



**TESTIMONY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2019**

ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:

H.B. NO. 18, RELATING TO CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE.

BEFORE THE:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

DATE: Monday, February 11, 2019 **TIME:** 2:00 p.m.

LOCATION: State Capitol, Room 325

TESTIFIER(S): Clare E. Connors, Attorney General, or
Caron Inagaki, Deputy Attorney General

Chair Lee and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General appreciates the intent of this bill, but raises the following concerns.

The purpose of this bill is to amend section 657-1.8 (b), Hawaii Revised Statutes, to eliminate the statute of limitations for a victim of child sexual abuse to bring a civil claim for money damages against any person, not just the person who is alleged to have committed the act of sexual abuse. This bill also eliminates any time limitation based on the discovery rule. Victims have no limitations on when they can bring a civil suit even after they discover that they sustained psychological injury as a result of the sexual abuse. The bill further deletes subsection (b) that opened a window of time for victims to bring a claim if the victim was barred from filing a claim due to the expiration of the statute of limitations that was in effect prior to April 24, 2012.

Under this bill, there also would be no time limitations for bringing claims against any legal entity that employed the abuser or owed a duty of care to the victim, or if the legal entity had responsibility or control over the activity the victim and abuser were engaged in, regardless of when the abuse may have occurred.

When section 657-1.8 first passed in 2012, victims of childhood sexual assault whose claims may have been untimely due to the applicable statute of limitations at that time, could have two additional years to bring a civil lawsuit. As a result, many civil lawsuits alleging acts of sexual assault that occurred years, sometimes decades,

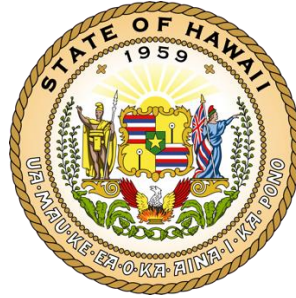
earlier, were filed. The law was further amended in 2014 and 2016, allowing for additional two-year “windows” up to April 24, 2020, for victims of sexual abuse to bring claims regardless of when the abuse occurred.

There are concerns that the lengthy passage of time could severely prejudice the parties in a lawsuit. Over the passage of time, memories fade, witnesses move or pass away, and documents are lost or destroyed. Most entities have records retention policies that call for the destruction of documents after a certain period of time.

Just one example where this bill raises concerns is in the instance of a minor who is a victim of sexual abuse of one of the identified crimes and is taken to a hospital to be treated. A medical care provider who examines the minor is mandated to report the suspected abuse and therefore owes a duty to the minor, making the provider subject to the statute. If no medical care provider reports the suspected abuse, because there is a rational reason not to report, and the child is abused again, there may be grounds to file an action against the medical care provider and the hospital. However, because a lawsuit could be filed decades after the alleged assault, there may no longer be any witnesses or documentation that would allow the medical care provider or hospital to defend itself in the lawsuit.

Furthermore, if medical care providers or hospitals can be sued at any time, insurance companies may refuse to issue errors and omissions policies or may raise their rates to such an extent that physicians could no longer afford to purchase insurance coverage.

While we fully sympathize with victims of sexual abuse who may need time before they are ready to file a lawsuit, we have concerns about the absence of any statute of limitations.



Testimony on behalf of the
Hawai'i State Commission on the Status of Women
Khara Jabola-Carolus, Executive Director

Prepared for the House Committee on Judiciary

In Support of HB18
Monday, February 11, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 325

Dear Chair Lee, Vice Chairs San Buenaventura, and Honorable Members,

The Hawai'i State Commission on the Status of Women supports HB18, which would repeal statutory limitations on the time period in which a survivor of childhood sexual abuse may file suit.

This legislation is particularly important for survivors of child sexual abuse because many children do not disclose abuse right away. Some studies have estimated that between 60–80% of child sexual abuse survivors withhold disclosure. Studies examining latency to disclosure have reported a mean delay from 3–18 years.

