

**STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
SEXUAL ABUSE**

STATE	STATUTE(S)	CASE LAW/ OTHER	DESCRIPTION
Alabama	§ 6-2-38 civil § 15-3-2 criminal	<u>Travis v. Nelson Ziter</u> , 681 So. 2d 1348 (Ala. 1996)	Within 2 years of injury. No repressed memory tolling. No limitation of time within a prosecution must be commenced for any sex offense involving a victim under 16 years of age.
Alaska	§ 09.10.140 Disabilities of minority and incompetency for childhood sexual abuse (amended to include childhood sexual abuse exception in 1990) §09.10.650 Claim based on sexual abuse to a minor under 16 years of age (passed in 1990)		Action may be brought anytime for felony child sex abuse Three years for misdemeanor childhood sexual abuse or within three years of the plaintiff discovering that the act caused the injury or condition
Arizona	§ 12-502 Effect of minority or insanity § 12-542 Injury to person	<u>Jane Doe v. John Roe</u> , 191 Ariz. 313; 955 P.2d 951 (1988). <u>Logerquist v. McVey</u> , 196 Ariz. 470; 1 P.3d 113 (2000)	No Special Statute of Limitations for childhood sexual abuse. Caselaw provides for tolling when memory repression is involved.
Arkansas	§ 16-56-130 Civil actions based on sexual abuse (Passed in 1993)	Branch v. Carter 933 S.W.2d 806 (Ark. 1996) Legislature only has	Any civil action based on sexual abuse which occurred when the injured person was a minor, but is not discovered until after the injured person reaches the age of

		power to extend Statute of Limitations which has not run	majority, shall be brought within 3 years from the time of discovery of the sexual abuse . Applies to all actions filed on or after the effective date
California	<p>§ 340.1 Childhood sexual abuse</p> <p>(Discovery added in 1990; Exception to 26 year old rule and one year window added in</p>	<p><u>Sellery v. Cressey</u>, 48 Cal. App. 4th 538 (1996)</p>	<p>In an action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse, the time for commencement of the action shall be within 8 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 3 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual abuse, whichever period expires later.</p> <p>No action against someone other than the perpetrator after plaintiff turns 26 unless the entity had any notice of unlawful conduct by the perpetrator</p> <p>No statute of limitations for any action that is filed within one year of January of 2003, revives any time barred claim.</p>
Colorado	<p>§ 13-80-103.7 General limitation of actions - sexual assault or sexual offense against a child - six years</p> <p>(Passed in 1990; amended and discovery added in 1993).</p>	<p><u>Sailsbery v. Parks</u>, 983 P.2d 137 (1999)</p> <p><u>Sandoval v. The Archdiocese of Denver</u>, 8 P.3d 598 (2000) Court held that the discovery statute only applied to the perpetrator</p>	<p>Any civil action based on a sexual assault or a sexual offense against a child shall be commenced within 6 years after is psychologically or emotionally able to acknowledge the assault or offense and the harm resulting therefrom.</p> <p>Any action that is filed more than fifteen years after majority (after age 32) is limited to medical and</p>

			counseling expenses and attorney fees and costs.
Connecticut	<p>§ 52-577d Limitation of action for damages to minor caused by sexual abuse, exploitation or assault</p> <p>(1991 - passed law allowing until age 35; 2002 amended to allow to age 48)</p>	<p><u>Giorando v. Giordano</u>, 664 A.2d 1136, 39 Conn. App. 183 (1995) <u>Roberts v. Caton</u>, 619 A.2d 844, 224 Conn.483 (1993) <u>Doe. V. Indian Mountain School, Inc.</u>, D.Conn.1995, 921 F.Supp. 82.</p>	A survivor of childhood sexual abuse has thirty years from the age of majority to file suit (until age 48).
Delaware	10 Del.C. § 8119		Two years from date of injury.
DC	<p>§ 12-301 Limitation of time for bringing actions</p> <p>§ 12-302 Disability of plaintiff</p>	<p><u>Farris v. Compton</u>, 652 A.2d 49 (1994)</p> <p><u>Cevenini v. Archbishop of Washington</u>, 707 A.2d 768 (1998)</p>	<p>Must file within three years of majority (before age 21).</p> <p>Caselaw does not recognize discovery rule, but does recognize memory repression.</p>
Florida	<p>§ 95.11(7) For intentional torts based on abuse</p> <p>(Passed in April, 1992)</p>	<p><u>Lindabury v. Lindabury</u>, 552 So.2d 1117 (1989); <u>Wiley v. Roof</u>, 641 So.2d 66 (Fla. 1994) Legislature can not revive an expired statute of limitaitons ; <u>Major League Baseball v. Morsani</u>, 790 So.2d 1071 (Fla. 2001);</p> <p><u>Hearndon v. Graham</u>, 767 So.2d 1179 (Fla. 2000) -recognized delayed discovery</p>	An action founded on alleged abuse, as defined in s. 39.01, s. 415.102, or s. 984.03, or incest, as defined in s. 826.04, may be commenced at any time within 7 years after the age 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 party of both the injury and the casual relationship between the injury and the abuse, whichever occurs later.

