- Georgia (2015-17) 2-year window revived SOL against perpetrators only - closed. (*Ga. Code § 9-3-33.1*).
- Hawaii (2012-14) 2-year window revived SOL against perpetrators and private organizations. (2014-16) Extended original window for another 2 years and expanded to include claims against the government. (2018-20) Extended window was open until April 24, 2020 - closed. (*Haw. Rev. Stat. § 657-1.8*).
- Massachusetts (2014) Revives SOL up to age 53 against perpetrators only. (*Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 260, § 4C*).
- Michigan (2018) 90-day window revived SOL for victims of Larry Nassar only - closed. (*Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.5851b*).
- Minnesota (2013-16) 3-year window revived SOL against perpetrators and private organizations - closed. (*Minn. Stat. § 541.073, 2013 Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 89 (H.F. 681)*).
- Montana (2019-20) 1-year window opened on May 7, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators and entities - closed. (*Mont. Code § 27-2-216 Effective May 7, 2019*).

- New Jersey (2019-21) 2-year window opened on December 1, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. Window applies to child sex abuse victims and those sexually assaulted as adults. Also revives SOL up to age 55. (*S477 Effective May 13, 2019*).
- New York (2019-20) 1-year window opened on August 14, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. (*N.Y. C.P.L.R. 214-g Effective February 14, 2019*). (2020-21) Extended window to be open until January 14, 2021. (Executive Order No. 202.29).
- North Carolina (2020-21) 2-year window opened on January 1, 2020 for expired civil claims - open. (*S. 199 Effective December 1, 2019*).
- Oregon (2010) Revives SOL up to age 40 against perpetrators and private organizations. (*O.R.S. § 12.117*).
- Rhode Island (2019) Revives SOL up to age 53 against perpetrator only. (*RI ST § 9-1-51 Effective July 1, 2019*).
- Utah (2016-19) 3-year window revived SOL against perpetrators only - closed. Also revives SOL up to age 53 against perpetrator only. (*Utah Code § 78B-2-308*).
- Vermont (2019) Permanently revives all expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. (*H.330 Effective May 28, 2019*).
- West Virginia (2020) Revives SOL up to age 36 against perpetrators and private organizations. (*HB 4559*).
- Washington D.C. (2019-21) 2-year window opened on May 3, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators and entities - open. Window applies to all child sex abuse victims up to age 40 or those who discovered their abuse less than 5 years ago, and in some circumstances, those sexually assaulted as adults. (*L22-0311 Effective May 3, 2019*).

Total Eighteen (18) States and Washington D.C. Revived Expired Civil SOLs

Civil SOL Revival Law Ranking



- 1 = Revival window for claims against perpetrator doctors only
- 2 = Revival window, revival up to a certain age or revival of all claims, against perpetrators only
- 3 = Revival window or revival up to age 30-54, for claims against perpetrators and private organizations
- 4 = Revival window for 2 or more years or revival up to age 55, for claims against perpetrators, individuals, private organizations and government
- 5 = Permanently open revival window for all claims against perpetrators, individuals, private organizations and government



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