



TO: Honorable Members of the House Committee on Appropriations

FROM: Marci Hamilton, Founder & CEO, CHILD USA; Professor, University of Pennsylvania, and Kathryn Robb, Executive Director, CHILD USA Advocacy

RE: Washington H.B. 1618: Concerning the statute of limitations for childhood sexual abuse.

DATE: February 14, 2023

Dear Honorable Members of the House Committee on Appropriations,

Thank you for allowing us to submit testimony in support of HB 1618, which will eliminate the civil statutes of limitation (“SOLs”) for child sexual abuse (“CSA”). This legislation will not only bring long overdue justice to survivors, but it will also greatly reduce the present danger to children in Washington by exposing hidden predators who are still abusing children today.

By way of introduction, Professor Marci Hamilton is a First Amendment constitutional scholar at the University of Pennsylvania who has led the national movement to reform statutes of limitations to reflect the science of delayed disclosure of childhood sexual abuse and who founded CHILD USA, a national nonprofit think tank devoted to ending child abuse and neglect. Kathryn Robb is the Executive Director of CHILD USA Advocacy, an advocacy organization dedicated to protecting children’s civil liberties and keeping children safe from abuse and neglect. Kathryn is also an outspoken survivor of child sex abuse.

I. Research on Trauma and Delayed Disclosure Supports SOL Reform for Child Sexual Abuse

A. There is a Nationwide Epidemic of CSA Causing Lifelong Damage to Victims

Currently, more than 10% of children are sexually abused, with at least one in five girls and one in thirteen boys sexually abused before they turn 18. CSA is a social problem that occurs in all social groups and institutions, including familial, religious, educational, medical, and athletic. Nearly 90% of CSA perpetrators are someone the child knows; in fact, roughly one third of CSA offenses are committed by family members.

The trauma stemming from CSA is complex and individualized, and it impacts victims throughout their lifetimes:

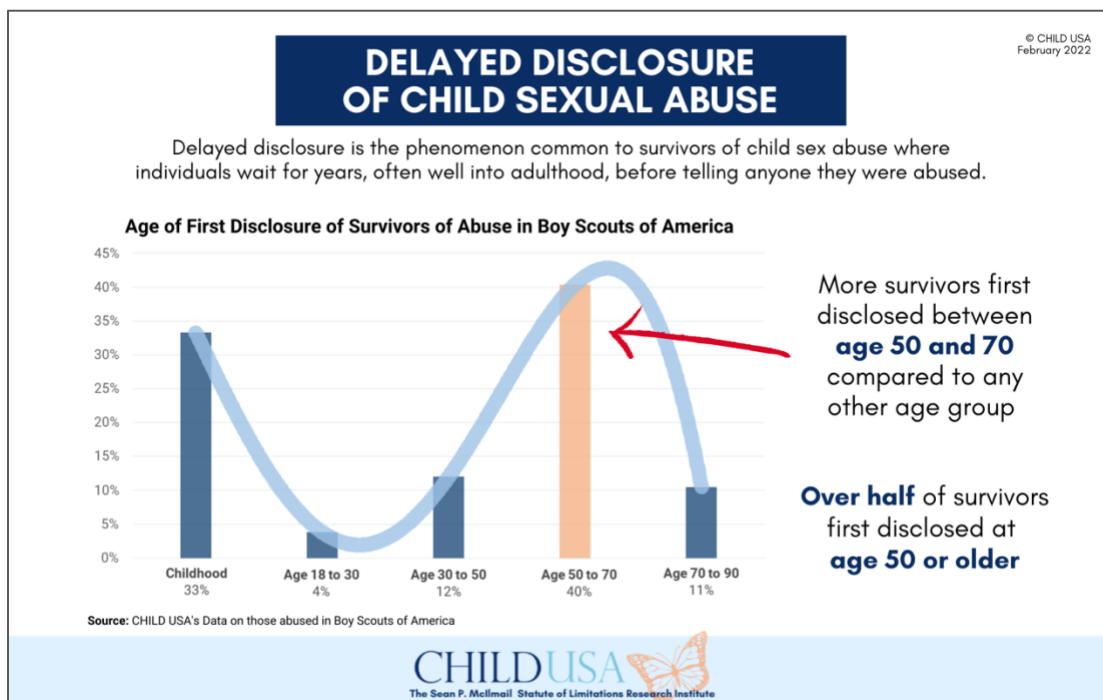
- Childhood trauma, including CSA, can have **devastating impacts on a child’s brain**, including disrupted neurodevelopment; impaired social, emotional, and cognitive development; psychiatric and physical disease, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); and disability.



