

1 Section 16.1301 Short Title This shall known as and may be cited as the
2 “Domestic Violence Act of 2008”.

3 Section 16.1302 Definitions As used in this Act, the following words and
4 phrases have the meaning described in this section:

5 "*applicant*" means any person who, pursuant to this Act applies, or on whose
6 behalf an application is made, for an order;

7 "*child*" means a person under the age of eighteen years who is:

8 (1) a child of both parties to a marriage;

9 (2) a child (whether or not a child of either party to a marriage) who is or
10 has been living in the household residence as a member of the family;

11 (3) a child of a man and a woman who, although not married to each other
12 are or have lived together in the same household;

13 (4) a child (whether or not a child of the man and woman referred to in
14 paragraph (3) or either of them) who:

15 (a) is or has been a member of their household; or

16 (b) who resides in that household on a regular basis; or

17 (c) of whom either the man or woman is a guardian;

18 "*court*" means the Kosrae State Court;

19 "*de facto spouse*" in relation to a person, means a person of the opposite sex who
20 is living with a person as the person's husband or wife although not legally

1 married to that person;

2 "*dependant*" in relation to a person includes:

3 (1) a person who has attained the age of eighteen years; and

4 (2) who normally resides or resides on a regular basis with the person;

5 "*domestic violence*" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts by
6 a family or household member, but does not include acts of self-defense or in
7 defense of others:

8 (1) Aggravated assault or attempted aggravated assault of another family
9 or household member;

10 (2) Assault and battery or attempted assault battery of another family or
11 household member;

12 (3) Placing a family or household member in fear of bodily injury;

13 (4) Sexual contact with a child or dependent;

14 (5) Permitting or procuring sexual contact with a child or dependent

15 "*ex parte application*" means an application made without notice to the
16 respondent;

17 "*household residence*" means:

18 (1) in relation to both spouses, the dwelling house that is used by both
19 parties or either of them as the only or principal family residence together
20 with any land, buildings or improvements appurtenant thereto and wholly

1 or mainly used for the purposes of the household;

2 (2) in relation to a man or a woman who are no longer spouses, the
3 dwelling house that was last used by either of them, before or after they
4 ceased to be spouses, as the only or principal family residence, together
5 with any land, buildings, or improvements appurtenant thereto and used
6 wholly or mainly for the purposes of the household;

7 "*interim order*" means an interim protection order or an interim occupation order;

8 "*occupation order*" means an order made under Section 16.1320 and includes an
9 interim order made under that section;

10 "*order*" means a protection order or an occupation order not being an interim
11 order

12 "*prescribed person*" means the spouse of the respondent, a parent or a child or
13 dependant of that person;

14 "*spouse*" includes a former spouse, *de facto spouse* and former *de facto spouse*;

15 "*protection order*" means an order made under Section 16.1304 includes an
16 interim order made under that section;

17 "*respondent*" means a person against whom an order is granted pursuant to this
18 Act;

19 "*sexual contact*" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of
20 another done with the intent of gratifying the sexual desire of either party.

1 Section 16.1303 Offense of Domestic violence Any person who
2 intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly commits an act of domestic violence, as
3 defined in Section 16.1302 of this Act, is guilty of a category one misdemeanor,
4 or of a felony.

5 Section 16.1304 Reduction of felony to misdemeanor Upon a
6 written, noticed motion prior to commencement of trial, a defendant may move
7 that a felony charge filed pursuant to Section 16.1303 be reduced to a
8 misdemeanor. Whether any charge shall proceed as a misdemeanor or a felony
9 rests within the discretion of the court.

10 (1) In determining whether any felony charge filed pursuant to Section
11 16.1303 should be reduced to a misdemeanor, the court shall consider the
12 following factors, among others:

- 13 (a) the extent or seriousness of the victim's injuries;
- 14 (b) the defendant's history of violence against the same victim
15 whether charged or uncharged;
- 16 (c) the use of any weapon or physical object by the defendant;
- 17 (d) the defendant's prior criminal history;
- 18 (e) the victim's attitude and conduct regarding the incident;
- 19 (f) the involvement of alcohol or other substance, and the
20 defendant's history of substance abuse as reflected in the

1 defendant's criminal history and other sources; and

2 (g) the defendant's history of and amenability to counseling.

