



The Senate
NORTHERN MARIANAS COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE
P.O. BOX 500129
SAIPAN, MP 96950

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 24-18
Date: July 2, 2025
RE: House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1

S-Adopted 7/14/25


Honorable Dennis James C. Mendiola
President of the Senate
Twenty-Fourth Northern Marianas
Commonwealth Legislature
Saipan, MP 96950

Dear Mr. President:

Your Committee on Judiciary, Government, and Law, to which House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1 was referred, entitled:

“To amend provisions in Title 6, Chapter 3, Sexual Offenses, Article 1, General Provisions, relating to sexual abuse/assault of minors,”

begs leave to report as follows:

I. RECOMMENDATION:

After considerable discussion and deliberation, your Committee recommends the passage of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1 in its current form.

II. ANALYSIS:

A. Purpose:

The purpose of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1, is to update several general provisions relating to sexual offenses in the Commonwealth as they pertain to minors and unlawful acts of exploitation and voyeurism.

B. Committee Findings:

Your Committee finds that existing statutory provisions enacted to protect minors from criminal acts of sexual abuse and sexual assault require necessary revisions that are long overdue and essential to reflect accessibility and advances in technology. Despite an alarming increase in sexual abuse/assault of minors, there remains an underlying rate of cases that could not be taken to court based on existing laws.

Your Committee further finds that House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1, effectively expands the protections for minors in the Commonwealth. The proposed legislation seeks to enhance provisions that now safeguard minors who are under 15 years of age, address unlawful sexual acts involving a student, and tackle issues of victims related to unlawful exploitation and voyeurism.

Your Committee met on June 20, 2025, to formally discuss the proposed legislation. During deliberation, the proposed legislation received unanimous support for its intent. Upon further review, a point of clarification was raised on the proposed provision under 6 CMC § 1306(a)(1) as to whether or not the language applies directly to the offender or another individual who may aid, induce, cause, or encourage a person under the age of 15. Your Committee agreed to hold further action to allow the Chairman to seek clarification from the Office of the Attorney General.

Your Committee met on July 2, 2025, to continue deliberation on the proposed legislation. During deliberation, JGL Chairman clarified that he had verbally reached out to the Chief Prosecutor under the Office of the Attorney General to clarify the matter raised in the last committee meeting. It was shared that the language in question refers directly to the offender, and no other concerns were raised by the Committee. It is for these reasons that your Committee strongly supports the intent of the proposed legislation and recommends the passage of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1 in its current form.

C. Legislative History:

House Bill No. 24-1 was formally introduced by Representative Marissa R. Flores on February 14, 2025, and was referred to the House Standing Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations (JGO) for disposition. On April 29, 2025, the House JGO Committee adopted the proposed legislation in the form of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1, which was reported to the full body of the House of Representatives under House Standing Committee Report (SCR) No. 24-4. On May 15, 2025, during the First Day, Second Special Session of the House of Representatives, House SCR 24-4 was adopted, and the House of Representatives passed the proposed legislation in the form of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1. On May 19, 2025, House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1, was transmitted to the Senate and was subsequently referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Judiciary, Government, and Law for disposition.

During the Twenty-Third Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, a similar legislation, House Bill No. 23-122, was formally introduced by Representative Marissa R. Flores on November 11, 2024, during the Fifth Day, Fourth Regular Session of the House of Representatives and was passed on First and Final Reading in its current form. House Bill No. 23-122 was transmitted to the Senate on November 25, 2024, and was subsequently referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Judiciary, Government, and Law for disposition. On January 3, 2025, the Senate convened its 8th Day, Fourth Regular Session, and a motion was made and seconded to file all remaining bills, resolutions, reports, and other assignments given to committees that require Senate action. Accordingly, House Bill No. 23-122 was filed, and the Senate of the Twenty-Third Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

D. Public Hearing and Comment:

1. Public Hearing. No public hearing was scheduled for House Bill No. 24-1. However, committee meetings, which are open to the public, were held on June 20, 2025, and July 2, 2025. See below for further details.
2. Committee Meeting. The proposed legislation made its first appearance during the scheduled committee meeting on Friday, June 20, 2025. The committee meeting notice was posted on June 12, 2025, and the agenda was officially posted on June 17, 2025, on various legislative forums and social media sites to invite members of the general public to provide comments as indicated under *Item No. IV. Public Comment* on the Committee Agenda. However, no oral testimonies in support or in opposition of the proposed legislation were presented before the Committee.

