

**Department of Legislative Services**  
2016 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**First Reader**

House Bill 1215  
Judiciary

(Delegate C. Wilson)

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**Civil Actions - Child Sexual Abuse - Statute of Limitations**

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This bill extends the statute of limitations for an action for damages arising out of an alleged incident or incidents of sexual abuse that occurred while the victim was a minor from 7 to 20 years from the date that the victim attains the age of majority.

The bill applies retroactively to any cause of action arising on or after October 1, 2009.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Any increase in civil actions arising out of alleged incident(s) of child sexual abuse can be handled with the existing budgeted resources of the Judiciary.

**Local Effect:** Any increase in civil actions arising out of alleged incident(s) of child sexual abuse in circuit courts can be handled with existing local resources.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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**Analysis**

**Current Law:** Pursuant to Chapter 360 of 2003, an action for damages arising out of an alleged incident(s) of sexual abuse that occurred while the victim was a minor must be filed within seven years of the date that the victim attains the age of majority. The law is not to be construed to apply retroactively to revive any action that was barred by application of the period of limitations applicable before October 1, 2003.

The statute of limitations for a civil action requires that a civil action must be filed within three years from the date it accrues unless another statutory provision permits a different period of time within which an action can be commenced. The “discovery rule” is

applicable generally in all actions, and the cause of action accrues when the claimant in fact knew or reasonably should have known of the wrong. *Poffenberger v. Risser*, 290 Md. 631 (1981).

If a cause of action accrues to a minor, the general three-year statute of limitations is tolled until the child reaches the age of majority. Thus, on becoming an adult at age 18, a child victim of a tort other than one involving sexual abuse would be required to file the suit before the victim reaches age 21.

**Background:** States have taken different approaches to the issue of expanding the ability of child sexual abuse victims to bring civil claims at a time later than that allowed in most other civil cases. The simplest and most direct approach extends the limitations period for a civil action based on child sexual abuse for a specified number of years.

A number of state statutes contain a general “discovery” rule that allows any civil claim to proceed within a specific number of years after the injury was or should have been discovered, even if the discovery occurs beyond the expiration of the period of limitations. Other states have a specific discovery rule that tolls the statute of limitations until the abused individual discovers or should have discovered that sexual abuse occurred and that the sexual abuse caused the individual’s injuries.

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### Additional Information

**Prior Introductions:** SB 668 of 2015, a similar bill, received a hearing in the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. No further action was taken on the bill. Its cross file, HB 725, received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee. No further action was taken on the bill.

**Cross File:** SB 69 (Senator Young) - Judicial Proceedings.

**Information Source(s):** Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Office of the Public Defender, Department of Human Resources, National Conference of State Legislatures, Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 3, 2016  
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Analysis by: Amy A. Devadas

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510