3 (2) If the court, after hearing, finds substantial evidence that a victim
4 suffered serious bodily injury as a result of an aggravated assault or assault
5 and battery, no felony charged filed under this Act shall be reduced to a
6 misdemeanor unless the court finds that due to unusual circumstances a
7 reduction of the charge is manifestly in the interest of justice.

8 (3) The fact that an alleged criminal act involved domestic violence as
9 defined in this Act shall not preclude the prosecuting attorney from
10 charging and prosecuting the defendant for any other violations of law;

11 Section 16.1305 Probation or suspended sentence After taking into
12 account the factors listed in Section 16.1304(1) the court may grant probation or
13 suspend the imposition of a sentence.

14 (1) If probation is granted, or the imposition of a sentence is suspended,
15 for any person convicted under Section 16.1303 who previously has been
16 convicted under that Section for an offense that occurred within seven (7)
17 years of the offense of the second conviction, it shall be a condition of
18 such probation or suspended sentence that he or she be punished by
19 imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days. However, the court, upon a
20 showing of good cause, may find that the minimum imprisonment as

1 required by this subsection, shall not be imposed and may grant probation
2 or the suspension of the imposition of a sentence.

3 Section 16.1306 Conditions of Release.

4 (1) Should a person, charged with a crime involving domestic violence or
5 a violation of a court order, be released, the court may impose the
6 following conditions of release:

7 (a) an order enjoining the person from threatening to commit or
8 committing acts of domestic violence against the alleged victim or
9 other family or household member;

10 (b) an order prohibiting the person from harassing, annoying,
11 telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the
12 alleged victim, either directly or indirectly;

13 (c) an order directing the person to vacate the household residence;

14 (d) an order directing the person to stay away from the alleged
15 victim and any other family or household member, the residence,
16 school, place of employment or any other specified place
17 frequented by the alleged victim or any other family or household
18 member;

19 (e) an order prohibiting the person from possession or consumption
20 of alcohol or controlled substances;

1 (f) an order granting the alleged victim possession and use of the
2 automobile and other essential personal effects;

3 (g) any other order required to protect the safety of the alleged
4 victim and to ensure the appearance of the person in Court.

5 (2) If conditions of release are imposed, the Court shall:

6 (a) issue a written order for conditional release; and

7 (b) immediately distribute a copy of the order to the Kosrae Police
8 Department and the Office of the Attorney General.

9 (3) The Court shall provide a copy of the conditions to the arrested or
10 charged person and his/her counsel upon his or her release. Failure to
11 provide the person with a copy of the conditions of release does not
12 invalidate the conditions if the arrested or charged person has notice of the
13 conditions.

14 (4) If conditions of release are imposed without a hearing, the arrested or
15 charged person may request a prompt hearing before the Court to review
16 the conditions. Upon such a request, the Court shall hold a prompt hearing
17 to review the conditions.

18 Section 16.1307 Notice to victims When a person who is arrested for or
19 charged with a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a court order is
20 released from custody, the Office of the Attorney General shall:

1 (1) use all reasonable means to immediately notify the victim of the
2 alleged crime of the release; and

3 (2) furnish the victim of the alleged crime, at no cost, a copy of any
4 conditions of release.

5 Section 16.1308 Powers and Duties of Police officers

6 (1) If a police officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person has
7 committed the offense of domestic violence, the police officer shall
8 presume that arresting and charging the person is the appropriate response.

9 (2) If a police officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two
10 or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint
11 separately to determine who was the primary aggressor. If the officer
12 determines that one person was the primary aggressor, the officer need not
13 arrest the other person believed to have committed domestic violence but
14 the police officer shall document to the best of his or her ability the
15 evidence concerning the actions of each participant in the incident.

16 (3) In determining whether a person is the primary aggressor the officer
17 shall consider:

18 (a) prior complaints of domestic violence;

19 (b) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;

20 (c) the likelihood of future injury to each person;

1 (d) whether one of the persons acted in self-defense;

2 (e) the use or threatened use of a weapon; and

3 (f) the use or threatened use of physical force.

