

-CITE-

18 USC CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

.

-HEAD-

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-MISC1-

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AMENDMENTS

2002 – Pub. L. 107–273, div. B, title IV, Sec. 4002(c)(3)(B),

Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1809, struck out item 3503 "Depositions to

preserve testimony".

2000 – Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(b)(2), (3), Dec. 19, 2000, 114

Stat. 2718, struck out "in Federal health care investigations"

after "subpoenas" in item 3486 and struck out item 3486A

"Administrative subpoenas in cases involving child abuse and child sexual exploitation".

1998 – Pub. L. 105–314, title VI, Sec. 606(b), Oct. 30, 1998, 112

Stat. 2985, added items 3486 and 3486A and struck out former item

3486 "Authorized investigative demand procedures".

1997 – Pub. L. 105–6, Sec. 2(b), Mar. 19, 1997, 111 Stat. 12,

added item 3510.

1996 – Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, Sec. 604(a)(4), Oct. 11, 1996,

110 Stat. 3506, substituted "victims' " for "Victims' " in item

3509.

Pub. L. 104–191, title II, Sec. 248(b), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat.

2019, added item 3486.

1994 – Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, Sec. 330002(j), Sept. 13,

1994, 108 Stat. 2140, added item 3509.

1988 – Pub. L. 100–690, title VI, Sec. 6484(b), Nov. 18, 1988,

102 Stat. 4384, added item 3508.

1984 – Pub. L. 98–473, title II, Sec. 1217(b), Oct. 12, 1984, 98

Stat. 2166, added items 3505, 3506, and 3507.

1970 – Pub. L. 91–452, title II, Sec. 228(b), title VI, Sec.

601(b), title VII, Sec. 702(b), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 930, 935,

936, added items 3503 and 3504, and struck out item 3486

"Compelled testimony tending to incriminate witnesses; immunity".

1968 – Pub. L. 90–351, title II, Sec. 701(b), June 19, 1968, 82

Stat. 211, added items 3501 and 3502.

1957 – Pub. L. 85–269, Sept. 2, 1957, 71 Stat. 596, added item

3500.

1954 – Act Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 769, Sec. 2, 68 Stat. 746,

rephrased item 3486.

PROTECTED FACILITIES FOR HOUSING GOVERNMENT WITNESSES

Pub. L. 91–452, title V, Sec. 501–504, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat.

933, which authorized the Attorney General to provide for the security of Government witnesses and the families of Government witnesses in legal proceedings against any person alleged to have participated in an organized criminal activity, was repealed by

Pub. L. 98–473, title II, Sec. 1209(b), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat.

2163, effective Oct. 1, 1984.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3481 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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–HEAD–

Sec. 3481. Competency of accused

–STATUTE–

In trial of all persons charged with the commission of offenses against the United States and in all proceedings in courts martial and courts of inquiry in any State, District, Possession or

Territory, the person charged shall, at his own request, be a competent witness. His failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 632 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary, and section 1200, Art. 42(a), of Title 34, Navy.

(Mar. 16, 1878, ch. 37, 20 Stat. 30).

Section was rewritten without change of substance.

SHORT TITLE OF 1997 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105–6, Sec. 1, Mar. 19, 1997, 111 Stat. 12, provided that: "This Act (enacting section 3510 of this title, amending section 3593 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 3510 of this title) may be cited as the 'Victim Rights Clarification Act of 1997'."

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3482 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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Sec. 3482. Evidence and witnesses – (Rule)

—STATUTE—

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Competency and privileges of witnesses and admissibility of evidence governed by principles of common law, Rule 26.

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

-REFTEXT-

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, referred to in text, was amended in 1972. The subject matter is covered by the Federal Rules of Evidence, set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3483 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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-HEAD-

Sec. 3483. Indigent defendants, process to produce evidence –
(Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Subpoena for indigent defendants, motion, affidavit, costs, Rule 17(b).

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3484 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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Sec. 3484. Subpoenas – (Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Form, contents and issuance of subpoena, Rule 17(a).

Service in United States, Rule 17(d), (e,1).

Service in foreign country, Rule 17(d), (e,2).

Indigent defendants, Rule 17(b).

On taking depositions, Rule 17(f).

Papers and documents, Rule 17(c).

Disobedience of subpoena as contempt of court, Rule 17(g).

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3485 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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Sec. 3485. Expert witnesses – (Rule)

–STATUTE–

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Selection and appointment of expert witnesses by court or parties; compensation, Rule 28.

–SOURCE–

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

–REFTEXT–

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Rule 28 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, referred to in text, was amended in 1972. The subject matter of this reference is covered by Federal Rules of Evidence, set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3486 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3486. Administrative subpoenas

–STATUTE–

(a) Authorization. – (1)(A) In any investigation of –
(i)(I) a Federal health care offense; or (II) a Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children, the Attorney General; or

(ii) an offense under section 871 or 879, or a threat against a person protected by the United States Secret Service under paragraph (5) or (6) of section 3056, (FOOTNOTE 1) if the

Director of the Secret Service determines that the threat constituting the offense or the threat against the person protected is imminent, the Secretary of the Treasury,

(FOOTNOTE 1) So in original. Probably should be section "3056(a),".

may issue in writing and cause to be served a subpoena requiring the production and testimony described in subparagraph (B).

(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), a subpoena issued under subparagraph (A) may require –

(i) the production of any records or other things relevant to the investigation; and

(ii) testimony by the custodian of the things required to be produced concerning the production and authenticity of those things.

(C) A subpoena issued under subparagraph (A) with respect to a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service, in an investigation of a Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children shall not extend beyond –

(i) requiring that provider to disclose the name, address, local and long distance telephone toll billing records, telephone number or other subscriber number or identity, and length of service of a subscriber to or customer of such service and the types of services the subscriber or customer utilized, which may

be relevant to an authorized law enforcement inquiry; or

(ii) requiring a custodian of the records of that provider to give testimony concerning the production and authentication of such records or information.

(D) As used in this paragraph, the term "Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children" means an offense under section 1201, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423, in which the victim is an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

(2) A subpoena under this subsection shall describe the objects required to be produced and prescribe a return date within a reasonable period of time within which the objects can be assembled and made available.

(3) The production of records relating to a Federal health care offense shall not be required under this section at any place more than 500 miles distant from the place where the subpoena for the production of such records is served. The production of things in any other case may be required from any place within the United States or subject to the laws or jurisdiction of the United States.

(4) Witnesses subpoenaed under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(5) At any time before the return date specified in the summons, the person or entity summoned may, in the United States district court for the district in which that person or entity does business or resides, petition for an order modifying or setting aside the

summons, or a prohibition of disclosure ordered by a court under paragraph (6).

(6)(A) A United States (FOOTNOTE 2) district court for the district in which the summons is or will be served, upon application of the United States, may issue an ex parte order that no person or entity disclose to any other person or entity (other than to an attorney in order to obtain legal advice) the existence of such summons for a period of up to 90 days.

(FOOTNOTE 2) So in original.

(B) Such order may be issued on a showing that the things being sought may be relevant to the investigation and there is reason to believe that such disclosure may result in –

- (i) endangerment to the life or physical safety of any person;
- (ii) flight to avoid prosecution;
- (iii) destruction of or tampering with evidence; or
- (iv) intimidation of potential witnesses.

(C) An order under this paragraph may be renewed for additional periods of up to 90 days upon a showing that the circumstances described in subparagraph (B) continue to exist.

(7) A summons issued under this section shall not require the production of anything that would be protected from production under the standards applicable to a subpoena duces tecum issued by a court of the United States.

