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By: Delegates Krysiak and Goldwater Introduced and read first time: February 1, 1996 Assigned to: Judiciary

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 Child Abuse - Out of Court Statements

3 FOR the purpose of expanding a provision of law that allows certain outof court

- 4 statements concerning certain alleged offenses against certain childvictims to be
- 5 admitted in certain court proceedings by allowing these statements to be offered by
- 6 any person under certain circumstances; and generally relating to the use of certain
- 7 out of court statements concerning certain offenses in court proceedings.

8 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

- 9 Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings
- 10 Section 9-103.1
- 11 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 12 (1995 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

13 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF

14 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

15 Article - Courts and Judicial Proceedings

16 9-103.1.

- 17 (a) In this section "statement" means:
- 18 (1) An oral or written assertion; or
- (2) Nonverbal conduct, if it is intended as an assertion, including sounds,gestures, demonstrations, drawings, or similar actions.

21 (b) (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, if

22 a court finds that the requirements of subsection (c) of this section are satisfied, a court

23 may admit into evidence in a juvenile court proceeding or in a criminal proceeding an out

 $24\;$ of court statement, to prove the truth of the matter asserted in the statement, made by a

25 child victim under the age of 12 years, who is the alleged victim or the child alleged to

26 need assistance in the case before the court, concerning an alleged offense against the 27 child of:

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(i) Child abuse, as defined under Article 27, [§ 35A] § 35C of the

29 Code;

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 (ii) Rape or sexual offense, as defined in Article 27, §§ 462 through 464B of the Code, inclusive;
 3 (iii) Assault with intent to commit rape or sexual offense, as defined in 4 Article 27, § 12 of the Code; or
 5 (iv) In a juvenile court proceeding, abuse or neglect as defined in § 6 5-701 of the Family Law Article.
7 [(2) An out of court statement may be admissible under this section only if:
8 (i) The statement was made to and is offered by:
9 1. A licensed physician, as defined under § 14-101 of the10 Health Occupations Article;
112. A licensed psychologist, as defined under § 18-1010f the12 Health Occupations Article;
133. A licensed social worker, as defined under § 19-101 of the14 Health Occupations Article; or
15 4. A teacher; and
16 (ii) The individual described under item (i) of this paragraph was 17 acting in the course of the individual's profession when the statement was made.]
 [(3)] (2) An out of court statement may be admissible under this section only if [the statement possesses particularized guarantees of trustworthiness] THE COURT FINDS, IN A HEARING CONDUCTED OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, THAT THE TIME, CONTENT, AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE STATEMENT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT INDICIA OF RELIABILITY.
(c) (1) Under this section, an out of court statement by a child maycome intoevidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted in the statement:
(i) If the child's statement is not admissible under any other hearsay26 exception; and
27 (ii) Regardless of whether the child testifies.
(2) If the child does not testify, the child's out of court statement will beadmissible only if there is corroborative evidence that:
30 (i) The defendant in a criminal proceeding had the opportunity to31 commit the alleged offense; or
(ii) The alleged offender in a juvenile court proceeding had theopportunity to commit the alleged abuse or neglect.
 (3) In order to provide the defendant with an opportunity to prepare a response to the statement, the prosecutor shall serve on the defendant in a criminal proceeding or on the alleged offender in a juvenile court proceeding and the alleged offender's attorney, a reasonable time before the juvenile court proceeding and at least 20

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	days before the criminal proceeding in which the statement is to be offered into evidence, notice of:
3	(i) The State's intention to introduce the statement; and
4	(ii) The content of the statement.
5 6	(4) (i) The alleged offender shall have the right to take the deposition of a witness who will testify under this section;
9	(ii) Unless the State and the defendant or respondent agree, or the court orders otherwise, the defendant in a criminal proceeding shall file a notice of deposition at least 5 days before, or in a juvenile court proceeding within a reasonable time before, the date of the deposition; and
11 12	(iii) Except where inconsistent with this paragraph, the provisions of Maryland Rule 4-261 shall apply to a deposition taken under this paragraph.
	(d) In order to determine if a child's statement possesses particularized guarantees of trustworthiness under this section, the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:
16	(1) The child's personal knowledge of the event;
17	(2) The certainty that the statement was made;
18 19	(3) Any apparent motive to fabricate or exhibit partiality by the child, including interest, bias, corruption, or coercion;
20 21	(4) Whether the statement was spontaneous or directly responsive to questions;
22	(5) The timing of the statement;
	(6) Whether the child's young age makes it unlikely that the child fabricated the statement that represents a graphic, detailed account beyond the child's knowledge and experience and the appropriateness of the terminology to the child's age;
26	(7) The nature and duration of the abuse;
27	(8) The inner consistency and coherence of the statement;
28 29	(9) Whether the child was suffering pain or distress when making the statement;
30 31	(10) Whether extrinsic evidence exists to show the defendant's opportunity to commit the act complained of in the child's statement;
32 33	(11) Whether the statement is suggestive due to the use of leading questions; and
34	(12) The credibility of the person testifying about the statement.

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	(e) The court, in determining whether a statement is admissible under this section, in a hearing outside the presence of the jury, or before the juvenile court proceeding shall:
4 5	(1) Make a finding on the record as to the specific guarantees of trustworthiness that are present in the statement; and
6	(2) Determine the admissibility of the statement.
	(f) (1) In making a determination under subsection (e) of this section, the court shall conduct an in camera examination of a child prior to determining the admissibility of the statement, except where the child:
10	(i) Has died; or
11 12	(ii) Is absent from the jurisdiction for good cause shown or the State has been unable to procure the child's presence by subpoena or other reasonable means.
15	(2) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii)2 of this paragraph, any defendant, any defendant's attorney, and the prosecutor shall have the right to be present when the court hears testimony on whether to admit into evidence an outof court statement of a child under this section.
17 18	(ii) If the court is required to observe or question the child in connection with the determination to admit into evidence the out of court statement:
19 20	1. Any defendant's attorney and the prosecutor shall have the right to be present at the in camera examination; and
21 22	2. The judge may not permit a defendant to be presentat the in a camera examination.
23 24	(g) (1) This section may not be construed to limit the admissibility of a statement under any other applicable hearsay exception or rule of evidence.
25 26	(2) This section may not be construed to prohibit the court in a juvenile court proceeding from hearing testimony in the judge's chambers.
27 28	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 1996.