



**TO:** Chairmen James B. Eldridge and Michael S. Day, Vice Chairs Eric P. Lesser and Chynah Tyler, and Distinguished Members of the Joint Committee on the Judiciary

**FROM:** Marci Hamilton, Founder & CEO, CHILD USA; Professor in the Fels Institute of Government, University of Pennsylvania and Kathryn Robb, Executive Director, CHILD USAAdvocacy

**RE:** S1094, extending the SOL for certain actions involving international human rights abuses

**DATE:** September 14, 2021

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Dear Chairmen, Vice Chairs, and Distinguished Members of the Joint Committee on the Judiciary,

Thank you for allowing us, Professor Marci Hamilton of CHILD USA and Kathryn Robb of CHILD USAAdvocacy, to submit testimony regarding S1094, which will increase access to justice for victims of child sex trafficking and enhance protection for children in Massachusetts. If passed, this legislation will make Massachusetts a leader in the fight to protect children's rights.

By way of introduction, Marci Hamilton is the Founder and CEO of CHILD USA, an interdisciplinary think tank dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect at the University of Pennsylvania, where she is a Professor in the Fels Institute of Government. She authored *Justice Denied: What America Must Do to Protect Its Children* (Cambridge University Press 2008, 2012), which makes the case for statute of limitations (SOL) reform in the child sex abuse arena and is the leading expert on the history and constitutionality of SOL reform.

CHILD USA is the leading nonprofit think tank dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. It is also the leader in the field of statute of limitations reform, including The Sean P. McIlmail Research Institute, and the only organization to track child sex abuse SOLs in every state, D.C., and the federal government.

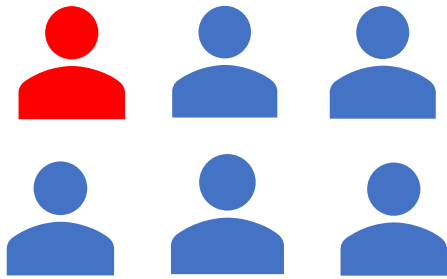
Kathryn Robb is the Executive Director of CHILD USAAdvocacy, a 501(c)(4) advocacy organization dedicated to protecting children's civil liberties and keeping children safe from abuse and neglect. CHILD USAAdvocacy draws on the combined expertise of the nation's leading experts and child advocates, specifically its sister organization, CHILD USA. Kathryn is also a survivor of child sexual abuse.

S1094 would extend the civil SOL for child sex trafficking to 10 years after the date on which the victim was freed or to age 28 (10 years after the victim attains the age of 18). If passed, this legislation would strengthen Massachusetts' laws combatting human trafficking, and provide an avenue for justice for Massachusetts' child trafficking victims.



## I. The Science of Delayed Disclosure Supports SOL Reform for Child Sex Trafficking

There is a worldwide epidemic of child sex trafficking, with millions of people being trafficked for sex, 94% of which are women and girls.<sup>i</sup> In 2019, Polaris Project worked on trafficking situations involving 22,326 individual survivors in the United States through the National Trafficking Hotline.<sup>ii</sup> 3,298 of those contacts were received in Massachusetts, 70% of which involved cases of known or suspected sex trafficking.<sup>iii</sup> According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, **1 out of 6 children reported missing is “likely [a victim] of child sex trafficking”** based on case information.<sup>iv</sup> There are currently more than 100 missing children from Massachusetts, many of whom are believed to be trafficking victims.<sup>v</sup>