At the time of abuse, a child may not be at the cognitive level to be able to put traumatic memories into words, recall details, remember the frequency, time, or sequence of events, or understand that the acts were “wrong” or illegal. The child may be afraid of the impact on their family or the perpetrator’s family if the abuse is disclosed. The majority of survivors know the perpetrator. In child sexual abuse cases, most studies reflect that 90% of child victims knew their perpetrator. In some cases, the perpetrator may be a family member living in the same home as the survivor or a close family friend.

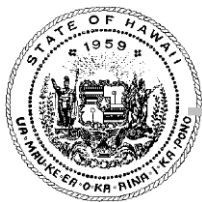
Additionally, some people do not disclose until well into adulthood. Some adults molested as children may not discover the connection between the sexual abuse and their resulting psychological injury until decades after the abuse. Some may be motivated to pursue claims after they learn that the perpetrator has access to children. Like child survivors, a majority of adult survivors know the perpetrator. Similarly, adult survivors may not disclose right away for many reasons, including fear of retaliation, or feelings of guilt and shame.

At least 32 states have no criminal or civil statute of limitations on child sexual abuse or the most aggravated sex crimes. It is doubtful that this legislation would open the floodgates or cause concern for fraudulent claims. Additionally, this legislation does not change the burden of proof nor does it make it easier for sexual assault victims to prove their case. This legislation merely allows more survivors of sexual violence to access the justice system and feel as if they've been heard. This is a hugely important step for many survivors to recover from trauma.

Accordingly, the Commission strongly supports HB 18. Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on this issue.

Sincerely,

Khara Jabola-Carolus



HAWAI‘I CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

830 PUNCHBOWL STREET, ROOM 411 HONOLULU, HI 96813 · PHONE: 586-8636 FAX: 586-8655 TDD: 568-8692

February 11, 2019
Rm. 325, 2:0 p.m.

To: Representative Chris Lee, Chair
Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

From: Linda Hamilton Krieger, Chair
and Commissioners of the Hawai‘i Civil Rights Commission

LATE

Re: H.B. No. 710, H.D. 1

The Hawai‘i Civil Rights Commission (HCRC) has enforcement jurisdiction over Hawai‘i’s laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, and access to state and state funded services (on the basis of disability). The HCRC carries out the Hawai‘i constitutional mandate that no person shall be discriminated against in the exercise of their civil rights. Art. I, Sec. 5.

H.B. No. 710, H.D. 1, would amend H.R.S. § 378-2 to add reproductive health decisions as a protected basis upon which employment discrimination is prohibited, and adds a definition of “Reproductive health decision” to § 378-1, as “the use or attempted use of any legal drug, device, or medical service intended to prevent or terminate a pregnancy, or the use or attempted use of any assisted reproductive technology.” The bill would also amend § 378-2 to prohibit discrimination based on utilization of family leave.

The HCRC supports H.B. No. 710, H.D. 1. Adverse employment actions should not be based on an employee’s or prospective employee’s reproductive health decisions, and this bill would prohibit that kind of discrimination.

Many claims of discrimination based on reproductive health decisions are already covered as discrimination based on sex (*e.g.*, the decision to terminate or not to terminate a pregnancy), and if enacted, H.B. No. 710, H.D.1, would clarify this coverage.

The HCRC notes that the exercise of rights under state family leave law is already protected under HRS § 398-8. With this noted, the HCRC supports H.B. No. 710, H.D. 1.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/8/2019 5:42:43 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michael Golojuch Jr	LGBT Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii	Support	Yes

Comments:

Aloha Representatives,

The LGBT Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii supports the passage of HB 18.

Mahalo for your consideration and for the opportunity to testify.

Mahalo,

Michael Golojuch, Jr.

