



*Protecting, Enforcing, & Advancing
Victims' Rights*

310 SW 4th Ave., Suite 540, Portland, OR 97204

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIMINAL STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS FOR FELONY CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CHARGES

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- Before relying on any of the law contained in this chart, an attorney must perform an independent review and analysis of the case or statute, including its subsequent history.
- Please contact NCVLI with any questions you may have about your jurisdiction's definition of crime "victim" by telephone at (503) 786-6819 or by e-mail at ncvli@lclark.edu. For more information about crime victims' rights, please visit www.ncvli.org.

JURISDICTION	CITATION	BRIEF SUMMARY
Alabama	Ala. Code § 15-3-5(a)(4).	No SOL for any "sex offense involving a victim under 16 years of age, regardless of whether it involves force or serious physical injury."
	Ala. Code § 15-3-1.	Most other felonies have a 3 year SOL.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. Ann. §§ 12.10.010(a)(3), (4), (5).	No SOL in cases of "felony sexual abuse of a minor" or for other specified offenses.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-107(A).	No SOL for offenses falling within the code sections for "Sexual Offenses" and "Sexual Exploitation of Children."
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-1-109(b)(1)(B).	No SOL for rape when DNA evidence is available.
	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-1-109(a)(2).	Prosecutions for rape, sexual assault in the first-fourth degrees, incest, endangering the welfare of a minor in the first degree, permitting the abuse of a minor,

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		engaging children in sexually explicit conduct for use in visual or print medium, transportation of minors for prohibited sexual conduct, employing or consenting to the use of a child in a sexual performance, producing/directing/promoting a sexual performance by a child, computer child pornography, and computer exploitation of a child in the first degree may be brought until the child-victim turns 28, as long as the violation was not previously reported to law enforcement or a prosecuting attorney.
California	Cal. Penal Code § 803(f).	No SOL for specified sexual offenses committed against a child-victim under the age of 18, provided the prosecution is brought within 1 year of the date the offense is reported to a law enforcement agency and certain conditions are met (including that independent evidence clearly and convincingly corroborates the child-victim's report).
	Cal. Penal Code § 801.1.	Prosecutions for specified sexual offenses committed against a child-victim under the age of 18 may be brought any time before the child-victim turns 28.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-5-401(1)(a).	No SOL for any felony sex offense against a child-victim, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any felony sex offense against a child-victim.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 54-193, 54-193a.	No SOL for any class A felony involving sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or sexual assault of a child-victim.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 54-193a.	Prosecutions for (non-class A) offenses involving the sexual abuse of a minor may be brought within 30 years of the date the child-victim attains the age of majority, or within 5 years of the date of the report of the offense to any police officer or state's attorney

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		acting in his or her official capacity, whichever is earlier. Note that sexual assault in the second degree must be reported by the child-victim within 5 years of the date of the offense to take advantage of this provision for a prosecution under this SOL.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, §§205(a), (e).	No SOL for class A felonies or attempted class A felonies, and no SOL for “Sexual Offenses” except sexual harassment and indecent exposure.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code § 23-113.	Prosecutions for first and second degree child sexual abuse may be brought 15 years from the time the child-victim turns 21, and 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 21 for other specified offenses.
Florida	Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.15(13)(a), (13)(b), (13)(c), (14).	No SOL for a first or second degree felony violation of sexual battery against a child-victim that is reported within 72 hours of its commission. No SOL for first degree violations of sexual battery against a child-victim under the age of 18. No SOL for violations of sexual battery against a child-victim under the age of 16. No SOL for violations of sexual battery against a victim 18 or older if the offense is reported within 72 hours of its commission.
	Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.15(13)(a).	The SOLs for sexual battery, lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age, incest, and certain computer-facilitated offenses when the victim is under the age of 18 do not begin to run until the child-victim turns 18 or the violation is reported to law enforcement or another government agency, whichever is earlier.