(8) If no case or proceeding arises from the production of records or other things pursuant to this section within a reasonable time after those records or things are produced, the

agency to which those records or things were delivered shall, upon written demand made by the person producing those records or things, return them to that person, except where the production required was only of copies rather than originals.

(9) A subpoena issued under paragraph (1)(A)(i)(II) or (1)(A)(ii) may require production as soon as possible, but in no event less than 24 hours after service of the subpoena.

(10) As soon as practicable following the issuance of a subpoena under paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Attorney General of its issuance.

(b) Service. – A subpoena issued under this section may be served by any person who is at least 18 years of age and is designated in the subpoena to serve it. Service upon a natural person may be made by personal delivery of the subpoena to him. Service may be made upon a domestic or foreign corporation or upon a partnership or other unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name, by delivering the subpoena to an officer, to a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process. The affidavit of the person serving the subpoena entered on a true copy thereof by the person serving it shall be proof of service.

(c) Enforcement. – In the case of contumacy by or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, the Attorney General may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the investigation is carried on or of which the subpoenaed person is an inhabitant, or in which he carries on business or may

be found, to compel compliance with the subpoena. The court may issue an order requiring the subpoenaed person to appear before the Attorney General to produce records, if so ordered, or to give testimony concerning the production and authentication of such records. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in any judicial district in which such person may be found.

(d) Immunity From Civil Liability. – Notwithstanding any Federal, State, or local law, any person, including officers, agents, and employees, receiving a subpoena under this section, who complies in good faith with the subpoena and thus produces the materials sought, shall not be liable in any court of any State or the United States to any customer or other person for such production or for nondisclosure of that production to the customer.

(e) Limitation on Use. – (1) Health information about an individual that is disclosed under this section may not be used in, or disclosed to any person for use in, any administrative, civil, or criminal action or investigation directed against the individual who is the subject of the information unless the action or investigation arises out of and is directly related to receipt of health care or payment for health care or action involving a fraudulent claim related to health; or if authorized by an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction, granted after application showing good cause therefor.

(2) In assessing good cause, the court shall weigh the public

interest and the need for disclosure against the injury to the patient, to the physician–patient relationship, and to the treatment services.

(3) Upon the granting of such order, the court, in determining the extent to which any disclosure of all or any part of any record is necessary, shall impose appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure.

–SOURCE–

(Added Pub. L. 104–191, title II, Sec. 248(a), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2018; amended Pub. L. 105–277, div. A, Sec. 101(b) (title I, Sec. 122), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–50, 2681–72; Pub. L. 105–314, title VI, Sec. 606(a)(1), Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2984; Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(a), (b)(1), (c), Dec. 19, 2000, 114 Stat. 2716, 2718.)

–MISC1–

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 3486, acts June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833; Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 769, Sec. 1, 68 Stat. 745; Aug. 28, 1965, Pub. L. 89–141, Sec. 2, 79 Stat. 581, set forth procedure for granting of immunity to witnesses compelled to testify or produce evidence in course of any Congressional investigation, or case or proceeding before any grand jury or court of the United States, involving interference with or endangering of national security or defense of the United States, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 91–452, title II, Sec. 228(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 930, effective on sixtieth day following Oct. 15, 1970. See section 6001 et seq. of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2000 – Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(b)(1), struck out "in Federal health care investigations" after "subpoenas" in section catchline.

Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(a)(1), amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (1) read as follows: "In any investigation relating to any act or activity involving a Federal health care offense, or any act or activity involving a Federal offense relating to the sexual exploitation or other abuse of children, the Attorney General or the Attorney General's designee may issue in writing and cause to be served a subpoena –

"(A) requiring the production of any records (including any books, papers, documents, electronic media, or other objects or tangible things), which may be relevant to an authorized law enforcement inquiry, that a person or legal entity may possess or have care, custody, or control; or

"(B) requiring a custodian of records to give testimony concerning the production and authentication of such records."

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(a)(2), inserted "relating to a Federal health care offense" after "production of records" and inserted at end "The production of things in any other case may be required from any place within the United States or subject to the laws or jurisdiction of the United States."

Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(c)(1), substituted "subpoenaed" for "summoned".

Subsec. (a)(5) to (10). Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(a)(3), added

pars. (5) to (10).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 106-544, Sec. 5(c)(2), substituted

"subpoena" for "summons" in two places.

1998 – Pub. L. 105-314 substituted "Administrative subpoenas in Federal health care investigations" for "Authorized investigative demand procedures" in section catchline.

Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 105-277 inserted "or any act or activity involving a Federal offense relating to the sexual exploitation or other abuse of children," after "health care offense," in introductory provisions.

–TRANS–

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of the functions, personnel, assets, and obligations of the United States Secret Service, including the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 381, 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

–SECREF–

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1510 of this title.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3486A 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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(Sec. 3486A. Repealed. Pub. L. 106–544, Sec. 5(b)(3), Dec. 19, 2000, 114 Stat. 2718)

–MISC1–

Section, added Pub. L. 105–314, title VI, Sec. 606(a)(2), Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2984, related to administrative subpoenas in cases involving child abuse and child sexual exploitation.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3487 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3487. Refusal to pay as evidence of embezzlement

–STATUTE–

The refusal of any person, whether in or out of office, charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money to pay any draft, order, or warrant, drawn upon him by the General Accounting Office, for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, no matter in what capacity the same may have been received, or may be held, or to transfer or disburse any such money, promptly, upon the legal requirement of any

authorized officer, shall be deemed, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 833.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Sec. 180 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, Sec. 94, 35 Stat. 1106; June 10, 1921, ch. 18, Sec. 304, 42 Stat. 24).

"General Accounting Office" was substituted for "proper accounting officer of the Treasury".

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3488 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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—HEAD—

Sec. 3488. Intoxicating liquor in Indian country as evidence of unlawful introduction

—STATUTE—

The possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in Indian country where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be *prima facie* evidence of unlawful introduction.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 834.)

-MISC1-

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 245 of title 25, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Indians (May 18, 1916, ch. 125, Sec. 1, 39 Stat. 124).

The only change made was the insertion of the word "Indian" before "country", to substitute specificity for generality. (See definition of "Indian country" in section 1151 of this title.)

-SECREF-

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1161 of this title.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3489 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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-HEAD-

Sec. 3489. Discovery and inspection – (Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Inspection of documents and papers taken from defendant, Rule 16.

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 834.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3490 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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-HEAD-

Sec. 3490. Official record or entry – (Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Proof of official record or entry as in civil actions, Rule 27.

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 834.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3491 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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-HEAD-

Sec. 3491. Foreign documents

-STATUTE-

Any book, paper, statement, record, account, writing, or other document, or any portion thereof, of whatever character and in whatever form, as well as any copy thereof equally with the original, which is not in the United States shall, when duly certified as provided in section 3494 of this title, be admissible in evidence in any criminal action or proceeding in any court of

the United States if the court shall find, from all the testimony taken with respect to such foreign document pursuant to a commission executed under section 3492 of this title, that such document (or the original thereof in case such document is a copy) satisfies the authentication requirements of the Federal Rules of Evidence, unless in the event that the genuineness of such document is denied, any party to such criminal action or proceeding making such denial shall establish to the satisfaction of the court that such document is not genuine. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to require authentication under the provisions of section 3494 of this title of any such foreign documents which may otherwise be properly authenticated by law.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 834; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, Sec. 52, 63 Stat. 96; Pub. L. 88-619, Sec. 2, Oct. 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 995; Pub. L. 94-149, Sec. 3, Dec. 12, 1975, 89 Stat. 806.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

1948 ACT

Based on section 695a of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 2, 49 Stat. 1562.)