Georgia	§ 9-3-33.1 Actions for childhood sexual abuse (Passed in 1992 - will not revive any claim that was time barred in 1992)	<u>M.H.D. v. Westminster Schools</u> , 172 F.3d 797 (1999) No discovery rule for claims brought under this section	Any civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced within 5 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority.
Hawaii	§ 657-7 Damage to persons or property	<u>Dunlea v. Dappen</u> , 83 Hawaii 28, 924 P.2d 196 (1996)	Actions for recovery of compensation for damage for injury to persons or property shall be instituted within 2 years after the cause of action accrued, except as provided in section 657-13 (infancy, insanity, imprisonment). Accrual of actions for childhood sexual abuse occurs when a plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the psychological injury and that the injury was caused by the childhood sexual abuse. Time of discovery is a jury question.
Idaho	§ 6-1701 Tort actions in child abuse cases § 6-1704 Statute of limitations (Passed in 1989) Only	<u>Bonner v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise</u> , 913 P.2d 567 (1996) <u>Osborn v. Salinas</u> 958 P.2d 1142 (Idaho 1998) childhood sexual abuse statute only applies to perpetrators	5 years from the dated that an aggrieved child reaches the age of 18 years. No discovery rule and no tolling for repressed memory.
Illinois	§ 13-202.2 Childhood sexual abuse	<u>Doe By and Through Doe v. Montessori School of Lake Forest</u> , 678 N.E.2d	An action for damages for personal injury based on childhood sexual abuse must be commenced within 2 years of the date the person abused

		1082 (1997) <u>Clay v. Kuhl</u> , 696 N.W. 2d 1245 (1998) <u>Pedigo v. Pedigo</u> , 686 N.E.2d 1180 (1997)	discovers or through the used of reasonable diligence should discover that the act of childhood sexual abuse occurred and that the injury was caused by sexual abuse. Accrual does not begin to run before the person abused attains 18 years he or she is under legal disability.
Indiana	§ 34-11-2-4 Limitation of actions	<u>Fager v. Hundt</u> , 610 N.E.2d 246 (1993) <u>Doe v. United Methodist Church</u> , App.1996, 673 N.E.2d 839 <u>Monger v. Purdue University</u> , 953 F.Supp. 260 (1997) <u>Hildebrand v. Hildebrand</u> , 736 F.Supp. 1512	Two-years personal injury. 4. Discovery, injury to person 5. Legal disabilities 7. Running of limitations 8. Continuing wrong 9. Tolling of limitations
Iowa	§ 614.8A Damages for child sexual abuse - time limitation	<u>Frideres v. Schlitz</u> , 540 N.W. 2d 261 (1995) <u>Woodroffe v. Hasenclever</u> , 540 N.W.2d 45 (1995) <u>Claus v. Whyte</u> , 526 N.W.2d 519 (1994)	An action for damages for injury suffered as a result of sexual abuse which occurred when the injured person was a child, but not discovered until after the injured person is of the age of majority, shall be brought within 4 years from the time of discovery by the injured party of both the injury and casual relationship between the injury and the sexual abuse.
Kansas	§ 60-523 Limitations on actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse		No action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced more than 3 years after the date the person attains 18 years of age or more than three years from the date the person discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury of illness was caused by childhood sexual abuse, whichever

