

(H) CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION.

(1) THIS SECTION DOES NOT LIMIT THE ADMISSIBILITY OF A STATEMENT UNDER ANY OTHER APPLICABLE HEARSAY EXCEPTION OR RULE OF EVIDENCE.

(2) THIS SECTION DOES NOT PROHIBIT THE COURT IN A JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDING FROM HEARING TESTIMONY IN THE JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 27, § 775.

In subsections (d), (e), and (g) of this section, the reference to a child "victim" is added for clarity.

In subsections (d)(3) and (g)(2) and (3)(i) of this section, the references to a "child respondent" are added to the reference to "defendant" to clarify that these provisions apply to juvenile court as well as to criminal court.

In subsection (d)(3) of this section, the reference to the attorney "for the defendant or child respondent" is added to state expressly what formerly was merely implied – that an attorney for a defendant or child respondent is entitled to receive notice.

In subsection (d)(4)(i) of this section, the reference to a "defendant" is added to clarify that this provision applies to criminal court.

In subsection (d)(4)(ii) of this section, the reference to a "child respondent" is added for clarity.

In subsection (e)(2)(vi) of this section, the reference to a child victim's "expected" knowledge is added for clarity.

In subsection (e)(2)(viii) of this section, the reference to the nature and duration of the abuse "or neglect" is added to conform to the standards used in the Family Law Article. *See, e.g.,* FL §§ 5-702 and 5-704.

In subsections (e)(2)(xi) and (g)(3)(ii) of this section, the references to a "child respondent" are added. *See* General Revisor's Note to title.

In subsection (g)(1) of this section, the phrase "that the public may not attend" is substituted for the former phrase "in camera" for clarity.

Also in subsection (g)(1) of this section, the reference to an examination "in the judge's chambers, the courtroom, or another suitable location" is added to clarify that the former reference to "in camera" was meant to exclude the public and not to limit where the examination occurred.

In subsection (g)(2) of this section, the reference to an attorney for a "child respondent" is added to state what formerly was merely implied – an attorney for a child respondent may be present when the court hears testimony.