
Fifth Session Tenth Parliament Republic of
Trinidad and Tobago



REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Act No. 15 of 2014

[L.S.]

AN ACT to amend the Proceeds of Crime Act,
Chap. 11:27, the Anti-Terrorism Act,
Chap. 12:07 and the Financial Intelligence Unit
of Trinidad and Tobago Act, Chap. 72:01

[Assented to 13th October, 2014]

WHEREAS it is enacted by section 13(1) of the ^{Preamble} Constitution, that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of

the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly:

And whereas it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House:

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution:

Enactment

ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Miscellaneous Provisions (Proceeds of Crime, Anti-Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago) Act, 2014.

Act inconsistent with Constitution

2. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with the Constitution.

Chap. 11:27 amended

3. The Proceeds of Crime Act is amended—

(a) in section 2(1)—

(i) in the definition of “financial institution”—

(A) in paragraph (e), by inserting after the word “company” the words “, agent or broker”;

(B) in paragraph (g), by deleting the word “Industry”; and

(C) by deleting paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(h) a person who carries on money or value transfer services;

- (i) a person or entity managing a collective investment scheme under the Securities Act;”;
- (ii) by deleting the definition of “security” and substituting the following definition:
 - “ “security” has the meaning assigned to it by the Securities Act;”;
- (iii) by inserting after the definition of “security” the following new definition:
 - “ “Seized Assets Fund” means the Seized Assets Fund established under section 58(1);”;
- (iv) by deleting the definition of “specified offence” and substituting the following definition:
 - “ “specified offence” means—
 - (a) an offence in any of the categories set out in the Second Schedule for which the constituent elements are more specifically provided for in any written law or under the common law and which is punishable upon

conviction with a fine of not less than five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for not less than twelve months; or

(b) any act committed outside of Trinidad and Tobago, which would constitute an offence referred to in paragraph (a) if committed in Trinidad and Tobago;”;

(aa) in section 2(2), by deleting the words “, subject to an affirmative resolution of Parliament”;

(ab) by inserting after section 2(2) the following new subsection:

“ (2A) An Order under subsection (2) to amend the First Schedule shall be subject to an affirmative resolution of Parliament.”; and

(ac) in section 2(3), by deleting all the words occurring after the word “offence” where it first occurs, and substituting the following words “or criminal conduct includes a reference to an act or criminal conduct which would constitute an offence committed before the commencement of this Act.”;

(b) in section 19, by repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following subsection:

“ (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Court in making a restraint order may make

it subject to such conditions and exceptions as the Court considers fit, and may in particular—

- (a) make provision for meeting out of the property or a specified part of the property, reasonable living expenses, including but not limited to—
 - (i) mortgage or rent payments;
 - (ii) allowances for food, medicine and medical treatment;
 - (iii) any payments due as a result of an Order of the Court;
 - (iv) provision for the reasonable living expenses of dependants including educational expenses; and
 - (v) provision for taxes, insurance premiums and public utilities;
- (b) make provision for reasonable expenses, including expenses incurred in defending any legal proceedings

including any
proceedings under
this Act;

(c) make provision for
expenses necessary to
enable a person to carry
on any trade, business,
profession or occupation;
and

(d) be made subject to any
other condition that
the Court considers
reasonable.”;

(ba) in section 20(6)(b), delete the words “of any
of the following kinds” and substitute the
words “of any kind including but not
limited to”;

(c) in section 29—

(i) in subsection (5), by deleting the
words “Consolidated Fund” and
substituting the words “Seized
Assets Fund”; and

(ii) by inserting after subsection (5),
the following new subsections:

“ (6) Notwithstanding
subsection (5), where the
monies in the Seized Assets
Fund cannot satisfy the
compensation payable under
this section, compensation
shall be paid out of the
Consolidated Fund.

