

**First Session Fifth Parliament Republic of Trinidad  
and Tobago**

---

---



**REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Act No. 28 of 1996**

[L.S.]

AN ACT to make provision for the State to have the right of appeal in criminal proceedings; to amend the rules of evidence in criminal proceedings; to make provision for the giving of notice of an alibi; to extend the jurisdiction of the Petty Civil Court; to make provision for the awarding of interest by the Petty Civil Court; to make certain offences triable summarily; to increase the quantum of compensation which could be awarded by the High Court in criminal matters.

*[Assented to 5th September, 1996]*

Enactment

ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:—

## PART I

## PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1996.

Commencement

2. This Act comes into force on such day as is fixed by the President by Proclamation.

## PART II

## CRIMINAL APPEALS

Interpretation  
Chap 4:01

3. In this Part “the Act” means the Supreme Court of Judicature Act.

New Part IIIb  
inserted

4. The Act is amended by inserting after Part IIIA, the following new Part:

## “PART IIIb

## APPEALS BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

Right of  
Director of  
Public  
Prosecutions  
to appeal

65E. (1) Section 63 notwithstanding, the Director of Public Prosecutions may appeal to the Court of Appeal—

- (a) against a judgment or verdict of acquittal of a trial Court in proceedings by indictment when the judgment or verdict is the result of a decision by the trial judge to uphold a no case submission or withdraw the case from the jury on any ground of appeal that the decision of the trial judge is erroneous in point of law;
- (b) with leave of the Court of Appeal or a judge thereof, against the sentence passed by a trial Court in proceedings by indictment, unless that sentence is one fixed by law.

(2) For the purposes of this section a judgment or verdict of acquittal includes an acquittal in respect of an offence specifically charged notwithstanding that the accused has on the trial thereof been convicted of another offence.

65F. (1) Where the Director of Public Prosecutions proposes to appeal to the Court of Appeal or to obtain the leave of that Court to appeal he shall give notice of appeal or notice of his application for leave to appeal, in such manner as may be prescribed by Rules of Court within fourteen days of the date of the verdict of acquittal or sentence passed.

Time for appealing

(2) The Court of Appeal or a judge thereof may at any time extend the time within which notice of appeal or notice of an application for leave to appeal may be given.

65G. On an appeal from an acquittal the Court of Appeal may—

Power of Court on appeal from acquittal

- (a) dismiss the appeal; or
- (b) allow the appeal, set aside the verdict, and order a new trial.

65H. Where an appeal brought by the Director of Public Prosecutions is against the sentence, the Court of Appeal shall consider the adequacy of the sentence appealed against, and may upon such evidence as it thinks fit to require or receive—

Power of Court on appeal against sentence by Director of Public Prosecutions

- (a) vary the sentence, within the limits prescribed by law, for the offence of which the accused was convicted; or
- (b) dismiss the appeal.

Judge's notes and  
report

65i. (1) Where, under this Part, an appeal is lodged or an application for leave to appeal is made, the Judge who presided at the trial shall furnish the Court of Appeal, in accordance with Rules of Court, a report giving his opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.

(2) A copy or transcript of—

- (a) the evidence taken at the trial;
- (b) the charge to the jury, if any, and the reasons for judgment, if any, shall be furnished to the Court of Appeal except in so far as it is dispensed with by order of a Judge of that Court.

(3) A copy of the Judge's charge to the jury, if any, and any objections that were made to it shall, before the copy or transcript is transmitted to the Court of Appeal pursuant to subsection (2), be submitted to the Judge who presided at the trial, and if the Judge refuses to certify that the charge and objections are accurately set out, he shall immediately certify to the Court of Appeal—

- (a) the reasons for his refusal; and
- (b) the charge that was given to the jury, if any, and any objections that were made to it.

(4) A party to the appeal is entitled to receive upon payment of such charges as may be fixed by Rules of Court a copy or transcript of any material that is prepared under subsections (1), (2) and (3).