The proposed legislation made its second appearance during the scheduled committee meeting on Wednesday, July 2, 2025. The committee meeting notice and agenda were posted on June 26, 2025, on various legislative forums and social media sites to invite members of the general public to provide comments as indicated under *Item No. IV. Public Comment* on the Committee Agenda. However, no oral testimonies in support or in opposition of the proposed legislation were presented before the Committee.

3. Written Comment. Your Committee sent out several requests for comments on the proposed legislation. To date, the status of comments received from the following government and private entities is as follows:
 - a. Office of the Attorney General, *no comment received*

E. Estimated Fiscal Cost:

The enactment of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1, will not result in additional costs to the Commonwealth government, as the proposed legislation intends to strengthen existing statutory provisions to ensure the safety of minors against acts of sexual assault and abuse in the Commonwealth.

F. Summary of Committee Amendments:

Your Committee made no amendments to the proposed legislation.

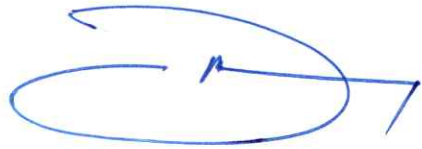
III. CONCLUSION:

Your Committee agrees with the intent and purpose of the proposed legislation and recommends the passage of House Bill No. 24-1, House Substitute 1 in its current form.

Respectfully submitted,



Senator Karl R. King-Nabors
Chairperson



Senator Francisco Q. Cruz
Vice Chairperson



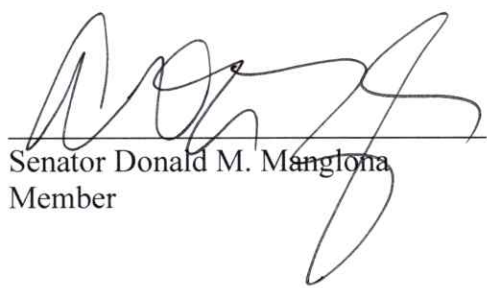
Senator Ronnie M. Calvo
Member



Senator Manny Gregory T. Castro
Member

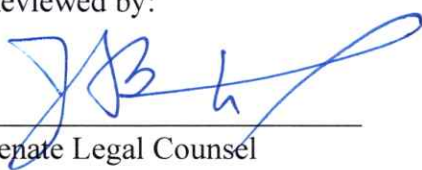


Senator Corina L. Magofna
Member



Senator Donald M. Mangiona
Member

Reviewed by:



Senate Legal Counsel

TWENTY-FOURTH NORTHERN MARIANAS COMMONWEALTH

LEGISLATURE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 2025

First Regular Session, 2025

H. B. 24-1, HS1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

To amend provisions in Title 6, Chapter 3, Sexual Offenses, Article I. General Provisions, relating to sexual abuse/assault of minors.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE 24TH NORTHERN MARIANAS
COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE:**

1 **Section 1. Findings and Purpose.** Criminal acts against minors, particularly,
2 sexual abuse and sexual assault are serious crimes, acts of violence, and grave
3 offenses. These offenses are especially egregious when committed against minors
4 who cannot legally give consent in situations involving significant age differences.
5 These acts of violence often involve manipulation, coercion, force, or abuse of
6 power, targeting those perceived as vulnerable, including but not limited to
7 children, individuals with disabilities, and others in vulnerable situations. The
8 Legislature, working collaboratively with the CNMI Sexual Assault Response
9 Team (SART), considered feedback from the community, including youth,
10 survivors, advocacy groups, child protective agencies, and law enforcement, to
11 ensure the amendments herein, address the real needs and concerns of those
12 affected by these crimes.