4 (4) A police officer shall not:

5 (a) threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the possible arrest of all
6 parties to discourage requests for intervention by police officers by
7 any party; or,

8 (b) base the decision to arrest or not to arrest on:

9 (i) the specific consent or request of the victim; or,

10 (ii) the officer's perception of the willingness of a victim of
11 or witness to the domestic violence to testify or otherwise
12 participate in a judicial proceeding.

13 (5) In addition to any other report required, a police officer who does not
14 make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence or who
15 arrests two or more persons for a crime involving domestic violence must
16 submit a written report setting forth the grounds for not arresting or for
17 arresting both parties.

18 Section 16.1309 Mandatory confinement When a police officer makes
19 an arrest for domestic violence the arrestee shall be confined until there is a
20 hearing by the court unless released earlier with the consent of the Office of the

1 Attorney General.

2 Section 16.1310 Duties of Police officers to Victim of Domestic violence

3 (1) Police officers shall respond to every request for assistance or
4 protection, from or on behalf of a victim of alleged domestic violence,
5 whether or not an order has been issued against the alleged abuser.

6 (2) A lower priority shall not be assigned to calls involving alleged
7 incidents of abuse or violations of orders relative to domestic violence
8 than is assigned in responding to like offenses involving strangers.

9 (3) Kosrae State Police shall develop and implement a comprehensive
10 departmental domestic violence policy and protocol.

11 (4) If the police officer has reason to believe that a person is a victim of
12 domestic violence, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent
13 further domestic violence and to ensure the victim's safety including:

- 14 (a) taking the action necessary to provide for the safety of the
15 victim and any family or household member;
- 16 (b) exercising arrest powers pursuant to this Act;
- 17 (c) arranging transportation for the victim to the nearest hospital or
18 medical facility for treatment of injuries;
- 19 (d) arranging for transportation for the victim to a safe place or
20 shelter;

- 1 (e) promptly filling out and filing a domestic violence report;
- 2 (f) accompanying the victim to a previous residence to remove
- 3 essential personal belongings;
- 4 (g) supervising the Court-ordered removal of an abuser from a
- 5 residence shared with a victim; and
- 6 (h) giving the victim immediate and adequate written notice of the
- 7 rights of victims and of the remedies and services available to
- 8 victims of domestic violence.

9 Section 16.1311 Notice to victims A victim of domestic violence shall
10 be provided with a written notice of the rights of victims and of the remedies and
11 services available to victim. The written notice must be provided in a language the
12 victim can understand.

13 The following paragraph shall be read, in English or Kosraean, to all victims of
14 domestic violence by the responding officer:

15 “You have the right to request a police officer’s assistance for your safety.
16 You may also request that the police officer assist you in obtaining your
17 essential personal effects, and arranging transportation to a safe place,
18 including but not limited to a designated meeting place for a shelter, a
19 family member’s or a friend’s residence, or a similar place of safety. If
20 you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the

1 officer assist you in obtaining medical treatment.”

2 Section 16.1312 Limitations of Liability A police officer shall not be
3 liable for personal injury or property damage which occurs in the course of any
4 good faith effort to protect a victim of domestic violence, including, but not
5 limited to, action taken during the course of an arrest, an attempt to separate two
6 parties or to enforce a Court order, or action taken during the transportation of the
7 victim to a shelter, hospital or other safe place.

8 Section 16.1314 Evidentiary Privileges Inapplicable in Criminal
9 Proceedings Involving Domestic Violence Notwithstanding any other
10 provision of law, the following evidentiary privileges do not apply in any criminal
11 proceeding in which a spouse or other family or household member is the victim
12 of an alleged crime involving domestic violence:

- 13 (1) the privilege not to testify against one’s spouse;
- 14 (2) the privilege for confidential marital communication; and
- 15 (3) the physician-patient privilege.

