

2022 SOL Tracker

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

2022 SOL Reform Legislation and Best Current Civil and Criminal SOLs

**available at childusa.org/2022sol*

January 3, 2022

Part I: Overview of 2022 SOL Reform Bills

- A. New SOL Reform Laws Going into Effect**
- B. SOL Reform Bills Passed in Legislature (1 State)**
1 for civil window/revival
- C. SOL Reform Bills in Legislature (13 States and Federal)**
7 to eliminate criminal; 5 to extend criminal; 9 to eliminate civil; 6 to extend civil; and 9 for civil window/revival

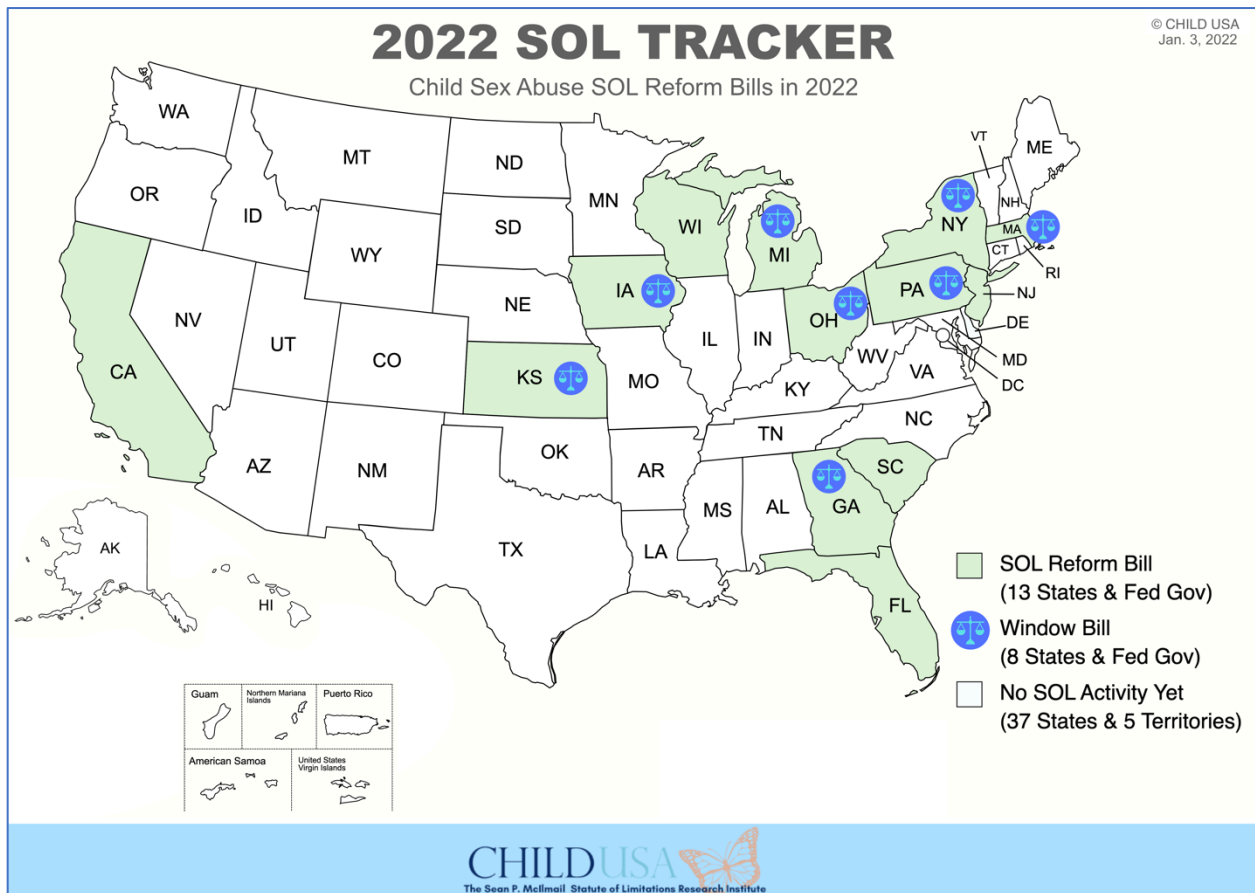
Part II: Overview of Jurisdictions with the Best Criminal and Civil SOL Laws