			occurs later.
Kentucky	§ 413.249 Action relating to childhood sexual abuse or childhood sexual assault		A civil action for recovery of damages for injury or illness suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse or childhood sexual assault shall be brought before whichever of the following periods last expires: (a) within 5 years of the commission of the act or the last of a series of acts by the same perpetrator (b) within 5 years of the date the victim knew, or should have known, of the act; or (c) within 5 years after the victim attains the age of 18 years.
Louisiana	§9:2800.9 Childhood sexual abuse § 3492 1 year discovery § 3496.1 general SoL	<u>Jane Doe v. The Roman Catholic Church</u> , 656 So.2d 5 (1995) <u>Senn v. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State</u> , 679 So. 2d 575 (1996) - 1 year discovery rule under § 3492. <u>G.B.F. v. Keys</u> , 687 So.2d 632 (L.A. App. 1997) -9:2800.9 does not apply retroactively	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 Generally 3 years from age of majority.
Maine	14 §752-C Sexual acts toward minors	<u>Nuccio v. Nuccio</u> , 673 A.2d 1331 (1996); <u>Harkness v. Fitzgerald</u> , 701 A.2d 370 (1997); <u>Hinkley v. Baker</u> , 122 F.Supp.2d 48 (D.Me.2000).	Actions based upon sexual acts toward minors may be commenced at any time.
Maryland	§ 5-101	<u>John Doe v.</u>	A civil action at law shall be filed

	Three-year limitation in general § 5-201 Person under a disability	<u>Archdiocese of Washington</u> , 689 A.2d 634 (1997) <u>Murphy v. Merzbacher</u> , 697 A.2d 861, 346 Md. 525 (1997)	within 3 years from the date it accrues unless another provision of the Code provides a different period of time within which an action shall be commenced.
Massachusetts	260 § 4C Sexual abuse of minors	<u>Ross v. Garabedian</u> , 742 N.E.2d 1046 (2000) <u>Flanagan v. Grant</u> , 79 F.3d 1 (1996) <u>Phinney v. Morgan</u> , 654 N.E.2d 77 (1995)	Actions for assault and battery alleging the defendant sexually abused a minor shall be commenced within 3 years of the acts alleged to have caused an injury or condition or within 3 years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered that an emotional or psychological injury or condition was caused by said act, whichever period expires later; provided, however, that the time limit for commencement of an action under this section is tolled for a child until the child reaches 18 years of age.
Michigan	§ 600.5805 (2) and (9) Injuries to persons or property; limitations	<u>Guerra v. Garratt</u> , 564 N.W.2d 121 (1997) <u>Demeyer v. Archdiocese of Detroit</u> , 461 Mich. 1004, 608 N.W.2d 810 (2000)	(2) the period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging assault, battery or false imprisonment; (9) The period of limitations is 3 years after the time of the death or injury for all other actions to recover damages for the death of a person, or for injury to a person or property.
Minnesota	§ 541.073 Limitation of time, commencing actions	<u>Blackowiak v. Kemp</u> , 546 N.W.2d 1 (1996) <u>W.J.L. v. Bugge</u> , 573 N.W.2d 677 (1998) <u>Bertram v. Poole</u> , 597 N.W.2d 309 (1999)	An action for damages based on personal injury caused by sexual abuse must be commenced within 6 years of the time the plaintiff knew or had reason to know that the injury was caused by the sexual abuse. Does not affect the suspension of

			limitations during a period of disability under section 541.15.
Mississippi	§ 15-1-49 Limitations applicable to actions not otherwise specifically provided for; § 15-1-49 Saving in favor of persons under disabilities.		All actions for which no other period of limitation is prescribed shall be commenced within 3 years next after the cause of such action accrued, and not after.
Missouri	§ 537.046 Childhood sexual abuse, injuries or illness defined- action for damages must be brought when	<u>H.R.B. and B.B. v. Archbishop Justin Rigali</u> , 18 S.W.3d 440 (2000)	In any civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse, the time for commencement of the action shall be within 5 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of eighteen or within three years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or illness was caused by child sexual abuse, whichever later occurs.
Montana	§ 27-2-216 Tort actions- childhood sexual abuse	<u>Werre v. David</u> , 913 P.2d 625 (1996); <u>Cosgriffe v. Cosgriffe</u> , 262 M. 175, 864 P.2d 776, 50 St. Rep. 1501 (1993)(holding the statute may be applied retroactively).	An action based on intentional conduct brought by a person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse must be commenced not later than: (a) 3 years after the act of childhood sexual abuse that is alleged to have caused the injury; or (b) 3 years after the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury was caused by the act of childhood sexual abuse.
Nebraska	§ 25-207- Assault and Batter; § 25-	<u>Peterson v. Bruen</u> , 792 P.2d 18 (1990)	§ 25-207- “an action for an injury to the rights of the Plaintiff, not

