
OLR Bill Analysis

sHB 7331

AN ACT CONCERNING SPORTS WAGERING IN THE STATE.

SUMMARY

This bill establishes a regulatory framework for sports wagering, once new tribal-state compacts are negotiated.

Under the bill, new compacts with the tribes would allow them to offer in-person or online sports wagering, provided that such authorization does not relieve the tribes of their video facsimile payment obligations or terminate the video facsimile moratorium (see BACKGROUND). The new compacts must be approved by the state legislature and the federal Department of the Interior (DOI).

Once the new compacts are approved, the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) may issue two separate licenses for sports wagering, one for in-person and another for online, each with a 10% tax rate on the gross revenue, with 2% of the tax and license fees directed towards problem gambling. The in-person wagering license is available to the Off-track Betting (OTB) operators, the East Windsor casino (i.e., MMCT), and the Connecticut Lottery Corporation (CLC), while the online wagering license is available to MMCT, CLC, and up to three others through a request for proposals (RFP) bidding process.

The bill does not allow sports wagers on events involving Connecticut universities and colleges. It also requires operators to, among other things, (1) verify that a sports bettor is at least age 21 and located in the state, (2) enter into an agreement with a provider of sports event data that meets or exceeds the minimum qualifications DCP sets in regulation, and (3) allow someone to exclude or limit themselves from sports wagering.

Under the bill, the Department of Economic and Community

Development (DECD) commissioner must seek partnerships with professional sports leagues and governing bodies to promote sports activities and economic development in the state. The commissioner must set a goal of scheduling at least three sports events in Connecticut each year in different locations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2019

§ 2 — SPORTS WAGERING AUTHORIZATION

Before the authorization is effective, the bill requires the governor to enter into new tribal-state compacts with the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) that allows each tribe to offer sports wagering on tribal lands and through an electronic sports wagering platform. The compacts must provide that the authorization of sports wagering does not (1) terminate the moratorium against operating video facsimile games or (2) relieve the tribes of their obligation to contribute a percentage of the gross operating revenues of video facsimile games to the state under the memoranda of understanding (MOUs). The MOUs give the tribes the exclusive right to operate video facsimile machines and casino gaming in Connecticut in exchange for 25% of the gross operating revenue from the video facsimile machines.

Legislative and Federal Approval

Upon the tribes and state reaching an agreement on new compacts, the compacts must also be approved or deemed approved by the DOI secretary, pursuant to IGRA and its implementing regulations. If a court overturns DOI's approval in a final judgment that is not appealable, the bill's authorization ceases to be effective.

The compacts must also be approved by the state legislature under the statutory process for approving tribal-state compacts (see BACKGROUND).

On and after July 1, 2019, and once the conditions are met, the bill allows the DCP commissioner to issue licenses to operate sports wagering in person and on a platform, and to sports wagering

vendors.

§ 3 — IN-PERSON OPERATOR LICENSE

The bill prohibits anyone from conducting in-person sports wagering unless the person is an eligible operator and has obtained a DCP license to do so. An operator eligible to conduct in-person sports wagering means a person or business organization operating the OTB system, a limited liability company operating a casino gaming facility that offers sports wagering (i.e., MMCT), and CLC.

Definitions

"Sports wagering" means risking or accepting any money, credit, deposit, or other thing of value for gain contingent in whole or in part on (1) a sporting event or portion of one, or (2) the individual performance statistics of an athlete or athletes in a sporting event or combination of events. "Sports wagering" does not include the payment of an entry fee to play fantasy contests.

"Sporting event" means any sporting or athletic event (1) where two or more people participate and receive compensation in excess of actual expenses for their participation, or (2) sponsored by an intercollegiate athletic program of an institution of higher education. "Sporting event" does not include horse racing, any sporting or athletic event that involves a Connecticut public university or college or independent institution of higher education, or any high school or minor league sporting or athletic event.

Locations

Under the bill, if licensed, (1) CLC may conduct sports wagering at up to four CLC-designated high tier claim centers and (2) the OTB system operator may conduct sports wagering at any of the authorized OTB facilities. Existing law authorizes 24 OTB facilities around the state, but currently there are 16 operational facilities (CGS § 12-571a).