1949 ACT

This section (section 52) corrects section 3491 of title 18, U.S.C., so that the references therein will be to the correct section numbers in title 28, U.S.C., as revised and enacted in 1948.

-REFTEXT-

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Evidence, referred to in text, are set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

-MISC2-

AMENDMENTS

1975 – Pub. L. 94-149 substituted "the authentication requirements of the Federal Rules of Evidence" for "the requirements of section 1732 of Title 28".

1964 – Pub. L. 88-619 struck out "and section 1741 of Title 28" after "section 3494 of this title" in two places.

1949 – Act May 24, 1949, substituted "section 1741" for "section 695e" and "section 1732" for "section 695" wherever appearing.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3492 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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-HEAD-

Sec. 3492. Commission to consular officers to authenticate foreign documents

-STATUTE-

(a) The testimony of any witness in a foreign country may be taken either on oral or written interrogatories, or on

interrogatories partly oral and partly written, pursuant to a commission issued, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of determining whether any foreign documents sought to be used in any criminal action or proceeding in any court of the United States are genuine, and whether the authentication requirements of the Federal Rules of Evidence are satisfied with respect to any such document (or the original thereof in case such document is a copy).

Application for the issuance of a commission for such purpose may be made to the court in which such action or proceeding is pending by the United States or any other party thereto, after five days' notice in writing by the applicant party, or his attorney, to the opposite party, or his attorney of record, which notice shall state the names and addresses of witnesses whose testimony is to be taken and the time when it is desired to take such testimony. In granting such application the court shall issue a commission for the purpose of taking the testimony sought by the applicant addressed to any consular officer of the United States conveniently located for the purpose. In cases of testimony taken on oral or partly oral interrogatories, the court shall make provisions in the commission for the selection as hereinafter provided of foreign counsel to represent each party (except the United States) to the criminal action or proceeding in which the foreign documents in question are to be used, unless such party has, prior to the issuance of the commission, notified the court that he does not desire the selection of foreign counsel to represent him at the time of taking of such testimony. In cases of testimony taken on

written interrogatories, such provision shall be made only upon the request of any such party prior to the issuance of such commission. Selection of foreign counsel shall be made by the party whom such foreign counsel is to represent within ten days prior to the taking of testimony or by the court from which the commission issued, upon the request of such party made within such time.

(b) Any consular officer to whom a commission is addressed to take testimony, who is interested in the outcome of the criminal action or proceeding in which the foreign documents in question are to be used or has participated in the prosecution of such action or proceeding, whether by investigations, preparation of evidence, or otherwise, may be disqualified on his own motion or on that of the United States or any other party to such criminal action or proceeding made to the court from which the commission issued at any time prior to the execution thereof. If after notice and hearing, the court grants the motion, it shall instruct the consular officer thus disqualified to send the commission to any other consular officer of the United States named by the court, and such other officer shall execute the commission according to its terms and shall for all purposes be deemed the officer to whom the commission is addressed.

(c) The provisions of this section and sections 3493–3496 of this title applicable to consular officers shall be applicable to diplomatic officers pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the President. For purposes of this section and

sections 3493 through 3496 of this title, the term "consular officers" includes any United States citizen who is designated to perform notarial functions pursuant to section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221).

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 834; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, Sec. 53, 63 Stat. 96; Pub. L. 94-149, Sec. 4, Dec. 12, 1975, 89 Stat. 806; Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. B, title XXII, Sec. 2222(c)(2), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-818.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

1948 ACT

Based on section 695b of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 3, 49 Stat. 1562).

1949 ACT

This section (section 53) corrects section 3492(a) of title 18, U.S.C., so that the reference in the first sentence thereof will be to the correct section number in title 28, U.S.C., as revised and enacted in 1948.

—REFTEXT—

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Evidence, referred to in subsec. (a), are set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

—MISC2—

AMENDMENTS

1998 – Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 105–277 inserted at end "For purposes of this section and sections 3493 through 3496 of this title, the term 'consular officers' includes any United States citizen who is designated to perform notarial functions pursuant to section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221)."

1975 – Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94–149 substituted "the authentication requirements of the Federal Rules of Evidence" for "the requirements of section 1732 of Title 28".

1949 – Subsec. (a). Act May 24, 1949, substituted "section 1732" for "section 695".

–SECREF–

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 3491, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496 of this title.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3493 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3493. Deposition to authenticate foreign documents

–STATUTE–

The consular officer to whom any commission authorized under section 3492 of this title is addressed shall take testimony in

accordance with its terms. Every person whose testimony is taken

shall be cautioned and sworn to testify the whole truth and

carefully examined. His testimony shall be reduced to writing or

typewriting by the consular officer taking the testimony, or by

some person under his personal supervision, or by the witness

himself, in the presence of the consular officer and by no other

person, and shall, after it has been reduced to writing or

typewriting, be subscribed by the witness. Every foreign document,

with respect to which testimony is taken, shall be annexed to such

testimony and subscribed by each witness who appears for the

purpose of establishing the genuineness of such document. When

counsel for all the parties attend the examination of any witness

whose testimony is to be taken on written interrogatories, they may

consent that oral interrogatories in addition to those accompanying

the commission may be put to the witness. The consular officer

taking any testimony shall require an interpreter to be present

when his services are needed or are requested by any party or his

attorney.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 835.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 695c of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial

Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 4, 49 Stat. 1563).

—SECREF—

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 3492, 3495, 3496 of this title.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3494 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3494. Certification of genuineness of foreign document

-STATUTE-

If the consular officer executing any commission authorized under section 3492 of this title shall be satisfied, upon all the testimony taken, that a foreign document is genuine, he shall certify such document to be genuine under the seal of his office.

Such certification shall include a statement that he is not subject to disqualification under the provisions of section 3492 of this title. He shall thereupon transmit, by mail, such foreign documents, together with the record of all testimony taken and the commission which has been executed, to the clerk of the court from which such commission issued, in the manner in which his official dispatches are transmitted to the Government. The clerk receiving any executed commission shall open it and shall make any foreign documents and record of testimony, transmitted with such commission, available for inspection by the parties to the criminal action or proceeding in which such documents are to be used, and

said parties shall be furnished copies of such documents free of charge.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 835.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 695d of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 1563).

—SECREF—

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 3491, 3492, 3495, 3496 of this title.

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3495 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

—HEAD—

Sec. 3495. Fees and expenses of consuls, counsel, interpreters and witnesses

—STATUTE—

(a) The consular fees prescribed under section 1201 of Title 22, for official services in connection with the taking of testimony under sections 3492–3494 of this title, and the fees of any witness whose testimony is taken shall be paid by the party who applied for

the commission pursuant to which such testimony was taken. Every witness under section 3493 of this title shall be entitled to receive, for each day's attendance, fees prescribed under section 3496 of this title. Every foreign counsel selected pursuant to a commission issued on application of the United States, and every interpreter whose services are required by a consular officer under section 3493 of this title, shall be paid by the United States, such compensation, together with such personal and incidental expense upon verified statements filed with the consular officer, as he may allow. Compensation and expenses of foreign counsel selected pursuant to a commission issued on application of any party other than the United States shall be paid by the party whom such counsel represents and shall be allowed in the same manner.