- D. No Criminal SOL (44 States, 5 U.S. Territories & Federal)**
- E. No Civil SOL (15 States & 2 U.S. Territories)**
- F. Revived Expired Civil SOL (24 States, & 3 U.S. Territories)**

**For more detailed info on SOLs in each state, see CHILD USA's annual report, History of US SOL Reform: 2002-2020, available at childusa.org/2020-sol-report/*



Part I: Overview of 2022 SOL Reform Bills



A. New SOL Reform Laws Going into Effect

B. SOL Reform Bills Passed in Legislature

- New York Would open a 2-year revival window in New York City for gender-motivated violence, including sexual assault of children and adults. ([Int 2372-2021](#)) (Passed in NYC Counsel, Dec. 9, 2021, awaiting Mayor approval).

Total: One (1) State Passed SOL Reform



C. SOL Reform Bills Introduced in Legislature

- California Would add a civil cause of action for online sex trafficking and exploitation of minors and adults against individuals and entities, including online services and websites, with an SOL of age 28 (age of majority, plus 10 years) or 6 years from discovery. Also, provides for statutory damages after notice of \$200,000 for every 2-hours of online exposure of minors. ([SB 435](#)) (*S. Judiciary Comm. Hearing, January 12, 2022*).
 - Florida Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual offenses against minors and adults. ([HB 655](#)).
 - Georgia Would **extend** the civil SOL from age 23 to age 38 and the delayed discovery rule from 2 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. Previous versions of bill would **extend** civil SOL to age 52 and limited claims against entities under the window to conduct occurring after 1973. ([HB 109](#)) (*Passed in House, March 8, 2021*).
- Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for rape, aggravated sodomy, and aggravated sexual battery of minors and adults. ([SB 18](#)) (*S. Judiciary Comm. Hearing, February 10, 2021*).
- Iowa Would **eliminate** criminal and civil SOLs for the following felonies: sexual abuse in the first, second, and third degree, sexual abuse or exploitation by a counselor, therapist or school employee, kidnapping, sex trafficking, and incest, and would open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims related to these felonies. ([SF 572](#)) (*Passed out of S. Judiciary Comm., March 8, 2021*).
- Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for felony sexual abuse of a minor in the first second, or third degree, incest, and sexual exploitation. ([SF 33](#) & [HF 566](#)).
- Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual abuse and offenses against minors and open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims of sexual abuse of a minor by a counselor, therapist, or school employee. ([SF 32](#)).
- Would **extend** the criminal SOL for sexual offenses against minors and sex trafficking from age 28 to age 33. ([SF 76](#) & [HF 449](#)).
- Would **extend** the criminal SOL for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree felony sexual abuse of minors from age 33 to age 48. Would also add a new provision for



sexually motivated felony and misdemeanor offenses against minors – including sexual exploitation, indecent exposure and obscene materials – and set the SOL at age 48. ([HF 225](#)) (*Passed out of H. Judiciary Subcomm., February 18, 2021*).

- Kansas Would **eliminate** the civil SOL and open a permanent revival **window** for claims that were not expired prior to 1992. ([SB 271](#)).

- Massachusetts Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for child sex abuse and open a permanent revival **window** for all expired claims. Would also remove the \$20,000 cap on damages for claims against charitable organizations. ([S 1088](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for indecent assault and battery and rape of a minor. Would also **extend** the civil SOL for civil rights violations for sexual assault and abuse from age 21 to age 53. ([H 1617](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **revive** expired civil claims against non-perpetrators up until a victim reaches age 53 if the perpetrator of the abuse is deceased. ([S 1007](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for indecent assault and battery or rape of a minor. ([S 1087](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for all sex offenses against minors and adults if there is DNA evidence identifying the perpetrator. ([S 1096](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for felony incest to age 24 (age of majority, 18, plus 6 years) or 6 years from reporting, whichever is earlier. ([H 1722](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on December 7, 2021*).