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1 Here in the CNMI, these crimes cause severe short and long-term effects on
2 victims, including children and adolescents. These effects can manifest as post-
3 traumatic stress disorder, suicide, self-harm, eating and sleep disorders,
4 dissociation, depression, and substance abuse. No person, particularly no child,
5 should endure such trauma. Furthermore, it is crucial to prohibit any form of sexual
6 activity between students and individuals employed or contracted by their
7 educational institutions. School employees and contractors hold positions of
8 authority and are responsible for students' protection and care. Therefore, expressly
9 banning any form of sexual interaction between these groups is necessary.

10 Evidence and data obtained from various agencies within the CNMI
11 emphasize the urgent need to strengthen legal protections for victims. The Division
12 of Youth Services - Child Protective Services reported the following allegations of
13 sexual abuse: 41 in FY 2016, 44 in FY 2017, 44 in FY 2018, 63 in FY 2019, 63 in
14 FY 2020, 63 in FY 2021, 88 in FY 2022, and 115 in FY 2023. According to the
15 Department of Public Safety - Criminal Investigation Bureau, in 2023, there were
16 17 reported cases of sexual assault (SA) and 55 cases of sexual abuse of a minor
17 (SAM). As of September 2024, the numbers show 9 SA cases and 24 SAM cases.
18 Data from the Office of the Attorney General - Criminal Division reveal the
19 following for SA cases (which encompass both sexual abuse of minors and sexual
20 assault cases): 12 in 2015, 25 in 2016, 17 in 2017, 15 in 2018, 11 in 2019, 20 in
21 2020, 31 in 2021, 31 in 2022, and 28 in 2023.

1 Sexual abuse and sexual assault victims are extremely vulnerable and sadly,
2 as the above statistics demonstrate, a significant percentage of the victims are
3 minors, further highlighting the vulnerability of this population and the necessity
4 for enhanced legal measures. As a community dedicated to protecting its most
5 vulnerable members and strongly opposing these malicious acts, the Legislature
6 finds that we must renew our commitment to these victims by reinforcing and
7 securing their protection from crimes involving the sexual abuse of minors and
8 sexual assault. This commitment is essential for safeguarding both current and
9 future generations. Combined with our efforts to deter these crimes and ensure
10 offenders are held accountable, the safety and well-being of both children and adult
11 victims depend on the protection and support we provide.

12 To address this, it is crucial to strengthen our laws regarding the sexual abuse
13 of minors and sexual assault by simplifying statutory language, removing barriers
14 to prosecution, and introducing a long-overdue voyeurism statute which is critical,
15 as increased access to technology—such as hidden cameras and online
16 dissemination—has made children and vulnerable individuals more susceptible to
17 exploitation. Current statutes (6 CMC § 1306 and § 1307) prohibit sexual
18 penetration or contact with persons under thirteen (13) years of age; the Legislature
19 proposes raising this age limit to fifteen (15) years to better protect minors. This
20 change aligns with most jurisdictions that have raised their ages of consent to offer
21 increased protection for minors and enhance the overall safety of the community.

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1 Moreover, the Legislature finds that it would be appropriate to update certain
2 definitions to cover other circumstances not included in the previous laws. Terms
3 such as ‘consent’ and ‘voyeurism’ are revised and added to bring CNMI law up to
4 date with the realities of current societal challenges.

5 Existing laws also fail to address voyeurism. Unlike many other jurisdictions,
6 the CNMI lacks a statute criminalizing the intentional invasion of another person’s
7 privacy without their consent while observing that person in the privacy of their
8 own home or another private place. Currently, these offenses are often classified
9 under the general charge of Disturbing the Peace, complicating efforts to identify
10 specific instances of voyeurism. This broad classification leads to unjust outcomes
11 for victims, as offenders typically face only petty misdemeanor charges. Moreover,
12 existing penalties do not adequately reflect the emotional and psychological harm
13 inflicted by these violations. A specific voyeurism statute would address the rise in
14 such acts, create stiffer penalties to hold offenders accountable, and recognize the
15 emotional and psychological harm to victims.