Chair

LGBT Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii



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Date: February 11, 2019

To: The Honorable Chris Lee, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary

From: Justin Murakami, Manager, Prevention Education and Public Policy
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
A Program of Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children

RE: Testimony in Strong Support of H.B. 18
Relating to Childhood Sexual Abuse

Good afternoon Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and members of the House Committee on Judiciary:

The Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) strongly supports H.B. 18.

Child sexual abuse remains a serious and ongoing threat to the safety, health, and wellbeing of children and young people, and often has profound consequences for victims that continue through adulthood. According to the National Center for Victims of Crime, self-report studies show that 20% of adult females and 5-10% of adult males in the United States recall a childhood sexual assault or sexual abuse incident.

On Oahu, over half of the survivors of sexual violence that seek services at SATC experienced their victimization at age 17 or younger. Moreover, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey results in 2013, 2015, and 2017 indicated that children and youth in Hawaii experience sexual abuse and assault at higher rates than their peers elsewhere in the United States.

Many survivors of child sexual abuse do not disclose the abuse right away for various reasons. Children can blame themselves or experience intense feelings of fear, disbelief, anger, helplessness, betrayal, and anxiety. They may also not be able to disclose abuse due to their stage of cognitive development, capacity to understand what happened, or the inability to express or communicate their complaint. Finally, the majority of survivors know their perpetrator, who may be a family member, friend, or acquaintance, and may be afraid of retaliation or the potential for a negative impact on their family or community.

Some studies have estimated that between 60% and 80% of child sexual abuse survivors withhold disclosure, and there is a general consensus that many children who experience sexual abuse delay disclosure until well into adulthood. Even more troubling, survivors who do disclose abuse are sometimes subjected to silencing and

re-traumatizing reactions by the recipients of their disclosures. Survivors have reported that adults they told about their experiences with abuse sometimes blamed them, accused them of lying, minimized their disclosure, or subjected them to punishment or retaliation. Therefore, the fact that a survivor may have told someone that they were abused does not mean they had a meaningful opportunity to seek justice in the past.

Under the current civil statute of limitations in Hawaii, most child sexual abuse cases would expire upon the victim's reaching the age of 26 years. This denies the ability to seek justice through the civil court system to the majority of child sexual abuse victims who disclose their abuse in adulthood.

We further recognize that the current civil statute of limitations also provides that a victim who discovers, in adulthood, that they have been injured as a result of child sexual abuse, has only 3 years to bring a civil suit. We note that this affords very little time for a survivor, who may be suffering significant physical and mental health consequence and negative financial and social impacts as a result of the abuse, to both address those issues and be prepared to face their abuser in court.

Hawaii should eliminate the civil statute of limitations for cases of child sexual abuse altogether. In addition to ensuring that many more survivors are afforded a realistic and fair opportunity to seek justice, holding perpetrators accountable in court identifies them and protects future would-be victims. Moreover, our state's experience with eliminating the criminal statute of limitations for child sexual abuse, and with window periods that have allowed older civil cases to be brought in court, demonstrates the viability of these cases and the value to both victims and the wider community in holding abusers accountable, no matter when the abuse occurred.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify in strong support of H.B. 18.



TO: Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

FROM: Ryan Kusumoto, President & CEO of Parents And Children Together (PACT)

DATE/LOCATION: February 11, 2019; 2:00 p.m., Conference Room 325

RE: TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 18– RELATING TO CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

We ask you to support HB 18 which repeals statutory limitations on the time period in which a survivor of childhood sexual abuse may file a suit. We support this bill which encourages survivors in their quest for peace and healing and holds perpetrators accountable.

The pain and trauma survivors of childhood sexual abuse endure never expires. Statutory limitations protect the wrong people and this bill seeks to remedy that by acknowledging that a survivor's bravery is encouraged no matter how long after an incident has occurred. Survivors deserve justice and those who prey on our innocent children should be held accountable.