Would **extend** the civil SOL for sex trafficking of minors to 10 years after the trafficking victim is freed or age 28 (age of majority, 18, plus 10 years). ([S 1094](#)) (*Joint Judiciary Comm. Hearing on September 15, 2021*).

- Michigan Would **extend** the civil SOL for minor and adult victims to the later of age 28, 10 years from the abuse, or 6 years from discovery. Also, would open a 1-year revival **window** for physician sex abuse of minors and adults and remove the 1-year notice of claim requirement for suits against the government. ([HB 4306](#)) (*H. Oversight Comm. Hearing, Sept. 30, 2021*).

Would **extend** the criminal SOL for first degree criminal sexual conduct and



trafficking punishable by life in prison by occurring before May 2, 2001, by allowing prosecution if it was reported within a year of the offense but the perpetrator's legal name was unknown. ([HB 4493](#)).

○ 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](#) & [SB 4174](#)).

○ New York

Would open a 2-year window in New York City for gender-motivated violence, including sexual assault of children and adults. ([Int 2372-2021](#)) (*Passed in NYC Counsel, Dec. 9, 2021, awaiting Mayor approval*).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for all sex offenses against minors and for hindering the prosecution of sex offenses against minors, incest and use of a child in a sexual performance. Would add criminal liability for endangering welfare of a child in the 1st degree, concealing or hindering discovery of child sex abuse or evidence, and broaden criminal liability for non-profits for child sex abuse. Would also open a 3-year revival **window** for all expired claims, including those governed by an SOL of another jurisdiction, with a provision barring confidential settlements. Would **extend** the civil SOL where a child sex abuse victim has died from 3 years after death with an upper limit of age 21, to 6 years after death, but no later than age 24. ([A 3210](#)).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for the following child sex abuse crimes: felony 1st and 2nd degree rape, 2nd and 3rd degree criminal sexual act, 1st degree sexual abuse, and 2nd, 3rd, and 4th degree aggravated sexual abuse, and misdemeanor 2nd degree sexual abuse. Amended bill would also **eliminate** the civil SOL for child sex abuse offenses and open a permanent revival **window** for expired claims. ([A 618](#)).

Would broaden crime of rape to include oral and anal sexual contact, **eliminating** the criminal SOL for first degree contact and **extending** the criminal SOL to age 43 for second degree contact. ([S 1075](#) & [A 6319](#)) (*A 6319 Passed in Assembly, April 27, 2021*).



Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for the following felonies: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree incest and use of a child in a sexual performance. Would also **eliminate** the civil SOL for all sexual offenses against minors. ([A 4725](#)).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for the following felonies: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree incest, use of a child in a sexual performance, and predatory sexual assault. ([A 5754](#)).

Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for the following child sex abuse crimes: felony 2nd and 3rd degree rape, and 2nd and 3rd degree criminal sexual act. ([A 814](#)).

○ Ohio

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for rape of minors and adults, **extend** the civil SOL from age 30 to age 55 for other child sex abuse offenses, and open a 3-year revival **window** for expired claims. Would also **eliminate** the criminal SOL for rape and conspiracy, attempt or complicity to commit rape of minors and adults. ([HB 266](#)).

Would **eliminate** the criminal and civil SOL for rape and conspiracy, attempt or complicity to commit rape of minors and adults. ([SB 198](#)).

○ Pennsylvania

Would open a 2-year revival **window** for expired claims of sexual abuse of minors. Would also retroactively remove sovereign and government immunity for civil child sex abuse claims. ([HB 951](#)) (*Passed in House, April 7, 2021; Passed out of S. Judiciary Comm., April 21, 2021*).

A resolution to amend the Pennsylvania Constitution to add a 2-year revival **window** for victims of child sex abuse. ([SB 8](#)) (*Passed out of S. Judiciary Comm., January 25, 2021 and S. Appropriations Comm., January 26th, 2021, S. Rules and Executive Nominations Comm. Hearing, March 22, 2021*).

