



State Civil Statutes of Limitations in Child Sexual Abuse C

5/30/2017

Statutes of Limitations (SOL) is the time in which a lawsuit is initiated by an injured person or victim. In most cases there is a special circumstance, the SOL begins to run from the date of the occurrence that caused the injury. Stat limitations are enacted by the legislature, which might extend or reduce time limits, based on certain restrictions.

According to the National Center for Victims of Crime, nearly every state has a basic suspension of the statute of l ("tolling") for civil actions while a person is a minor. Many states have also adopted additional extensions specifica cases involving sexual abuse of children. Extensions for filing civil actions for child sexual abuse are most often ba upon the discovery rule -- by the time the victim discovers the sexual abuse or the relationship of the conduct to th injuries, the ordinary time limitation may have expired. This "delayed discovery" may be due to emotional and psyc trauma and is often accompanied by repression of the memory of abuse. Child victims frequently do not discover t relationship of their psychological injuries to the abuse until well into adulthood -- usually during the course of psyc counseling or therapy. They may not even discover the fact of such abuse until they undergo such therapy.

For information on the State Criminal Statutes of Limitations, please visit the [National Association for the Prosecut Child Abuse](#) statutes.

STATUTES OF LIMITATION			
STATES	CITATION	EXTENDED SOL	SUMMARY
Alabama	Ala. Code § 6-2-38		Alabama has no special statute of limitations. Alabama Supreme Court has refused to adop discovery rule or any provision to repressed n ms must be brought within 2 years njury under Alabama Code § 6-2-
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Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 09.10.060 Alaska Stat. § 09.10.140 Alaska Stat. § 09.10.065		Alaska has no statute of limitations for felony abuse. However, under AS 09.10.065, a pers bring an action at any time for felony sexual a a minor, or felony sexual assault. Also, Alaska delayed discovery/realization statute. AS § 09 Discovery is defined as when "the plaintiff dis or through use of reasonable diligence shoul discovered that the act caused the injury or c
Arizona		Yes, Minority Tolling	Arizona does not have a special statute of lim for childhood sexual abuse. However, in certa cases, it has applied it statutory minority and "unsound mind" (Arizona Statutes § 12-502) t provisions to the general tort statute (Arizona

			§ 12-542) of limitations.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. Ann. § 16-56-130(a)	Yes	Arkansas civil claims must be filed within 3 years of the discovery of childhood sexual abuse.
California	Ca. Civ. Penal Code § 803 (4) (A) Ca. Civ. Proc. Code § 340.1	Yes	<p>SB 813, Leyva. Sex offenses: statute of limitations.</p> <p>Existing law generally requires that the prosecution of a felony sex offense be commenced within a certain period of time after the commission of the offense. Under existing law, prosecution for the crimes of rape, sodomy, or lascivious acts, continuous sexual abuse of a child, oral copulation, and sexual penetration, if committed against a victim who was under 18 years of age at the time, may be commenced at any time prior to the victim's 10th birthday. Existing law allows prosecution of a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, or embezzlement of public money, to be commenced at any time.</p> <p>This bill would allow the prosecution of rape, sodomy, lewd or lascivious acts, continuous sexual abuse of a child, oral copulation, and sexual penetration committed under certain circumstances, as specified in the bill, to be commenced at any time. The bill would allow prosecution of these crimes committed after January 1, 2017, and of crimes for which the statute of limitations had expired on or before January 1, 2017, to be commenced on or after January 1, 2017.</p> <p>This bill would incorporate changes to Section 803 of the Penal Code proposed by both this bill and SB 1088, which would become operative only if SB 1088 is enacted and become effective on or after January 1, 2017, and this bill is chaptered last.</p> <p>SEC. 3. Section 803 of the Penal Code is amended to read: (4) (A) In a criminal investigation involving the crimes listed in paragraph (1) committed against a child, when the applicable limitation period has not expired, that period shall be tolled if a party initiates litigation challenging a grand jury subpoena until the end of the litigation, including any associated writ or appellate proceeding, or</p>

final disclosure of evidence to the investigating agency, if that disclosure is pursuant to the subpoena after the litigation.