(b) Whenever any party makes affidavit, prior to the issuance of a commission for the purpose of taking testimony, that he is not possessed of sufficient means and is actually unable to pay any fees and costs incurred under this section, such fees and costs shall, upon order of the court, be paid in the same manner as fees and costs are paid which are chargeable to the United States.

(c) Any appropriation available for the payment of fees and costs in the case of witnesses subpenaed in behalf of the United States in criminal cases shall be available for any fees or costs which the United States is required to pay under this section.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 836; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, Sec. 54, 63 Stat. 96.)

-MISC1-

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

1948 ACT

Based on section 695f of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 7, 49 Stat. 1564).

1949 ACT

This section (section 54) corrects the reference in the first sentence of section 3495(a) of title 18, U.S.C., because the provisions which were formerly set out as section 127 of title 22, U.S.C., are now set out as section 1201 of such title.

-REFTEXT-

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1201 of Title 22, referred to in subsec. (a), was transferred to section 4219 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

-MISC2-

AMENDMENTS

1949 – Subsec. (a). Act May 24, 1949, substituted "section 1201" for "section 127".

-SECREF-

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 3492, 3496 of this title.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3496 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3496. Regulations by President as to commissions, fees of
witnesses, counsel and interpreters

–STATUTE–

The President is authorized to prescribe regulations governing
the manner of executing and returning commissions by consular
officers under the provisions of sections 3492–3494 of this title
and schedules of fees allowable to witnesses, foreign counsel, and
interpreters under section 3495 of this title.

–SOURCE–

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 836.)

–MISC1–

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 695g of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial
Code and Judiciary (June 20, 1936, ch. 640, Sec. 8, 49 Stat. 1564).

–EXEC–

EX. ORD. NO. 10307. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Ex. Ord. No. 10307, Nov. 23, 1951, 16 F.R. 11907, provided:
By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of August 8,
1950, 64 Stat. 419 (3 U.S.C. Supp. 301–303), I hereby delegate to
the Secretary of State (1) the authority vested in the President by
section 3496 of title 18 of the United States Code (62 Stat. 836)
to prescribe regulations governing the manner of executing and
returning commissions by consular officers under the provisions of

sections 3492–3494 of the said title, and schedules of fees allowable to witnesses, foreign counsel, and interpreters under section 3495 of the said title, and (2) the authority vested in the President by section 3492(c) of title 18 of the United States Code (62 Stat. 835) to prescribe regulations making the provisions of sections 3492–3496 of the said title applicable to diplomatic officers.

Executive Order No. 8298 of December 4, 1939, entitled "Regulations Governing the Manner of Executing and Returning Commissions by Officers of the Foreign Service in Criminal Cases, and Schedule of Fees and Compensation in Such Cases", is hereby revoked.

–SECREF–

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 3492, 3495 of this title.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3497 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3497. Account as evidence of embezzlement

–STATUTE–

Upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money it shall be sufficient evidence, prima

facie, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the General Accounting Office.

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 836.)

—MISC1—

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Sec. 179, 355; section 668 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary (R.S. Sec. 887; Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, Sec. 93, 225, 35 Stat. 1105, 1133; June 10, 1921, ch. 18, Sec. 304, 42 Stat. 24).

This section is a consolidation of section 179 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., with similar provisions of section 355 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., and section 668 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Judicial Code and Judiciary, with changes of phraseology only except that "General Accounting Office" was substituted for "Treasury Department".

Other provisions of said section 355 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., are incorporated in section 1711 of this title.

Words in second sentence of said section 355 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., which preceded the semicolon therein and which read "Any failure to produce or to pay over any such money or property, when required so to do as above provided, shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement" were omitted as surplusage, because such failure to produce or to pay over such money or property constitutes embezzlement. (See sections 653 and 1711 of

this title.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3498 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3498. Depositions – (Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Time, manner and conditions of taking depositions; costs; notice;

use; objections; written interrogatories, Rule 15.

Subpoenas on taking depositions, Rule 17(f).

-SOURCE-

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 836.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3499 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3499. Contempt of court by witness – (Rule)

-STATUTE-

SEE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Disobedience of subpoena without excuse as contempt, Rule 17(g).

—SOURCE—

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 836.)

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3500 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

—HEAD—

Sec. 3500. Demands for production of statements and reports of
witnesses

—STATUTE—

(a) In any criminal prosecution brought by the United States, no
statement or report in the possession of the United States which
was made by a Government witness or prospective Government witness
(other than the defendant) shall be the subject of subpoena,
discovery, or inspection until said witness has testified on direct
examination in the trial of the case.

(b) After a witness called by the United States has testified on
direct examination, the court shall, on motion of the defendant,
order the United States to produce any statement (as hereinafter
defined) of the witness in the possession of the United States
which relates to the subject matter as to which the witness has
testified. If the entire contents of any such statement relate to
the subject matter of the testimony of the witness, the court shall

order it to be delivered directly to the defendant for his

examination and use.

(c) If the United States claims that any statement ordered to be produced under this section contains matter which does not relate to the subject matter of the testimony of the witness, the court shall order the United States to deliver such statement for the inspection of the court in camera. Upon such delivery the court shall excise the portions of such statement which do not relate to the subject matter of the testimony of the witness. With such material excised, the court shall then direct delivery of such statement to the defendant for his use. If, pursuant to such procedure, any portion of such statement is withheld from the defendant and the defendant objects to such withholding, and the trial is continued to an adjudication of the guilt of the defendant, the entire text of such statement shall be preserved by the United States and, in the event the defendant appeals, shall be made available to the appellate court for the purpose of determining the correctness of the ruling of the trial judge.

Whenever any statement is delivered to a defendant pursuant to this section, the court in its discretion, upon application of said defendant, may recess proceedings in the trial for such time as it may determine to be reasonably required for the examination of such statement by said defendant and his preparation for its use in the trial.

(d) If the United States elects not to comply with an order of the court under subsection (b) or (c) hereof to deliver to the

defendant any such statement, or such portion thereof as the court may direct, the court shall strike from the record the testimony of the witness, and the trial shall proceed unless the court in its discretion shall determine that the interests of justice require that a mistrial be declared.

(e) The term "statement", as used in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section in relation to any witness called by the United States, means –

(1) a written statement made by said witness and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by him;

(2) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement made by said witness and recorded contemporaneously with the making of such oral statement; or

(3) a statement, however taken or recorded, or a transcription thereof, if any, made by said witness to a grand jury.

—SOURCE—

(Added Pub. L. 85-269, Sept. 2, 1957, 71 Stat. 595; amended Pub. L. 91-452, title I, Sec. 102, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 926.)

—MISC1—

AMENDMENTS

1970 – Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 91-452, Sec. 102(a), struck out "to an agent of the Government" after "(other than the defendant)".

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 91-452, Sec. 102(b), substituted "subsection" for "paragraph".

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 91-452, Sec. 102(c), (d), struck out "or"

after "by him;" in par. (1), struck out "to an agent of the Government" after "said witness" in par. (2), and added par. (3).

-SECREF-

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 26 section 6103.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3501 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3501. Admissibility of confessions

-STATUTE-

(a) In any criminal prosecution brought by the United States or by the District of Columbia, a confession, as defined in subsection (e) hereof, shall be admissible in evidence if it is voluntarily given. Before such confession is received in evidence, the trial judge shall, out of the presence of the jury, determine any issue as to voluntariness. If the trial judge determines that the confession was voluntarily made it shall be admitted in evidence and the trial judge shall permit the jury to hear relevant evidence on the issue of voluntariness and shall instruct the jury to give such weight to the confession as the jury feels it deserves under all the circumstances.