A resolution to amend the Pennsylvania Constitution with an emergency amendment that adds a 2-year revival **window** for victims of child sex abuse. ([HB 881](#)) (*House Vote Against Bill, March 17, 2021*).

Would **eliminate** the civil SOL for sexual abuse of minors and adults and open a 2-year revival **window** for expired claims of sexual abuse of minors and adults. Would make a settlement agreement provisions that bars disclosure of a claim of sexual abuse void, unless the victim requests it. Would also eliminate the criminal SOL for sexual assault of adults. ([SB 406](#)).

Would open a 2-year revival **window** for expired claims of sexual abuse of



minors and adults. ([SB 407](#)).

- South Carolina Would **extend** the civil SOL to age 55 or 5 years from discovery, and make it applicable to all types of defendants. ([SB 75](#)).
- Wisconsin Would **eliminate** the criminal SOL for prosecuting lesser included child sex abuse offenses where the perpetrator has been convicted of 1st degree sexual assault of a child. ([SB 382](#) & [AB 386](#)) (*AB 386 H. Judiciary Comm. Hearing, Oct. 27, 2021*).
- Federal Government Would incentivize states to **eliminate** criminal and civil SOLs for child sex abuse and **revive** time-barred civil claims. ([HR 4860](#) Statutes of Limitation for Child Sexual Abuse Reform Act).

Would incentivize states to **eliminate** criminal and civil SOLs for child sex abuse. ([HR 5049](#) & [S 3107](#), No Time Limit for Justice Act).

Would eliminate the civil SOL for offenses against minors, including child sex abuse, sex trafficking, exploitation, and CSAM. ([S 3013](#) Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act of 2021).

Total: Thirteen (13) States & Federal Government Considering SOL Reform in 2022



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

THE BEST CHILD SEX ABUSE STATUTES OF LIMITATION BY JURISDICTION

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49

States & Territories

NO CRIMINAL SOL FOR SOME OR ALL CSA CRIMES

All U.S. States & Territories and the Federal Government eliminated SOLs except NV, NH, ND, OH, OK, OR and Puerto Rico

17

States & Territories

NO CIVIL SOL FOR SOME OR ALL CSA CLAIMS

AK, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, IL, LA, ME, MN, NE, NV, NH, UT, VT, NMI, and Guam

27

States & Territories

REVIVAL OR WINDOW LAW FOR EXPIRED CIVIL CLAIMS

AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MT, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OR, RI, UT*, VT, WV, DC, NMI, and Guam