(7) Compensation paid
out of the Consolidated Fund

under subsection (6) shall be only to the extent necessary to satisfy a payment under subsection (5).”;

(d) in section 32—

(i) in subsection (3), by deleting the words “(1)(d)” and substituting the word “(1)”; and

(ii) in subsection (10)—

(A) in paragraph (a), by deleting the word “and”;

(B) in paragraph (b), by deleting the word “.” and substituting the words “; and”;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (b), the following new paragraph:

“(c) an order under subsection (2)(a) may specify that the material required be provided in electronic format.”;

(e) in section 38—

(i) in subsection (1), by deleting the words “on duty at a port of entry into Trinidad and Tobago,” and the words “on duty at any place,”;

(ii) in subsection (4), by inserting after the word “made”, the words “in the prescribed form”; and

(iii) by inserting after subsection (4), the following new subsections:

“ (4A) An application for an order under subsection (2) shall be made *ex parte*.

(4B) Where an order has been granted under subsection (2) or (3), the order shall be served as soon as reasonably practicable on—

(a) the person by, or on whose behalf the cash was being imported or exported, if known; or

(b) the person from whom the cash was seized.”;

(f) by repealing sections 42A, 43, 44, 45 and 46 and substituting the following sections:

“Interpretation
of certain
words and
phrases

43. (1) In this Part—

“criminal conduct” means conduct which—

(a) constitutes an offence in Trinidad and Tobago; or

(b) occurs outside of Trinidad and Tobago and would constitute an offence if it occurred in Trinidad and Tobago; and

“criminal property”
means property
which constitutes the
benefit to a person
from criminal conduct
or represents such a
benefit in whole or in
part whether directly
or indirectly.

(2) For the purposes of
the definition of “criminal
property” under subsection (1),
it is immaterial—

- (a) who carried out the
criminal conduct; or
- (b) who benefitted from
the criminal conduct;
or
- (c) whether the criminal
conduct occurred
before or after
the date of
commencement of
the Miscellaneous
Provisions (Proceeds
of Crime,
Anti-terrorism and
F i n a n c i a l
Intelligence Unit of
Trinidad and
Tobago) Act, 2014.

Money
laundering

44. (1) An offence committed
under section 45 shall be
known as a money laundering
offence and the term “money
laundering” shall be
construed accordingly.

(2) The offence of money laundering is an indictable offence.

Dealings with
criminal
property

45. (1) A person who knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that property is criminal property and who—

- (a) engages directly or indirectly, in a transaction that involves that criminal property; or
- (b) receives, possesses, conceals, disposes of, disguises, transfers, brings into, or sends out of Trinidad and Tobago, that criminal property; or
- (c) converts, transfers or removes from Trinidad and Tobago that criminal property,

commits an offence of money laundering.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a financial institution or listed business knows or has grounds to suspect that the property is criminal property, if it or he fails to take reasonable steps to implement or apply procedures to control or combat money laundering in accordance with the Regulations made pursuant to section 56.

(3) Where a person is charged with an offence under this section and the Court is satisfied that the property in his possession or under his control was not acquired from income derived from a legitimate source, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proven, that the property is criminal property.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the standard of proof required by the person referred to in that subsection, shall be that applicable in civil proceedings.

Defence to
charge of
money
laundering

46. (1) It is a defence to a charge of money laundering that the accused acquired or otherwise came into possession of the property for adequate consideration and had no knowledge that the property was criminal property.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) a person acquires property for adequate consideration if the value of the consideration is not significantly less than the value of the property; or
- (b) a person uses or has possession of property for

a d e q u a t e
 consideration if the
 value of the
 consideration is not
 significantly less
 than the value
 of the use or
 possession.

