Exploring the Future of the Confrontation Clause in Light of Its Past

250 JORALEMON STREET | BROOKLYN, NEW YORK | 11201 the Future of the BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

Confrontation Clause in Light of Its Past

February 18, 2005

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Crawford & Beyond

Last term, the United States Supreme Court, in Crawford v. Washington, abandoned the "indicia of reliability" approach of Ohio v. Roberts that it had used for nearly twenty-five years in ruling on Confrontation Clause challenges to the admissibility of hearsay statements. Justice Scalia's opinion for the seven-justice majority concluded that a reliability standard was too "subjective" and "unpredictable." Most importantly, it possessed the "unpardonable vice" of leading lower courts to admit hearsay statements that the Confrontation Clause was designed to exclude. According to *Crawford*, confrontation requires cross-examination of the declarant, not a judicial inquiry into the reliability of a hearsay statement.

Justice Scalia posits that the evil that the Confrontation Clause drafters sought to eliminate was the admission of the statements of non-testifying witnesses obtained through exparte examinations (some considerably less benign than others). These examinations were conducted under the "civil-law mode of criminal procedure" practiced by justices of the peace, magistrates, and other officers of the crown in 16th and 17th century England.

Given this history, Crawford concludes that a defendant's right to confrontation is violated by admission in evidence of present day "testimonial" statements obtained by practices with "closest kinship to the abuses at which the Confrontation Clause was directed." In the testimonial category, *Crawford* includes, at a minimum, prior testimony at a preliminary hearing, before a grand jury, or at a former trial and statements made during police interrogation. These statements would be admissible only if defendant had the opportunity to cross-examine the declarant at the time the statement was made or during trial.

Crawford leaves numerous questions for another day, including:

• What constitutes police interrogation? • Should "testimonial" be comprehensively defined and, if so, what should that definition be? • Which other statements come within the testimonial category? • Are there testimonial statements that, even if admitted in evidence, would not violate the Confrontation Clause? • Is the role of governmental action in producing the statement significant? • Does the admission of non-testimonial statements implicate the Confrontation Clause at all? If not, do other constitutional safeguards such as due process apply? • What is the scope of forfeiture by wrongdoing?

As seen from the above open issues, the thirty-three page, nine footnote, discursive Crawford majority opinion raises many more questions than it answers. This program, to be held just two weeks before the one-year anniversary of Crawford, will explore these questions and others, with a view toward future development of confrontation principles.

> www.brooklaw.edu/rsvp by Friday, February 11, 2005 RSVP

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Friday, February 18, 2005

9:00 AM INTRODUCTION

Dean Joan G. Wexler

OPENING REMARKS

Robert M. Pitler | Brooklyn Law School

9:15 - 10:45 AM Can History Define the Structure

of Confrontation Doctrine?

Roger W. Kirst | University of Nebraska

MODERATOR

Jason Mazzone | Brooklyn Law School

COMMENTATORS

Richard D. Friedman University of Michigan

Randolph N. Jonakait | New York Law School

Myrna S. Raeder | Southwestern University

Peter Tillers | Cardozo School of Law

10:45 - 11:00 AM Coffee Break

11:00 AM - 12:30 PM Testimonial Statements

PRESENTER

Richard D. Friedman University of Michigan

Margaret A. Berger | Brooklyn Law School

COMMENTATORS

Mark Dwyer | New York County District Attorney's Office

Brooks R. Holland New York County Defenders

Roger W. Kirst | Nebraska Law School

Roger C. Park | University of California, Hastings

12:30 - 1:30 PM **Lunch**

1:30 - 2:45 PM Statements of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Victims

PRESENTER

Myrna S. Raeder | Southwestern University

Edward K. Cheng | Brooklyn Law School

COMMENTATORS

Lawrence Busching New York City Law Department

Daniel J. Capra Fordham University

Michele Maxian | New York City Legal Aid Society

Roger C. Park University of California, Hastings

2:45 - 4:00 PM Real Hypotheticals

PRESENTER

Robert M. Pitler | Brooklyn Law School

COMMENTATORS

Richard T. Farrell | Brooklyn Law School

Richard D. Friedman | University of Michigan

Paul L. Shechtman | Stillman & Friedman

Barbara Underwood United States Attorney's Office,

Fastern District of New York

4:00 PM CLOSING REMARKS

Professors Margaret A. Berger

and **Robert M. Pitler** | Brooklyn Law School