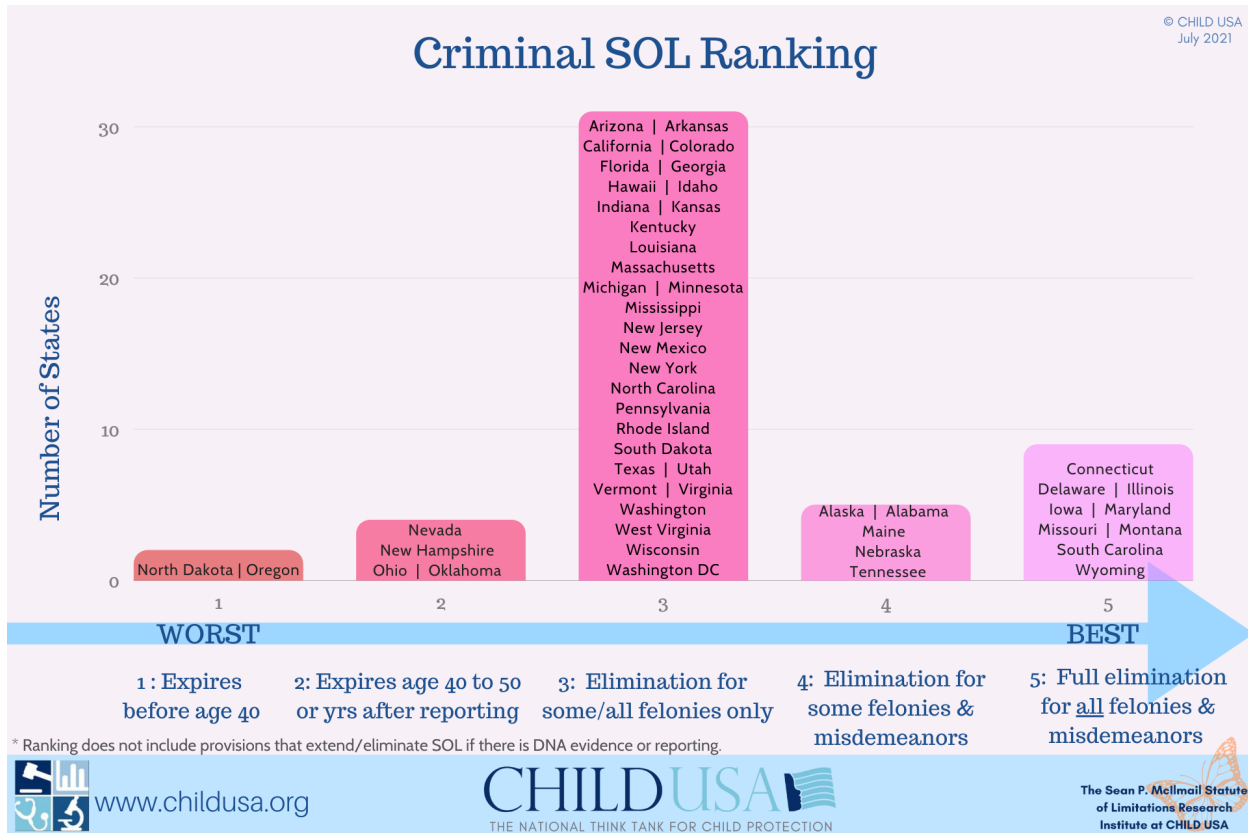
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D. Jurisdictions with No Criminal SOL (for at least some child sex abuse crimes)



- 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 or for child sex trafficking
- 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)
- Iowa None for all child sex abuse felonies and some misdemeanors.
- 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 the following felonies: solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution, sex trafficking, and criminal sexual conduct in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th degrees.
- 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