(3) The provision of goods and services to any person which are of assistance to him in the course of engaging in criminal conduct shall not be treated as consideration for the purposes of subsection (1).”;

(g) in section 47—

- (i) in subsection (1), by deleting the words “a specified offence” and substituting the words “criminal conduct”; and
- (ii) by inserting after subsection (3), the following new subsection:

“ (4) This section also applies where a person discloses to the FIU in the form of a suspicious transaction or activity report his knowledge or suspicion that the property is criminal property, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly.”;

(h) in section 50—

- (i) by deleting the words “43, 45 or 46” and substituting the word “45”; and

- (ii) by deleting the words “a specified offence” and “specified offence” and substituting the words “criminal conduct”;
- (i) in section 51, by deleting the words “is guilty of” wherever they occur and substituting the word “commits”;
- (j) in section 52—
 - (i) in subsection (1), by deleting the words “is guilty of” and substituting the word “commits”; and
 - (ii) in subsection (8), by deleting the words “55(3)” and substituting the words “55A”;
- (k) in section 53—
 - (i) in subsection (1), by deleting the words “guilty of an offence under sections 43, 44, 45 and 46” and substituting the words “who commits an offence under section 45”; and
 - (ii) in subsections (2) and (3), by deleting the words “guilty of” wherever they occur and substituting the words “who commits”;
- (l) in section 55—
 - (i) in subsection (2)(a)(ii), by deleting the words “, or”;
 - (ii) by repealing subsections (2)(b), (3), (3A), (3B), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (11) and (12); and
 - (iii) in section 3C, by deleting the words “ninety-five” and substituting the word “ninety”;

(m) by inserting after section 55, the following new sections:

“Reporting
suspicious
activity and
transactions

55A. (1) Where a financial institution or listed business knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that funds being used for the purpose of a transaction to which subsection (2) refers are the proceeds of criminal conduct, the financial institution or listed business shall make a suspicious transaction or a suspicious activity report to the FIU in the form approved by the FIU.

(2) Where a financial institution or listed business makes a suspicious transaction or suspicious activity report to the FIU under this section, the Director or staff of such financial institution or listed business shall not disclose the fact or content of such report to any person, and any person who contravenes this subsection commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five million dollars and imprisonment for five years.

(3) A report to which subsection (1) refers shall be made as soon as possible, but in any event, within fourteen days of the date on which the financial institution or listed business knew or had reasonable grounds to

suspect that the funds used for a transaction were the proceeds of criminal conduct.

Exemption
from liability

55B. When the report referred to in section 55A is made in good faith, the financial institution or listed business and their employees, staff, directors, owners or other representatives as authorised by law, shall be exempted from criminal, civil or administrative liability, as the case may be, for complying with this section or for breach of any restriction on disclosure of information imposed by contract or by any legislative, regulatory or administrative provision, regardless of the result of the communication.

Compliance
programme

55C. (1) Every financial institution or listed business shall develop and implement a written compliance programme, approved by the financial institution's or listed business' senior management and reasonably designed to ensure compliance with this Act.

(2) A compliance programme referred to in subsection (1) shall include—

- (a) a system of internal controls to ensure ongoing compliance;

- (b) internal or external independent testing for compliance;
- (c) training of personnel in the identification of suspicious transactions; and
- (d) appointment of a staff member responsible for continual compliance with the Act and the Regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this section, “senior management” in relation to a financial institution means the body responsible for directing or overseeing the performance of the financial institution.

Supervisory Authority may enter premises 55D. (1) The relevant Supervisory Authority or a person authorized by the relevant Supervisory Authority may enter into the premises of any financial institution or listed business during working hours in order to—

- (a) inspect any business transaction record or client information record kept by the

financial institution
or listed business
pursuant to this Act
and the Regulations
made thereunder
and ask any
questions relevant to
such record and to
make any notes or
take any copies of the
whole or any part of
any such record;

(b) determine whether a
c o m p l i a n c e
programme has been
implemented; and

(c) determine whether
there is compliance
with this Act or any
Rules or Regulations
made thereunder.

(2) Where the Supervisory
Authority is the FIU, the FIU
shall obtain the consent of the
owner or occupier of the premises
for the entry.

(3) Where the listed
business refuses to give consent
under subsection (2), a police
officer above the rank of sergeant
may apply for a warrant to enter
the premises accompanied by an
officer of the FIU.