65J. (1) A respondent, notwithstanding that he is in custody, shall, on the hearing of an appeal under this Part, be entitled to be present in Court if he so desires, except where the appeal is on a ground involving a question of law alone. Right of respondent to be present

(2) On an application for leave to appeal or on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, a respondent shall not be entitled to be present, except where Rules of Court otherwise provide, or where the Court gives him leave to be present.

(3) The power of the Court of Appeal to make an order under this Part may be exercised notwithstanding that the respondent is for any reason not present.

65K. The Court of Appeal may at any time assign to a respondent an attorney-at-law, in any appeal or proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal in which, in the opinion of the Court, it appears desirable in the interest of justice that the respondent should have legal aid, and that he has not sufficient means to enable him to obtain that aid. Legal assistance to respondent

65L. On the hearing and determination of an appeal or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto under this Part, the Court may make such order as to costs as it sees fit. Costs of appeal

## Duties of Registrar

65M. (1) The Registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing under this Part of any appeal or application, notice of which is given to him under this Act, and shall obtain and lay before the Court of Appeal in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the Court before which the respondent was tried which appear necessary for the proper determination of the appeal or application.

(2) If it appears to the Registrar that a notice of appeal against an acquittal, which purports to be on a ground of appeal that involves a question of law alone, does not show a substantial ground of appeal, the Registrar may refer the appeal to the Court of Appeal for summary determination, and, where the case is so referred, the Court of Appeal may, if it considers that the appeal is frivolous or vexatious, and can be determined without adjourning the same for a full hearing, dismiss the appeal summarily, without calling on any person to attend the hearing.

(3) Any documents, exhibits, or other things required in connection with an appeal or on a motion for leave to appeal under this Part shall be kept in the custody of the Court of trial in accordance with Rules of Court made for the purpose, for such time as may be provided by the Rules and subject to such power as may be given by the Rules for the conditional release of any such documents, exhibits, or things from that custody.

(4) Where a person named as a respondent in a notice of appeal or in an application for leave to appeal made under this Part is in prison, all documents relating to such notice or application shall be served upon him at the prison in which he is detained.

(5) The Registrar shall report to the Court of Appeal or a Judge thereof any case in which it appears to him that, although no application has been made for the purpose, an attorney-at-law ought to be assigned to respondent under the powers given to that Court by this Part.

Powers which  
may be  
exercised by  
a Judge of  
the Court

65N. The powers of the Court of Appeal under this Part—

- (a) to give leave to appeal;
- (b) to extend the time within which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given;
- (c) to assign legal aid to a respondent;  
or
- (d) to allow the respondent to be present at any proceedings in cases where he is not entitled to be present without leave,

may be exercised by any Judge of the Court of Appeal in the same manner as they may be exercised by the Court of Appeal, and subject to the same provisions; but, if the Judge refuses an application on the part of the respondent to exercise any such power in his favour, the respondent shall be entitled to have the application determined by the Court as duly constituted for the hearing and determining of appeals under this Act.

Appeals to  
the Judicial  
Committee

650. An appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal under this Part shall lie to the Judicial Committee as of right.

Sections 42 to  
65 to apply

65P. Where this Part does not make provision for any of the matters provided for in sections 42 to 65, those sections, as suitably modified, shall apply.

Interpre-  
tation

65Q. In this Part ‘respondent’ means the person whose acquittal or whose sentence is the subject of an appeal by the Director of Public Prosecutions.”.

### PART III

#### EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

##### EVIDENCE OF SPOUSES

Interpretation  
Chap. 7:02

5. In this Part “the Act” means the Evidence Act.

Section 12 repealed

6. Section 12 of the Act is repealed.

Section 13 amended

7. Section 13 of the Act is amended—

(a) in subsection (1)—

- (i) by deleting the words “Subject to section 12, every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, of the person so charged,” and substituting the words “Every person charged”;
- (ii) by deleting the words “or of the wife or husband, of the person so charged,” occurring in paragraph (b);
- (iii) by repealing paragraph (c);

(b) in subsection (3)(b) by deleting the words “;or” at the end of the subparagraph and substituting the words “or the victim who is deceased or otherwise incapable of giving evidence of the alleged crime; or”;

(c) by repealing subsections (5) and (6).

