



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 669

January Session, 2019

Substitute House Bill No. 5418

House of Representatives, April 17, 2019

The Committee on Government Administration and Elections reported through REP. FOX of the 148th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE CONTRACTING STANDARDS BOARD.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 4-215 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

3 (a) Each personal service agreement executed on or after [July 1,
4 1994] October 1, 2019, and having a cost of more than twenty thousand
5 dollars but not more than fifty thousand dollars and a term of not
6 more than one year shall be based on competitive negotiation or
7 competitive quotations, unless the state agency purchasing the
8 personal services determines that a sole source purchase is required
9 and applies to the [secretary] State Contracting Standards Board for a
10 waiver from such requirement and the [secretary] board grants the
11 waiver. [Not later than March 1, 1994, the secretary shall] The State
12 Contracting Standards Board may adopt guidelines for determining
13 the types of services that may qualify for such waivers. The qualifying

14 services shall [include, but not] be limited to, (1) services for which the
15 cost to the state of a competitive selection procedure would outweigh
16 the benefits of such procedure, as documented by the state agency, (2)
17 proprietary services, (3) services to be provided by a contractor
18 mandated by the general statutes or a public or special act, and (4)
19 emergency services, including services needed for the protection of life
20 or health. The State Contracting Standards Board shall post any
21 requests for a waiver received under this section on the State
22 Contracting Portal.

23 (b) The [secretary] board shall immediately notify the Auditors of
24 Public Accounts of any application that the [secretary] board receives
25 for approval of a sole source purchase of audit services and give the
26 auditors the opportunity to review the application to advise the
27 [secretary] board as to whether such services are necessary and, if so,
28 whether such services could be provided by said auditors.

29 Sec. 2. Section 4-216 of the general statutes is repealed and the
30 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

31 (a) No state agency may execute a personal service agreement
32 having a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars or a term of more
33 than one year, without the approval of the secretary. A state agency
34 may apply for an approval by submitting the following information to
35 the secretary: (1) A description of the services to be purchased and the
36 need for such services; (2) an estimate of the cost of the services and
37 the term of the agreement; (3) whether the services are to be on-going;
38 (4) whether the state agency has contracted out for such services
39 during the preceding two years and, if so, the name of the contractor,
40 term of the agreement with such contractor and the amount paid to the
41 contractor; (5) whether any other state agency has the resources to
42 provide the services; (6) whether the agency intends to purchase the
43 services by competitive negotiation and, if not, why; and (7) whether it
44 is possible to purchase the services on a cooperative basis with other
45 state agencies. The secretary shall approve or disapprove an
46 application within fifteen business days after receiving it and any

47 necessary supporting information, provided if the secretary does not
48 act within such fifteen-day period the application shall be deemed to
49 have been approved. The secretary shall immediately notify (A) the
50 Auditors of Public Accounts of any application which the secretary
51 receives for approval of a personal services agreement for audit
52 services and give said auditors an opportunity to review the
53 application during such fifteen-day period and advise the secretary as
54 to whether such audit services are necessary and, if so, could be
55 provided by said auditors, and (B) the State Contracting Standards
56 Board of any application which the secretary receives for approval of a
57 personal services agreement where the agency does not intend to
58 purchase the services by competitive negotiation.

59 (b) Each personal service agreement having a cost of more than fifty
60 thousand dollars or a term of more than one year shall be based on
61 competitive negotiation or competitive quotations, unless the state
62 agency purchasing the personal services applies to the [secretary] State
63 Contracting Standards Board for a waiver from such requirement and
64 the [secretary] board grants the waiver in accordance with [the] any
65 guidelines adopted under section 4-215, as amended by this act.

66 (c) The secretary may establish an incentive program for nonprofit
67 providers of human services whose contracts with the state do not
68 exceed one million dollars and who provide direct services to not more
69 than one hundred fifty persons enrolled in state-funded assistance
70 programs in specific geographical regions of the state. The incentive
71 program may (1) allow providers who otherwise meet contractual
72 requirements to retain a percentage of any savings realized by the
73 providers from the contracted cost for services, (2) require that at least
74 fifty per cent of savings retained by the providers be used to expand
75 such services, and (3) provide that future contracted amounts from the
76 state for the same types of services are not reduced solely to reflect
77 savings achieved in previous contracts by such providers. For
78 purposes of this subsection, "state-funded assistance programs"
79 includes, but is not limited to, services provided to persons with
80 intellectual, physical or mental disabilities or autism spectrum

81 disorder.

82 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 4e-36 of the general statutes is
83 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
84 *October 1, 2019*):

85 (a) Any bidder or proposer on a state contract may contest the
86 solicitation or award of a contract, including a contract awarded after
87 the granting of any waiver from competitive bidding under section 4-
88 215 or 4-216, as amended by this act, to a subcommittee of the State
89 Contracting Standards Board which shall be appointed by the
90 chairperson of the board and consist of three members, at least one of
91 whom shall be a legislative appointee. Such contest shall be submitted,
92 in writing, not later than fourteen days after such bidder or proposer
93 knew or should have known of the facts giving rise to such contest and
94 shall be limited to the procedural elements of the solicitation or award
95 process, or claims of an unauthorized or unwarranted, noncompetitive
96 selection process.