Licensing

Each applicant for such operator license must submit a completed application on DCP-prescribed forms, which may require the applicant

to submit any information the commissioner deems pertinent to issuing a license.

Except for CLC, each applicant for such operator license must submit to a state and national criminal history records check before the license is issued. The license expires biennially on the anniversary date of issuance unless renewed.

Except for CLC, each applicant must pay (1) a \$100,000 nonrefundable application fee for each initial or renewal license application and (2) a \$750,000 fee for each initial and renewal license.

Under the bill, the DCP commissioner must, as soon as practicable after receiving a completed license or renewal application, grant or deny the application. Any licensee who submits a renewal application before the license expires may continue to offer in-person sports wagering until the commissioner approves or denies the renewal application.

Any licensed operator, OTB facility, or high tier claim center that fails to comply with any of the requirements or regulations the bill requires constitutes grounds for the commissioner to investigate such licensee or facility. A violation of the electronic platform regulations by CLC or MMCT, if they also hold a license to offer sports wagering through a platform, also constitutes grounds for an investigation.

After a hearing held in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act (UAPA), the commissioner may suspend or revoke such license for good cause or suspend operations at such facility and impose a civil penalty of up to \$250,000. Any licensee whose license is suspended or revoked or who is fined, any facility whose operations are suspended or is fined, or any applicant aggrieved by the commissioner for an application or renewal, may appeal in accordance with the UAPA (i.e., to Superior Court).

§ 4 — ONLINE SPORTS WAGERING OPERATOR AND VENDOR LICENSES

The bill prohibits anyone from conducting sports wagering on a

platform (hereinafter, “online sports wagering”) unless the person is an operator eligible to do so and the operator has obtained a DCP license to do so.

An operator eligible to conduct sports wagering on a platform means MMCT, CLC, and any other individual or business organization applying to the commissioner for a license pursuant to the RFP the bill requires.

Under the bill, sports wagering on a platform means sports wagering using any system or method of wagering over the Internet, including through a website or a mobile device, that does not require a sports bettor to be physically present at a facility that conducts in-person sports wagering.

MMCT and CLC Application

Under the bill, MMCT and CLC may submit an application for a license to offer online sports wagering. The application may require them to:

1. specify the number of employees and physical office locations the applicant has or will have in the state to ensure proper operation of online sports wagering;
2. describe the electronic sports wagering platform to be used;
3. describe the types and numbers of sporting events the applicant will offer for sports wagering;
4. provide a market analysis detailing the impact on and benefits to the state if the applicant receives a license, including projected revenue to the state;
5. provide information and documentation to demonstrate that the applicant has sufficient business ability, experience, and financial stability to develop, manage, operate, and maintain online sports wagering; and
6. describe the methods used to ensure the platform’s integrity and

security controls to be used on the (a) sports data acquired to determine sports wager results, (b) sports bettor data, and (c) sports bettor verification of age and presence in the state.

DCP may also require any other information the commissioner deems pertinent to issue the license. Such license expires biennially on the anniversary date of the issuance unless renewed.

MMCT must submit to state and national criminal history records checks and submit a nonrefundable \$100,000 application fee before a license is issued. Upon license issuance or renewal, MMCT must pay a \$750,000 licensing fee to the commissioner.

RFP Licensing

Within 60 days after the authorization, the commissioner must develop and issue an RFP to qualify individuals and businesses for up to three additional licenses to develop, manage, operate, and maintain online sports wagering.

In addition to the information required for other applicants as described above, the RFP must require a responder to:

1. specify the amount the responder is willing to pay to obtain a license, which must be at least \$750,000;
2. provide a responsible gaming plan associated with operating sports wagering; and
3. provide any other information the commissioner deems necessary to evaluate the responder's qualifications.

Each proposal must be submitted within 30 days after the commissioner issues the RFP and must be accompanied by a \$100,000 refundable fee. The fee is returned if the responder is not selected to receive a license and waives the right to challenge the commissioner's decision.