(b) The trial judge in determining the issue of voluntariness shall take into consideration all the circumstances surrounding the giving of the confession, including (1) the time elapsing between arrest and arraignment of the defendant making the confession, if it was made after arrest and before arraignment, (2) whether such defendant knew the nature of the offense with which he was charged or of which he was suspected at the time of making the confession, (3) whether or not such defendant was advised or knew that he was not required to make any statement and that any such statement could be used against him, (4) whether or not such defendant had been advised prior to questioning of his right to the assistance of counsel; and (5) whether or not such defendant was without the assistance of counsel when questioned and when giving such confession.

The presence or absence of any of the above-mentioned factors to be taken into consideration by the judge need not be conclusive on the issue of voluntariness of the confession.

(c) In any criminal prosecution by the United States or by the District of Columbia, a confession made or given by a person who is a defendant therein, while such person was under arrest or other detention in the custody of any law-enforcement officer or law-enforcement agency, shall not be inadmissible solely because of delay in bringing such person before a magistrate judge or other officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia if such confession is found by the trial judge to have been made

voluntarily and if the weight to be given the confession is left to the jury and if such confession was made or given by such person within six hours immediately following his arrest or other detention: Provided, That the time limitation contained in this subsection shall not apply in any case in which the delay in bringing such person before such magistrate judge or other officer beyond such six-hour period is found by the trial judge to be reasonable considering the means of transportation and the distance to be traveled to the nearest available such magistrate judge or other officer.

(d) Nothing contained in this section shall bar the admission in evidence of any confession made or given voluntarily by any person to any other person without interrogation by anyone, or at any time at which the person who made or gave such confession was not under arrest or other detention.

(e) As used in this section, the term "confession" means any confession of guilt of any criminal offense or any self-incriminating statement made or given orally or in writing.

—SOURCE—

(Added Pub. L. 90-351, title II, Sec. 701(a), June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 210; amended Pub. L. 90-578, title III, Sec. 301(a)(3), Oct. 17, 1968, 82 Stat. 1115; Pub. L. 101-650, title III, Sec. 321, Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5117.)

—MISC1—

AMENDMENTS

1968 – Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 90-578 substituted "magistrate" for

"commissioner" wherever appearing.

-CHANGE-

CHANGE OF NAME

Words "magistrate judge" substituted for "magistrate"

wherever appearing in subsec. (c) pursuant to section 321 of Pub.

L. 101–650, set out as a note under section 631 of Title 28,

Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3502 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3502. Admissibility in evidence of eye witness testimony

-STATUTE-

The testimony of a witness that he saw the accused commit or participate in the commission of the crime for which the accused is being tried shall be admissible in evidence in a criminal prosecution in any trial court ordained and established under article III of the Constitution of the United States.

-SOURCE-

(Added Pub. L. 90–351, title II, Sec. 701(a), June 19, 1968, 82

Stat. 211.)

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3503 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

(Sec. 3503. Repealed. Pub. L. 107–273, div. B, title IV, Sec.

4002(c)(3)(A), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1809)

-MISC1-

Section, added Pub. L. 91–452, title VI, Sec. 601(a), Oct. 15,

1970, 84 Stat. 934, related to depositions to preserve testimony.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3504 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3504. Litigation concerning sources of evidence

-STATUTE-

(a) In any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any

court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or

other authority of the United States –

(1) upon a claim by a party aggrieved that evidence is

inadmissible because it is the primary product of an unlawful act

or because it was obtained by the exploitation of an unlawful

act, the opponent of the claim shall affirm or deny the

occurrence of the alleged unlawful act;

(2) disclosure of information for a determination if evidence

is inadmissible because it is the primary product of an unlawful

act occurring prior to June 19, 1968, or because it was obtained

by the exploitation of an unlawful act occurring prior to June

19, 1968, shall not be required unless such information may be

relevant to a pending claim of such inadmissibility; and

(3) no claim shall be considered that evidence of an event is

inadmissible on the ground that such evidence was obtained by the

exploitation of an unlawful act occurring prior to June 19, 1968,

if such event occurred more than five years after such allegedly

unlawful act.

(b) As used in this section "unlawful act" means any act the

use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device (as defined in

section 2510(5) of this title) in violation of the Constitution or

laws of the United States or any regulation or standard promulgated

pursuant thereto.

—SOURCE—

(Added Pub. L. 91-452, title VII, Sec. 702(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84

Stat. 935.)

—MISC1—

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

Section 701 of title VII of Pub. L. 91-452 provided that: "The

Congress finds that claims that evidence offered in proceedings was

obtained by the exploitation of unlawful acts, and is therefore

inadmissible in evidence, (1) often cannot reliably be determined

when such claims concern evidence of events occurring years after the allegedly unlawful act, and (2) when the allegedly unlawful act has occurred more than five years prior to the event in question, there is virtually no likelihood that the evidence offered to prove the event has been obtained by the exploitation of that allegedly unlawful act."

APPLICABILITY TO PROCEEDINGS

Section 703 of title VII of Pub. L. 91-452 provided that: "This title (enacting this section and provisions set as notes under this section) shall apply to all proceedings, regardless of when commenced, occurring after the date of its enactment (Oct. 15, 1970). Paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 3504, chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, shall not apply to any proceeding in which all information to be relied upon to establish inadmissibility was possessed by the party making such claim and adduced in such proceeding prior to such enactment."

—SECREF—

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 8 section 1534.

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3505 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

—HEAD—

Sec. 3505. Foreign records of regularly conducted activity

—STATUTE—

(a)(1) In a criminal proceeding in a court of the United States, a foreign record of regularly conducted activity, or a copy of such record, shall not be excluded as evidence by the hearsay rule if a foreign certification attests that –

(A) such record was made, at or near the time of the occurrence of the matters set forth, by (or from information transmitted by)

a person with knowledge of those matters;

(B) such record was kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity;

(C) the business activity made such a record as a regular practice; and

(D) if such record is not the original, such record is a duplicate of the original;

unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness.

(2) A foreign certification under this section shall authenticate such record or duplicate.

(b) At the arraignment or as soon after the arraignment as practicable, a party intending to offer in evidence under this section a foreign record of regularly conducted activity shall provide written notice of that intention to each other party. A motion opposing admission in evidence of such record shall be made by the opposing party and determined by the court before trial.

Failure by a party to file such motion before trial shall

constitute a waiver of objection to such record or duplicate, but the court for cause shown may grant relief from the waiver.

(c) As used in this section, the term –

(1) "foreign record of regularly conducted activity" means a memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses, maintained in a foreign country;

(2) "foreign certification" means a written declaration made and signed in a foreign country by the custodian of a foreign record of regularly conducted activity or another qualified person that, if falsely made, would subject the maker to criminal penalty under the laws of that country; and

(3) "business" includes business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

–SOURCE–

(Added Pub. L. 98–473, title II, Sec. 1217(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98

Stat. 2165.)

–MISC1–

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 1220 of part K (Sec. 1217–1220) of chapter XII of title II of Pub. L. 98–473 provided that: "This part and the amendments made by this part (enacting this section and sections 3292, 3506, and 3507 of this title and amending section 3161 of this title) shall take effect thirty days after the date of the enactment of this Act (Oct. 12, 1984)."

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3506 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3506. Service of papers filed in opposition to official request by United States to foreign government for criminal evidence

-STATUTE-

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any national or resident of the United States who submits, or causes to be submitted, a pleading or other document to a court or other authority in a foreign country in opposition to an official request for evidence of an offense shall serve such pleading or other document on the Attorney General at the time such pleading or other document is submitted.