16 Section 16.1315 Persons entitled to apply for an order under this Act

- 17 (1) An application for an order under this Act may be made by:
 - 18 (a) the spouse of the respondent being the spouse in respect of who
 - 19 the alleged conduct has been, or is likely to be engaged in by the
 - 20 respondent;

- 1 (b) where the alleged conduct involves a child or dependant;
2 (i) a person with whom the child or dependant normally
3 resides or resides on a regular basis; or
4 (ii) a parent or guardian of the child or dependant; or
5 (iii) where the dependant is not mentally disabled, the
6 dependant; or
7 (iv) the Director of the Department of Health Services; or
8 (v) a police officer; or
9 (vi) a person holding the office or performing the duties of
10 a probation officer or medical social worker.

11 Section 16.1316 Application for protection order

12 (1) Application may be made to the court in accordance with this Act for a
13 protection order prohibiting the respondent

14 (a) from entering or remaining in the household residence of any
15 prescribed person;

16 (b) from entering or remaining in any area specified in the order,
17 being an area in which the household residence of a prescribed
18 person is located;

19 (c) from entering the place of work or education of any prescribed
20 person;

- 1 (d) from entering or remaining in any place where a prescribed
2 person happens to be;
- 3 (e) from molesting a prescribed person by:
- 4 (i) watching or besetting the prescribed person's household
5 residence, place of work or education;
- 6 (ii) following or waylaying the prescribed person in any place;
- 7 (iii) making persistent telephone calls to a prescribed person; or
- 8 (iv) using abusive language to or behaving towards a prescribed
9 person in any other manner which is of such nature and degree as
10 to cause annoyance to, or result in ill-treatment of the prescribed
11 person.

12 (2) On hearing an application under subsection (1) the court may make a
13 protection order if it is satisfied that

14 (a) the respondent has used or threatened to use, violence against,
15 or caused physical or mental injury to a prescribed person and is
16 likely to do so again; or

17 (b) having regard to all the circumstances, the order is necessary
18 for the protection of a prescribed person, and the court may, if it
19 thinks fit, attach a power of arrest to the order.

20 (3) A protection order may be made on an *ex parte* application if the court

1 is satisfied that the delay that would be caused by proceeding on notice
2 would or might entail

3 (a) risk to the personal safety of a prescribed person; or

4 (b) serious injury or undue hardship, and any protection order

5 made on an *ex parte* application shall be an interim order.

6 (4) Where a protection order is granted on an *ex parte* application, the
7 respondent may apply immediately for it to be discharged.

8 Section 16.1317 Violation of a Court Order Where a protection
9 order or an interim protection order is issued pursuant to this Act, and it is served
10 personally on the respondent, any knowing violation of any court order issued
11 pursuant to the Act shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than
12 One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment for not more than (1) year,
13 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

14 (1) In the event of a conviction pursuant to this Section for a violation of a
15 court order that resulted in bodily injury, the defendant shall be
16 imprisoned for at least forty-eight (48) hours.

17 (2) In the event of a conviction pursuant to this Section for a violation of a
18 court order occurring within one year of a conviction of a previous
19 conviction pursuant to this Section the defendant shall be imprisoned for
20 no less than thirty (30) days.

1 (3) Subject to the provisions of this section, where a protection order is in
2 force, a police officer may arrest without warrant a person whom he has
3 reasonable cause to suspect of having committed a breach of the order.

4 (4) No person shall be arrested under this section unless the police officer
5 believes that the arrest of that person is reasonably necessary for the
6 protection of the applicant.

7 (5) For the purposes of subsection (3), the police officer shall take into
8 account:

9 (a) the seriousness of the act which constituted the alleged breach;

10 (b) the time that has elapsed since the alleged breach was
11 committed;

12 (c) the restraining effect of other persons or circumstances on the
13 respondent;

14 (d) the need for a cooling-off period.

15 Section 16.1318 Duration and discharge of protection order

16 (1) A protection order shall cease to have effect if a party to the
17 proceedings in which the order was made applies to the court for it to be
18 discharged.

19 (2) A copy of an application under subsection (1) shall be served
20 personally on each person who was a party to the proceedings in which the

1 original order was made.

2 (3) In determining whether to discharge a protection order the court shall
3 have regard to the matters referred to in Section 16.1317(5).

4 Section 16.1319 Maintenance of Systematic Records

5 (1) The Department of Public Safety shall maintain a complete and
6 systematic record of all protection orders with respect to domestic
7 violence incidents, including orders that have not yet been served,
8 restraining orders, and proofs of service in effect. This shall be used to
9 inform police officers responding to domestic violence calls of the
10 existence, terms, and effective dates of protection orders in effect.