- CSA victims suffer an **increased risk of suicide**—in one study, female CSA survivors were two to four times more likely to attempt suicide, and male CSA survivors were four to 11 times more likely to attempt suicide.
- CSA leads to an increased risk of **negative outcomes across the lifespan**, such as alcohol problems, illicit drug use, depression, marriage issues, and family problems.

B. CSA Victims Commonly Delay Disclosure of Their Abuse for Decades

Many victims of CSA suffer in silence for decades before they talk to anyone about their traumatic experiences. As children, CSA victims often fear the negative repercussions of disclosure, such as disruptions in family stability, loss of relationships, or involvement with the authorities. Additionally, CSA survivors may struggle to disclose because of trauma and psychological barriers such as shame and self-blame, as well as social factors like gender-based stereotypes or the stigma surrounding victimization. Further, many injuries resulting from CSA do not manifest until survivors are well into adulthood. These manifestations may coincide with difficulties in functioning and a further delay in disclosure of abuse.



Moreover, disclosure of CSA to the authorities for criminal prosecution or an attorney in pursuit of civil justice is a difficult and emotionally complex process, which involves the survivor knowing that he or she was abused, being willing to identify publicly as an abuse survivor, and deciding to act against their abuser. In light of these barriers to disclosure, it is not surprising that:

- In a study of survivors of abuse in Boy Scouts of America, **51%** of survivors disclosed their abuse for the first time at **age 50 or older**.
- **One-third** of CSA survivors **never report** their abuse to anyone.


For both children and adults, disclosure of CSA trauma is a process and not a discrete event in which a victim comes to terms with their abuse. To effectively protect children from abuse, SOL laws must reflect this reality.

II. SOL Reform Serves the Public Good by Giving Survivors Access to Justice and Preventing Future Abuse


Historically, a wall of ignorance and secrecy has been constructed around CSA, which has been reinforced by short SOLs that kept victims out of the legal system. Short SOLs for CSA play into the hands of the perpetrators and the institutions that cover up for them; they disable victims' voices and empowerment and leave future children vulnerable to preventable sexual assault.

CHILD USA and CHILD USA Advocacy are leading the vibrant national and global movement to eliminate civil and criminal SOLs and revive expired civil claims as a systemic solution to the preventable CSA epidemic. **There are three compelling public purposes served by the child sexual abuse SOL reform movement**, which are explained in the graphic below:

HOW STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS REFORM HELPS EVERYONE



Identifies Hidden Child Predators and the Institutions that Endanger Children
to the public, shielding other children from future abuse.



Punishes Bad Actors & Shifts the Cost of Abuse
from the victims and taxpayers to those who caused it.



Prevents Further Abuse
by educating the public about the prevalence, signs, and impact of child sex abuse so that it can be prevented in the future.



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A. SOL Reform Identifies Hidden Child Predators and Institutions that Endanger Children

It is in society's best interest to have sex abuse survivors identify hidden child predators to the public—whenever the survivor is ready. The decades before public disclosure give perpetrators and institutions wide latitude to suppress the truth to the detriment of children, parents, and the public. Some predators abuse a high number of victims and continue abusing children well into their elderly years. For example, one study found that 7% of offenders sampled committed

offenses against 41 to 450 children, and the highest time between offense to conviction was 36 years. SOL reform helps protect Washington's children by identifying sexual predators in our midst. By extending, eliminating, and reviving short restrictive SOLs, especially allowing claims for past abuse to be brought to court, hidden predators are brought into the light and are prevented from further abusing more children in Washington.