	208- Actions for Trespass, Conversion, other torts, and frauds, exceptions; § 25-213 Tolling of statutes of limitation		arising on contract and not hereinafter enumerated. . .” § 25-208-an action for assault or battery must be brought in one year § 25-213-
Nevada	§ 11.215 Actions for damages for injury arising from sexual abuse of minor	<u>Teater v. State of Nebraska</u> , 559 N.W.2d 758 (1997)	Except as otherwise provided in NRS 217.007, an action to recover damages for an injury to a person arising from the sexual abuse of the plaintiff which occurred when the plaintiff was less than 18 years of age must be commenced within 10 years after the plaintiff: (a) reaches 18 years of age or (b) discovers or reasonably should have discovered that his injury was caused by the sexual abuse, whichever comes later.
New Hampshire	§ 508:4 Personal Actions	<u>Taylor v. Litteer</u> , 925 F. Supp. 898 (1996) <u>McCollum v. D'Arcy</u> , 638 A.2d 797 (1994)	Except as otherwise provided by law, all personal actions, may be brought only within 3 years of the act or omission complained of, except that when the injury and its casual relationship to the act or omission were not discovered and could not reasonably have been discovered at the time of the act or omission, the act shall be commenced within 3 years of the time the plaintiff discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and its casual relationship to the act or omission complained of.
New Jersey	§ 2A:61B-1 Definitions; civil remedy; period of limitations; evidence	<u>J.L. v. J.F.</u> , 317 N.J. Super. 418; 722 A.2d 558 (1999)(statute applies to acts that occurred before the	In any civil action for injury or illness based on sexual abuse the cause of action shall accrue at the time of reasonable discovery of the injury and its casual relationship to

		effective date); <u>Jones v. Jones</u> , 242 N.J. Super. 195; 576 A.2d 316(1990); <u>Smith v. Estate of Kelly</u> , 343 N.J. Super. 480, 778 A.2d 1162 (A.D. 2001).	the act of sexual abuse. Any such action shall be brought within 2 years after reasonable discovery.
New Mexico	§ 37-1-130 Action for damages due to childhood sexual abuse; limitation of actions	<u>Kevin J. v. Sager</u> , 2000-NMCA-012, 128 N.M. 794, 999 P.2d 1026, cert. denied, 128 N.M. 688, 997 P.2d 820 (2000).	An action for damages based on personal injury caused by childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced by a person before the latest of the following dates: (1) the first instant of the person's 24th birthday; or (2) three years from the date of time that a person knew or had reason to know of the childhood sexual abuse and that the childhood sexual abuse resulted in an injury to the person, as established by competent medical or psychological testimony.
New York	NY CPLR § 215 Article 2, § 214 Limitations of time Article 2, § 213-b Action by victim of a criminal offense Article 2, § 208 Infancy, insanity	<u>Langford v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn</u> , 271 A.D.2d 494; 705 N.Y.S.2d 661 (2000) <u>Sharon B. v. Reverend S.</u> , 244 AD2d 878; 665 N.Y.S.2d 139 (1997)	Actions to be commenced within 1 year: Battery Actions to be commenced within 3 years: for personal injury. If the perpetrator has been convicted of the crime, the victim has 7 years from the date of the conduct constituting the crime to file a civil suit.
North Carolina	§ 1-52 (16) General provisions § 1-17(a) Disabilities	<u>Soderlund v. Kuch</u> , 546 S.E.2d 632; 143 N.C.App. 361 (2001)	Within 3 years an action, unless otherwise provided by statute, for personal injury or physical damage to claimant's property, the cause of action, except in causes of actions referred to in G.S. 1-15(c), shall not accrue until bodily harm to the claimant or physical damage to his property becomes apparent or