8. Section 13A of the Act is renumbered as section 13B. Section 13A renumbered

9. The Act is amended by inserting after section 13 the following section: New section 13A inserted

“Abolition of spousal privilege  
Chap. 46:01

13A. (1) Subject to this Act and the Children Act, every person is competent and compellable to give evidence.

(2) A person who is incapable of understanding that he is under an obligation to give truthful evidence is not competent to give evidence.

(3) Where in the opinion of the Court a person is incapable of understanding and of communicating a reply to a question and where that incapacity cannot be readily overcome for the purposes of the trial, that person is deemed incompetent to give evidence.”

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

10. The Act is amended by inserting after section 14 the following: New sections 14A to 14E inserted

“Admissibility of photographs

14A. (1) Subject to subsection (2), in any criminal proceedings a photograph of any object may be admitted in evidence as *prima facie* proof of the identity of that object, provided that the photograph is

supported by a certificate signed by the photographer before a Justice of the Peace authenticating the photograph as being a true image of the object aforesaid.

(2) The photographer shall be required to give evidence of the procedure adopted by him to produce the photograph.

Admissibility of  
computer records

14B. (1) In any criminal proceedings, a statement contained in a document produced by a computer shall be admissible as evidence of any fact stated therein if it is shown that—

- (a) there are no reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is inaccurate because of improper use of the computer;
- (b) at all material times the computer was operating properly, or if not, that any respect in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation was not such as to affect the production of the document or the accuracy of its contents; and
- (c) any relevant conditions specified in Rules of Court are satisfied.

(2) Provision may be made by Rules of Court requiring that in any proceedings where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, such information concerning the statement as may be required by the Rules shall be provided in such form and at such times as may be so required.

(3) In any proceedings where it is desired to give a statement in evidence in accordance with subsection (1), a certificate—

- (a) identifying the document containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;
- (b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that document as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the document was produced by a computer;
- (c) dealing with any of the matters mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (d) signed by a person occupying a responsible position in relation to the operation of the computer,

shall be evidence of anything stated in such certificate, and for the purposes of this subsection it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a Court may require oral evidence to be given of anything of which evidence could be given by a certificate under that subsection.

(5) Any person who in a certificate tendered under subsection (3), makes a statement which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of three thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months;

(b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of ten thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(6) In estimating the weight, if any, to be attached to a statement admitted pursuant to this section regard shall be had to all the circumstances from which any inference can reasonably be drawn as to the accuracy or otherwise of the statement and, in particular—

(a) to the question whether or not the information reproduced in or derived from the statement was supplied to the relevant computer, or recorded for the purpose of being supplied to it, contemporaneously with the occurrence or existence of the facts dealt with in that information; and

(b) to the question whether or not any person concerned with the supply of information to that computer, or with the operation of that computer or any equipment by means of which the document containing the statement was produced, had any incentive to conceal or misrepresent the facts.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), information shall be taken to be supplied to a computer whether it is supplied directly or, with or without human intervention, by means of any appropriate equipment.

(8) For the purpose of deciding whether or not a document is admissible in evidence by virtue of subsection (1) the Court may draw any reasonable inference—

- (a) from the circumstances in which the statement was made or otherwise came into being; or
- (b) from any other circumstance, including the form and contents of the document in which the statement is contained.

Proof of  
statement

14c. Where a statement contained in a document is admissible in criminal proceedings, it may be proved—

- (a) by the production of that document; or
- (b) by the production of a copy of that document, or of the material part of it, whether or not that document is still in existence,

and authenticated in such manner as the Court may approve; and it is immaterial for the purposes of this section the extent to which the original or a copy thereof may have been reproduced.