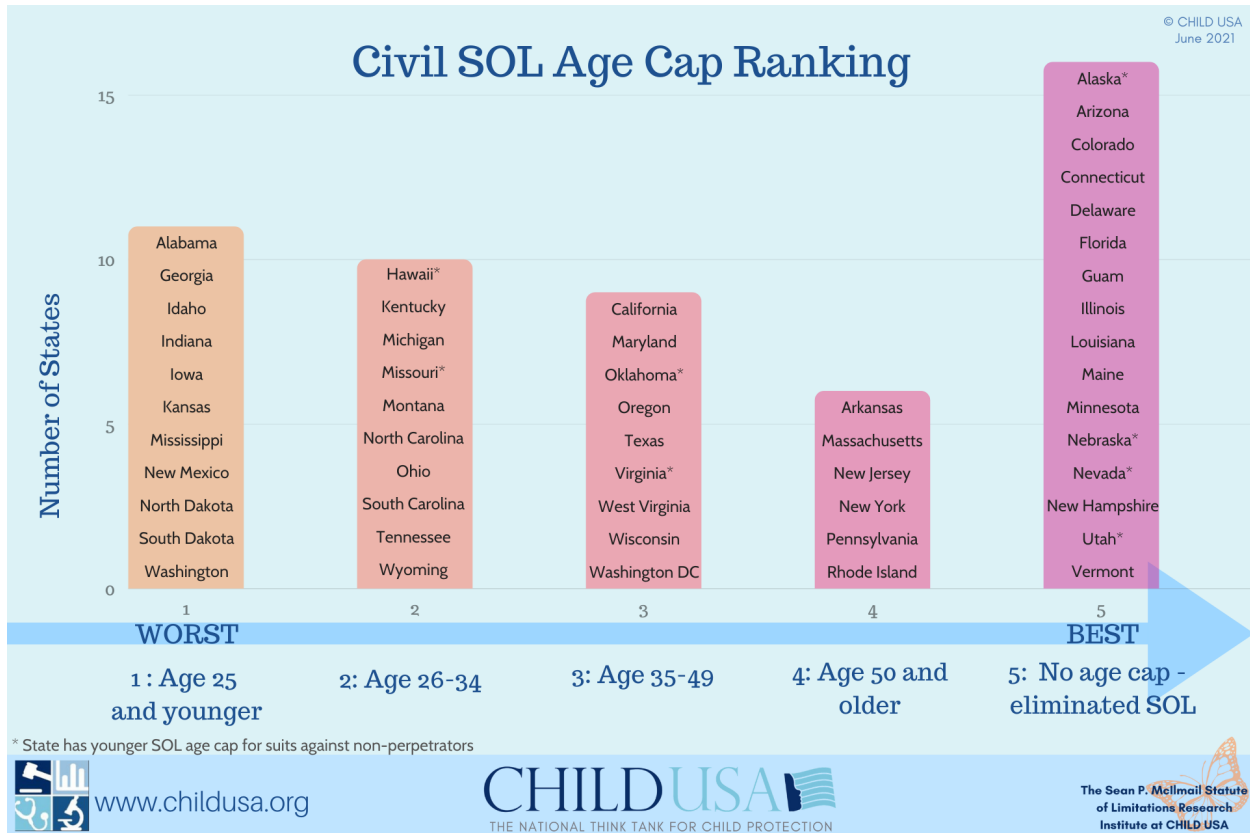
- Montana None
- Nebraska None for felony 1st or 2nd degree sexual assault, or misdemeanor 3rd degree sexual assault when victim was abused under the age of 16, felony incest, sex trafficking of a minor and child pornography.
- New Jersey None for sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault
- New Mexico 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 a minor, and incest.
 - Federal Government None
- Total:** **Forty-Four (44) 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 against perpetrators arising after the effective dates and to non-expired claims arising before. ([Alaska Stat. Ann. § 09.10.065](#)).
- Arizona
None for action based on sex trafficking of minors and adults (as of 2021). ([AZ ST § 12-721](#)).
- Colorado
None for sexual assault of minors and adults. Applies to claims against all defendants arising after the effective date and to non-expired claims arising before (as of 2021). ([SB21-073, 73rd General Assembly, 1st Reg. Sess. \(2021\)](#)). Also, none for new cause of action for sexual misconduct with minors. Applies to claims against perpetrators, private institutions, and government for abuse in 2022



or later (as of 2022). ([SB21-088](#), 73rd General Assembly, 1st Reg. Sess. (2021)).

- 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 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](#)).
- Guam None for action based on child sexual abuse. Effective as of September 23, 2016 and it is fully retroactive, applying to all claims arising before on or after that date. ([tit. 7 G.C.A. § 11301.1](#)).
- 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](#)).
- Louisiana None for actions based on sexual abuse of a minor. Effective June 14, 2021 and applies to non-expired claims arising before that date. ([2021 La. Sess. Law Serv. Act 322 \(H.B. 492\)](#)).
- 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 ST T. 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](#)).
- Nevada None for action based on child sex abuse against a perpetrator where there is clear and convincing evidence of the abuse. ([Petersen v. Bruen, 106 Nev. 271, 281 \(1990\)](#)). None for claims against a perpetrator or someone