16 Revisions to current CNMI law set forth herein in the form of repealed and
17 re-enacted statutes that were substantively revised as well as minor amendments to
18 statutes that were necessary to update certain sections that are contained in this
19 legislation are all in compliance with the constitutional “one-subject” rule. This is
20 because all the legislative changes herein relate to Title 6, Ch. 3, Sexual Offenses,
21 Article 1. General Provisions, specifically, to sexual abuse/assault of minors.

1 **Section 2. Repeal and Re-Enactment.** Title 6, Section 1306 of the
2 Commonwealth Code is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

3 **“§1306. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree.**

4 (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the
5 first degree if

6 (1) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is
7 under 15 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is
8 under 15 years of age to engage in sexual penetration with another person;

9 (2)(A) being 18 years of age, the offender engages in sexual penetration
10 with a person who is under 15 years of age; or

11 (B) being 19 years of age, the offender engages in sexual penetration
12 with a person who is under 16 years of age; or

13 (C) being 20 years of age, the offender engages in sexual penetration
14 with a person who is under 17 years of age; or

15 (D) being 21 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual
16 penetration with a person who is under 18 years of age

17 (b) Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree is punishable by
18 imprisonment for not less than 2 years and not more than 30 years, a fine of
19 not more than \$50,000, or both.”

1 **Section 3. Repeal and Re-Enactment.** Title 6, Section 1307 of the
2 Commonwealth Code is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

3 **“§ 1307. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree.**

4 (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the
5 second degree if

6 (1) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is
7 under 15 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is
8 under 15 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another person;

9 (2)(A) being 18 years of age, the offender engages in sexual contact
10 with a person who is under 15 years of age; or

11 (B) being 19 years of age, the offender engages in sexual contact with
12 a person who is under 16 years of age; or

13 (C) being 20 years of age, the offender engages in sexual contact with
14 a person who is under 17 years of age; or

15 (D) being 21 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual
16 contact with a person who is under 18 years of age.

17 (b) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the second degree is punishable by
18 imprisonment for not less than two years and not more than fifteen years, and
19 a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both. Notwithstanding any other provision
20 of law, a person sentenced under this provision and 6 CMC section 4252 shall

1 not be eligible for parole, if at all, until two-thirds of this minimum sentence
2 has been served.”

3 **Section 4. Repeal and Reenactment.** Title 6, Section 1308 of the
4 Commonwealth Code is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

5 **“§ 1308. Unlawful Sexual Act(s) with a Student.**

6 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by any educational
7 institution to engage in any sexual act(s), as defined in 6 CMC § 1317(3),
8 with any student of any educational institution where the offender is
9 employed or contracted or the person is a volunteer. For the purpose of this
10 section, “educational institution” shall be defined as an institution with
11 students from any grade levels ranging from 6th grade to 12th grade.

12 (b) Violation of subsection (a) shall be punishable by imprisonment for
13 not less than two years and not more than 5 years, a fine of not more than
14 \$2,000, or both.”

15 **Section 5. Repeal and Re-Enactment.** Title 6, Section 1309 of the
16 Commonwealth Code is hereby repealed in its entirety. For the sake of maintaining
17 the remaining code sections, Section 1309 shall remain codified or re-enacted as
18 “RESERVED” so as not to require the re-numbering of subsequent sections within
19 Division 1, Part, 1, Chapter 3, Article 1. Accordingly, Section 1309 is hereby re-
20 enacted to read as follows:

21 **“Section 1309. RESERVED”.**

1 **Section 6. Amendment.** Title 6, Section 1310 of the Commonwealth Code
2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 **“§ 1310. General Provisions.**

4 (a) In a prosecution under 6 CMC §§ 1306-1308, whenever a provision
5 of law defining an offense depends upon a victim being under a certain age,
6 it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the
7 defendant reasonably believed the victim to be that age or older, unless the
8 victim was under 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offense.”

9 **Section 7. Repeal and Reenactment.** Title 6, Section 1314 of the
10 Commonwealth Code is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

11 **“§ 1314. Unlawful Exploitation/Voyeurism.**

12 (a) It is unlawful to knowingly invade the privacy of another person
13 without the knowledge of the other person for the purpose of sexual
14 stimulation.