The statistics are daunting:

- 1 in 4 girls will be the victim of child sexual abuse by their 18th birthday.
- 1 in 6 boys will be the victim of child sexual abuse by their 18th birthday.
- 1 in 5 youth receive a sexual approach or solicitation over the internet.
- The average age for first abuse is 9.6 years of age.
- Only 12% of child sexual abuse is reported to police. Many victims never disclose their abuse to anyone.
- 29% of forcible rapes occur when the victim was under 11 years of age.
- 44% of sexual abuse victims are under the age of 18.
- 93% of juvenile sexual assault victims know their attacker.
- Our Children's Justice Center support over a 1,000 children each year. That's about 3 new children every day (which is still a fraction of all those who are impacted by sexual abuse).

Founded in 1968, Parents And Children Together (PACT) is one of Hawaii's not-for-profit organizations providing a wide array of innovative and educational social services to families in need. Assisting more than 15,000 people across the state annually, PACT helps families identify, address and successfully resolve challenges through its 18 programs. Among its services are: early education programs, domestic violence prevention and intervention programs, child abuse prevention and intervention programs, childhood sexual abuse supportive group services, child and adolescent behavioral health programs, sex trafficking intervention, and poverty prevention and community building programs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **support of HB 18**, please contact me at (808) 847-3285 or rkusumoto@pacthawaii.org if you have any questions.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 9:21:19 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Younghi Overly	AAUW of Hawaii	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and members of the Judiciary Committee,

On behalf of AAUW of Hawaii, I write to you to strongly support HB18 which would eliminate the civil statute of limitation in child sexual abuse cases.

About 1/3 of the victims of child sex abuse disclose as children and another 1/3 never disclose. Studies show that the average age to disclose is 52, with the median age 48. The reasons for delay are specific to each individual, but often involve disabilities that result from the trauma such as depression, PTSD, substance abuse, etc. (Source: [ChildUSA](#)) This means most of child sexual abuse victims miss the statute of limitation.

According to The Sex Abuse Treatment Center, over half of the survivors of sexual violence that seek services experienced sexual abuse as a child. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey results in 2013, 2015 and 2017 indicated that children in Hawaii experience sexual violence at equivalent or greater rates than their counterparts elsewhere in the United States. [Studies](#) show that 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 20 boys is victim of child sexual abuse.

Please pass this bill and show that justice has no time limit. Thank you for the opportunity to submit a testimony on this important bill.



Hawaii Women's Coalition

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Rep. Chris Lee, Chair

Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

DATE: Monday, February 11, 2019

TIME: 2:00pm

PLACE: Conference Room 325

STRONG SUPPORT FOR HB18 that would repeal the Statute of Limitation on childhood sex abuse

Aloha Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura and members,

The Coalition is in strong support of this bill. Child sexual abuse (CSA) remains a serious and ongoing threat to the safety, health and wellbeing of children and young people in Hawaii, with profound consequences for victims that can continue through adulthood.

This is the scope of the problem: On Oahu, over half of the survivors of sexual violence that seek services at The Sex Abuse Treatment Center (Kapiolani Medical Center) experienced their victimization as minors. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey results in 2013, 2015 and 2017 indicated that children in Hawaii experience sexual violence at equivalent or greater rates than their counterparts elsewhere in the United States.

So why is an extension necessary? It's the sad truth that many survivors of CSA do not disclose the abuse right away for various reasons.

- Children may blame themselves, or have intense feelings of fear, disbelief, anger, helplessness, betrayal, and anxiety.
- Some children are not able to disclose abuse due to their stage of cognitive development, capacity to understand, or inability to express their complaint.
- The majority of survivors **know the perpetrator**, who may be family member, friend or acquaintance, and can fear retaliation.
- Some studies have estimated that between 60 and 80 percent of CSA withhold disclosure, often until adulthood.
- The **average latency is approximately 20 years**, with some survivors delaying up to 50 years.
- The fact that a survivor told someone they were abused does not mean they had a meaningful opportunity to seek justice. Many who disclosed were subjected to silencing and re-traumatizing reactions by the recipients of their disclosures.