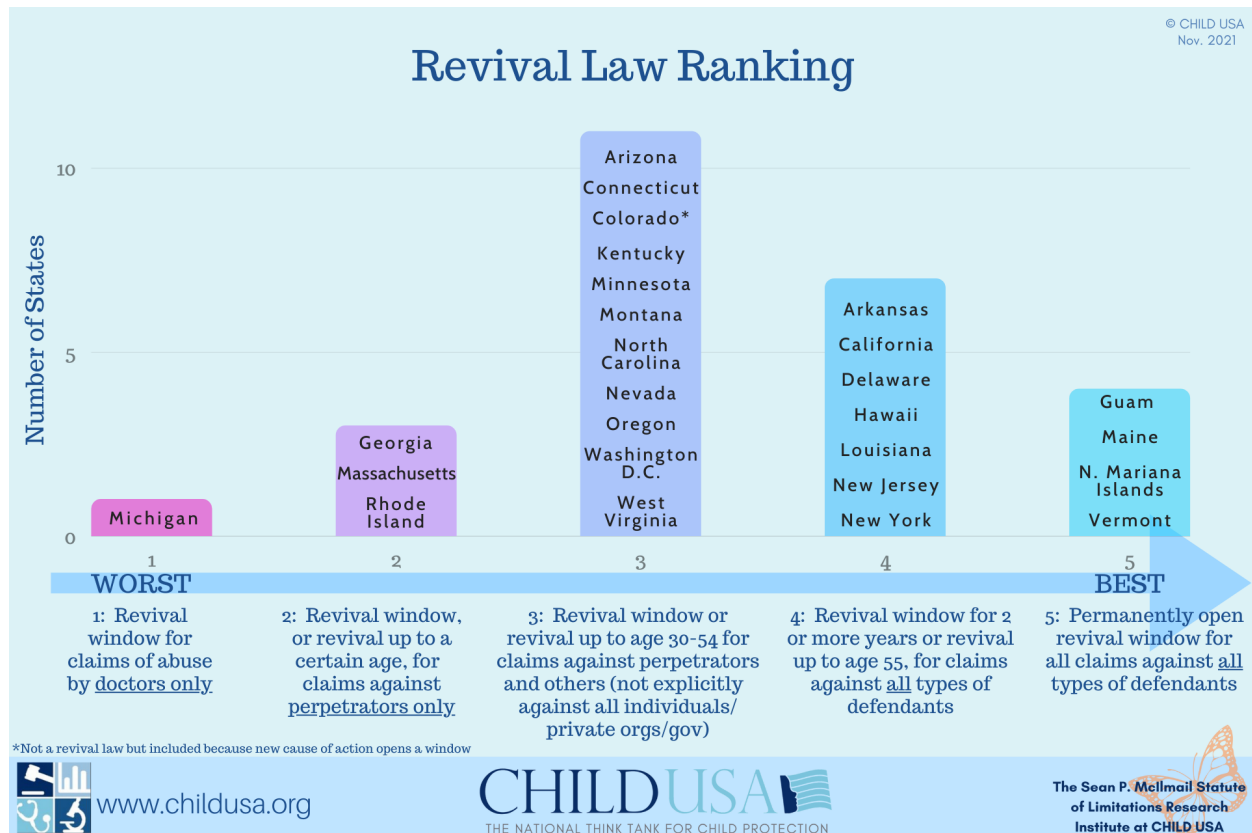
criminally liable for sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor (including trafficking, prostitution, and pornography) and a promoter, possessor, or viewer of CSAM (child sexual abuse material). Effective as of June 2, 2021, and it is fully retroactive, applying to all claims arising before on or after that date. ([2021 Nevada Laws Ch. 288 \(S.B. 203\)](#)).

- New Hampshire None for action based on sexual assault or related offenses against minors and adults. Effective as of September 18, 2020. ([NH ST § 508:4-g](#)).
- Northern Mariana Islands None for action based on childhood sexual abuse. Effective as of November 10, 2021 and it is fully retroactive, applying to all claims arising before on or after that date. ([2021 N.M.I. Pub. L. No. 22-12 \(HB 22-2, SDI\)](#)).
- 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 on or after that date. ([VT. STAT. ANN TIT. 12, § 522](#)).

Total: Fifteen (15) States and Two (2) Territories 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 closed on December 31, 2020. Also revives SOL up to age 30. ([AZ ST § 12-514](#); [H.B. 2466, 54th Leg., 1st Reg. Sess. \(Ariz. 2019\)](#)).
- Arkansas (2022-23) 2-year window opens February 1, 2022 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. ([ARK. CODE ANN. § 16-118-118](#)).
- California (2003-04) 1-year window revived SOL against private organizations only - closed.

(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. ([Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 340.1](#)).
- Colorado* (2022-25) 3-year window opened on January 1, 2022 for claims of abuse occurring from 1960-2021 against perpetrators, private



organizations and government, subject to damages caps - open.¹ ([SB21-088](#), 73rd General Assembly, 1st Reg. Sess. (2021)).