Civ. Proc. Code 340.1 Effective January 1, 2003, new law provides that actions for the recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse may be commenced on or after the victim's 26th birthday if the person or entity against whom the action is commenced knew, had reason to know, or was otherwise on notice, of any unlawful sexual conduct by an employee, volunteer, representative, agent, and failed to take reasonable steps, or implement reasonable safeguards, to avoid future acts of unlawful sexual conduct. Additionally, under certain circumstances, a cause of action solely for those claims listed above may be revived for a period of one (1) year. All California victims, regardless of age, have one (1) year from January 1, 2003, to bring a civil suit.

<p>Colorado</p>	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-5-401</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Concerning extending the Criminal Statute of Limitations for sexual assault to twenty years. (a.7) (I) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (a) OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION PERTAINING TO SEX OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN AND EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (a.5) AND (a.5) OF THIS SUBSECTION (8), THE PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH AN ADULT PERSON OR JUVENILE MAY BE PROSECUTED SHALL BE TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE OR DELINQUENT ACT AS TO THE OFFENSE OR DELINQUENT ACT CHARGE FELONY UNDER SECTION 18-3-402, C.R.S. CRIMINAL ATTEMPT, CONSPIRACY, OR SOLICITATION TO COMMIT A FELONY UNDER SECTION 18-3-402, C.R.S.</p>
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-577d</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Connecticut has no common law discovery rule. The existing special statute allows action within two years from the date the victim reached the "age of majority."</p>
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>Del. Code tit. 10, § 8145</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Claims must be brought within 2 years from the date of the injury. Senate Bill 29 (§8145) was introduced on January 2007. It is an act to amend title 10 of the Delaware Code.</p>

	Del. Code tit. 10, § 8119		Code by removing the statute of limitations for suits relating to child sexual abuse and adding provisions regarding such suits. The bill, now 102, was signed by the Governor 7/10/07.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code § 12-301 D.C. Code § 12-302 (a) (1)	Yes	Claims must be brought within three years "from the time the right to maintain the action accrues." If the victim is a minor when the injury occurs, he or she may bring the action within three years of his or her eighteenth birthday.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 95.11(7) House Bill 133, Chapter 2015-133 s. 775.15 Time limitations; general time limitations; exceptions.	Yes	<p>Claims founded on alleged abuse, or incest, or incest, or commenced at any time within 7 years after the time of majority, or within 4 years after the injured person leaves the dependency of the abuser, or within 4 years from the time of discovery by the injured person of both the injury and the causal relationship between the injury and the abuse, whichever occurs last, for intentional torts based on abuse."</p> <p>The bill provides that the act may be cited as "Days Initiative Act." It amends the statute of limitations law, s. 775.15, F.S., by extending the current limitation of limitation time period for a first or second-degree felony sexual battery when the victim is 16 years of age or older and does not report the crime within 72 hours. The bill provides a statute of limitation of 7 years for these offenses instead of the previous 4-year time period. Under the bill, if a 16-year-old victim of second-degree felony sexual battery reports the crime within 72 hours, the current law is applicable and there is no time bar for bringing a prosecution. The bill applies to all offenses except one already time-barred on or before July 1, 2015, meaning it applies retroactively to previously committed offenses as long as the statute of limitation has not run on these offenses prior to July 1, 2015.</p>
Georgia	Ga. Code § 9-3-33.1 2015 House Bill 17, Act 97 Chapter 3 of Title 9 and	Yes	§ 17-3-2.2. Statute of limitations—In addition to the periods excluded pursuant to Code Section 17-3-1, if the victim is a person who is 65 years of age or older, the applicable period within which a prosecution may be commenced under Code Section 17-3-1 or any other applicable statute shall not begin to run until the violation is reported to or discovered by a law enforcement officer.