11 (2) The terms and conditions of a protection order remain enforceable,
12 notwithstanding the acts of the parties, and may be changed only by order
13 of the court.

14 (3) Upon request, law enforcement agencies shall serve the court's
15 protection orders upon the party to be restrained at the scene of a domestic
16 violence incident or at any time the party is in custody.

17 Section 16.1320 Application for a grant of occupation order

18 (1) Application may be made to the Court for an occupation order granting the
19 prescribed person named in the order the right to live in the household residence.

20 (2) Subject to Section 16.1324 and subsection (3) of this section, the Court may,

1 on an application under subsection (1), make an occupation order granting to the
2 applicant, for such period or periods and on such terms and subject to such
3 conditions as the Court thinks fit, the right to occupy the household residence or
4 any other premises forming part of the household residence.

5 (3) The Court may make an order under subsection (2) only if the Court is
6 satisfied that such an order

7 (a) is necessary for the protection of a prescribed person; or

8 (b) is in the best interests of a child.

9 Section 16.1321 Ex parte application for occupation order

10 (1) An occupation order may be made on an *ex parte* application if the
11 Court is satisfied that

12 (a) the respondent has used violence against or caused physical or
13 mental injury to a prescribed person; and

14 (b) the delay that would be caused by proceeding on notice could
15 or might expose the prescribed person to physical injury.

16 (2) Any occupation order made on an *ex parte* application shall be an
17 interim order.

18 (3) Where the Court grants an occupation order on an *ex parte* application,
19 the Court shall at the same time make an interim protection order unless it
20 considers that there are special reasons why such an order should not be

1 made.

2 (4) An occupation order which is made on an *ex parte* application while
3 the prescribed person concerned and the respondent are living together in
4 the same household residence shall expire

5 (a) on the discharge of the order by the Court;

6 (b) on the discharge of an interim protection order made pursuant
7 to subsection (3);

8 (c) in any other case, at the expiration of a period of seven days
9 after the date on which the occupation order was made.

10 (5) Where an occupation order is made on an *ex parte* application, the
11 respondent may apply immediately for variation or discharge of that order.

12 Section 16.1322 Effect of occupation order Where an occupation order is
13 made the prescribed person to which it relates shall be entitled, to the exclusion of
14 the respondent, personally to occupy the household residence to which that order
15 relates.

16 Section 16.1323 Variation or discharge of occupation order The Court
17 may if it thinks fit on the application of either party, make an order:

18 (1) extending or reducing any period specified by the Court pursuant to
19 Section 16.1320(2); or

20 (2) varying or discharging any terms and conditions imposed by the Court

1 pursuant to that subsection.

2 Section 16.1324 Procedure relating to occupation orders

3 (1) Before making any occupation order (other than an interim occupation
4 order) the Court shall direct that notice be given to any person having an
5 interest in the property which would be affected by the order.

6 (2) The person referred to in subsection (1) shall, upon being notified
7 pursuant to that subsection, be entitled to appear and to be heard in the
8 matter of the application for the occupation order as a party to that
9 application.

10 Section 16.1325 Power of Court to make ancillary order re: furniture

11 (1) On or after making an occupation order the Court may, subject to
12 subsection (2) make an order granting to the applicant the use, for such
13 period and on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court
14 thinks fit, of all or any of:

- 15 (a) the furniture;
- 16 (b) household appliances; and
- 17 (c) household effects, in the household residence or other premises
18 to which the occupation order relates.

19 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an order made under that subsection
20 shall continue in force for a period of three months beginning on the date

1 on which the order is made, unless the Court otherwise directs, but, in any
2 event, shall expire if the occupation order made in relation to the
3 household residence or other premises expires or is discharged.

4 Section 16.1326 Interim orders

5 (1) Every interim order made under this Act on an *ex parte* application
6 shall specify a date (which shall be as soon as reasonably practicable
7 thereafter) for a hearing on whether an order should be made in
8 substitution for the interim order.