- 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](#)).
- Guam (2011) 2-year window revived SOL against their abusers - closed. ([7 G.C.A. § 11306\(2\)](#)).

(2016) Permanently revives all expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. ([tit. 7 G.C.A. § 11301.1\(b\)](#)).
- Hawaii (2012-14) 2-year window revived SOL against perpetrators and private organizations - closed. ([Haw. Rev. Stat. § 657-1.8](#)).

(2014-16) Extended original window for another 2 years and expanded to include claims against the government - closed. ([Haw. Rev. Stat. § 657-1.8](#)).

(2018-20) Extended window was open until April 24, 2020 - closed. ([Haw. Rev. Stat. § 657-1.8](#)).
- Kentucky (2021) Revives SOL up to 5 years after the date the SOL expired. ([2021 Kentucky Laws Ch. 89 \(HB 472\)](#)).
- Louisiana (2021) 3-year window revives SOL against any party - open. ([2021 La. Sess. Law Serv. Act 322 \(H.B. 492\)](#)).
- Maine (2021) Permanently revives all expired claims against any party - open. ([ME ST T. 14 § 752-C](#)).
- Massachusetts (2014) Revives SOL up to age 53 against perpetrators only. ([Mass. Gen.](#)

¹ Colorado's new cause of action is not a revival law, but it is included in this section because it opens a window to justice for many survivors whose common law claims have expired.



[Laws ch. 260, § 4C](#); [2014 Mass. Legis. Serv. Ch. 145 \(H.B. 4126\)](#)).

- 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. Also revives SOL up to age 27. ([Mont. Code § 27-2-216](#)).
- Nevada (2021) Permanently revives all expired claims against perpetrators or persons criminally liable for sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor (including trafficking, prostitution, and pornography) and promoters, possessors, or viewers of CSAM (child sexual abuse material) - open. Also, revives SOL up to age 38 for sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor against other defendants, with treble damages recoverable for participating in or covering up the abuse. ([2021 Nevada Laws Ch. 288 \(S.B. 203\)](#)).
- New Jersey (2019-21) 2-year window opened on December 1, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - closed. Window applies to child sex abuse victims and those sexually assaulted as adults. Also revives SOL up to age 55. ([2019 NJ Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 120 \(SENATE 477\)](#)).
- New York (2019-20) 1-year window opened on August 14, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - closed. ([2019 Sess. Law News of N.Y. Ch. 11 \(S. 2440\)](#)).
- New York (2020-21) Extended window via executive order ([Executive Order No. 202.29](#)) and then again with a 1-year window extension law keeping window open until August 14, 2021. ([N.Y. C.P.L.R. 214-g](#); [S.B. 7082](#), [2020 Leg., Reg. Sess. \(N.Y. 2020\)](#)).
- North Carolina (2020-21) 2-year window opened on January 1, 2020 for expired civil claims - closed. ([2019 North Carolina Laws S.L. 2019-245 \(S.B. 199\)](#)).
- Northern Mariana Islands (2021) Permanently revives all expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. ([2021 N.M.I. Pub. L. No. 22-12 \(HB 22-2, SDI\)](#)).
- 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](#)).
 - Utah* (2016) Revived SOL up to age 53 against perpetrators or persons criminally liable and 3-year window opened on May 10, 2016 for expired claims against perpetrators and persons criminally liable. The revival law is not in effect because it was held unconstitutional in 2020. ([Utah Code Ann. § 78B-2-308](#)).
 - Vermont (2019) Permanently revives all expired claims against perpetrators, private organizations and government - open. ([VT. STAT. ANN TIT. 12, § 522](#)).
 - West Virginia (2020) Revives SOL up to age 36 against perpetrators and private organizations. ([W.V. Code §55-2-15](#)).
 - Washington D.C. (2019-21) 2-year window opened on May 3, 2019 for expired claims against perpetrators and entities - closed. 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. ([D.C. Code § 12-301](#)).
- Total** **Twenty-Four (24) States and Three (3) Territories Revived Expired Civil SOLs**



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