97 Sec. 4. Subdivision (28) of section 4e-1 of the general statutes is
98 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
99 *October 1, 2019*):

100 (28) "State contracting agency" means any executive branch agency,
101 board, commission, department, office, institution or council, ["State
102 contracting agency" does not include the judicial branch, the legislative
103 branch,] including the offices of the Secretary of the State, the State
104 Comptroller, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer [, with respect
105 to their constitutional functions, any state agency with respect to
106 contracts specific to the constitutional and statutory functions of the
107 office of the State Treasurer. For the purposes of section 4e-16, "state
108 contracting agency" includes] and any constituent unit of the state
109 system of higher education, [and for] but excluding the judicial and
110 legislative branches. For the purposes of section 4e-19, "state
111 contracting agency" includes the State Education Resource Center,
112 established under section 10-4q;

113 Sec. 5. Section 4e-5 of the general statutes is repealed and the
114 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

115 (a) (1) The head of each state contracting agency shall appoint an
116 agency procurement officer. Such officer shall serve as the liaison
117 between the agency and the Chief Procurement Officer on all matters
118 relating to the agency's procurement activity, including, but not
119 limited to, implementation and compliance with the provisions of
120 statutes and regulations concerning procurement and any policies or
121 regulations adopted by the board, coordination of the training and
122 education of agency procurement employees and any person serving
123 on the Contracting Standards Advisory Council;

124 (2) The agency procurement officer shall be responsible for assuring
125 that contractors are properly screened prior to the award of a contract,
126 evaluating contractor performance during and at the conclusion of a
127 contract, submitting written evaluations to a central data repository to
128 be designated by the board and creating a project management plan
129 for the agency with annual reports to the board pertaining to
130 procurement projects within the agency.

131 (b) The State Contracting Standards Board, with the advice and
132 assistance of the Commissioner of Administrative Services, shall
133 develop a standardized state procurement and project management
134 education and training certification program. Such education and
135 training certification program shall develop education, training and
136 professional development opportunities for employees of state
137 contracting agencies charged with procurement responsibilities. The
138 program shall educate such employees in general business acumen
139 and on proper purchasing procedures as established in statutes and
140 regulations concerning procurement with an emphasis on ethics,
141 fairness, consistency and project management. [Participation in the
142 program] Certification shall be required of any supervisory and
143 nonsupervisory state employees in state contracting agencies with
144 responsibility for buying, purchasing, renting, leasing or otherwise
145 acquiring any supplies, service or construction, including the

146 preparation of the description of requirements, selection and
147 solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts and all
148 phases of contract administration.

149 (c) The program shall include, but shall not be limited to (1) training
150 and education concerning federal, state and municipal procurement
151 processes, including the statutes and regulations concerning
152 procurement; (2) training and education courses developed in
153 cooperation with the Office of State Ethics, the Freedom of Information
154 Commission, the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the
155 Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, the office of the
156 Attorney General and any other state agency the board determines is
157 necessary in carrying out statutes and regulations concerning
158 procurement; (3) providing technical assistance to state contracting
159 agencies and municipalities for implementing statutes and regulations
160 concerning procurement, regulations, policies and standards
161 developed by the board; (4) training to current and prospective
162 contractors and vendors and others seeking to do business with the
163 state; and (5) training and education of state employees in the area of
164 best procurement practices in state purchasing with the goal of
165 achieving the level of acumen necessary to achieve the objectives of
166 statutes and regulations concerning procurement.

167 (d) Any employee who completes the program established under
168 subsection (b) of this section shall be [issued documentation] granted
169 certification by the board acknowledging such employee's
170 participation in the program. The board shall submit an annual report
171 to the Governor and the General Assembly on the status of such
172 program in accordance with section 11-4a.

173 (e) The board shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the
174 provisions of chapter 54, to develop and implement the [training and]
175 education and training certification program established under
176 subsection (b) of this section.

177 Sec. 6. Section 4e-6 of the general statutes is repealed and the
178 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

179 (a) The board shall appoint a Chief Procurement Auditor for a term
180 not to exceed six years, unless reappointed pursuant to the provisions
181 of this subsection. The Chief Procurement Auditor shall report to the
182 board and annually be evaluated by, and serve at the pleasure of, the
183 board. For administrative purposes only, the Chief Procurement
184 Auditor shall be supervised by the executive director.

185 (b) The Chief Procurement Auditor shall: (1) In consultation with
186 the Auditors of Public Accounts, establish procedures for monitoring
187 the financial and cost provisions of contracting regulations; (2)
188 establish an anonymous hotline to receive complaints regarding
189 procurement and investigate such complaints, as appropriate; and (3)
190 measure and report annually on procurement process improvement.