Admissibility  
of  
Government  
records

14d. (1) In any criminal proceeding or inquest, any record kept by a Government expert relating to anything submitted to him for examination, analysis or report shall be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars recorded therein.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) “Government expert” has the same meaning as that expression bears in section 19(4).

Rules of  
Court  
Chap. 4:01

14E. The Rules Committee established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, may, subject to negative resolution of Parliament, make Rules necessary for the purposes of this Part.”

### CORROBORATION

New section 15A  
inserted

11. The Act is amended by inserting after section 15 the following new section:

“Abolition of  
rules of  
corroboration

15A. (1) Any requirement at common law whereby at a trial on indictment it is obligatory for the Court to give the jury a warning about convicting the accused on the uncorroborated evidence of a person because that person is—

(a) an alleged accomplice of the accused; or

(b) a person in respect of whom it is alleged that a sexual offence under the Sexual Offences Act, has been committed,

Act No. 27 of  
1986

is abrogated.

(2) Any requirement that is applicable at the summary trial of a person for an offence and corresponds to the requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is abrogated.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent a judge from exercising his discretion to advise a jury of the need for corroboration.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to any trial on indictment or to any proceedings before a Magistrate’s Court which began before the commencement of this section.”

12. Section 46 of the Act is amended by deleting the words "Subject to section 12, the" wherever they appear and substituting the word "The". Section 46 amended

13. The First Schedule of the Act is repealed. First Schedule repealed

#### PART IV

##### THE EVIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

14. In this Part "the Act" means the Children Act. Interpretation  
Chap. 46:01

15. Section 17 of the Act is amended in subsection (1) by deleting the words "on oath". Section 17 amended

16. Section 19 of the Act is repealed and the following sections substituted: Section 19 repealed  
and substituted

"Children's evidence to be unsworn" 19. (1) A child's evidence in criminal proceedings shall be given unsworn.

(2) Before receiving the evidence of a child under subsection (1), a Court shall hold an enquiry to determine whether the child is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of his evidence, and understands the duty of speaking the truth.

Chap. 12:01 (3) A child's unsworn evidence may be taken and reduced to writing in accordance with the Indictable Offences (Preliminary Enquiry) Act, or this Part, and shall be deemed to be a deposition within the meaning of that Act and this Part.

(4) The unsworn evidence of a child may not be corroborated by the unsworn evidence of another child.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person may not be convicted of an offence unless the evidence admitted under this section and given on behalf of the prosecution is corroborated by some other material particular implicating the accused and such corroboration may consist of evidence other than oral evidence.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), an accused person may be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of a child provided that the Court warns the jury of the danger of convicting the accused person on the uncorroborated evidence of a child.

(7) A child, whose evidence is received as aforesaid and who wilfully gives false evidence under such circumstances that, if the evidence had been given on oath, he would have been guilty of perjury is, subject to this Act, liable on summary conviction to be adjudged such punishment as might have been awarded had he been charged with perjury and the case dealt with summarily under section 99 of the Summary Courts Act.

Chap. 4:20

Cross-  
examination  
of child victim

19A. Where a video recording is admitted in evidence under section 19B(1), cross-examination of the witness shall be by means of an electronic device linking the voice and imagery of the accused or his attorney-at-law with the voice and imagery of such witness who is a child and who is alleged—

- (a) to be the person against whom the offence was committed; or
- (b) to have witnessed the commission of the offence.

Admissibility  
of video  
recorded  
evidence

19B. (1) In proceedings to which this section applies, a video recording of an interview which is conducted between an adult and a child (hereinafter in this Part called "the child witness") who is not the accused or one of the accused, and which relates to any matter in issue in the proceedings, may, with the leave of the Court, be given in evidence in so far as it is not excluded under subsection (3).

(2) This section applies to all criminal proceedings in which—

- (a) the offence charged involves an assault on, or injury or threat of injury to a person;
- (b) the offence charged is an offence under this Part;
- (c) the offence charged is an offence under the Sexual Offences Act; or
- (d) the offence charged is of attempting or conspiring to commit or of aiding and abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence falling within paragraphs (a), (b) or (c).