The bill requires the commissioner to develop selection criteria and a scoring method to evaluate RFP responses. Of those deemed

qualified based on the criteria and scoring method, she must rank the responders based on the licensing fee amount each offered to pay in their proposal from highest to lowest. The commissioner must then issue a license to the qualified responder with the highest offer. This amount will establish the licensing fee the commissioner offers to additional qualified responders. She must issue additional licenses using the ranked list, issuing the first license to the next highest ranked responder and proceeding through the list, from highest to lowest, until the commissioner has issued up to two additional licenses. The bill prohibits the commissioner from issuing more than three licenses or issuing them for less than \$750,000.

Such licenses expire two years after issuance, but the commissioner may extend the license for an additional two years if she renegotiates the licensing fee through the process described above.

The commissioner may initiate additional RFPs to issue licenses if she does not issue three licenses or a license expires. If the commissioner does not issue or renew a license to MMCT or CLC, she may initiate a RFP to issue a license in place of those not issued.

Operator License Enforcement and Penalties

Any licensed operator eligible to conduct online sports wagering that fails to comply with any of these license application requirements or implementing regulations constitutes grounds for the commissioner to investigate the licensee. If CLC or MMCT violates any in-person sports wagering regulations and they also hold an online wagering license, that also constitutes grounds for an investigation.

After a hearing held in accordance with the UAPA, the commissioner may suspend or revoke such license for good cause or suspend operations at the facility and impose a civil penalty of up to \$250,000. Any licensee whose license is suspended, revoked, or who is fined, or any applicant aggrieved by the commissioner for an application or renewal, may appeal in accordance with the UAPA (i.e., to Superior Court).

Vendor License

The bill prohibits any person or business organization from developing an electronic sports wagering platform on behalf of a licensed operator unless the person or business receives a DCP sports wagering vendor license.

Each applicant must submit a nonrefundable \$100,000 application fee with each initial and renewal application. The license expires biennially on the anniversary date of issuance unless renewed. Upon license issuance or renewal, the licensee must pay a \$300,000 licensing fee to DCP.

Online Operator and Vendor License Renewals

Under the bill, the DCP commissioner must, as soon as practicable after receiving a completed license or renewal application, grant or deny the application. Any licensee who submits a renewal application before the license expires may continue to offer sports wagering on a platform, or vendor services, until the commissioner approves or denies the renewal application.

§ 5 — SPORTS WAGERING OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS

Under the bill, each licensed sports wagering operator, which is anyone licensed to conduct sports wagering in person or online, must:

1. verify that the sports bettor is at least age 21;
2. allow anyone to exclude him or herself from placing sports wagers or limit the amount of money the individual may use to place wagers and the operator, once notified of the exclusion or limit, must take reasonable steps to prevent the individual from placing sports wagers or exceeding the limit;
3. enter into an agreement with a provider of sporting event data that meets or exceeds the minimum qualifications set by DCP regulations;
4. report any suspicion of abnormal betting activity to the commissioner for immediate investigation;

5. maintain the security of wagering data, sports bettor data, and other confidential information to prevent unauthorized access to and dissemination of the data and information; and
6. share records in real time, at the account level and in pseudonymous form, to DCP with respect to sport wagers placed with the operator.

The bill also requires each licensed operator that offers sports wagering to immediately report to the commissioner any information related to:

1. criminal or disciplinary proceedings commenced against the operator or the operator's employees in connection with its operations;
2. abnormal betting activity or patterns that may indicate a concern with a sporting event's integrity;
3. any potential breach of the relevant sports governing body's internal rules or codes of conduct pertaining to sports wagering;
4. any other conduct that corrupts a sport event's betting outcome for the purposes of financial gain, including match fixing; and
5. suspicious or illegal wagering activities, including using funds derived from illegal activity to place a wager, placing a wager to conceal funds derived from illegal activity, or using an agent, proxy, or false identification to place a wager.

Sports Leagues

Besides the information on criminal or disciplinary proceedings or suspicious wagering activities, the bill requires the operator to also immediately report the other required information to the relevant sports governing body.

The bill allows sports governing bodies to request that the commissioner restrict, limit, or exclude wagering on a sporting event or events by providing notice on a form and manner the commissioner

prescribes.