(b) Any person who is a party to a criminal proceeding in a court of the United States who submits, or causes to be submitted, a pleading or other document to a court or other authority in a foreign country in opposition to an official request for evidence of an offense that is a subject of such proceeding shall serve such pleading or other document on the appropriate attorney for the Government, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, at the time such pleading or other document is submitted.

(c) As used in this section, the term "official request" means a letter rogatory, a request under a treaty or convention, or any other request for evidence made by a court of the United States or an authority of the United States having criminal law enforcement responsibility, to a court or other authority of a foreign country.

—SOURCE—

(Added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, Sec. 1217(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2166.)

—MISC1—

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 30 days after Oct. 12, 1984, see section 1220 of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as a note under section 3505 of this title.

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3507 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

—HEAD—

Sec. 3507. Special master at foreign deposition

—STATUTE—

Upon application of a party to a criminal case, a United States district court before which the case is pending may, to the extent permitted by a foreign country, appoint a special master to carry out at a deposition taken in that country such duties as the court

may direct, including presiding at the deposition or serving as an advisor on questions of United States law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a special master appointed under this section shall not decide questions of privilege under foreign law.

The refusal of a court to appoint a special master under this section, or of the foreign country to permit a special master appointed under this section to carry out a duty at a deposition in that country, shall not affect the admissibility in evidence of a deposition taken under the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

—SOURCE—

(Added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, Sec. 1217(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2166.)

—MISC1—

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 30 days after Oct. 12, 1984, see section 1220 of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as a note under section 3505 of this title.

—CITE—

18 USC Sec. 3508 01/06/03

—EXPCITE—

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

—HEAD—

Sec. 3508. Custody and return of foreign witnesses

-STATUTE-

(a) When the testimony of a person who is serving a sentence, is in pretrial detention, or is otherwise being held in custody, in a foreign country, is needed in a State or Federal criminal proceeding, the Attorney General shall, when he deems it appropriate in the exercise of his discretion, have the authority to request the temporary transfer of that person to the United States for the purposes of giving such testimony, to transport such person to the United States in custody, to maintain the custody of such person while he is in the United States, and to return such person to the foreign country.

(b) Where the transfer to the United States of a person in custody for the purposes of giving testimony is provided for by treaty or convention, by this section, or both, that person shall be returned to the foreign country from which he is transferred. In no event shall the return of such person require any request for extradition or extradition proceedings, or proceedings under the immigration laws.

(c) Where there is a treaty or convention between the United States and the foreign country in which the witness is being held in custody which provides for the transfer, custody and return of such witnesses, the terms and conditions of that treaty shall apply. Where there is no such treaty or convention, the Attorney General may exercise the authority described in paragraph (a) if both the foreign country and the witness give their consent.

-SOURCE-

(Added Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, Sec. 6484(a), Nov. 18, 1988, 102

Stat. 4384.)

-REFTEXT-

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The immigration laws, referred to in subsec. (b), are classified generally to Title 8, Aliens and Nationality. See also section 1101(a)(17) of Title 8.

-CITE-

18 USC Sec. 3509 01/06/03

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

-HEAD-

Sec. 3509. Child victims' and child witnesses' rights

-STATUTE-

(a) Definitions. – For purposes of this section –

(1) the term "adult attendant" means an adult described in subsection (i) who accompanies a child throughout the judicial process for the purpose of providing emotional support;

(2) the term "child" means a person who is under the age of 18, who is or is alleged to be –

(A) a victim of a crime of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or exploitation; or

(B) a witness to a crime committed against another person;

(3) the term "child abuse" means the physical or mental

injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child;

(4) the term "physical injury" includes lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe bruising or serious bodily harm;

(5) the term "mental injury" means harm to a child's psychological or intellectual functioning which may be exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of those behaviors, which may be demonstrated by a change in behavior, emotional response, or cognition;

(6) the term "exploitation" means child pornography or child prostitution;

(7) the term "multidisciplinary child abuse team" means a professional unit composed of representatives from health, social service, law enforcement, and legal service agencies to coordinate the assistance needed to handle cases of child abuse;

(8) the term "sexual abuse" includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to engage in, or assist another person to engage in, sexually explicit conduct or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children;

(9) the term "sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated –

(A) sexual intercourse, including sexual contact in the manner of genital–genital, oral–genital, anal–genital, or

oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or of opposite sex; sexual contact means the intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify sexual desire of any person;

(B) bestiality;

(C) masturbation;

(D) lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of a person or animal; or

(E) sadistic or masochistic abuse;

(10) the term "sex crime" means an act of sexual abuse that is a criminal act;

(11) the term "negligent treatment" means the failure to provide, for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child; and

(12) the term "child abuse" does not include discipline administered by a parent or legal guardian to his or her child provided it is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree and otherwise does not constitute cruelty.

(b) Alternatives to Live In-Court Testimony. –

(1) Child's live testimony by 2-way closed circuit television.

–

(A) In a proceeding involving an alleged offense against a child, the attorney for the Government, the child's attorney,

or a guardian ad litem appointed under subsection (h) may apply for an order that the child's testimony be taken in a room outside the courtroom and be televised by 2-way closed circuit television. The person seeking such an order shall apply for such an order at least 5 days before the trial date, unless the court finds on the record that the need for such an order was not reasonably foreseeable.

(B) The court may order that the testimony of the child be taken by closed-circuit television as provided in subparagraph

(A) if the court finds that the child is unable to testify in open court in the presence of the defendant, for any of the following reasons:

(i) The child is unable to testify because of fear.

(ii) There is a substantial likelihood, established by expert testimony, that the child would suffer emotional trauma from testifying.

(iii) The child suffers a mental or other infirmity.

(iv) Conduct by defendant or defense counsel causes the child to be unable to continue testifying.

(C) The court shall support a ruling on the child's inability to testify with findings on the record. In determining whether the impact on an individual child of one or more of the factors described in subparagraph (B) is so substantial as to justify an order under subparagraph (A), the court may question the minor in chambers, or at some other comfortable place other than the courtroom, on the record for a reasonable period of

time with the child attendant, the prosecutor, the child's attorney, the guardian ad litem, and the defense counsel present.

(D) If the court orders the taking of testimony by television, the attorney for the Government and the attorney for the defendant not including an attorney pro se for a party shall be present in a room outside the courtroom with the child and the child shall be subjected to direct and cross-examination. The only other persons who may be permitted in the room with the child during the child's testimony are –

(i) the child's attorney or guardian ad litem appointed under subsection (h);
(ii) persons necessary to operate the closed-circuit television equipment;
(iii) a judicial officer, appointed by the court; and
(iv) other persons whose presence is determined by the court to be necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child, including an adult attendant.

The child's testimony shall be transmitted by closed circuit television into the courtroom for viewing and hearing by the defendant, jury, judge, and public. The defendant shall be provided with the means of private, contemporaneous communication with the defendant's attorney during the testimony. The closed circuit television transmission shall relay into the room in which the child is testifying the defendant's image, and the voice of the judge.

(2) Videotaped deposition of child. – (A) In a proceeding involving an alleged offense against a child, the attorney for the Government, the child's attorney, the child's parent or legal guardian, or the guardian ad litem appointed under subsection (h) may apply for an order that a deposition be taken of the child's testimony and that the deposition be recorded and preserved on videotape.