Act No. 27 of  
1986

(3) Where a video recording is tendered in evidence under this section, the Court may, subject to the exercise of any power to exclude evidence which is otherwise admissible, give leave under subsection (1) unless—

- (a) it appears that the child witness will not be available for cross-examination;

- (b) any Rules of Court requiring disclosure of the circumstances in which the recording was made have not been complied with to the satisfaction of the Court;
- (c) the Court is of the opinion having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that in the interest of justice the recording ought not to be admitted.

(4) Where leave is granted under subsection (3), the Court may direct that any part of the recording be excluded if it thinks it would not be in the interest of justice to allow its admission.

Child witness to be called

19C. Where a video recording is admitted under section 19B, the child witness shall be called by the party who tendered the recording in evidence but that witness shall not be examined in chief on any matter which, in the opinion of the Court, has been dealt with adequately in his recorded testimony.

Video recorded evidence treated as direct oral testimony

19D. (1) Where a video recording is given in evidence under section 19B, any statement made by the child witness which is disclosed by the recording shall be treated as if given by that witness in direct oral testimony, and any such statement shall be admissible evidence of any fact of which such testimony from him would be admissible, but no such statement shall be capable of corroborating any other evidence given by him.

(2) In estimating the weight, if any, to be attached to such a statement, regard shall be had to all the circumstances from which any inference can reasonably be drawn.

Interpretation 19E. For the purposes of sections 19A to 19D—

“child” means a person who was at the time when the video recording was made, under the age of sixteen and who has not attained the age of eighteen at the time of the cross-examination;

“statement” includes any representation of fact, whether made in words or otherwise;

“video recording” means any recording on any medium from which a moving image may by any means be produced and includes the accompanying sound-track.

Rules of  
Court  
Chap. 4:01

19F. The Rules Committee established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, may, subject to negative resolution of Parliament, make Rules of Court for the purposes of the operation of sections 19A to 19D.”.

17. The Schedule of the Act is amended by adding Schedule amended after the words “Summary Offences Act” the words “or under sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Sexual Offences Act”.

## PART V

## NOTICE OF ALIBI

Chap. 12:01  
amended

18. The Indictable Offences (Preliminary Enquiry) Act is amended by inserting after section 16 the following:

"Notice of  
alibi

16A. (1) Where the examination of the witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution has been completed but before compliance with section 17(2), the Magistrate shall address the accused person in the following words or words to the like effect:

'I must warn you that if this Court should commit you for trial you may not be permitted at that trial to give evidence of an alibi or to call witnesses in support of an alibi unless you have earlier given particulars of the alibi and of the witnesses in support thereof. You may give those particulars now to this Court or in writing to the Director of Public Prosecutions not later than ten days from the end of these committal proceedings.'

(2) If it appears to the Magistrate that the accused person does not understand the meaning of the term "alibi", the Magistrate shall explain it to him.

(3) The Magistrate shall not be required to give this warning in any case where it appears to him that, having regard to the nature of the offence with which the accused is charged, it is unnecessary to do so.

(4) Where the Magistrate has given the accused the warning required by subsection (1) the Clerk of the Peace shall give to him written notice of the provisions of section 16B.

Evidence of  
alibi at trial

16B. (1) On trial on indictment, the accused person shall not, without leave of the Court, adduce evidence in support of an alibi, unless he has given notice of the particulars as provided in section 16A.