(4) For the purposes of
this section, “Supervisory
Authority”, in relation to—

-
- (a) a financial institution licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, the Insurance Act, the Exchange Control Act, the Home Mortgage Bank established under the Home Mortgage Bank Act, the Agricultural Development Bank established under the Agricultural Development Bank Act, and the Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company, means the Central Bank;
- (b) a person licensed as a broker-dealer, investment advisor or underwriter under the Securities Act, means the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission; or
- (c) any other financial institution and listed business, means the FIU.

Confidentiality 55E. A Supervisory Authority shall regard and deal with all information and documents which it has obtained in the course of its duties as the Supervisory Authority as secret and confidential.

Breach of confidentiality 55F. Where a Supervisory Authority communicates or attempts to communicate the information or documents referred to in section 55E to any person or anything contained in such document or copies to any person—

(a) other than a person to whom it is authorised to communicate it; or

(b) otherwise than for the purposes of this Act or any other written law,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.”;

(ma) in section 56, by deleting the words “subsections (5) and (6) of section 55” and substituting the words “section 55C”;

(n) in section 57—

(i) in subsection (1)—

- (A) by deleting the words “section 55” and substituting the words “sections 55, 55A and 55C”; and
- (B) by deleting the words “is guilty of an offence and” and substituting the words “commits an offence and is”; and
- (ii) in subsection (2), by deleting the words “guilty of,” and substituting the word “commits”;
- (o) by deleting section 58 and substituting the following sections:

“Seized Assets Fund 58. (1) There is hereby established a fund to be known as “the Seized Assets Fund” (hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”).

(2) The Minister with responsibility for finance shall disburse monies from the Fund to finance activities as advised by the Seized Assets Advisory Committee under section 58E.

Monies of the Fund 58A. The Fund shall comprise—

- (a) any monies paid in satisfaction of a confiscation under this Act;
- (b) cash forfeited under this Act;

- (c) proceeds of the sale of forfeited real property under section 58B;
- (d) proceeds of the sale of forfeited personal property under section 58C;
- (e) proceeds of the sale of forfeited property under section 58D to which Trinidad and Tobago is entitled pursuant to any reciprocal agreement;
- (f) the proceeds of any charging order under this Act;
- (g) cash or the proceeds of the sale of any property real or personal forfeited to the State under Part VIII of the Anti-Terrorism Act; and
- (h) proceeds of the sale of any property or benefit forfeited to the State under section 24 of the Trafficking in Persons Act.

Chap. 12:10

Property seized pursuant to a forfeiture order

58B. (1) Where real property has been forfeited under this Act, the real property shall—

- (a) vest in the State and may be sold; or

(b) where it is the subject of a reciprocal sharing agreement under section 58D, it shall be sold and the proceeds of such sale divided between the State and the foreign State party to the reciprocal agreement.

(2) The proceeds of the sale of the property under subsection (1) which belongs to the State shall form part of the monies of the Fund under section 58A.

Personal
property
seized
pursuant to a
forfeiture
Order

58C. (1) Where personal property is seized pursuant to a forfeiture order, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry with responsibility for national security shall take possession of such personal property and may—

- (a) dispose of it by public auction on behalf of the State; or
- (b) direct the manner in which it is to be used by the State.

(2) The proceeds of the sale of personal property under subsection (1) shall form part of the monies of the Fund under section 58A.

Reciprocal
agreement

58D. The Attorney General may enter into an agreement with the government of any foreign State for the reciprocal sharing of the proceeds or disposition of property confiscated, forfeited or seized—

(a) under this Act; or

(b) by that foreign State,

in circumstances where law enforcement authorities of that foreign State, or of Trinidad and Tobago, as the case may be, have participated in the investigation of the offence that led to the confiscation, forfeiture or seizure of the property or if the law enforcement authorities participation led to the confiscation, forfeiture or seizure of the property under this Act.

Purpose of Fund

58E. The purpose of the Fund is to provide funds for—

(a) c o m m u n i t y development;

(b) drug abuse treatment;

(c) r e h a b i l i t a t i o n projects;

(d) law enforcement;

(e) compensation under section 29; and

(f) restoration of monies by the President under section 42.