Article 2 of Chapter 5 of
Title 49

enforcement agency, prosecuting attorney, or governmental agency, whichever occurs earlier, law enforcement agency or other governmental agency shall promptly report such allegation to appropriate prosecuting attorney. Except for prosecutions for crimes for which the law provides a statute of limitations longer than 15 years, prosecutions shall not commence more than 15 years after commission of the crime.

(l) Part 2 of Article 3 of Chapter 12 of Title 16. Notwithstanding Code Section 9-3-33, any civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse committed on or after July 1, 2015, shall be commenced on or before the date the plaintiff attains the age of 53. (d)(1) It is the express intent of the General Assembly that for a period of 18 years following July 1, 2015, plaintiffs of any age who were time-barred from filing a civil action for damages resulting from childhood sexual abuse due to expiration of the statute of limitations in effect on June 30, 2015, shall be permitted to file such action on or before July 1, 2017, thereby reviving those civil actions which had lapsed or technically expired under the law in effect on June 30, 2015.

Relates to limitations of actions and child abuse and neglect records, respectively, so as to extend the statute of limitations for actions for childhood sexual abuse; to provide for a short title; to provide for the removal of limitations of liability for certain legal entities; to change provisions relating to tolling of limitations of actions for a minor's cause of action; to change provisions relating to the tolling of limitations for tort actions while criminal prosecution is pending; to change provisions relating to the confidentiality and use of certain records; to provide for related matters; to provide for an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

Guam	2011 Guam Public Law 33-31		Abolishes altogether the statute of limitations on the criminal prosecution of perpetrators of sex crimes against children.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 657-7	Yes, Minority Tolling	General limitations period for injuries is 2 years

Idaho	Idaho Code § 6-1704	Yes	Suit may be brought within five years of the victim reaching the age of majority. The statute is or was applicable to cases arising after its effective date of 1, 1989.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 735, § 13--202.2(b)	Yes	Illinois has a special statute of limitations for suits of childhood sexual abuse. As amended in 2013, Illinois Statutes § 13--202.2(b) provides: An action for damages for personal injury based on childhood sexual abuse must be commenced within 10 years of the date the victim discovers that the act of childhood sexual abuse occurred and that the injury was caused by the childhood sexual abuse.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 34-11-2-4 2015 Senate Bill 94, Act 94	Yes	General statute of limitations requires that an action for injuries to the person must be filed within 2 years of the time when the cause of action accrues, but before the child becomes 31 years of age. §§ 2-5 prohibits suits based on injuries that transpire in childhood unless brought within two years of the victim reaching eighteen. Provides that a rape charge otherwise barred by the statute of limitations may be brought within five years of the time that: (1) the state first discovers DNA evidence sufficient to charge the offender; (2) the state first becomes aware of the existence of evidence recording that provides evidence sufficient to charge the offender; or (3) a person confesses to the offense.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 614.8A	Yes	Pursuant to Iowa statutory law and case law, victims must commence their lawsuits within 4 years of the discovery of an offense. Iowa Code Ann. §§ 614.8A and 614.8B apply to all cases in which injury occurred after 1990.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 60-523	Yes	The abused have 3 years from the age of 18 or 5 years from the date the victim realizes they have suffered an injury or illness caused by sexual abuse. The statute is expressly retroactive.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 413.249	Yes	Civil actions for sexual abuse may be brought within five years of the last act of abuse, or within five years of the date, the victim's discovery of the abuse, or within five years after the victim reaches the age of eighteen.

Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 9:2800.9.	Yes	<p>§2800.9. Action against a person for abuse of a minor. A. An action against a person for sexual abuse of a minor, or for physical abuse of a minor resulting in permanent impairment or permanent physical injury or scarring, is subject to a liberative prescriptive period of ten years. This prescription commences to run from the day the minor attains majority, and the prescription shall be suspended for all purposes until the minor reaches the age of majority. Abuse has the same meaning as provided in Louisiana Child Abuse Code Article 603. This prescriptive period shall be subject to any exception of preemption provided by law.</p> <p>General discovery rule provides suit must be filed within one year from date of discovery.</p>
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 14, § 752-C	Yes-Anytime	Civil or criminal actions may be brought at any time.
Maryland	Md. Cts. and Jud. Proc. § 5-117		Extending the statute of limitations for civil actions for sexual abuse to 7 years after the date the victim attains the age of majority.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 260, § 4C	Yes	Section 4C. Actions of tort alleging the defendant sexually abused a minor shall be commenced within 35 years of the acts alleged to have caused the injury or condition or within 7 years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered the injury or condition or within 7 years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered an emotional or psychological injury or condition caused by said act, whichever period expires first, provided, however, that the time limit for commencement of an action under this section shall be tolled for a child until the child reaches eight years of age.
Michigan			None. No special statute. The general person statute, § 600.5805 governs actions for child sexual abuse. Sec. 5805. (1) A person shall not maintain an action to recover damages for injury to persons or property unless, after the claim accrued to the plaintiff or to someone through whom the plaintiff claims, the action is commenced within the periods of time prescribed by this section.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 541.073	Yes	Action for damages based on personal injury by sexual abuse must originate within six years after the time the plaintiff knew or had reason to know of the injury.

			<p>injury was caused by sexual abuse." If the victim is a minor, the six-year limitations begin to run once the plaintiff reaches 18 and would terminate at age 25.</p>
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 541.073	Yes	<p>An action for damages based on sexual abuse must be commenced within six years of the date of the sexual abuse in the case of alleged sexual abuse of an individual 18 years or older; (2) may be commenced at any time in the case of alleged sexual abuse of an individual under the age of 18, except as provided for in subdivision 4; and (3) must be commenced before the plaintiff is 24 years of age in the case of a claim against a natural person alleged to have sexually abused a minor when that natural person was under 14 years of age.</p> <p>Subd. 4. Vicarious liability or respondent superior claims. A claim for vicarious liability or liability under the doctrine of respondeat superior must be commenced within six years of the date of the alleged sexual abuse, provided that if the plaintiff was under 18 at the time of the alleged abuse, the claim may be commenced before the plaintiff is 24 years of age. This subdivision does not limit the availability of claims under other law.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Title. "Child Victims Act." (a) This section is effective the day following final enactment. Except as provided in paragraph (b), this section applies to actions that were not time-barred before the effective date. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of alleged sexual abuse of an individual under the age of 18, if the action would otherwise be time-barred under a previous version of Minnesota Statutes, section 541.073, or other time limitations, an action for damages against a person, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 541.073, subdivision 1, clause (2), may be commenced no later than six years following the effective date of this section. This paragraph does not apply to a claim for vicarious liability or respondent superior but does apply to claims, including negligence. This paragraph applies to actions pending on or commenced on or after the effective date.</p>
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 15-1-49		<p>Mississippi victims must file their claims: within six years of the act constituting sexual abuse unless the victim is a minor, in which case the claim must be filed within 3 years of attaining the age of majority.</p>