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Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 17-3-1(d).	No SOL for rape, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy, or aggravated sexual battery when DNA evidence is used to establish the identity of the accused, provided a DNA sample is preserved and available for testing by the accused.
	Ga. Code Ann. § 17-3-2.1(b).	For crimes committed on and after July 1, 2012, no SOL when the child-victim is under the age of 16 for cases of trafficking a person for sexual servitude, cruelty to children in the first degree, rape, aggravated sodomy, child molestation or aggravated child molestation, enticing a child for indecent purposes, or incest.
	Ga. Code Ann. § 17-3-2.1(a).	In cases of cruelty to children, rape, sodomy or aggravated sodomy, statutory rape, child molestation or aggravated child molestation, enticing a child for indecent purposes, or incest that were committed between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 2012 against a child-victim under the age of 16, the SOL does not begin to run until the victim turns 16, or the violation is reported to law enforcement, a prosecuting attorney, or another governmental agency, whichever occurs earlier.
	Ga. Code Ann. §§ 17-3-1(b), (c).	Prosecutions for crimes punishable by life imprisonment may be brought 7 years after the commission of the crime. Prosecutions for forcible rape may be brought 15 years after the commission of the crime. Prosecutions for other crimes against a child-victim under the age of 18 may be brought 7 years after the commission of the crime.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 701-108.	Prosecutions for felony sexual offenses and child abuse may be brought within 6 or 3 years of the time the child-victim turns 18, depending on the class of

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		the offense, or within an additional 10 years, provided a DNA sample is tested during the limitations period.
Idaho	Idaho Code Ann. § 19-401(4).	No SOL for sexual abuse of a child or lewd conduct with a child.
	Idaho Code Ann. § 19-402.	All other felonies may be prosecuted 5 years from the time of the offense, with the exception of ritualized abuse of a child, which may be prosecuted 3 years from the date of the initial disclosure by the child-victim.
Illinois	720 Ill. Comp. State. 5/3-6(j).	Prosecutions for felony child sexual abuse offenses may be brought 20 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 35-41-4-2(c).	No SOL for Class A felonies, which include, <i>inter alia</i> , rape committed under certain circumstances, child molestation under certain circumstances, and sexual misconduct with a minor under certain circumstances.
	Ind. Code §§ 35-41-4-2(a)(1), (b), (e).	Prosecutions for Class B, C, and D felonies may be brought 5 years from the commission of the offense. Class B and C felonies that may otherwise be barred from prosecution may be commenced 1 year from the date sufficient DNA evidence is discovered or should have been discovered by the state, whichever is earlier. Prosecutions for child molesting, vicarious sexual gratification, child solicitation, child seduction, and incest must be brought before the child-victim turns 31.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 802.10.	No SOL when an indictment is brought containing only a DNA profile, provided that a prosecution is brought against a person within 3 years of the date the

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		person is identified using DNA.
	Iowa Code § 802.2(1).	Prosecutions for child sexual abuse in the first, second, or third degree may be brought 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 18, or three years from the time an individual is identified using DNA, whichever is later.
	Iowa Code § 802.2A.	Prosecutions for incest and sexual exploitation by a counselor, therapist, or school employee committed on or with a child-victim under the age of 18 may be brought 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
	Iowa Code § 802.3.	Other felony prosecutions may be brought 3 years from the date of the offense.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5107(c).	No SOL for sexually violent offenses, provided a prosecution is brought within 1 year of the time the identity of the subject is conclusively established using DNA.
	Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-5107(d), (e)(6), (f).	General SOL of 5 years may not apply under certain circumstances involving child-victims, and prosecutions may be brought until the child-victim turns 28. The SOL for sexually violent offenses does not begin to run until the day after a child-victim turns 18.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 500.050(1).	No SOL for felonies.
Louisiana	La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 571.	No SOL for crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment, or for forcible rape. Aggravated rape, which includes the rape of a child under the age of 13, is a crime for which a defendant maybe sentenced to