Unclaimed Money

Under the bill, the amount of unclaimed moneys, as the DCP commissioner determines, held by the operators on account of outstanding and uncashed winning tickets must be due and payable to the commissioner at the end of six months after the sporting event during which the ticket was issued. If any unclaimed moneys are not paid when due, the commissioner must impose a delinquency assessment on the operator in the amount of 10% of the tax or \$10, whichever is greater, plus interest at 1.5% of the unpaid principal amount for each month or fraction of a month from the date the tax is due to the payment date.

Subject to the Penalty Review Committee provisions under existing law, the commissioner may waive all or part of these penalties when it is proven to her satisfaction that failing to pay within the timeframe was due to reasonable cause and was not intentional or due to neglect. By law, the Penalty Review Committee must approve penalty waivers of more than \$1,000.

DCP Regulations

The bill requires the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations to implement sports wagering, including licensing requirements. The regulations must include provisions to protect public interest in the integrity of sports wagering and reduce the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, and activities in conducting sports wagering. The regulations must include provisions on the:

1. types of sporting events that sports wagers may be placed or accepted for;
2. minimum amount of cash reserves that operators must maintain;
3. acceptance of wagers on a series of sports events;
4. maximum wagers that operators may accept from any one bettor on any one event;

5. type of wagering tickets that must be used;
6. method of issuing tickets;
7. minimum accounting standards for an operator;
8. types of records that an operator must maintain and make available for inspection upon the commissioner's request;
9. requirement for information and reports from an operator to enable effective auditing of the sports wagering operations;
10. requirements for establishing and funding a sports wagering account (see below); and
11. minimum qualifications for a sporting events data provider.

The DCP regulations must also include provisions on sports wagering advertisements to ensure that they (1) do not target minors (under age 21), problem gamblers, or other vulnerable individuals; (2) include information about gambling addiction or website links to resources on gambling addiction; and (3) are not false, misleading, or deceptive to a reasonable consumer.

§ 5 — PROHIBITED WAGERS AND ACTIONS

The bill prohibits licensed operators or vendors and their officers, directors, owners, or employees from placing a wager with an operator. The same prohibition applies to those individuals' family members who reside in the same household as the individual.

The bill also prohibits certain people involved in the sport from placing a wager on any sporting event overseen by that sport's governing body. This includes any athlete, coach, referee, team owner, or employee of the governing body or member teams, and any personnel of any bargaining unit for the governing body's athletes or referees. In determining which of these individuals are prohibited from placing a wager, an operator must use publicly available information and any lists the relevant sports governing body provides to DCP.

The bill prohibits individuals from placing a wager (1) for a sporting event for which they have access to an operator's nonpublic, confidential information on the sporting event or (2) as an agent or proxy for another person.

Under the bill, operators must take reasonable steps to prevent any of these prohibited wagers and must immediately notify DCP if they believe this conduct has occurred. The operators are prohibited from paying prizes to any of these restricted individuals. Any such prize must be deposited into the sports wagering account the bill establishes (see below).

The bill prohibits licensed operators and vendors from disclosing or selling any sports bettor information. Records that directly or indirectly identify a bettor must be kept confidential and not be disclosed.

§§ 5, 14 & 16 — TAX

Except for CLC, the bill imposes a 10% tax on the sports wagering gross revenue a licensed operator earns.

"Sports wagering gross revenue" means the total amount of all wagers placed on sporting events not excluded from sports wagering that a licensed operator collects from all sports bettors, less the total amount of all sums paid out as winnings, except that the cash equivalent value of any merchandise or thing of value awarded as a prize is not included in the sums paid out as winnings.

Under the bill, the Department of Revenue Services (DRS) commissioner must assess and collect such tax as the commissioner may prescribe by regulations. The DRS commissioner must deposit the tax collected into the sports wagering account the bill establishes (see below). The tax is due and payable each Tuesday and if any tax is not paid when due, the commissioner must impose a delinquency assessment on the operator in the amount of 10% of the tax or \$10, whichever is greater, plus interest at 1.5% of the unpaid principal for each month or fraction of a month from the due date to the payment

date.

Subject to the Penalty Review Committee provisions, the commissioner may waive all or part of these penalties when it is proven to the commissioner's satisfaction that failing to pay such tax within the timeframe was due to reasonable cause and was not intentional or due to neglect. Failing to pay any such delinquent tax upon demand may be considered by the DCP commissioner as cause to revoke a license to operate sports wagering.

