

~~the alleged victim or the child alleged to need assistance in the case before the court, concerning an alleged offense against the child of:~~

- ~~(i) Child abuse OR ASSAULT, as defined in [§ 35C] §§ 35C AND 12 of this article;~~
- ~~(ii) Rape or sexual offense, as defined in §§ 462 through 464B of this article;~~
- ~~(iii) Attempted rape or attempted sexual offense in the first or second degree, as defined in § 464F of this article; or~~
- ~~(iv) In a juvenile court proceeding, abuse or neglect as defined in § 5-701 of the Family Law Article.~~

~~[(2) An out of court statement may be admissible under this section only if:~~

- ~~(i) The statement was made to and is offered by:

 - ~~1. A licensed physician, as defined in § 14-101 of the Health Occupations Article;~~
 - ~~2. A licensed psychologist, as defined in § 18-101 of the Health Occupations Article;~~
 - ~~3. A licensed social worker, as defined in § 10-101 of the Health Occupations Article; or~~
 - ~~4. A teacher; and~~~~
- ~~(ii) The individual described under item (i) of this paragraph was acting in the course of the individual's profession when the statement was made.]~~

~~[(2)] (2) An out of court statement may be admissible under this section only if [the statement possesses particularized guarantees of trustworthiness] THE COURT FINDS THAT THE TIME, CONTENT, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE STATEMENT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT INDICIA OF RELIABILITY.~~

~~(e) (1) Under this section, an out of court statement by a child may come into evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted in the statement:~~

- ~~(i) If the child's statement is not admissible under any other hearsay exception; and~~
 - ~~(ii) Regardless of whether the child testifies.~~
- ~~(2) If the child does not testify, the child's out of court statement will be admissible only if there is corroborative evidence that:~~
- ~~(i) The defendant in a criminal proceeding had the opportunity to commit the alleged offense; or~~