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		death or life in prison.
	La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 572(B).	No SOL for any sex offense if the identity of an offender is established using DNA after the expiration of an otherwise applicable SOL, provided a prosecution is brought within 3 years of establishing the identity of the offender using DNA.
	La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 571.1.	Prosecutions for sexual battery, second degree sexual battery, oral sexual battery, felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile, indecent behavior with juveniles, molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability, crime against nature, aggravated crime against nature, incest, or aggravated incest that involves a child-victim under the age of 17 may be brought 30 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
	La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 572(A).	Prosecutions for other felonies may be brought 6 or 4 years from the time of the offense, depending on whether the felony is necessarily punishable by imprisonment at hard labor.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 8.	<p>No SOL when the child-victim is under the age of 16 for the following offenses: incest, unlawful sexual contact, sexual abuse of a minor, rape or gross sexual assault.</p> <p>Other prosecutions for Class A, Class B, or Class C crimes must be brought within 6 years, and prosecutions for Class D or Class E crimes must be brought within 3 years.</p>
Maryland	<i>Clark v. State</i> , 774 A.2d 1136, 1144 n.8 (Md. Ct. App. 2001).	“Maryland has no statute of limitations on felonies or penitentiary misdemeanors beyond that imposed by

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		the life of the offender.”
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 277, § 63.	<p>No SOL for a number of sexual offenses committed against child-victims, but an independent evidence must be met for charges brought more than 27 years after the offense.</p> <p>Prosecutions for rape, assault with the intent to commit rape, and trafficking of persons for sexual servitude may be brought 15 years from the date of the offense.</p> <p>Prosecutions for incestuous marriage or sexual activities may be brought 10 years from the date of the offense.</p> <p>Prosecutions for most other offense may be brought 6 years from the date of the offense.</p> <p>If a child-victim is under the age of 16 at the time of the crime, the SOL for specific offenses, including a number of sexual offenses, will not begin to run until the child-victim turns 16 or reports the violation to law enforcement, whichever occurs earlier.</p>
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 767.24(1), (2)(b).	No SOL for criminal sexual conduct in the first degree. No SOL for child sexually abusive activity or material, criminal sexual conduct in the second degree – fourth degree, and assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct if DNA evidence is obtained that is determined to be from an unidentified individual, provided that a prosecution is brought 10 years from the time the individual is identified, or until the child-victim turns 21, whichever is later.
	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 767.24(2).	Prosecutions for child sexually abusive activity or

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		material, criminal sexual conduct in the second-fourth degrees, and assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct may be brought 10 years after the offense, or until the child-victim turns 21, whichever is later.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 628.26(f).	No SOL for first, second, or third degree criminal sexual conduct if physical evidence that can be tested for DNA characteristics is preserved.
	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 628.26(e).	Prosecutions for criminal sexual conduct in the first-fourth degrees committed against child-victims may be brought 9 years after the offense, or 3 years after the offense was reported to law enforcement.
	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 628.26(k).	Most other prosecutions may be brought 3 years from the date of the offense.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 99-1-5.	<p>No SOL for rape, felonious abuse or battery of a child, touching or handling a child for lustful purposes, sexual battery of a child, or exploitation of children.</p> <p>Prosecutions for most other offenses must be brought 2 years after the commission of the offense.</p>
Missouri	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 556.037.	<p>No SOL for forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, forcible sodomy, or attempted forcible sodomy of child-victims.</p> <p>Prosecutions for other sex offenses committed against a child-victim may be brought 30 years after the child-victim turns 18.</p>

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Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 45-1-205(9).	No SOL if the suspect for specified sexual offenses is not identified by DNA until after the otherwise applicable SOL, provided a prosecution is brought 1 year from the time of the conclusive identification of the suspect.
	Mont. Code Ann. §§ 45-1-205(1)(b), (1)(c).	Prosecutions for specified sexual offenses against child-victims may be brought either 5 or 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-110(7).	No SOL for sexual assault in the first or second degree, sexual assault in the third degree when the child-victim is less than 16 years old, sexual assault of a child in the first-third degrees, or incest.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-110(3).	Prosecutions for child abuse, pandering, debauching a minor, obscene literature or material, sexually explicit conduct, or visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct when the child-victim is younger than 16 may be brought 7 years from the offense, or 7 years after the child-victim turns 16, whichever is later.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-110(1).	Most other felony prosecutions may be brought 3 years from the date of the offense.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 171.085, 171.095(1)(b).	General SOL for sexual assault is 4 years. Prosecutions for child sexual abuse may be brought before the child-victim turns 21, or before the child-victim turns 28, if the child-victim could not reasonably have discovered he or she was a victim of sexual abuse before the child-victim turned 21.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 625:8(III)(d).	Prosecutions for sexual assault and incest may be brought 22 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.