Appointment of Seized Assets Advisory Committee

58F. The Minister with responsibility for national security shall appoint a committee to be known as “the Seized Assets Advisory Committee”, to advise on the areas under section 58E(a) to (d), for which the monies in the Fund are to be used.

Composition
of Seized
Assets
Advisory
Committee

58G. (1) The Seized Assets Advisory Committee shall comprise of a minimum of five but no more than nine members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Minister as the Chairman.

(2) The members of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee shall be selected from among persons with experience and relevant qualifications in areas of finance, community development, drug abuse treatment, demand reduction and rehabilitation and law enforcement.

Terms of
Office of
members

58H. (1) Members of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee may hold office for a term of two years.

(2) The Minister with responsibility for national security may renew the appointment of a member of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee for no more than two consecutive terms.

Meetings

58I. (1) The Seized Assets Advisory Committee shall regulate its own procedures.

(2) The Seized Assets Advisory Committee shall meet at least once a month and at such other times as may be necessary or expedient and such meetings shall be held at such place and time and on such days as the Seized Assets Advisory Committee may determine.

(3) The Minister with responsibility for national security may, in writing, request that the Chairman convene a special meeting of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee.

(4) The Seized Assets Advisory Committee shall elect a Secretary from amongst its membership.

(5) The Secretary under this section shall keep minutes of each meeting, which shall be confirmed by the Seized Assets Advisory Committee at the subsequent meeting.

(6) A copy of the confirmed minutes of each meeting shall be submitted to the Minister with responsibility for national security.

Declaration of
interest

58J. (1) Any member of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee, including its Chairman whose interest is likely to be directly affected by a decision or determination of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee on any subject matter, shall declare his interest in the subject matter and shall not be present or take part in the meeting when the particular subject matter is being deliberated.

(2) A member or person who fails to disclose his interest under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary

conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(3) Where after a decision or determination is made by the Seized Assets Advisory Committee, it comes to the attention of a member that he has a conflict of interest, the Seized Asset Advisory Committee may reconsider its decision in the absence of that member.

Accounts and
Audit

58K. All accounts relating to the Seized Assets Fund shall be—

- (a) kept separately by the Comptroller of Accounts but shall be shown in the general accounts of Trinidad and Tobago and laid therewith before Parliament; and
- (b) audited annually by the Auditor General in accordance with the Exchequer and Audit Act as if the Fund were established under section 43 of that Act.

Chap. 69:01

Report of
Minister

58L. The Minister with responsibility for finance shall within four months from the end

of the financial year, submit to Parliament a report on the management of the Fund.

Regulations
and Rules

58M. (1) The Minister with responsibility for finance may make Regulations for—

- (a) the management and control of the Fund;
- (b) the accounts, books and forms to be used in the management of the Fund; and
- (c) the general operations of the Fund.

(2) The Minister with responsibility for finance may make rules with respect to the sale and disposal of real and personal property forfeited under the Act, for the purpose of sections 58B and 58C.”;

(p) in the First Schedule—

- (i) in respect of the type of business “A Private Members’ Club” referred to in the First Column, by deleting its related words of interpretation in the Second Column and substituting the following words:

“A members’ club which is granted a certificate under section 5(4) of the Registration of Clubs Act, Chap 21:01.”;

(ii) by deleting in the First Column, the words “An Accountant, an Attorney-at-law or other Independent Legal Professional” in respect of the type of business and substituting the following words:

“An Attorney-at-law, Accountant or other person performing the functions of an Accountant or Other Independent Legal Professional.”;

(iii) in the Second Column, in respect of the type of business referred to as “An Attorney-at-law, Accountant or other person performing the functions of an Accountant or Other Independent Legal Professional” as amended—

(a) in item (d), by deleting the words “legal persons or arrangements”; and

(b) by deleting item (e) and substituting the following item:

“(e) c r e a t i o n , operation or management of legal persons or arrangements, and buying and selling of b u s i n e s s entities.”;

(iv) in the Second Column, in respect of the type of business “Trust and Company Service Provider”—