In the light of these facts, the current civil statute of limitations is woefully inadequate, causing most cases to expire upon the victim reaching age 26 years, thereby denying the ability to seek justice through the civil court system to many victims. In addition perpetrators of sexual abuse can be active for decades, and holding them accountable in court identifies them and protects future would-be victims.

Please pass this important bill out of committee. Justice for Hawaii's children should not come with an expiration date.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,
Ann S. Freed Co-Chair, Hawai'i Women's Coalition

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 11:09:55 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Midwives Alliance of Hawaii	Midwives Alliance of Hawaii	Support	No

Comments:

We are in strong support of HB18 and urge this committee to pass this bill.

We want to ensure that there is no civil statute of limitations relating to CSA.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important matter.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 1:55:52 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	O`ahu County Committee on Legislative Priorities of the Democratic Party of Hawai`i	Support	No

Comments:

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 3:09:06 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Doris Segal Matsunaga	Save Medicaid Hawaii	Support	No

Comments:

Law Office of Mark Gallagher

66 Kaiholu Place
Kailua, HI 96734

Tel. 808-535-1500
Fax 888-806-1531
mgallagher@hawaiiantel.net

February 9, 2019

To: Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura and Committee Members

From: Mark Gallagher

Re: Testimony in support of HB 18

Relating To Childhood Sexual Abuse

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of H.B. No. 18, Relating to Childhood Sexual Abuse.

H.B. No. 18 would provide additional protection for Hawaii's children and assist survivors of childhood sexual abuse to obtain justice and closure.

Children who are abused often feel that they have no one to turn to. The abuse is held as a terrible secret between the victim and the abuser, and too often another responsible party who does nothing. The child, feeling powerless, tells no one and keeps the secret and the damage cascades through the years. As a result, even when an option to pursue justice as an adult is presented, it takes a survivor a significant amount of courage and time to seize the opportunity. The current statute of limitations rewards perpetrators who terrified their victims so much that the secrets remain buried even many years later. It is fundamentally unfair to rush these survivors merely to protect the repose of perpetrators in our midst.

Criminal statutes have changed over the years to remove various statutes of limitations for sexual assault on children, i.e. 18 U.S.C. § 2243 regarding sexual abuse of a ward or child. However, ex post facto considerations prevent criminal statutes of limitations from retroactively being amended to provide justice for

many past offenses. The removal of civil statutes of limitations is therefore the available mechanism to provide a measure of accountability and justice.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this most important matter.

Very truly yours,
Mark F. Gallagher

Dear Chair Lee, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and committee members:

I am a survivor of childhood sex abuse and I support HB 18.

Extending the window legislation for civil action is very important due to the nature of childhood sex Abuse (CSA). CSA is confusing, creates feelings of shame, guilt and anger, and destroys your ability to trust. Your ability to connect with other people is crippled since you feel alone and that the abuse was your fault. Many people's lives have been ruined by sex abuse; destructive effects include depression, addiction, and suicide.

As a survivor, talking about the abuse is hard...as a male survivor, near impossible. Our culture and toxic masculinity make it difficult for men to seek help. It can take many years after the abuse to even admit what happened, let alone seek the medical attention needed to accept and move on. My abuse was from 4th to 6th grade by my half-brother, yet the first time I told someone was when I was 27. I buried the abuse deep inside and just wanted to be a normal person. The communication lines with my first-generation Filipino parents were non-existent, and I was expected to be seen and not heard. I imagine that many people of my generation in Hawaii experienced the same style of parenting and suspect there are many more survivors suffering in silence.

I ask the respected committee members today to please consider HB 18 and eliminate the civil statute of limitations. Please show that you support survivors and their recovery by giving them the chance to speak out against their perpetrators and feel whole again. Justice for survivors shouldn't have an expiration date. Thank you.