	<p>Miss. Code Ann. § 15-1-59</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 15-1-57</p>		<p>the "minor savings statute" under § 15-1-59, and within 3 years of the victim's release from imprisonment under § 15-1-57.</p> <p>The Court has declined to apply the discovery to cases of delayed realization of the connect between the abuse and the victim's psychological injury; however, the issue has not been presented in the context of extensive memory repression. The standards for proving fraudulent concealment claim are so high as to be impracticable.</p>
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.046	Yes	Civil claims must be filed either within 5 years of the time the victim reaches age 18 or within 3 years of the date the victim discovers that physical or psychological injury was caused by abuse
Montana	Mont. Code § 27-2-216(a)	Yes	Claim may bring three years after the act of child sexual abuse that is alleged to have caused the injury or 3 years after the time of discovery or reasonableness should have discovered that the injury was caused by the act of childhood sexual abuse.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-207		<p>None. There is no special statute of limitation for victims of child sexual abuse. Nebraska victims file their cases as follows:</p> <p>Within 4 years of the acts constituting abuse or the general tort SOL. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-207) statute of limitations is suspended for victims who were abused as minors until they reach the age of majority (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-213), therefore, victims have a period of 4 years from attaining the age of 21 to institute legal action.</p>
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 11.215	Yes	Civil claims within 10 years of age 18, or within 10 years of discovery that injury was caused by the abuse. No outside time limitation as long as convincing evidence exists that the abuse occurred
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 508:4-9	Yes	A person, alleging to have been subjected to an offense under RSA 632-A, or an offense under RSA 639:2, who were under 18 years of age when the alleged offense occurred, may commence a civil action based on the incident within the later of: I. Twelve years of the person's eighteenth birthday; or II. Three years of the time the plaintiff discovers the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and its causal relationship

			the act or omission complained of.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:61B-1	Yes	Actions can be initiated within two years of the the "reasonable discovery" of the "injury and causal relationship to the act of sexual abuse
New Mexico	N.M. Code § 37-1-30	Yes	Action can be initiated by the victim's 24th birthday or 3 years from the date of discovery of abuse, whichever is later, if the victim had no reason to know of the childhood sexual abuse that the abuse resulted in injury.
New York	N.Y. Civil Prac. Law § 215 N.Y. Civil Prac. Law § 214 N.Y. Civil Prac. Law §213-c	Yes	In New York, there is no extended statute of limitations for sexual abuse; however, if the act is treated as an intentional tort, New York's SOL is 3 years. N.Y. Civil Prac. Law § 215 . If the victim brings a claim against a church or school which administered the perpetrator, or any action that is based in negligence, rather than criminal behavior, the SOL is 3 years— N.Y. Civil Prac. Law § 214 . New York adopted a special statute of limitations for victims of sexual crimes in 2006— N.Y. Civil Prac. Law § 215 . The statute provides that actions for civil damages arising from defined sexual crimes, including sexual abuse of a minor, may be brought within 5 years of the act constituting the sexual offense.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-52(16)	Yes	General discovery statute (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-52(16)) and general incompetence tolling provision (1-17(a)(1993)).
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 28-01-25.1 2015 Senate Bill 2331		<p>28-01-25.1. Limitation on actions alleging childhood sexual abuse. Notwithstanding section 28-01-25, a claim for relief resulting from childhood sexual abuse must be commenced within ten years after the plaintiff knew or reasonably should have known that a potential claim exists resulting from alleged childhood sexual abuse. For purposes of this section, "childhood sexual abuse" means any act committed by the defendant against the plaintiff which occurred while the plaintiff was under eighteen years of age and which would have been a violation of chapter 28-01 or 12.1-27.2. In a claim for relief under this section, the plaintiff is not required to establish which act in a continuous series of sexual abuse acts by the defendant caused the injury</p> <p>SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 28-01-25, North Dakota Century Code is amended and</p>