(B)(i) Upon timely receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), the court shall make a preliminary finding regarding whether at the time of trial the child is likely to be unable to testify in open court in the physical presence of the defendant, jury, judge, and public for any of the following reasons:

(I) The child will be unable to testify because of fear.
(II) There is a substantial likelihood, established by expert testimony, that the child would suffer emotional trauma from testifying in open court.
(III) The child suffers a mental or other infirmity.
(IV) Conduct by defendant or defense counsel causes the child to be unable to continue testifying.

(ii) If the court finds that the child is likely to be unable to testify in open court for any of the reasons stated in clause (i), the court shall order that the child's deposition be taken and preserved by videotape.

(iii) The trial judge shall preside at the videotape deposition of a child and shall rule on all questions as if at trial. The

only other persons who may be permitted to be present at the proceeding are –

- (I) the attorney for the Government;
- (II) the attorney for the defendant;
- (III) the child's attorney or guardian ad litem appointed under subsection (h);
- (IV) persons necessary to operate the videotape equipment;
- (V) subject to clause (iv), the defendant; and
- (VI) other persons whose presence is determined by the court to be necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child.

The defendant shall be afforded the rights applicable to defendants during trial, including the right to an attorney, the right to be confronted with the witness against the defendant, and the right to cross-examine the child.

- (iv) If the preliminary finding of inability under clause (i) is based on evidence that the child is unable to testify in the physical presence of the defendant, the court may order that the defendant, including a defendant represented pro se, be excluded from the room in which the deposition is conducted. If the court orders that the defendant be excluded from the deposition room, the court shall order that 2-way closed circuit television equipment relay the defendant's image into the room in which the child is testifying, and the child's testimony into the room in which the defendant is viewing the proceeding, and that the defendant be provided with a means of private, contemporaneous communication with the defendant's attorney during the

deposition.

(v) Handling of videotape. – The complete record of the examination of the child, including the image and voices of all persons who in any way participate in the examination, shall be made and preserved on video tape in addition to being stenographically recorded. The videotape shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending and shall be made available for viewing to the prosecuting attorney, the defendant, and the defendant's attorney during ordinary business hours.

(C) If at the time of trial the court finds that the child is unable to testify as for a reason described in subparagraph (B)(i), the court may admit into evidence the child's videotaped deposition in lieu of the child's testifying at the trial. The court shall support a ruling under this subparagraph with findings on the record.

(D) Upon timely receipt of notice that new evidence has been discovered after the original videotaping and before or during trial, the court, for good cause shown, may order an additional videotaped deposition. The testimony of the child shall be restricted to the matters specified by the court as the basis for granting the order.

(E) In connection with the taking of a videotaped deposition under this paragraph, the court may enter a protective order for the purpose of protecting the privacy of the child.

(F) The videotape of a deposition taken under this paragraph

shall be destroyed 5 years after the date on which the trial court entered its judgment, but not before a final judgment is entered on appeal including Supreme Court review. The videotape shall become part of the court record and be kept by the court until it is destroyed.

(c) Competency Examinations. –

(1) Effect of federal rules of evidence. – Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to abrogate rule 601 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

(2) Presumption. – A child is presumed to be competent.

(3) Requirement of written motion. – A competency examination regarding a child witness may be conducted by the court only upon written motion and offer of proof of incompetency by a party.

(4) Requirement of compelling reasons. – A competency examination regarding a child may be conducted only if the court determines, on the record, that compelling reasons exist. A child's age alone is not a compelling reason.

(5) Persons permitted to be present. – The only persons who may be permitted to be present at a competency examination are –

(A) the judge;

(B) the attorney for the Government;

(C) the attorney for the defendant;

(D) a court reporter; and

(E) persons whose presence, in the opinion of the court, is necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child, including the child's attorney, guardian ad litem, or adult attendant.

(6) Not before jury. – A competency examination regarding a child witness shall be conducted out of the sight and hearing of a jury.

(7) Direct examination of child. – Examination of a child related to competency shall normally be conducted by the court on the basis of questions submitted by the attorney for the Government and the attorney for the defendant including a party acting as an attorney pro se. The court may permit an attorney but not a party acting as an attorney pro se to examine a child directly on competency if the court is satisfied that the child will not suffer emotional trauma as a result of the examination.

(8) Appropriate questions. – The questions asked at the competency examination of a child shall be appropriate to the age and developmental level of the child, shall not be related to the issues at trial, and shall focus on determining the child's ability to understand and answer simple questions.

(9) Psychological and psychiatric examinations. – Psychological and psychiatric examinations to assess the competency of a child witness shall not be ordered without a showing of compelling need.

(d) Privacy Protection. –

(1) Confidentiality of information. – (A) A person acting in a capacity described in subparagraph (B) in connection with a criminal proceeding shall –

(i) keep all documents that disclose the name or any other information concerning a child in a secure place to which no

person who does not have reason to know their contents has access; and

(ii) disclose documents described in clause (i) or the information in them that concerns a child only to persons who, by reason of their participation in the proceeding, have reason to know such information.

(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to –

(i) all employees of the Government connected with the case, including employees of the Department of Justice, any law enforcement agency involved in the case, and any person hired by the Government to provide assistance in the proceeding;

(ii) employees of the court;

(iii) the defendant and employees of the defendant, including the attorney for the defendant and persons hired by the defendant or the attorney for the defendant to provide assistance in the proceeding; and

(iv) members of the jury.

(2) Filing under seal. – All papers to be filed in court that disclose the name of or any other information concerning a child shall be filed under seal without necessity of obtaining a court order. The person who makes the filing shall submit to the clerk of the court –

(A) the complete paper to be kept under seal; and

(B) the paper with the portions of it that disclose the name of or other information concerning a child redacted, to be placed in the public record.

(3) Protective orders. – (A) On motion by any person the court may issue an order protecting a child from public disclosure of the name of or any other information concerning the child in the course of the proceedings, if the court determines that there is a significant possibility that such disclosure would be detrimental to the child.

(B) A protective order issued under subparagraph (A) may –

(i) provide that the testimony of a child witness, and the testimony of any other witness, when the attorney who calls the witness has reason to anticipate that the name of or any other information concerning a child may be divulged in the testimony, be taken in a closed courtroom; and

(ii) provide for any other measures that may be necessary to protect the privacy of the child.

(4) Disclosure of information. – This subsection does not prohibit disclosure of the name of or other information concerning a child to the defendant, the attorney for the defendant, a multidisciplinary child abuse team, a guardian ad litem, or an adult attendant, or to anyone to whom, in the opinion of the court, disclosure is necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child.

(e) Closing the Courtroom. – When a child testifies the court may order the exclusion from the courtroom of all persons, including members of the press, who do not have a direct interest in the case. Such an order may be made if the court determines on the record that requiring the child to testify in open court would

cause substantial psychological harm to the child or would result in the child's inability to effectively communicate. Such an order shall be narrowly tailored to serve the Government's specific compelling interest.

(f) Victim Impact Statement. – In preparing the presentence report pursuant to rule 32(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the probation officer shall request information from the multidisciplinary child abuse team and other appropriate sources to determine the impact of the offense on the child victim and any other children who may have been affected. A guardian ad litem appointed under subsection (h) shall make every effort to obtain and report information that accurately expresses the child's and the family's views concerning the child's victimization. A guardian ad litem shall use forms that permit the child to express the child's views concerning the personal consequences of the child's victimization, at a level and in a form of communication commensurate with the child's age and ability.