(2) In this section, 'evidence in support of an alibi' means evidence tending to show that by reason of the presence of the defendant at a particular place or at a particular time he was not, or was unlikely to have been, at the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed at the time of its alleged commission.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (1), on any such trial the defendant shall not, without the leave of the Court call any other person to give such evidence unless—

(a) the notice under that subsection includes the name and address of the witness or, if the name or address is not known to the defendant at the time at which he gives the notice, any information in his possession which might be of material assistance in finding the witness;

- 
- (b) the name or the address is not included in that notice and the Court is satisfied that the defendant, before giving notice, took and thereafter continued to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the name or address would be ascertained;
  - (c) the name or the address is not included in that notice, but the defendant subsequently discovers the name or address or receives other information which might be of material assistance in finding the witness and he forthwith gives notice of the name, address or other information, as the case may be;
  - (d) the defendant is notified by the Director of Public Prosecutions that the witness has not been traced by the name or at the address given and he forthwith gives notice of any such information which is then in his possession or, on subsequently receiving any such information, he forthwith gives notice of it.

(4) The Court shall not refuse leave under this section if it appears to the Court that the defendant was not informed in accordance with section 16A, of the requirements of that section.

(5) Any evidence tendered to disprove an alibi may, subject to the discretion of the Court as to the time at which it is to be given, be tendered before or after such evidence in support of the alibi.

Rules of Court

Chap. 4:01

(6) The Rules Committee established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, may, subject to negative resolution of Parliament, make Rules for the purposes of sections 16A and 16B.”

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

19. The enactments specified in the first column of the Schedule are amended in the manner specified in the second column. <sup>Amendments to be made Schedule</sup>

SCHEDULE

(Section 19)

FIRST COLUMN  
*Enactment*

SECOND COLUMN  
*Extent of Amendment*

Summary Courts Act, Chap. 4:20

(i) In item 6 of the Second Schedule, delete the figures “28, 29 and 30”.

Petty Civil Courts Act, Chap. 4:21

(ii) In sections 8, 9, 9B, 10, 12, 13, 20, 24, 34 and 49 delete the words “five thousand” wherever they appear and substitute the words “fifteen thousand”.

(iii) In sections 31, 35 and 42 delete the words “three hundred” wherever they appear and substitute the words “fifteen hundred”.

(iv) Insert immediately after section 24 the following section:

“Bar to High Court Action

24A. Every action, counter-claim or matter which falls within the monetary limit of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be commenced in that Court except where the Registrar of the High Court considers that the action, counter-claim or matter is likely to raise an important

question of law suitable for determination by the High Court, and so certifies in writing indicating the question of law.”.

- (v) Insert immediately after section 28 the following section:

“Power of  
Court to  
award  
interest on  
debts and  
damages

28A. In giving judgment for recovery of any debt or damages, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that there shall be added to the sum awarded interest at such rate as it thinks fit on the whole or any part of the debt or damages for the whole or any part of the period between the date when the cause of action arose and the date of the judgment, but nothing in this section shall—

- (a) authorize the giving of interest upon interest;
- (b) apply in relation to any debt upon which interest is payable as of right whether by virtue of any agreement or otherwise; or
- (c) affect the damages recoverable for the dishonour of a bill of exchange.”.

- (vi) Insert immediately after section 40 the following new section:

“Interest on  
judgments

40A. Every judgment debt entered carries interest at the rate of six per cent from the time of entering the judgment until the same is satisfied, and the interest may be levied under a writ of execution on the judgment.”.

- Larceny Act,  
Chap. 11:12
- (vii) In section 28 delete the words “is liable to imprisonment for ten years” and substitute the words “is liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for ten years”.
- (viii) In section 29 insert after the word “liable” the words “upon summary conviction”.
- (ix) In section 30 delete paragraph (d) and substitute the following:  
“(d) in any building with intent to commit any arrestable offence therein,  
is liable on summary conviction—  
(i) if he has been previously convicted of such offence to imprisonment for ten years; and  
(ii) in all other cases, to imprisonment for five years.”.
- Criminal Procedure Act, Chap. 12:02
- (x) In section 54 delete the words “four hundred and eighty dollars” and substitute the words “fifty thousand dollars”.

Passed in the Senate this 16th day of July, 1996.

D. DOLLY

*Acting Clerk of the Senate*

Passed in the House of Representatives this 7th day of August, 1996.

N. COX

*Acting Clerk of the House*