Andre Bisquera

To: Hawai'i State House Committee on Judiciary
Hearing Date/Time: Monday, February 11, 2019 (2:00 p.m.)
Place: Hawai'i State Capitol, Rm. 325
Re: Testimony in **SUPPORT of H.B. 18**, relating to childhood sexual abuse

Dear Representative Chris Lee (Chair), Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura (Vice Chair), and Members of the Committee,

I am grateful for this opportunity to testify in **strong support of H.B. 18**, relating to childhood sexual abuse.

My testimony is informed by many years of work in the field of domestic violence, and research conducted with survivors of intimate partner violence and sexual abuse. Currently, I teach SOC/WS 446 "Gender Violence Over the Lifecycle," and ANTH/WS. "Anthropology of Sexuality" at the University of Hawaii – Manoa online campus. In the past, when I lived in New Zealand, I managed a 24-hour, 7-days/week domestic violence hotline, and I also trained hotline Advocates to respond skillfully and empathetically to survivors of violence. I provided extensive education to Advocates for Women, and also worked with police, courts, and other service agencies on behalf of survivors.

Based on these experiences, I argue that passage of H.B. 18 is important. The bill provides a clear rationale for Judiciary Committee approval. Not only does it have potential for childhood sexual abuse survivors to gain some redress from their abusers, it also has potential to remove abusers from further contact with children, as their offenses become public.

In conclusion, passage of H.B. 18 is an important step in improving the lives of adults dealing with childhood sexual abuse. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely
Susan J. Wurtzburg
Ph.D.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 8:15:57 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Leimomi Khan	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

The introduction to the bill states, "The legislature finds that survivors of childhood sexual abuse often do not divulge the truth about their experiences until they reach adulthood because they experience feelings of fear, disbelief, anger, helplessness, anxiety, embarrassment, or other feelings that are not their fault." This statement is ever so true. I know from personal family experience that youngsters and young adults feel intimidated expressing sexual abuse, and that it is usually in adulthood that they might reveal their awful experience. Therefore, I urge full support of this bill.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 11:09:06 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lea Minton	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I am in strong support of HB18 and urge this committee to pass this bill.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) remains a serious and ongoing threat to the safety, health and

wellbeing of children and young people in Hawaii, with profound consequences for victims

that can continue through adulthood. Some studies have estimated that between 60 and 80 percent of CSA withhold disclosure, often until adulthood. It has been shown that the average latency is approximately 20 years, with some survivors delaying up to 50 years.

I acknowledge the fact that just because a survivor told someone they were abused does not mean they had a

meaningful opportunity to seek justice. Many who disclosed were subjected to silencing and re-traumatizing reactions by the recipients of their disclosures. I want to ensure that there is no civil statute of limitations relating to CSA.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important matter.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 4:52:25 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mike Golojuch	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I strongly support HB18. Anyone who was sexually abused as a child should be able to face their perpetrator in court when they are able to come out about their abuse as a child.

Please pass HB18. Thank you.

Mike Golojuch, Sr., Board Member, Rainbow Family 808

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 1:52:48 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dara Carlin, M.A.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Stand in strong support!

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 9:01:54 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dylan P. Armstrong	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 6:14:15 AM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joanne Amberg	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support this bill.

Thank you.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 11:36:27 AM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lynn Onderko	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 1:48:52 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Amy Monk	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 3:08:51 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
chelsea pang	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/11/2019 8:54:25 AM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Bridgit Bales	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I strongly support this much needed and significantly importan Bill.

HB-18

Submitted on: 2/10/2019 6:09:25 PM

Testimony for JUD on 2/11/2019 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joshua Kay	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Removing the statutory limitation may lead to frivolous and unnecessary lawsuits that only result in grief for all involved. If a person can't figure out that they were wronged as a child by the age of 25 or so, then the onus is upon them to carry the burden. It's ridiculous to let a person wait for decades after the alleged incident to bring charges.