			<p>ought reasonably to have become apparent to the claimant, whichever event first occurs. Provided that no cause of action shall accrue more than 10 years from the last act or omission of the defendant giving rise to the cause of action.</p> <p>Disabilities: A person entitled to commence an action who is at the time the cause of action accrued either (1) Within the age of 18 years; or (2) Insane; or (3) Incompetent as defined in G.S. 35A-1101(7) or (8) may bring his action within the time herein limited, after the disability is removed, within three years next after the removal of the disability, and at no time thereafter.</p>
North Dakota	<p>§ 28-01-18</p> <p>§ 28-01-25 Disabilities extend limitations on actions generally -- Exceptions.</p>	<p><u>BASF Corporation v. Symington</u>, 512 N.W.2d 692 (1994)</p> <p><u>Osland v. Osland</u>, 442 N.W.2d 907 (1989)</p> <p><u>Peterson v. Huso</u>, 552 N.W.2d 83 (1996)</p>	<p>Assault must be commenced within two years after the claim for relief has accrued.</p> <p>If a person who is entitled to bring an action other than for the recovery of real property, or for a penalty or forfeiture, or against a sheriff or other officer for an escape is: 1. Under the age of 18 years; 2. Insane; or 3. Imprisoned on a criminal charge or in execution under the sentence of a criminal court for a term less than for life, at the time the claim for relief accrues, the time of such disability is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action. However, the period within which the action must be brought cannot be extended more than 5 years by any such disability except infancy, nor can it be extended in any case longer than 1</p>

			year after the disability ceases. In cases alleging professional malpractice, the extension of the limitation due to infancy is limited to 12 years.
Ohio	<p>§ 2305.10 Bodily injury or injury to personal property</p> <p>§ 2305.16 Tolling of limitations due to minority or unsound mind</p> <p>§ 2305.11 Actions for assault or battery</p>	<p><u>Ault v. Jasko</u>, No. C.A. 92CA005344; WL 46658 (1993)</p> <p><u>Livingston v. Diocese of Cleveland</u>, 126 Ohio App. 3d 399; 710 N.E.2d 330 (1998)</p> <p><u>Stewart v. Kennedy</u>, No. C-920152, reversed by 70 Ohio St.3d 536 (1994)</p>	<p>An action for bodily injury or injuring personal property shall be brought within 12 years after the cause thereof arose.</p> <p>If the person entitled to bring an action at the time the cause of action accrues is within the age of minority or of unsound mind, the person may bring it within respective times limited by those sections, after the disability is removed.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>12 § 95 Limitation of actions</p> <p>12 § 96</p>	<p><u>Lovelace v. Father Daniel C. Keohane</u>, 831 P.2d 624 (1992)</p>	<p>A civil to be brought within 2 years.</p> <p>"Discovery rule" tolls statute of limitations until injured party knows of, or in exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of or discovered the injury resulting cause of action.</p>
Oregon	<p>§ 12.117 Actions base on child abuse</p>	<p><u>Lourim v. Swenson</u>, 977 P.2d 1157 (1999)</p>	<p>An action based on conduct that constitutes child abuse or conduct knowingly allowing, permitting or encouraging child abuse accruing while the person who is entitled to bring the action is under 18 years of age shall be commenced not more than 6 years after that person attains 18 years of age, or if the injured person has not discovered the injury or the casual connection between the injury and the child abuse, nor in the exercise of reasonable care should have discovered the injury or the casual</p>

			connection between the injury the child abuse, not more than 3 years from the date the injured person discovers or in the exercise of reasonable care should have discovered the injury or the casual connection between the child abuse and the injury, whichever period is longer.
Pennsylvania	42 § 5524 Limitation of time; civil actions and proceedings 42 § 5533 Infancy, insanity or imprisonment	<u>Dalrymple v. Brown</u> , 549 Pa. 217; 701 A.2d 164 (1997) <u>Messina v. Bonner</u> , 813 F. Supp. 346 (1993) <u>Pearce v. Salvation Army</u> , 674 A.2d 1123 (1996) <u>E.J.M. v. Archdiocese of Philadelphia</u> , 622 A.2d 1388 (1993)	An action to recover damages for injuries to a person caused by the wrongful act or neglect or unlawful violence or negligence of another must be commenced within 2 years. A minor shall have 2 years after the age of 18 has been attained. Pennsylvania courts have consistently applied the discovery rule in only the most limited of circumstances.
Rhode Island	§ 9-1-51 Limitation on actions based on sexual abuse or exploitation of a child § 9-1-14 Limitation of actions for words spoken or personal injuries.	<u>Kelly v. Marcantonio</u> , 187 F.3d 192 (1999) <u>Heroux v. Carpentier</u> , Superior Court of Rhode Island (1998)	All claims or causes of action based on intentional conduct brought by any person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced within 7 years of the act alleged to have caused the injury or condition, or 7 years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or condition was caused by the act, whichever period expires later. Actions for injuries to the person shall be commenced and sued 3 years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after.
South Carolina	§ 15-3-40 Exceptions as to	<u>Doe v. R.D.</u> , 417 S.E.2d 541 (1992)	An action for any injury to a person or rights of another to be