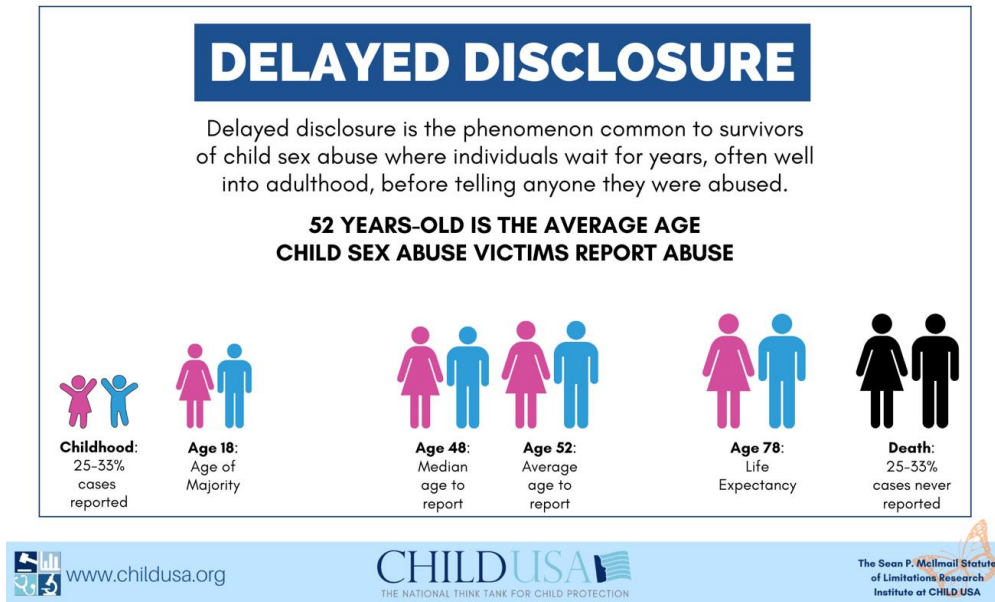


1 in 6 missing children is likely a  
victim of child sex trafficking

The trauma stemming from child sexual abuse is complex and individualized, and it impacts victims throughout their lifetimes. There is an overwhelming body of science exposing the ways in which the trauma of sexual abuse during childhood impacts memory formation and the repression of memories.<sup>vi</sup> It is now settled that PTSD, memory deficits, and complete disassociation are common coping mechanisms for child victims.<sup>vii</sup> As a result, it can take years for a victim to acknowledge their abuse.

Trauma is only one of the barriers preventing children from disclosing abuse. “Among other barriers, children often lack the knowledge needed to recognize sexual abuse, lack the ability to articulate that they have been abused, don’t have an adult they can disclose their abuse to, don’t have opportunities to disclose abuse, and aren’t believed when they try to disclose.”<sup>viii</sup> Studies suggest that many victims, as much as 33%, never disclose their abuse.<sup>ix</sup> The disclosure of child sexual abuse is a process and not a discrete event in which a victim comes to terms with their abuse. Often this happens in the context of therapy; sometimes it is triggered many years after the abuse by an event the victim associates with the abuse; other times it happens gradually and over time as a victim recovers their memory.<sup>x</sup>

In fact, the best science indicates that the **average age of disclosure of child sexual abuse, including child sex trafficking, is 52 years old.**<sup>xi</sup> Yet, until recently, many states blocked criminal charges and civil lawsuits well before age 52. By the time most victims were ready to come forward, the courthouse doors were locked, shutting victims out of justice.



It is a medical fact that victims of child sex trafficking often need decades to come forward. They are traumatized from the abuse, incapable of processing what happened to them, and often dependent on the adults who perpetrated or caused the abuse. Short SOLs for child sex trafficking play into the hands of the perpetrators and the institutions enable them; they disable victims' voices and empowerment. The SOL for laws combatting child sexual abuse, including child sex trafficking, should reflect the reality that sexual abuse victims suffer lifelong effects on health and well-being that can erect high barriers to disclosure. S1094 seeks to bring the law closer in line with this fact.

## II. S1094 Will Serve the Public Good by Increasing Victims' Access to Justice and Preventing Future Abuse

Statutes of limitations or SOLs are judicial housekeeping rules: they set the deadline for pressing criminal charges or filing a civil lawsuit. An SOL is an arbitrary and technical legal rule that has prevented victims from naming their perpetrators publicly for fear of retaliation and from obtaining justice. S1094 would extend the arbitrary deadline for filing civil claims resulting from child sex trafficking, allowing more victims to come forward and access justice. SOL reform serves three important public purposes: (1) it identifies previously unknown predators; (2) it shifts the cost of abuse from the victim and the tax payers to the perpetrators; and (3) it educates the public on the prevalence of child sexual abuse and its attendant harms.

## HOW STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS REFORM HELPS EVERYONE



### Identifies previously unknown predators and institutions responsible

to the public, shielding other children from future abuse.



### Shifts the cost of abuse

from the victims and society to the perpetrators and the institutions that enabled them.



### Educates the public

about the prevalence and harm from child sex abuse so that families and the legal system can prevent abuse.



[www.childusa.org](http://www.childusa.org)

**CHILDUSA**  
THE NATIONAL THINK TANK FOR CHILD PROTECTION

The Sean P. McInnis Institute  
of Limitations Research  
Institute at CHILD USA

Historically, a wall of ignorance and secrecy has been constructed around child sex abuse, which has been reinforced by short SOLs that kept victims out of the legal system. Perpetrators and institutions have benefitted from short SOLs and until recently, most states have shut down most cases. That is a major reason we knew so little about the epidemic of child sex abuse and child sex trafficking. Yet, it is in society's interest to have sex abuse survivors identify hidden child predators to the public—whenever the survivor is ready.

As well as providing already-existing victims of abuse a path to justice, SOL reform protects society at large. By allowing prosecutors and victims all the time they need to prosecute a child sex trafficking case, hidden predators are brought into the light and are prevented from further abusing more children. Preventing further abuse only serves to help—society—by reducing the costs of healthcare for victims, allowing more healthy people into the workforce, and increasing the ability of children to grow into healthy adults. SOL reform also educates the public about the danger of child sexual abuse.

