

- (3) Any apparent motive to fabricate or exhibit partiality by the child, including interest, bias, corruption, or coercion;
 - (4) Whether the statement was spontaneous or directly responsive to questions;
 - (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;
 - (7) The nature and duration of the abuse;
 - (8) The inner consistency and coherence of the statement;
 - (9) Whether the child was suffering pain or distress when making the statement;
 - (10) Whether extrinsic evidence exists to show the defendant's opportunity to commit the act complained of in the child's statement;
 - (11) Whether the statement is suggestive due to the use of leading questions;
- and
- (12) The credibility of the person testifying about the statement.

(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 CINA proceeding shall:

- (1) Make a finding on the record as to the specific guarantees of trustworthiness that are present in the statement; and
- (2) Determine the admissibility of the statement.

(f) (1) This section may not be construed to limit the admissibility of a statement under any other applicable hearsay exception or rule of evidence.

(2) This section may not be construed to prohibit the court in a CINA proceeding from hearing testimony in the judge's chambers.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 1992.

Approved May 12, 1992.