	<p>persons under disability</p> <p>§ 15-3-530 Three years to six years</p> <p>§ 15-3-535 Limitations on actions commenced under § 15-3-530(5)</p>	<p><u>Moriarty v. Garden Sanctuary Church of God</u>, 534 S.E.2d 672 (2000)</p>	<p>commenced within 3 years. Exceptions to person under a disability, i.e. is within the age of 18 years at the time the cause of action accrued. Under 15-3-530(5), must be commenced within 3 years after the person knew or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known that he had a cause of action.</p>
South Dakota	<p>§ 26-10-25 Time limit on civil action arising out of sexual abuse of child</p>	<p><u>Gross v. Weber</u>, 112 F.Supp 2d 923 (2000)</p>	<p>Time limit on civil action arising out of sexual abuse of child. Any civil action based on intentional conduct brought by any person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced within 3 years of the act alleged to have caused the injury or condition, or 3 years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or condition was caused by the act, whichever period expires later.</p>
Tennessee	<p>§ 28-3-104 Personal tort actions</p> <p>§ 28-1-106 Persons under disability accrual of right</p>	<p><u>Hunter v. Brown</u>, 955 S.W.2d 49 (1997)</p>	<p>Injuries to the person shall be commenced within 1 year after the cause of action accrued. If the person entitled to commence an action is, at the time the cause of action accrued, either under the age of eighteen 18 years, or of unsound mind, such person, or such person's representatives and privies, as the case may be, may commence the action, after the removal of such disability, within the time of limitation for the</p>

			particular cause of action, unless it exceeds 3 years, and in that case within 3 years from the removal of such disability.
Texas	<p>§ 16.001 Effect of disability</p> <p>§ 16.003 Two-year limitations period</p> <p>§ 16.0045 Five-year limitations period</p>	<p><u>Sanchez v. Archdiocese of San Antonio</u>, 873 S.W.2d 87 (1994)</p> <p><u>S.V. v. R.V.</u>, 933 S.W.2d 1 (1996)</p> <p><u>John Doe XV v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Dallas</u>, No. 05-99-01774-CV, Court of Appeals (2001)</p> <p><u>Myers. v. St. Stephen's United Methodist Church</u>, No. 01-96-001460-CV, Court of Appeals (1998)</p> <p><u>Marshall v. First Baptist Church of Houston</u>, 949 S.W.2d 504 (1997)</p>	<p>A person is under a legal disability if the person is younger than 18 years of age or unsound mind. If a person entitled to bring a personal action is under a legal disability when the cause of action accrues, the time of the disability is not included in a limitations period. A person must bring suit for personal injury no later than 2 years after the day the cause of action accrues.</p> <p>A person must bring suit for personal injury not later than 5 years after the day the cause of action accrues if the injury violates the penal code of sexual assault 22.011.</p>
Utah	<p>§ 78-12-25.1 Civil actions for sexual abuse of a child</p>	<p><u>Burkholz v. Joyce</u>, 972 P.2d 1235 (1998)</p> <p><u>Olsen v. Hooley</u>, 865 P.2d 1345 (1993)</p> <p><u>Franklin v. Stevenson</u>, 987 P.2d 22 (1999)</p>	<p>A person shall file a civil action for intentional or negligent sexual abuse suffered as a child:</p> <p>(a) within four years after the person attains the age of 18 years; or</p> <p>(b) if a person discovers sexual abuse only after attaining the age of 18 years, that person may bring a civil action for such sexual abuse within 4 years after discovery of the sexual abuse, whichever period expires later.</p>
Vermont	<p>12 §522 Actions based on</p>	<p><u>Sabia v. Sate</u>, 669 A.2d 1187 (1995)</p>	<p>A civil action brought by any person for recovery of damages for</p>