### III. Massachusetts Should Join the National Trend Toward Meaningful SOL Reform for Child Sex Abuse by Extending the Civil SOL for Child Sex Trafficking

There is a national and global movement for SOL reform. The trend is toward elimination of civil and criminal SOLs and the revival of expired civil claims. For an analysis of the SOL reform movement from 2002 through 2020, see CHILD USA's 2020 SOL Report.<sup>xiii</sup> 2019 was a banner year for helping child sex abuse survivors access justice by changing the statutes of limitations. With the public more awake than they've ever been to the injustice survivors faced by being shut out of courts, there was a surge of SOL reform, with 23 states and Washington D.C changing their SOLs for the better in 2019.<sup>xiii</sup> The powerful SOL reform wave rode its way into 2020, with 30 states introducing legislation, and 8 states passed new and improved SOL laws for child sex abuse.<sup>xiv</sup> By September of 2021, 35 states have already introduced SOL reform bills.<sup>xv</sup>

This proposed extension of the civil SOL among the other changes suggested in S1094 is in line with the recent trend to extend the SOL for trafficking cases and to give victims more time to come forward in accordance with the delayed disclosure of abuse science.

Once again, we commend you for supporting this legislation, which is desperately needed to help survivors of childhood sexual abuse, and for taking up the cause of child sex abuse victims. Massachusetts children deserve SOL reform to protect them today and into the future. Extending the time for survivors to file suit is a positive step for Massachusetts children and families. 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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<sup>i</sup> *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, UNODC, 33 (2018), available at [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP\\_2018\\_BOOK\\_web\\_small.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf).

<sup>ii</sup> *Myths, Facts, and Statistics*, POLARIS PROJECT (last visited February 11, 2021), available at <https://polarisproject.org/myths-facts-and-statistics/>.

<sup>iii</sup> *Human Trafficking in the Commonwealth*, Presentation to the Massachusetts Municipal Association, MASS. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (2020), available at [https://41g41s33vxdd2vc05w415s1e-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/AM20\\_HumanTrafficking\\_web.pdf](https://41g41s33vxdd2vc05w415s1e-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/AM20_HumanTrafficking_web.pdf)

<sup>iv</sup> K. Tate Chambers, Ed., *Human Trafficking*, 65 U.S. ATTORNEY'S BULLETIN, 33 (Nov. 2017), available at <https://www.justice.gov/usao/page/file/1008856/download>.

<sup>v</sup> *The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Database*, available at <https://www.missingkids.org/search>

<sup>vi</sup> VAN DER KOLK, B. THE BODY KEEPS THE SCORE: MEMORY & THE EVOLVING PSYCHOBIOLOGY OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS, HARVARD REV. OF PSYCHIATRY (1994) 1(5), 253-65; Jim Hopper, *Why Can't Christine Blasey Ford Remember How She Got Home?*, SCIENTIFIC AMER. (Oct. 5, 2018), available at <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/why-cant-christine-blasey-ford-remember-how-she-got-home/>; see

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also Hoskell, L. & Randall, M., *The Impact of Trauma on Adult Sexual Assault Victims*, JUSTICE CANADA 30 (2019), available at [https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/trauma/trauma\\_eng.pdf](https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/trauma/trauma_eng.pdf) (hereinafter “Hoskell”).

<sup>vii</sup> Jacobs-Kayam, A. and Lev-Weisel, R., *In Limbo: Time Perspective and Memory Deficit Among Female Survivors of Sexual Abuse*, FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOL. (April 24, 2019) available at <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00912/full>.

<sup>viii</sup> CHILD USA, *Delayed Disclosure: A Factsheet Based on Cutting-Edge Research on Child Sex Abuse*, CHILDUSA.ORG, 3 (Mar. 2020) available at <https://childusa.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/04/Delayed-Disclosure-Factsheet-2020.pdf>. (citing N. Spröber et. al., *Child sexual abuse in religiously affiliated and secular institutions*, 14 BMC PUB. HEALTH 282, 282 (2014).

<sup>ix</sup> *Id.*

<sup>x</sup> Hoskell, at 24.

<sup>xi</sup> CHILD USA, *Delayed Disclosure: A Factsheet Based on Cutting-Edge Research on Child Sex Abuse*, CHILDUSA.ORG, 3 (Mar. 2020) available at <https://childusa.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/04/Delayed-Disclosure-Factsheet-2020.pdf>.

<sup>xii</sup> 2020 SOL Report, CHILDUSA.ORG (last visited Feb. 10, 2021), available at [www.childusa.org/sol-report-2020](http://www.childusa.org/sol-report-2020).

<sup>xiii</sup> For more information on SOL reform in 2019, visit *2019 Summary of Child Sexual Abuse Statutes of Limitations (SOLs): Introduced, Signed into Law and State Laws by Category*, CHILDUSA.ORG (last visited Jan. 22, 2021), available at [www.childusa.org/2019sol](http://www.childusa.org/2019sol).

<sup>xiv</sup> *See 2020 SOL Summary*, CHILDUSA.ORG (last visited Jan. 30, 2021), available at [www.childusa.org/2020sol](http://www.childusa.org/2020sol).

<sup>xv</sup> *See 2021 SOL Tracker*, CHILDUSA.ORG (last visited Sep. 3, 2021), available at <https://childusa.org/2021sol/>.