9 (2) The copy of any such interim order which is served on the respondent
10 shall notify the respondent that unless the respondent attends on the
11 specified date to show cause why an order should not be made in
12 substitution for the interim order, the Court may discharge the interim
13 order and make an order in substitution therefor.

14 (3) At the hearing referred to in subsection (1) the Court may:

- 15 (a) discharge the interim order; or
- 16 (b) discharge the interim order and make an order in substitution
- 17 therefor; or
- 18 (c) on good cause being shown, adjourn the hearing to such date
- 19 and place as the Court may specify.

20 (4) Where a hearing is adjourned under subsection (3)(c) the Court shall,

1 at the adjourned hearing, exercise either the power conferred by paragraph
2 (a) or by paragraph (b) of that subsection.

3 Section 16.1327 Conduct of proceedings

4 (1) No person shall be present during the hearing of any proceedings under
5 this Act (other than criminal proceedings) except:

6 (a) officers of the Court;

7 (b) parties to the proceedings and their counsel;

8 (c) witnesses;

9 (d) any other person permitted by the Judge to be present.

10 (2) Any witness shall leave the courtroom if asked to do so by the Judge.

11 (3) Nothing in this section shall limit any other power of the Court to hear
12 proceedings *in camera* or to exclude any person from the Court.

13 Section 16.1328 Evidence In any proceedings under this Act (other
14 than criminal proceedings) including proceedings by way of appeal, the Court
15 may receive such evidence as it thinks fit whether it is otherwise admissible in a
16 Court of law or not.

17 Section 16.1329 Standard of proof Every question of fact arising in any
18 proceedings under this Act (other than criminal proceedings) shall be decided on a
19 balance of probabilities.

20 Section 16.1330 Restriction of publication of reports of proceedings

1 (1) Subject to subsection (4), no person shall publish any report of
2 proceedings under this Act (other than criminal proceedings) except with
3 the leave of the Court that heard the proceedings.

4 (2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and
5 is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

6 (3) Nothing in this section limits:

7 (a) the provisions of any other enactment relating to the prohibition
8 or regulation of the publication of reports or particulars relating to
9 judicial proceedings; or

10 (b) the power of the Court to punish any contempt of Court.

11 (4) This section shall not apply to the publication of any report in any
12 publication that:

13 (a) is of a *bona fide* professional or technical nature; or

14 (b) is intended for circulation among members of the legal or
15 medical professions, officers of the Public Service, psychologists,
16 marriage counselors or social welfare workers.

17 Section 16.1331 Orders by consent In any proceedings under this Act a
18 Court may make any order by the consent of all the parties to such proceedings.

19 Section 16.1332 Counseling The Court may, on making an order under
20 this Act, recommend either or both parties to participate in counseling of such

1 nature as the Court may specify.

2 Section 16.1333 Appeals

3 (1) Any person aggrieved by:

4 (a) the making of an order by the Court; or

5 (b) the refusal of the Court to make an order;

6 may appeal to the Appellate Division of the FSM Supreme Court.

7 (2) Except where the Court that makes an order under this Act otherwise

8 directs, the operation of such order shall not be suspended by virtue of an

9 appeal under this section, and every such injunction or other order may be

10 enforced in the same manner and in all respects as if no appeal under this

11 section were pending.

12 Section 16.1334 Protection of mortgagee

13 (1) The rights conferred on any person in respect of any property by an order

14 made under this Act shall be subject to the rights of any other person entitled to

15 the benefit of any mortgage, security, charge or encumbrance affecting the

16 property if such mortgage, security, charge or encumbrance was registered before

17 the order was registered or if the rights of that other person entitled to that benefit

18 arise under an instrument executed before the date of the making of the order.

19 (2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or in any instrument, no money

20 payable under any such mortgage, security, charge or encumbrance shall be called

1 up or become due by reason of the making of an order under this Act.

2 Section 16.1335 Rules of Court Rules of Court may be made for the
3 purpose of regulating the practice and procedure of the Court in proceedings
4 under this Act providing for such matters as are necessary for giving full effect to
5 the provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.”

6 Section 4. Effective Date. This Act takes effect upon approval by the
7 Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.

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14 Dated: _____

Introduced by: _____
Senator Lyndon H. Jackson