	<p>childhood sexual abuse</p> <p>12 §551 Minority, insanity or imprisonment</p>	<p><u>Barquin v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington, Vt., Inc.</u>, 839 F.Supp 275 (1993) <u>Earle v. State</u>, 743 A.2d 1101 (1999)</p>	<p>injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced within 6 years of the act alleged to have caused the injury or condition, or 6 years of the time the victim discovered that the injury or condition was caused by that act, whichever period is later. The victim need not establish which act in a series of continuing sexual abuse or exploitation incidents caused the injury.</p>
Virginia	<p>§ 8.01-229 Suspension or tolling of SOL</p> <p>§ 8.01-243 Personal action</p> <p>§ 8.01-249 When cause of action shall accrue</p>		<p>Actions for personal injuries shall be brought within 2 years after the cause of action "accrues". Cause of action will be deemed as accrues when: in actions for injury to the person, whatever the theory of recovery, resulting from sexual abuse occurring during the infancy or incapacity of the person, upon removal of the disability of infancy or incapacity as provided in § 8.01-229 or, if the fact of the injury and its casual connection to the sexual abuse is not then known, when the fact of the injury and its casual connection to the sexual abuse is first communicated to the person by a licensed physician, psychologist, or clinical psychologist.</p>
Washington	<p>§ 4.16.340 Civil procedure - personal injury</p>	<p><u>C.J.C. v. Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Yakima</u>, 985 P.2d 262 (1999) <u>Cloud v. Summers</u>, 991 P.2d 1169 (1999) <u>Hollman v. Corcoran</u>, 949 P.2d 386 (1997)</p>	<p>All claims or causes of action based on intentional conduct brought by any person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced within the later of the following periods: (a) within 3 years of the act alleged to have caused the injury or condition; (b) within 3 years of the time the</p>

			<p>victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or condition was caused by said act; or</p> <p>(c) within 3 years of the time the victim discovered that the act caused the injury for which the claim is brought: provided, that the time limit for commencement of an action is tolled for a child until the child reaches 18.</p>
West Virginia	<p>§ 55-2-12 Personal actions not otherwise provided for</p> <p>§ 55-2-15 General saving as to persons under disability</p>	<p><u>Albright v. H. Willard White and The Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of West Virginia</u>, 503 S.E. 2d 860 (1998)</p>	<p>Every personal action for which no limitation is otherwise prescribed shall be brought within 2 years next after the right to bring the same shall accrued.</p> <p>If any person to whom the right accrues to bring any such personal action, an infant, the same may be brought within the like number of years after becoming of full age, except that it shall in no case be brought after 20 years from the time when the right accrues.</p>
Wisconsin NEW STATUTE 35 years of age	<p>§ 893.54 Injury to the person</p> <p>§ 893.587 Incest; limitation</p>	<p><u>Doe v. Archdiocese of Milwaukee</u>, 565 N.W.2d 94 (1997)</p> <p><u>Joseph W. v. Catholic Diocese of Madison</u>, 569 N.W.2d 795 (1997)</p> <p><u>Byrne v. Brecker</u>, 501 N.W.2d 402 (1993)</p> <p><u>Cheryl D. v. Estate of Robert D.B.</u>, 559 N.W.2d 272 (1996)</p>	<p>An action to recover damages for injuries to the person shall be commenced within 3 years or be barred. The statute begins to run when the plaintiff has sufficient evidence that a wrong has been committed by an identified person.</p> <p>An action to recover damages for injury caused by incest shall be commenced within 2 years after the plaintiff discovers the fact and the probable cause, or with the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered the fact and the probable cause, of the injury, whichever comes first.</p>
Wyoming	§ 1-3-105	<u>McCreary v. Weast</u> ,	Civil actions other than for the

	Actions other than recovery of real property	971 P.2d 974 (1999)	recovery of real property can be brought within the following periods after the cause of action accrues: (i) Eight years after the minor's 18 th birthday or (ii) three years after discovery
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