15 (1) For the purposes of this section, a person's privacy is invaded if both
16 of the following apply:

17 (I) The person has a reasonable expectation that the person will not be
18 viewed, photographed, videotaped, filmed or digitally recorded.

19 (II) The person is photographed, videotaped, filmed, digitally recorded
20 or otherwise viewed, with or without a device, either:

21 (A) While the person is in a state of undress or partial dress or;

1 (B) While the person is engaged in sexual intercourse or sexual contact
2 or;

3 (C) While the person is urinating or defecating or;

4 (D) In a manner that directly or indirectly captures or allows the
5 viewing of the person's genitalia, buttock or female breast, whether clothed
6 or unclothed, that is not otherwise visible to the public.

7 (b) It is unlawful for a person to capture, disclose, display, distribute,
8 attempt to distribute, threaten to distribute or publish a photograph, videotape,
9 film or digital recording that is made for sexual stimulation for self or others
10 and: (1) after invasion of privacy; or (2) without the consent or knowledge of
11 the person depicted.

12 (c) This section does not apply to any of the following:

13 (1) Photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording for
14 security purposes if notice of the use of the photographing, videotaping,
15 filming or digital recording equipment is clearly posted in the location and
16 the location is one in which the person does not have a reasonable expectation
17 of privacy.

18 (2) Photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording by
19 correctional officials for security reasons or in connection with the
20 investigation of alleged misconduct of persons on the premises of a jail or
21 prison.

1 (3) Photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording by law
2 enforcement officers pursuant to an investigation, which is otherwise lawful.

3 (4) The use of a child monitoring device. For the purpose of this section,
4 "child monitoring device" shall mean a device that is capable of transmitting
5 and audio or audiovisual signal that is installed or used in a residence for child
6 supervision or safety monitoring by any parent, guardian, or other responsible
7 person in the person's own residence.

8 (d)(1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be punishable by imprisonment
9 for not more than five years, a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both;

10 (2) Violation of subsection (b) shall be punishable by imprisonment for
11 not more than twenty years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both;
12 Each displayed and/or distributed photograph, videotape, film or digital
13 recording that is made without the consent or knowledge of the person
14 depicted shall be counted as a separate violation. Notwithstanding any other
15 provision of law, a person sentenced under this provision shall not be eligible
16 for parole, if at all, until two-thirds of this minimum sentence has been
17 served."

18 **Section 8. Amendment.** Title 6, Section 1317 of the Commonwealth Code
19 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 **"§ 1317. Definitions.**

21 For purposes of this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise,

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1 (1) "Incapacitated" means a state where an individual cannot make
2 rational, reasonable decisions because of mental or physical helplessness,
3 sleep, unconsciousness, or lack of awareness that sexual activity is taking
4 place;

5 (2) "Mentally incapable" means suffering from a mental disease, defect
6 or disorder that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or
7 consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that
8 person;

9 ~~(3) "Position of authority" means an employer, youth leader, scout~~
10 ~~leader, coach, teacher, counselor, school administrator, religious leader,~~
11 ~~doctor, nurse, psychologist, guardian ad litem, babysitter, or a substantially~~
12 ~~similar position, a police officer or probation officer other than when the~~
13 ~~officer is exercising custodial control over a minor, and other family members~~
14 ~~not living in the same household and others who the victim would reasonably~~
15 ~~believe had coercive power over him or her;~~

16 (4) (3) "Sexual act" means sexual penetration or sexual contact;

17 (5) (4) "Sexual Contact" is the intentional touching of the victim's body
18 or intimate parts which include but are not limited to the primary genital area,
19 groin, inner thigh, mouth, anus, buttock, or breast of a human being or the
20 intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the
21 victim's or actor's body or intimate parts, if that intentional touching can

1 reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or
2 stimulation. Sexual contact also means a perpetrator forces a victim to touch
3 his/her body and/or intimate parts.