Under the bill, sports wagering is not considered an authorized game for the East Windsor casino and thus taxed at the 10% rate rather than 25% as under existing law.

The bill also specifies that if CLC is a licensed operator, its operation is considered performing an essential government function and such operation must be free from any taxes.

§§ 6 & 19 — SPORTS WAGERING ACCOUNT

The bill establishes a "sports wagering account" as a separate, nonlapsing account within the General Fund. The account must contain any money the law requires to be deposited into it including any licensing fees or tax the bill imposes.

Under the bill, the DCP commissioner must expend the money in the account for the purpose of compensating the department for reasonable and necessary costs DCP incurred for regulatory and licensing activities associated with sports wagering. Starting in the first full fiscal year that the commissioner finds money has been deposited into the account, she must contribute 2% of that money from the previous fiscal year to the chronic gamblers treatment and rehabilitation account, which is a separate nonlapsing General Fund account. At the end of each fiscal year, the commissioner must transfer any money in excess of the amounts stated above into the General Fund.

The commissioner may establish receivables for the expenses to be incurred by the department before money is deposited in the account.

Such receivables must not exceed \$900,000. (A receivable is an amount due from another source or party, which in this case would be fees and revenue from sports wagering.)

§ 5 — CIVIL PENALTY

Under the bill, if the DCP commissioner finds, after conducting a hearing according to the UAPA, that any individual or entity knowingly violated the provisions on sports operator requirements, prohibited wagers, unclaimed money, or tax, or any DCP regulations adopted to implement sports wagering, then she may assess a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 for each violation and up to \$250,000 for multiple violations arising out of the same transaction or occurrence.

§§ 5 & 7 — AUDITS

The bill requires DCP to annually perform a thorough audit of each licensed operator's books and records. The commissioner must keep the audit records on file at DCP. The licensed operators must permit access to their books and records for the audits and must produce, at the commissioner's written request, any documents and information required for such audits. These same requirements apply under existing law to the OTB licensee, and, if authorized, the East Windsor casino.

Under the bill, the commissioner or her designee may authorize deputies to enter the premises of an operator's business place for the purposes of inspecting books and records, and supervising and examining cashiers, ticket sellers, and other people who handle money on the operator's behalf.

§§ 8, 9, 17 & 18 — LOTTERY

The bill prohibits CLC directors, officers, or employees from directly or indirectly participating in or sharing in the winnings from sports wagering, if CLC conducts such wagers. Existing law already prohibits them from participating or sharing in winnings of lottery games.

Under the bill, if CLC is licensed to conduct sports wagering, the CLC president must deposit the sale proceeds related to sports

wagering into the lottery fund, from which prizes must be paid. The bill also requires the president to certify to the State Treasurer on a weekly basis the portion of the balance in the lottery fund that is attributable to sports wagering. CLC then must transfer this amount to the sports wagering account (see above).

Under current law, the lottery fund is the fund where all lottery revenue is deposited and all payments and expenses are paid and from which transfers to the General Fund are made. The bill makes conforming changes, if CLC offers sports wagering, by adding sports wagering revenue to the money that must be transferred into the fund and allows the money to be transferred out to the sports wagering account.

Finally, the bill lists CLC's purpose and powers to include operating sports wagering in person or online, if licensed.

§§ 10 & 11 — SPORTS WAGERING EXEMPT FROM GAMBLING BAN

The bill allows sports wagering and the devices or equipment used to participate in such wagering, if done or used in accordance to the bill's requirements, by exempting them from illegal gambling under state law.

By law, it is illegal to gamble in Connecticut unless the gambling (1) is specifically authorized by state law (e.g., charitable gaming) or other legally binding state agreements (e.g., Indian casino gaming) or (2) fits an exemption in the criminal laws (e.g., state lottery). It is also illegal to solicit or induce others to gamble, or be present when others are gambling. A violation of the gambling laws is a class B misdemeanor, punishable by up to six months imprisonment, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both (CGS § 53-278b).

By law, all gambling devices are common nuisances and subject to seizure. Additionally, anyone who, among other things, knowingly owns, possesses, or rents a gambling device is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year imprisonment, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both (CGS § 53-278c).

