

EXHIBIT A

10 STATES IN WHICH A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER IS EXPLICITLY INCLUDED WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF CLERGY (OR IS MENTIONED TOGETHER WITH CLERGY) AND IS AFFORDED THE SACRED COMMUNICATION PRIVILEGE IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING LAWS AS OF DECEMBER, 2006

Arizona

"... A member of the clergy, christian science [sic] practitioner or priest who has received a confidential communication or a confession in that person's role as a member of the clergy, christian science [sic] practitioner or a priest in the course of the discipline enjoined by the church to which the member of the clergy, christian science [sic] practitioner or priest belongs may withhold reporting of the communication or confession if the member of the clergy, christian science [sic] practitioner or priest determines that it is reasonable and necessary within the concepts of the religion. This exemption applies only to the communication or confession and not to personal observations the member of the clergy, christian science [sic] practitioner or priest may otherwise make of the minor...."

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3620(A) (2006).

Arkansas

"... (b) (1) No privilege, except that between a lawyer and client or between a minister, including a Christian Science practitioner, and any person confessing to or being counseled by the minister, shall prevent anyone from testifying concerning child maltreatment...."

Ark. Code Ann. § 12-12-518(b)(1) (2006).

Louisiana

"(c) 'Member of the clergy' is any priest, rabbi, duly ordained clerical deacon or minister, Christian Science practitioner, or other similarly situated functionary of a religious organization, except that he is not required to report a confidential communication, as defined in Code of Evidence Article 511, from a person to a

member of the clergy who, in the course of the discipline or practice of that church, denomination, or organization, is authorized or accustomed to hearing confidential communications, and under the discipline or tenets of the church, denomination, or organization has a duty to keep such communications confidential. In that instance, he shall encourage that person to report the allegations to the appropriate authorities in accordance with Article 610.”
La. Ch. Code Ann. art. 603(13)(c) (2006).

Massachusetts

“ . . . a priest, rabbi, clergy member, ordained or licensed minister, leader of a church or religious body or **accredited Christian Science practitioner** shall report all cases of abuse under this section, but need not report information solely gained in a confession or similarly confidential communication in other religious faiths.”
Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 119, § 51A (2006).

Michigan

“ . . . ‘**Member of the clergy**’ means a priest, minister, rabbi, **Christian science [sic] practitioner**, or other religious practitioner, or similar functionary of a church, temple, or recognized religious body, denomination, or organization.”
Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.622(1) (2006).

Missouri

“1. As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall mean: . . .
(3) ‘**Minister**’, any person while practicing as a minister of the gospel, clergyperson, priest, rabbi, **Christian Science practitioner**, or other person serving in a similar capacity for any religious organization who is responsible for or who has supervisory authority over one who is responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child or has access to a child.”
Mo. Ann. Stat. § 352.400(1)(3) (2006).

Nevada

"A report must be made pursuant to subsection 1 by the following persons: . . . (d) A clergyman, **practitioner of Christian Science** or religious healer, unless he has acquired the knowledge of the abuse or neglect from the offender during a confession; . . ."

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 432B.220(4)(d) (2006).

Ohio

"As used in divisions (A)(1) and (4) of this section, "cleric" and "sacred trust" have the same meanings as in section 2317.02 of the Revised Code [Ohio's Evidence Code]."

Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.421(A)(4)(e) (2006).

Section 2317.02 of the Ohio's Revised Code provides:

'Cleric' means a member of the clergy, rabbi, priest, **Christian science [sic] practitioner**, or regularly ordained, accredited, or licensed minister of an established and legally cognizable church, denomination, or sect.

Ohio Rev. Code § 2317.02(C)(2)(a) (2006).

South Carolina

"The privileged quality of communication between husband and wife and any professional person and his patient or client, except that between attorney and client or clergy member, **including Christian Science Practitioner** or religious healer, and penitent, is abrogated and does not constitute grounds for failure to report or the exclusion of evidence in a civil protective proceeding resulting from a report pursuant to this article. However, a clergy member, **including Christian Science Practitioner** or religious healer, must report in accordance with this subarticle except when information is received from the alleged perpetrator of the abuse and neglect during a communication that is protected by the clergy and penitent privilege as defined in Section 19-11-90."

S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-550 (2005).

Vermont

"... **'Member of the clergy'** means a priest, rabbi, clergy member, ordained or licensed minister, leader of any church or religious body, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, person performing official duties on behalf of a church or religious body that are recognized as the duties of a priest, rabbi, clergy, nun, brother, ordained or licensed minister, leader of any church or religious body, or **accredited Christian Science practitioner.**"

Vermont Stat. Ann. tit. 33 § 4912(12) (2005).

EXHIBIT B

**21 STATES (AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) IN WHICH A CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE PRACTITIONER IS EXPLICITLY INCLUDED WITHIN THE
DEFINITION OF CLERGY (OR IS MENTIONED TOGETHER WITH CLERGY)
AND IS AFFORDED THE SACRED COMMUNICATION PRIVILEGE IN RULES OF
EVIDENCE,
as of DECEMBER 2006**

Arkansas

"... A 'clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, accredited Christian Science practitioner, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him."
Ark. Code Ann. § 16-41-101, Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Delaware

"... A 'clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, accredited Christian Science practitioner or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him."
Del. Rules 505(a)(1) (2006).

Florida

"... A 'member of the clergy' is a priest, rabbi, practitioner of Christian Science, or minister of any religious organization or denomination usually referred to as a church, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him or her."
Fla. Stat. Ann. § 90.505(1)(a) (2006).