			reenacted as follows: 28-01-25.1. Limitation c actions alleging childhood sexual abuse. Notwithstanding section 28-01-25, there is no limitation of the time within which a claim for r resulting from childhood sexual abuse must b commenced.
Ohio	Ohio Code § 2305.111(c)	Yes	Ohio's Special Statute of Limitations for Child Sexual Abuse, Effective August 3, 2006. The gives victims 12 years from their age of major bring actions against their perpetrators.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 12, § 95	Yes	Action commenced two years of the last act, 1 years of age 18 or two years of discovery, thr years from age 18.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 12.117	Yes	Claims must be brought within six years of ag three years of discovery of the injury and the
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 42 § 5533(b)	Yes, Minority Tolling	Extended Statute of Limitations (SOL) Section 5533(b) (2) of Title 42 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes is amended to provide of 12 years from the date of a victim reaching her age of majority (18). The act also provide: however, that the amendment to 42 Pa.C.S. § shall not be applied to revive an action that h barred by an existing statute of limitations on effective date of the act.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-1-51	Yes	Administer claims against non-perpetrators; a must be brought within three years of accrual seven years of the last act or discovery that t or illness was caused by the act.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 15-3-555	Yes	Extends the statute of limitations for civil claim years after the person reaches twenty-one or years from the time the victim realizes that the injuries are caused by child sexual abuse.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 26-10-25	Yes	Within three years of the act or discovery that injury was caused by the act.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code 28-3-104 and 28-1-106	Yes, Minority Tolling	There is no specific statute of limitations for s of sexual abuse. General one year SOL. Gen minority tolling statute suspending the claim u plaintiff reaches 18 available. Suit must then l brought within one year.

			Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-2-10 amended by adding the following language as subsection: (m) Notwithstanding subsection (l) prosecutions for any offense committed on or July 1, 2016, that constitutes the offense of aggravated child abuse, or aggravated child r or endangerment, under § 39-15-402 , shall co by the later of: (1) Ten (10) years after the chi reaches eighteen (18) years of age; or (2) Th within which prosecution must be commence pursuant to subsection (b).
Texas	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.0045	Yes	Fifteen-year statute of limitations for violation Section 22.011, Penal Code sexual assault; o Section 22.021, Penal Code aggravated sexu assault. Majority tolling provision states that if victim was a minor, the SOL does not begin to until his/her eighteenth birthday.
Utah	Utah Code § 78B-2-309 House Bill 2015-0277, Chapter 082	Yes	Effective 3/23/2015 78B-2-308. Civil actions sexual abuse of a child. Eliminates the statut limitations for civil actions for child sexual abu Provides that a victim of child sexual abuse r civil action at any time.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 522	Yes	Civil action brought by any person for injury s as a result of childhood sexual abuse initiatec six years of the act, or six years of the time of discovery.
Virginia	Va. Code § 8.01-243	Yes	General statute of limitation for injuries to the 2 years after the time of the injury. If the persc time of the injury is a minor, the two-year time will commence once that person comes of ag D. Every action for injury to the person, whate theory of recovery, resulting from sexual abus occurring during the infancy or incapacity of tl person as set forth in subdivision 6 of § 8.01- ; be brought within 20 years after the cause of action accrues.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 4.16.340	Yes	Claims of action shall be commenced within t years of the act alleged to have caused the in condition; within three years of the time of dis or reasonably should have discovered that th or condition was caused by abuse; or within tl years of the time the victim discovered that th caused the injury for which the claim is broug

			provided that the time limit for commencement of action is tolled for a child until the he/she reaches eighteen years.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 55-2-15	Yes	The burden is on the victim to demonstrate that he/she was prevented from knowing of the claim at the time of the injury by reason of fraudulent concealment, inability to comprehend the injury, or other extreme hardship. Mere ignorance of the cause of action or of identity of wrongdoer does not prevent running of statute of limitations. Nor can the discovery rule be used to extend past the 20-year statute of repose.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 893.587	Yes	Claim may be filed two years after reaching age majority.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105	Yes	Action for childhood sexual abuse may be brought within eight years after victim's eighteenth birthday or within two years after the time of discovery.

About This NCSL Project

The Denver-based child welfare project staff focuses on state policy, tracking legislation and providing research and analysis, consultation, and technical assistance specifically geared to the legislative audience. Denver staff can be reached at (303) 364-7700 or childwelfare@ncsl.org.

NCSL staff in Washington, D.C. track and analyze federal legislation and policy and represent state legislatures on child welfare issues before Congress and the Administration. Staff in D.C. can be reached at (202) 624-5400 or cyf-info@ncsl.org.

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