§ 12 — SPORTS WAGERING BY DCP PERSONNEL PROHIBITED

As is currently the case for making wagers on other forms of gambling (e.g., state lottery and OTB), the bill prohibits the DCP commissioner and unit heads from placing a sports wager with a licensed operator. And it allows the commissioner to adopt regulations prohibiting DCP employees from engaging, directly or indirectly, in any sports wagering activity in which such employees are involved because of their employment.

By law, a “unit head” is any managerial employee with direct oversight of a legalized gambling activity.

§ 13 — FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA)

The bill specifies that the name and any personally identifying information of a person who participates or participated in CLC’s sports wagering voluntary self-exclusion process are not deemed public records and are exempted from disclosure under FOIA, with one exception. The CLC president may disclose the name and any records of a person who claims a winning sports wager.

Under existing law, most of CLC’s records are considered public and subject to disclosure, with limited exceptions (e.g., unclaimed lottery ticket serial numbers).

§ 15 — PROFESSIONAL SPORTS LEAGUE PARTNERSHIP

The bill requires the DECD commissioner to seek partnerships with the professional sports leagues and governing bodies to promote sports activities and economic development in Connecticut. He must contact representatives of Major League Baseball, the Professional Golfers' Association, the Ladies Professional Golf Association, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, the National Football League, Major League Soccer, the National Women's Soccer League, and any other professional sports league or governing body the commissioner identifies. He (1) may consult the General Assembly, business and municipal leaders, and other interested stakeholders in developing partnerships with the leagues or governing bodies and (2) must set a goal of scheduling at least three major league

professional sports events in the state each year at locations that reflect the state's geographic and demographic diversity.

By July 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, the commissioner must submit a report to the Public Safety and Security and Commerce committees on his activities during the preceding year in developing partnerships with professional sports leagues and governing bodies and scheduling events in the state.

§ 20 — REPEALER

The bill also eliminates the requirement that DCP adopt regulations to regulate wagering on sporting events to the extent permitted by state and federal law (CGS § 12-565a).

BACKGROUND

Moratorium on Video Facsimiles (e.g., Slot Machines)

The federal procedures and the compact authorize the tribes to operate video facsimile machines only pursuant to (1) an agreement between the tribe and state (e.g., MOU); (2) a court order; or (3) a change in state law that allows the operation of video facsimile machines by any person, organization, or entity. Currently, both tribes are able to operate video facsimile machines because of the MOU each has with the state (see below).

Tribal-State MOUs

The Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes have separate binding MOUs with the state that give them the exclusive right to operate video facsimile machines and other casino games in exchange for a monthly contribution of 25% of their gross video facsimile machine revenue to the state. Under the terms of the current MOUs, if the state enacts a law to permit any other person to operate video facsimile machines or other casino games, the tribes would no longer need to pay the state any of their video facsimile revenue.

Legislative Approval for Tribal-State Gaming Compacts

Under existing state law, both houses of the legislature must approve a tribal-state compact (CGS § 3-6c).

By law, the governor must file a tribal-state compact or amendment with the Senate and House clerks within 10 days after it is executed. If filed during a regular session, the legislature has until its adjournment to approve or reject it. If not filed during a regular session, the legislature has until adjournment of (1) the next regular session or (2) a special session convened to take action on the measure. If the legislature does not act by adjournment, the compact or amendment is rejected and is not implemented.

If the governor files a compact or amendment within 30 days before the end of a regular session, the legislature can either (1) convene a special session and then vote within 30 days of the start of the special session or (2) vote on it within the first 30 days of its next regular session.

Related Bills

sSB 17, favorably reported by the Public Safety and Security Committee, among other things, authorizes sports wagering pursuant to amendments to existing agreements with the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes and after certain conditions are met. The amendments would allow sports wagering at the tribal casinos and the East Windsor casino, if authorized.

sHB 7334, § 65, favorably reported by the Public Safety and Security Committee, requires 2% of the revenue obtained from new forms of gaming authorized on or after January 1, 2020, to go to the chronic gamblers treatment and rehabilitation account.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 19 Nay 5 (03/19/2019)