(g) Use of Multidisciplinary Child Abuse Teams. –

(1) In general. – A multidisciplinary child abuse team shall be used when it is feasible to do so. The court shall work with State and local governments that have established multidisciplinary child abuse teams designed to assist child victims and child witnesses, and the court and the attorney for the Government shall consult with the multidisciplinary child abuse team as appropriate.

(2) Role of multidisciplinary child abuse teams. – The role of

the multidisciplinary child abuse team shall be to provide for a child services that the members of the team in their professional roles are capable of providing, including –

- (A) medical diagnoses and evaluation services, including provision or interpretation of x-rays, laboratory tests, and related services, as needed, and documentation of findings;
- (B) telephone consultation services in emergencies and in other situations;
- (C) medical evaluations related to abuse or neglect;
- (D) psychological and psychiatric diagnoses and evaluation services for the child, parent or parents, guardian or guardians, or other caregivers, or any other individual involved in a child victim or child witness case;
- (E) expert medical, psychological, and related professional testimony;
- (F) case service coordination and assistance, including the location of services available from public and private agencies in the community; and
- (G) training services for judges, litigators, court officers and others that are involved in child victim and child witness cases, in handling child victims and child witnesses.

(h) Guardian Ad Litem. –

- (1) In general. – The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who was a victim of, or a witness to, a crime involving abuse or exploitation to protect the best interests of the child. In making the appointment, the court shall consider a

prospective guardian's background in, and familiarity with, the judicial process, social service programs, and child abuse issues. The guardian ad litem shall not be a person who is or may be a witness in a proceeding involving the child for whom the guardian is appointed.

(2) Duties of guardian ad litem. – A guardian ad litem may attend all the depositions, hearings, and trial proceedings in which a child participates, and make recommendations to the court concerning the welfare of the child. The guardian ad litem may have access to all reports, evaluations and records, except attorney's work product, necessary to effectively advocate for the child. (The extent of access to grand jury materials is limited to the access routinely provided to victims and their representatives.) A guardian ad litem shall marshal and coordinate the delivery of resources and special services to the child. A guardian ad litem shall not be compelled to testify in any court action or proceeding concerning any information or opinion received from the child in the course of serving as a guardian ad litem.

(3) Immunities. – A guardian ad litem shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for complying with the guardian's lawful duties described in paragraph (2).

(i) Adult Attendant. – A child testifying at or attending a judicial proceeding shall have the right to be accompanied by an adult attendant to provide emotional support to the child. The

court, at its discretion, may allow the adult attendant to remain in close physical proximity to or in contact with the child while the child testifies. The court may allow the adult attendant to hold the child's hand or allow the child to sit on the adult attendant's lap throughout the course of the proceeding. An adult attendant shall not provide the child with an answer to any question directed to the child during the course of the child's testimony or otherwise prompt the child. The image of the child attendant, for the time the child is testifying or being deposed, shall be recorded on videotape.

(j) Speedy Trial. – In a proceeding in which a child is called to give testimony, on motion by the attorney for the Government or a guardian ad litem, or on its own motion, the court may designate the case as being of special public importance. In cases so designated, the court shall, consistent with these rules, expedite the proceeding and ensure that it takes precedence over any other. The court shall ensure a speedy trial in order to minimize the length of time the child must endure the stress of involvement with the criminal process. When deciding whether to grant a continuance, the court shall take into consideration the age of the child and the potential adverse impact the delay may have on the child's well-being. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law when granting a continuance in cases involving a child.

(k) Stay of Civil Action. – If, at any time that a cause of action for recovery of compensation for damage or injury to the

person of a child exists, a criminal action is pending which arises out of the same occurrence and in which the child is the victim, the civil action shall be stayed until the end of all phases of the criminal action and any mention of the civil action during the criminal proceeding is prohibited. As used in this subsection, a criminal action is pending until its final adjudication in the trial court.

(l) **Testimonial Aids.** – The court may permit a child to use anatomical dolls, puppets, drawings, mannequins, or any other demonstrative device the court deems appropriate for the purpose of assisting a child in testifying.

–SOURCE–

(Added Pub. L. 101–647, title II, Sec. 225(a), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4798; amended Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, Sec. 330010(6), (7), 330011(e), 330018(b), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2143, 2145, 2149; Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, Sec. 605(h), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3510.)

–REFTEXT–

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Evidence, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), are set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, referred to in subsec. (f), are set out in the Appendix to this title.

–MISC2–

AMENDMENTS

1996 – Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104–294, Sec. 605(h)(1), substituted

"serve the Government's" for "serve the government's".

Subsec. (h)(3). Pub. L. 104–294, Sec. 605(h)(2), substituted "in

paragraph (2)" for "in subpart (2)".

1994 – Pub. L. 103–322, Sec. 330011(e), made technical amendment

to directory language of Pub. L. 101–647, Sec. 225(a), which

enacted this section.

Pub. L. 103–322, Sec. 330010(7)(B), substituted "Government"

for "government" in subsecs. (b)(1)(A), (D), (2)(A), and

(c)(5)(B), in subsec. (d)(1)(B)(i) after "hired by the", and in

subsec. (g)(1).

Pub. L. 103–322, Sec. 330010(7)(A), substituted "subsection"

for "subdivision" in subsecs. (b)(1)(A), (D)(i), (2)(A),

(B)(iii)(III), (c)(1), (d)(4), and (f).

Subsec. (a)(11) to (13). Pub. L. 103–322, Sec. 330010(6),

redesignated pars. (12) and (13) as (11) and (12), respectively,

and struck out former par. (11) which read as follows: "the term

'exploitation' means child pornography or child prostitution;".

Subsec. (k). Pub. L. 103–322, Sec. 330018(b), substituted heading

for one which read "Extension of Child Statute of Limitations"

and struck out first sentence which read as follows: "No statute

of limitation that would otherwise preclude prosecution for an

offense involving the sexual or physical abuse of a child under the

age of 18 years shall preclude such prosecution before the child

reaches the age of 25 years."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Section 330011(e) of Pub. L. 103–322 provided that the amendment made by that section is effective as of the date on which section 225(a) of Pub. L. 101–647 took effect.

–SECREF–

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 403 of this title.

–CITE–

18 USC Sec. 3510 01/06/03

–EXPCITE–

TITLE 18 – CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II – CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 223 – WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

–HEAD–

Sec. 3510. Rights of victims to attend and observe trial

–STATUTE–

(a) Non–Capital Cases. – Notwithstanding any statute, rule, or other provision of law, a United States district court shall not order any victim of an offense excluded from the trial of a defendant accused of that offense because such victim may, during the sentencing hearing, make a statement or present any information in relation to the sentence.

(b) Capital Cases. – Notwithstanding any statute, rule, or other provision of law, a United States district court shall not order any victim of an offense excluded from the trial of a defendant accused of that offense because such victim may, during the sentencing hearing, testify as to the effect of the offense on the

victim and the victim's family or as to any other factor for which notice is required under section 3593(a).

(c) Definition. – As used in this section, the term "victim" includes all persons defined as victims in section 503(e)(2) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990.

–SOURCE–

(Added Pub. L. 105–6, Sec. 2(a), Mar. 19, 1997, 111 Stat. 12.)

–REFTEXT–

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 503(e)(2) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990, referred to in subsec. (c), is classified to section 10607(e)(2) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

–MISC2–

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 2(d) of Pub. L. 105–6 provided that: "The amendments made by this section (enacting this section and amending section 3593 of this title) shall apply in cases pending on the date of the enactment of this Act (Mar. 19, 1997)."

–SECREF–

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 3593 of this title.

–CITE–