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New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:1-6(a)(1).	No SOL for sexual assault.
	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:1-6(b)(4).	Prosecutions for criminal sexual contact or endangering welfare of children may be brought 5 years after the child-victim turns 18, or 2 years after the discovery of the offense by the child-victim, whichever is later.
	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:1-6(b)(1).	Prosecutions for most other offenses must be brought 5 years after the commission of the crime.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-1-8(I).	No SOL for any first degree violent felony.
	N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 30-1-8(A), (B).	Prosecutions for most other felonies must be brought 5 or 6 years from the time of the offense, depending on the degree of the felony.
New York	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 30.10(2)(a).	No SOL for class A felonies, rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree.
	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 30.10(3)(e).	Prosecutions for course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree may be brought 5 years from the commission of the most recent act of sexual conduct.
	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 30.10(3)(f).	Prosecutions for most other sexual offenses against a child-victim may be brought 5 years from the time the child-victim turns 18 or the time offense is reported to law enforcement or a statewide central register of child abuse and maltreatment, whichever occurs earlier.
North Carolina	<i>State v. Johnson</i> , 167 S.E.2d 274, 279 (N.C. 1969).	“In this State no statute of limitations bars the prosecution of a felony.”
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. §§ 29-04-03.1, 29-04-03.2.	Prosecutions for the sexual abuse of minors must be

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		filed within 7 years of the date of the offense (or 7 years from the time the child-victim turns 15, whichever is later) or, if the child-victim failed to report the offense within this period, within 3 years of the report to law enforcement.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2901.13(A)(3)(a), (I).	Prosecution for specified sexual offenses committed against child-victims may be brought within 20 years of the time the child-victim turns 18 or within 20 years of the time a public children's services agency or a municipal or county peace officer in the jurisdiction where the child-victim lives or where the offense occurred has been notified of the abuse or the suspicion of abuse.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 152(C)(2).	No SOL for rape and other sex offenses where law enforcement was notified within 12 years of the discovery of the offense, DNA evidence was recovered, and the identity of the offender is established, so long as the prosecution is brought within 3 years of the time the identity of the suspect is established by DNA testing.
	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, §§152(C)(1), (L).	Prosecutions for most other sexual offenses may be brought 12 years from time the crime is reported to a law enforcement agency (up to and including one year from the time the child-victim turns 18).
	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, §152(H).	Most other prosecutions may be brought 3 years from the commission of the offense.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 131.125(2).	Prosecutions for specified felony sexual offenses against child-victims may be brought until the child-victim turns 30, or within 12 years of the report of the offense to law enforcement or to the Department of Human Services, whichever occurs first.

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Pennsylvania	42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 5552(c.1).	No SOL for prosecutions for sexual offenses against child-victims when DNA evidence is used to identify an otherwise unidentified individual as the perpetrator of the offense, provided the prosecution is brought within 1 year of the time the perpetrator is identified using DNA.
	42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 5552(c)(3).	Other prosecutions for sexual offenses against child-victims may be brought any time before the child-victim turns 50.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 12-12-17(a).	No SOL for rape, first degree sexual assault, first degree child molestation sexual assault, or second degree child molestation sexual assault.
	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 12-12-17(c).	Prosecutions for most other offenses may be brought 3 years from the date of the crime.
South Carolina	South Carolina has no general criminal statute of limitations.	
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 23A-42-1, 22-22-1.	No SOL for Class A, B., or C felonies, which includes the rape of a child-victim under the age of 13.
	S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-1.	No SOL for the rape of a child-victim younger than 13 or for rapes accomplished through the use of force, coercion, or threats of immediate and great bodily harm against the victim or other persons within the victim's presence, accompanied by apparent power of execution.
	S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-1.	Prosecutions for rape where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of physical or mental incapacity or any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic agent or hypnosis, or where the child-victim is 13 or older or younger than 16 and the perpetrator is at least 3 years older than the child-victim may be brought