B. SOL Reform Shifts the Cost of Abuse

CSA generates staggering costs that impact the nation's health care, education, criminal justice, and welfare systems. The estimated lifetime cost to society of child sexual abuse cases occurring in the US in 2015 is \$9.3 billion, and the average cost of non-fatal per female victim was estimated at \$282,734. Average cost estimates per victim include, in part, \$14,357 in child medical costs, \$9,882 in adult medical costs, \$223,581 in lost productivity, \$8,333 in child welfare costs, \$2,434 in costs associated with crime, and \$3,760 in special education costs. Costs associated with suicide deaths are estimated at \$20,387 for female victims.

It is unfair for the victims, their families, and Washington taxpayers to be the only ones who bear this burden; this bill levels the playing field by imposing liability on the ones who caused the abuse and alleviating the burdens on the victims and taxpayers.

C. SOL Reform Prevents Further Abuse

SOL reform also educates the public about the dangers of CSA and how to prevent it. When predators and institutions are exposed, particularly high-profile ones like Larry Nassar, Jeffrey Epstein, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Catholic Church, the media publish investigations and documentaries that enlighten the public about the insidious ways child molesters operate to sexually assault children and the institutional failures that enabled their abuse. By shedding light on the problem, parents and other guardians are better able to identify abusers and responsible institutions, while the public is empowered to recognize grooming and abusive behavior and pressure youth serving organizations to implement prevention policies to report abuse in real time. Indeed, CSA publicity creates more social awareness to help keep kids safe, while also encouraging institutions to implement accountability and safe practices.

III. Washington Should Join the National Trend Toward SOL Reform for CSA

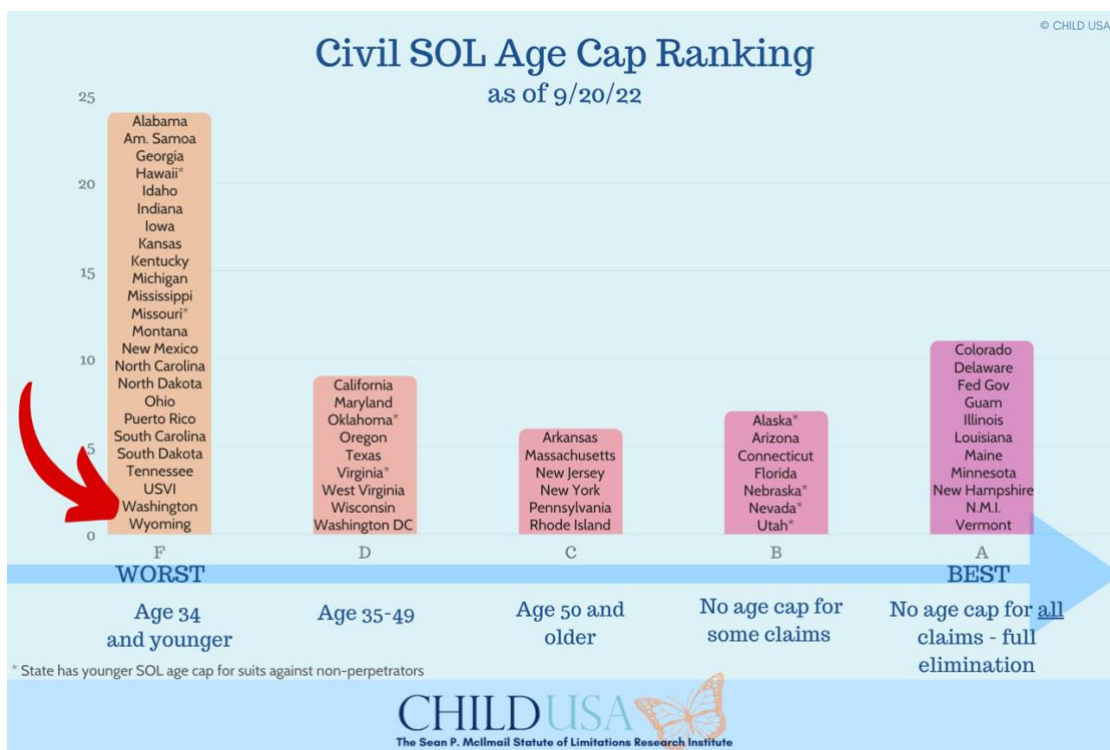
The SOL reform trend for states is to eliminate civil and criminal SOLs and revive expired civil claims—like Vermont, Maine, Guam and NMI have already done. In fact, two dozen states across the U.S. and three territories have revival laws giving survivors an opportunity to file claims for decades old abuse that were blocked by short SOLs.