4 (6) (5) "Sexual penetration" means

5 (A) (i) genital intercourse, fellatio, anal intercourse, or an intrusion,
6 however slight, of an object or any part of a person's body into the genital or
7 anal opening of another person's body; and

8 (ii) cunnilingus or anilingus, whether or not actual penetration has
9 occurred.

10 (B) but "sexual penetration" does not include acts performed for the
11 purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is
12 reasonably adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the person
13 being treated;

14 (7) (6) "Victim" means the person alleged to have been subjected to
15 sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, child abuse, neglect, or voyeurism in
16 any degree;

17 (8) (Z) "Voyeurism" or "Voyeuring" shall mean:

18 (A) the act of a person gaining sexual pleasure from watching others
19 when they are naked, in a state of undress or partial dress, or engaged in
20 sexual activity and/or secretly records such activity; and/or

21 (B) the act of a person who gains sexual pleasure from secretly

1 watching other people in sexual situations, or (more generally) a person who
2 watches other people's private lives.

3 (9) (g) "Consent" means:

4 (A) A person's behavior, including words and conduct, that
5 communicates the person's willingness to engage in a specific act of sexual
6 penetration or sexual contact.

7 (B) Neither verbal nor physical resistance is required to establish the
8 absence of consent; the person's behavior must be assessed in the context of
9 all the circumstances to determine whether the person has consented.

10 (C) Consent may be revoked any time before or during the act of sexual
11 penetration or sexual contact, by behavior communicating that the person is
12 no longer willing."

13 **Section 9. Amendment.** Title 6, Section 1320 is hereby amended to read as
14 follows:

15 **"§ 1320. Admission of Other Act Evidence.**

16 (a) In a prosecution for a crime specified in this article, evidence of
17 other acts by the offender toward the same or another person is admissible if
18 the conduct, factual basis, or the initial charge, is of the same nature as the
19 crimes specified in this article.

20 (b) For purposes of this section, other conduct, factual basis, or initial
21 charge, referred to in subsection (a) need not have resulted in any criminal

1 charge or conviction specified in this article in order to be admissible.

2 (c) In a prosecution for a crime involving domestic violence or of
3 interfering with a report of a crime involving domestic violence, evidence of
4 other crimes involving domestic violence by the offender against the same or
5 another person is admissible.”

6 **Section 10. Amendment.** Title 6, Section 4102 subsections (d) (i) and (ii) are
7 hereby amended to read as follows:

8 (d) RESERVED.

9 Notwithstanding any provisions in this section, any person convicted of
10 sexual assault in the first degree or sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree
11 as adopted, shall be sentenced to serve a mandatory term of imprisonment of
12 no less than

13 (i) eight years if the person convicted has no record of prior felony
14 conviction, which sentence may not be suspended unless the court determines
15 that unique circumstances exist in the light of which imprisonment of the
16 convicted person is inhumane, cruel or otherwise extremely detrimental to
17 the interest of justice, and is not necessary for the protection of the public or
18 any witness; and

19 (ii) fifteen years if the person convicted has a prior felony conviction.”

20 **Section 11. Severability.** If any provisions of this Act or the application of
21 any such provision to any person or circumstance should be held invalid by a court

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1 of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Act or the application of its
2 provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid
3 shall not be affected thereby.

4 **Section 12. Savings Clause.** This Act and any repealer contained herein
5 shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired under contract or
6 acquired under statutes repealed or under any rule, regulation, or order adopted
7 under the statutes. Repealers contained in this Act shall not affect any proceeding
8 instituted under or pursuant to prior law. The enactment of the Act shall not have
9 the effect of terminating, or in any way modifying, any liability, civil or criminal,
10 which shall already be in existence on the date this Act becomes effective.

11 **Section 13. Effective Date.** This Act shall take effect upon its approval by
12 the Governor, or it becoming law without such approval.

Prefiled: 1/30/2025

Date: _____ Introduced by: /s/ Rep. Marissa R. Flores

HB 24-1 and HB 24-1 HS1: Reviewed for legal sufficiency by:

/s/ Joseph L.G. Taijeron, Jr.
House Legal Counsel