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		until the child-victim turns 25, or within 7 years of the commission of the offense, whichever is longer.
	S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-7.	Prosecutions for sexual contact with a child-victim under the age of 16 may be brought until the child-victim turns 25, or within 7 years of the commission of the crime, whichever is longer.
	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 23A-42-2.	Most other prosecutions may be brought 7 years from the date of the offense.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-2-101(b).	Unless otherwise specified, prosecutions for Class A felonies may be brought 15 years after the offense. Prosecutions for Class B felonies may be brought 8 years after the offense. Prosecutions for Class C or D felonies may be brought 4 years after the offense. Prosecutions for Class E felonies may be brought 2 years after the offense.
	Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 40-2-101(e), (f).	<u>Offenses committed against a child-victim between November 1, 1989 and July 1, 1997:</u> Prosecutions for a number of sexual offenses, including aggravated rape, rape, aggravated sexual battery, sexual battery, incest, or production of obscene matter may be brought until the child-victim attains the age of majority, or within 4 years of the offense, whichever occurs later.
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-2-101(g).	<u>Offenses committed against a child-victim on or after July 1, 1997:</u> Prosecutions for aggravated rape, rape, aggravated sexual battery, sexual battery, rape of a child, incest, and production and distribution of obscene matter may be brought until the child-victim turns 21, or within the general SOL, whichever is longer.

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	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-2-101(h).	<u>Offenses committed against a child-victim on or after June 20, 2006:</u> Prosecutions for aggravated rape, rape, aggravated sexual battery, sexual battery, rape of a child, sexual battery by an authority figure, or incest may be brought 25 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-2-101(i).	<u>Offenses committed against a child-victim on or after July 1, 2007:</u> Prosecutions for aggravated rape of a child or statutory rape by an authority figure may be brought 25 years after the child-victim turns 18.
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-2-101(j).	<u>Offenses committed against a child-victim on or after July 1, 2012:</u> Prosecutions for production and distribution of obscene matter, sexual exploitation, aggravated sexual exploitation, and especially aggravated sexual exploitation may be brought 25 years after the child-victim turns 18.
Texas	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 12.01(1).	No SOL for sexual assault of a child, aggravated sexual assault of a child, sexual assault when DNA collected does not match the victim or any other readily identifiable person, continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children, indecency with a child, or certain trafficking offenses relating to child-victims.
	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 12.01(5).	When a child-victim is younger than 17 at the time of the crime, prosecutions for sexual performance of a child, aggravated kidnapping if committed with the intent to violate or abuse the child-victim sexually, or burglary if committed with the intent to commit sexual assault against a child-victim or to engage in continuous sexual abuse or to commit aggravated kidnapping with the intent to violate or abuse the child-victim sexually may be brought 20 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.

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	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 12.01(6) (as amended by S.B. 24, 2011 82nd Leg. Sess. (Tex. 2011)).	Prosecutions for certain trafficking offenses relating to child-victims, injury to a child, or compelling prostitution may be brought 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 12.01(6) (as amended by H.B. 253, 2011 82nd Leg. Sess. (Tex. 2011)).	Prosecutions for injury to a child and bigamy if the person other than the legal spouse of the defendant is less than 18 at the time of the offense may be brought 10 years from the time the child-victim turns 18.
	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 12.01(2).	Prosecutions for other sexual assault offenses may be brought 10 years from the date of the crime.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-1-301, 302(2)(a), 302(3).	No SOL for child abuse homicide, rape, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, forcible sodomy, sodomy on a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual assault, and select additional offenses if brought within a year of discovering the identity of the perpetrator using DNA.
	Utah Code Ann. § 76-1-302(1)(a).	Prosecutions for forcible sexual abuse or incest may be brought 8 years from the time of the offense, as long as the offense is reported to law enforcement within 4 years of its commission. Prosecutions for other felonies may be brought 4 years from the time of the offense.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4501(a).	No SOL for aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault of a child, human trafficking, or aggravated human trafficking.
	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4501(b).	Prosecutions for sexual assault, lewd and lascivious conduct, and sexual exploitation of children may be brought 6 years from the time of the offense.
	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4501(c).	Prosecutions for sexual assault, lewd and lascivious