There is only one way to restore justice to survivors in Washington who are blocked from pursuing their claims by unfairly short SOLs: to revive their expired civil claims. The states that have revived expired civil SOLs have gained valuable information about hidden child predators and the institutions that harbored them, enabling them to better empower victims. These revival laws do not yield a high number of cases, but instead provide long-overdue justice to older victims of child sex abuse. They also address the systemic issue of institutional CSA, which occurs with alarming frequency in schools, athletic institutions, youth-serving organizations,

medical facilities, and religious groups. Without institutional accountability for enabling or turning a blind eye to child sex abuse, the children these institutions serve remain at risk today.

Since 1991, CSA survivors in Washington have been blocked from filing suit after their twenty-first birthday or three years from the discovery of their injuries. **Washington is ranked among the worst in the nation.**

Ten noteworthy states and territories, along with the federal government, have abolished their age cap for all claims against perpetrators and other defendants. The worst states and territories with age limits that block claims when victims are in their 20's are out of touch with science and the realities of child sex abuse trauma. **Washington is 1 of 6 states with the shortest civil SOLs in the country, cutting off survivors' rights at age 21 or younger.** You can see how Washington ranks in the graphic below:



CHILD USA and CHILD USAadvocacy are proud to have played a major role working with bipartisan leaders on a new federal law eliminating the SOL for over a dozen federal civil CSA claims and permitting victims to bring a lawsuit against perpetrators and institutions for compensation for their injuries. HB 1618's civil SOL elimination and claim revival would improve Washington's SOL from among the worst in the country. It is in line with the recent federal changes and the overall trend to give older victims more time to come forward in accordance with the delayed disclosure of abuse science. Sen. Marsha Blackburn R-Tenn., correctly stated that "[t]he statute of limitations for sexual abuse offenses should never prohibit young survivors from getting the justice they deserve." Sen. Richard Durbin, D-Ill., similarly acknowledged "the science of trauma is clear: it often takes years for victims to come forward."

IV. Recommendations

We recommend broadening the definition of “childhood sexual abuse” to include child sex trafficking under chapter 9A.40 and exploitation under chapter 9.68A.

Additionally, we recommend using more explicit **revival** language to demonstrate clear legislative intent of revival. Some more effective examples in other states include the following:

- The revival provision of New York’s Child Victims Act states that a cause of action “...which is barred as of the effective date of this section because the applicable period of limitation has expired, and/or the plaintiff previously failed to file a notice of claim or a notice of intention to file a claim, is **hereby revived**...” See NY CPLR § 214-g; 2019 Sess. Law News of N.Y. Ch. 11 (S. 2440); Executive Order No. 202.29 (2020); S.B. 7082, 2020 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2020).
- Maine’s revival window provision states, “...a civil claim or cause of action based upon a sexual act toward a minor that **was barred** on the effective date of this section because of the applicable period of limitation or because of failure to timely file notice of claim prior to the effective date of this section is **hereby revived** and action on that claim may be commenced . . .” See ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 14, § 752-C; 2021 Me. Legis. Serv. Ch. 301 (H.P. 432) (L.D. 589).

V. Conclusion

Once again, we commend you for supporting this legislation, which is desperately needed to validate adult survivors of CSA and protect Washington children from preventable sexual abuse. Eliminating the civil SOL is a positive step for Washington’s children and families. For more information about statute of limitations reform, visit childusa.org/sol/ or email info@childusa.org. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions regarding SOL reform or if we can be of assistance in any way on other child protection issues.

Sincerely,



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