Hawaii

"... A 'member of the clergy' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **Christian Science practitioner**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the communicant."

Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. Rule 506(a)(1) (2006).

Idaho

"... 'Clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science Practitioner [sic]**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed to be a clergyman by the person consulting."

Idaho Rules of Evidence, Rule 505(a)(1)(2006).

Kentucky

"... A 'clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him."

Ky. Rules of Evidence, Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Louisiana

"... A 'clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **Christian Science practitioner** or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him.

La. Code Evid. Ann. art. 511(A)(1) (2006).

Maine

"... A 'member of the clergy' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting that individual."

Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Massachusetts

"A priest, rabbi or ordained or licensed minister of any church or an **accredited Christian Science practitioner** shall not, without the consent of the person making the confession, be allowed to disclose a confession made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of the religious body to which he belongs; nor shall a priest, rabbi or ordained or licensed minister of any church or an **accredited Christian Science practitioner** testify as to any communication made to him by any person in seeking religious or spiritual advice or comfort, or as to his advice given thereon in the course of his professional duties or in his professional character, without the consent of such person."

Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 233, § 20A (2006).

Michigan

No minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, or **duly accredited Christian Science practitioner**, shall be allowed to disclose any confessions made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of such denomination."

Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2156 (2006).

New Hampshire

"A priest, rabbi or ordained or licensed minister of any church or a **duly accredited Christian Science practitioner** shall not be required to disclose a confession or confidence made to him in his professional character as spiritual adviser, unless the person confessing or confiding waives the privilege."

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 516:35 (2006).

New York

"Unless the person confessing or confiding waives the privilege, a clergyman, or other minister of any religion or **duly accredited Christian Science practitioner**, shall not be allowed disclose [sic] a confession or confidence made to him in his professional character as spiritual advisor."

N.Y. Consolidated Laws C.P.L.R. 4505 (2006).

North Carolina

"No priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, or a clergyman or ordained minister of an established church shall be competent to testify in any action, suit or proceeding concerning any information which was communicated to him and entrusted to him in his professional capacity, and necessary to enable him to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of his practice or discipline, wherein such person so communicating such information about himself or another is seeking spiritual counsel and advice relative to and growing out of the information so imparted, provided, however, that this section shall not apply where communicant in open court waives the privilege conferred."

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 8-53.2 (2006).

North Dakota

"... A 'clergyman' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him."

N.D. Rules of Evidence, Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Ohio

'Cleric' means a member of the clergy, rabbi, priest, **Christian science [sic] practitioner**, or regularly ordained, accredited, or licensed minister of an established and legally cognizable church, denomination, or sect.

Ohio Rev. Code § 2317.02(C)(2)(a) (2006).

Oklahoma

"... A 'cleric' is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner** or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or any individual reasonably believed to be a cleric by the person consulting the cleric ; . . ."

Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 2505(A)(1) (2006).

Oregon

"... **'Member of the clergy'** means a minister of any church, religious denomination or organization or **accredited Christian Science practitioner** who in the course of the discipline or practice of that church, denomination or organization is authorized or accustomed to hearing confidential communications and, under the discipline or tenets of that church, denomination or organization, has a duty to keep such communications secret."
Or. Rev. Stat. § 40.260 Rule 506(1)(b) (2006).

South Dakota

"... A **'clergyman'** is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization, or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting him."
S.D. Rules of Evidence § 19-13-16 Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Texas

"... A **'member of the clergy'** is a minister, priest, rabbi, **accredited Christian Science Practitioner [sic]**, or other similar functionary of a religious organization or an individual reasonably believed so to be by the person consulting with such individual."
Tex. Rules of Court, Rules of Evidence, Rule 505(a)(1) (2006).

Vermont

'... **Member of the clergy'** means a priest, rabbi, clergy member, ordained or licensed minister, leader of any church or religious body, **accredited Christian Science practitioner**, person performing official duties on behalf of a church or religious body that are recognized as duties of a priest, rabbi, clergy, nun, brother, ordained or licensed minister, leader of any church or religious body, or **accredited Christian Science practitioner**."
Vermont Rules of Evid., Rule 505(a)(1) (2005).

West Virginia

"No priest, nun, rabbi, **duly accredited Christian Science practitioner** or member of the clergy authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage in this state pursuant to the provisions of article two, chapter forty-eight of this code shall be compelled to testify in any criminal or grand jury proceedings or in any domestic relations action in any court of this state: (1) With respect to any confession or communication, made to such person, in his or her professional capacity in the course of discipline enjoined by the church or other religious body to which he or she belongs, without the consent of the person making such confession or communication; . . ."

W. Va. Code § 57-3-9(1) (2006).

District of Columbia

"A priest, clergyman, rabbi, or other duly licensed, ordained, or consecrated minister of a religion authorized to perform a marriage ceremony in the District of Columbia or **duly accredited practitioner of Christian Science** may not be examined in any civil or criminal proceedings in the Federal courts in the District of Columbia and District of Columbia courts with respect to any --

(1) confession, or communication, made to him, in his professional capacity in the course of discipline enjoined by the church or other religious body to which he belongs, without the consent of the person making the confession or communication; or

(2) communication made to him, in his professional capacity in the course of giving religious or spiritual advice, without the consent of the person seeking the advice; . . ."

D.C. Code Ann. § 14-309(1),(2) (2006).