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		conduct, sexual exploitation of a minor, and lewd or lascivious conduct with a child that are committed against a child-victim may be brought before the child-victim turns 24, or 10 years from the time the offense is reported, whichever is earlier.
	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4501(e).	Prosecutions for most other felonies may be brought 3 years from the time of the offense.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-8.	No general SOL for felonies; SOLs enacted only for misdemeanors and select additional offenses.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.080(1)(b)(iii)(A).	Prosecutions for first and second degree rape that is reported to law enforcement within a year of its commission may be brought 10 years from the time of the offense, when the child-victim is 14 years of age or older. Prosecutions for first and second degree rape of a child-victim under the age of 14 that is reported to law enforcement within a year of its commission may be brought until the child-victim turns 28.
	Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.080(1)(b)(iii)(B).	Prosecutions for first and second degree rape that is not reported to law enforcement within a year of its commission may be brought 3 years from the time of the offense, when the child-victim is 14 years of age or older. Prosecutions for first and second degree rape of a child-victim under the age of 14 that is not reported to law enforcement within a year of its commission may be brought 3 years after the child-victim turns 18 or 7 years after the commission of the crime, whichever is later.
	Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.080(1)(c).	Prosecutions for rape of a child in the first-second degrees and child molestation in the first-second degrees may be brought until the child-victim turns

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		28.
	Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.080(1)(h).	Prosecutions for most other felonies may be brought 3 years from the date of the commission of the crime.
West Virginia	W.V. Code § 61-11-9.	No general SOL for felony offenses; SOLs established for misdemeanor offenses and perjury.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(2)(a).	No SOL for first degree sexual assault, first degree sexual assault of a child, or certain violations of engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(2d)(c).	No SOL for crimes against life and bodily security or crimes against children, provided a prosecution is brought within 12 months of the time the source of DNA is identified, so long as the state collects DNA evidence before the otherwise applicable SOL expires and compares the DNA profile to DNA profiles of known persons.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(2)(e).	No SOL if the state collects DNA evidence within 6 years of the commission of first degree sexual assault, first degree sexual assault of a child, or certain violations of engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child and compares the DNA profile with known DNA profiles, provided a prosecution is brought within 12 months of the identification of the perpetrator for crimes that are related to the felony.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(1).	Prosecution for felonies, unless otherwise specified, may be brought 6 years from the time of the offense.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(2)(c).	Prosecutions for second degree sexual assault, certain violations of engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child, intentionally causing great

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		bodily harm to a child, sexual exploitation of a child, trafficking of a child, incest with a child, child enticement for specified purposes, use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime, soliciting a child for prosecution, sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care, and sexual assault of a child by a school staff person or a person who works or volunteers with children may be brought until the child-victim reaches the age of 45.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(2)(cm).	Prosecutions for intentionally causing bodily harm to a child or intentionally causing bodily harm to a child by conduct which creates a high probability of great bodily harm, recklessly causing bodily harm to a child, failing to act to prevent bodily harm to a child, causing mental harm to a child, or enticing a child for specified purposes may be brought until the child-victim turns 26.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 939.74(4).	The statute of limitations for prosecutions of sexual exploitation by a therapist does not run during any period the victim is unable to seek the issuance of a complaint as a result of the effects of the sexual contact or due to any threats, instructions or statements from the therapist.
Wyoming	Story v. State, 721 P.2d 1020, 1027 (Wyo. 1986).	“Wyoming is one of the two states which has no statute of limitations for any criminal case.”