- (A) in item (d), by deleting the word “.” and substituting the words “; and”; and
- (B) by inserting after item (d), the following item:
 - “(e) acting as, or arranging for another person to act as a trustee of an express trust.”; and
- (v) in the First Column, by deleting the item “Money or Value Transfer Services” and its related words of interpretation contained in the Second Column after the item “Motor Vehicle Sales”;
- (q) by repealing the Second and Third Schedules” and substituting the following:

“SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES

- (1) Participation in an organized criminal group and racketeering;
- (2) Terrorism, including terrorist financing;
- (3) Trafficking in human beings, body parts and migrant smuggling;
- (4) Sexual exploitation including sexual exploitation of children;
- (5) Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (6) Illicit arms trafficking;
- (7) Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods;
- (8) Corruption and bribery;

SECOND SCHEDULE—CONTINUED

- (9) Fraud;
- (10) Counterfeiting currency;
- (11) Intellectual property offences including counterfeiting and piracy of products;
- (12) Environmental crimes;
- (13) Murder, grievous bodily injury;
- (14) Kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking;
- (15) Robbery or theft;
- (16) Smuggling (including in relation to customs and excise duties and taxes);
- (17) Tax crimes (relating to direct taxes and indirect taxes);
- (18) Extortion;
- (19) Forgery;
- (20) Piracy; and
- (21) Insider trading and market manipulation.”.

Chap. 12:07
amended

4. The Anti-Terrorism Act is amended—

- (a) in section 2 in the definition of “terrorist property”—
 - (i) in paragraph (b), by deleting the word “or” after the words “act;”;
 - (ii) in paragraph (c), by inserting the word “or” after the words “organization;”;
 - (iii) by inserting after paragraph (c) the following paragraph:
 - “(d) property belonging to a terrorist or terrorist organization;”;
- (b) in section 22A—
 - (i) in subsection (3)—
 - (A) in paragraph (a), by inserting after the word “years” the words

- “and to a fine of five million dollars”; and
- (B) in paragraph (b), by deleting the word “two” and substituting the words “twenty-five”; and
- (ii) in subsection (4), by inserting after the words “twenty-five years” the words “and to a fine of five million dollars”;
- (c) in section 22C(5), by deleting the words “two hundred and fifty dollars” and “five years” and substituting the words “five million dollars” and “five years” respectively;
- (d) in section 24B(10), by deleting the words “five hundred thousand” and substituting the words “five million”;
- (e) in section 24C(8), by deleting the words “five hundred thousand” and substituting the words “five million”;
- (f) in section 34(1), by deleting all the words after the word “possession” and substituting the words “of a person is terrorist property.”; and
- (g) in section 42 in paragraph (a), by deleting the words “fine of two” and substituting the words “fine of three”.

5. The Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad And Chap. 72:01
amended
Tobago Act is amended—

- (a) in section 2 in the definition of “non-regulated financial institution”, by deleting paragraph (b) and substituting the following paragraph:
- “(b) a person who carries on money or value transfer services or.”; and
- (b) by inserting after section 18B the following new section:

“FIU to
publish
names of
registered
financial
institutions
and listed
businesses

18C. The FIU shall maintain a list of all non-regulated financial institutions and listed businesses registered pursuant to section 18B and make the same available to the public by posting it to the FIU’s website unless—

(a) the FIU determines that such disclosure would not be in the public interest;
or

(b) the Court directs otherwise.”;

(c) by renumbering sections 18C to 18G as sections 18D to 18H respectively; and

(d) in renumbered section 18G, by—

(i) inserting after subsection (3), the following new subsection:

“ (4) A warrant under subsection (2) shall authorize the police officer to be accompanied by an officer of the FIU.”;

(ii) deleting the words “18E” wherever they occur and substituting the words “18F”.

Passed in the Senate this 20th day of August, 2014.

Clerk of the Senate

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Senate, that is to say, by the votes of 30 Senators.

Clerk of the Senate

Passed in the House of Representatives this 19th day of September, 2014.

Clerk of the House

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the House, that is to say, by the votes of 36 members of the House.

Clerk of the House