191 [(a)] (c) The [board] Chief Procurement Auditor shall conduct audits
192 of state contracting agencies, triennially, to ensure compliance with
193 statutes and regulations concerning procurement. In conducting each
194 such audit, the [board] Chief Procurement Auditor shall have access to
195 all contracting and procurement records, may interview any and all
196 personnel responsible for contracting, contract negotiations or
197 procurement and may enter into an agreement with the Auditors of
198 Public Accounts to effectuate such audit.

199 [(b)] (d) Upon completion of any such audit, the [board] Chief
200 Procurement Auditor shall prepare and issue a compliance report for
201 the state contracting agency. Such report shall identify any process or
202 procedure that is inconsistent with statutes and regulations concerning
203 procurement and indicate those corrective measures the [board] Chief
204 Procurement Auditor deems necessary to comply with statutes and
205 regulations concerning procurement requirements. Such report shall
206 be issued and delivered not later than thirty days after completion of
207 such audit and shall be a public record.

208 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 4e-7 of the general statutes is
209 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
210 *October 1, 2019*):

211 (a) For cause, the State Contracting Standards Board may review,
 212 terminate or recommend to a state contracting agency the termination
 213 of any contract or procurement agreement undertaken by any state
 214 contracting agency after providing fifteen days' notice to the state
 215 contracting agency and the applicable contractor, and consulting with
 216 the Attorney General. Such termination of a contract or procurement
 217 agreement by the board may occur only after (1) the board has
 218 consulted with the contracting agency to determine the impact of an
 219 immediate termination of the contract, (2) a determination has been
 220 made jointly by the board and the contracting agency that an
 221 immediate termination of the contract will not create imminent peril to
 222 the public health, safety or welfare, (3) a vote of two-thirds of the
 223 members of the board present and voting for that purpose, and (4) the
 224 board has provided the state contracting agency and the contractor
 225 with opportunity for a hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions
 226 of chapter 54. Such action shall be accompanied by notice to the state
 227 contracting agency and any other affected party. For the purpose of
 228 this section, "for cause" means: (A) A violation of section 1-84 or 1-86e,
 229 as determined by the Citizen's Ethics Advisory Board; (B) wanton or
 230 reckless disregard of any state contracting and procurement process by
 231 any person substantially involved in such contract or state contracting
 232 agency; or (C) notification from the Attorney General to the state
 233 contracting agency that an investigation pursuant to section 4-61dd has
 234 concluded that the process by which such contract was awarded was
 235 compromised by fraud, collusion or any other criminal violation.
 236 Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the
 237 board or Chief Procurement Auditor, as described in section 4e-6, as
 238 amended by this act.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2019	4-215
Sec. 2	October 1, 2019	4-216
Sec. 3	October 1, 2019	4e-36(a)
Sec. 4	October 1, 2019	4e-1(28)
Sec. 5	October 1, 2019	4e-5

Sec. 6	October 1, 2019	4e-6
Sec. 7	October 1, 2019	4e-7(a)

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 1, "July 1, 1994" was changed to "October 1, 2019" for consistency.

GAE *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 20 \$	FY 21 \$
Higher Education Constituent Units	Various - Cost	Up to \$6.5 million	Up to \$6.8 million
Governmental Accountability, Off.	GF - Cost	223,907	324,141
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	88,400	132,158

Note: Various=Various; GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

Sections 1 through 3 require purchasing agencies to apply to the State Contracting Standards Board (SCSB), instead of the OPM secretary, for PSA waivers, and receive said waivers from SCSB. These sections also restrict the SCSB's waiver authority, and allow SCSB to adopt guidelines for determining the types of PSA services that may qualify for such waivers. Finally, these sections allow bidders and proposers to contest the solicitation or award of a PSA for which SCSB grants a waiver.

The SCSB will need to hire a Chief Procurement Office (CPO) at a cost of \$86,174 in FY 20 (partial year) and \$125,297 in FY 21(full year), plus associated fringe benefit costs of \$34,219 and \$51,158, respectively. The CPO will be responsible for reviewing such PSA contracts and

¹The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 41.19% of payroll in FY 20 and FY 21.

determining if such contract qualifies for a waiver, as well as posting any waiver requests received on the state contracting portal.

Section 4 results in a cost to the higher education constituent units of up to \$6.5 million in FY 20 and \$6.8 million in FY 21. The bill subjects the constituent units to the SCSB's authority and the procurement statutes for other state agencies. The bill would tighten contracting requirements for the constituent units, by among other things requiring the units to seek SCSB approval for a waiver of competitive bidding (or the units to engage in competitive bidding) for each minor purchase and applying state agency procurement statutes to special types of contracts currently exempted from typical constituent unit contracting requirements (e.g., purchasing as part of an industry partnership). The constituent units would require up to 40 additional Contract Specialists to comply with the state agency procurement statutes. The additional personnel costs are: (1) salary costs totaling approximately \$3.3 million in FY 20 and \$3.5 million in FY 21, and (2) fringe benefits costs of up to \$3.2 million in FY 20 and \$3.4 million in FY 21.² Funding may come from state General Funds and the Office of the State Comptroller, or from the constituent units' own funds (e.g., operating funds from tuition revenue).

The bill may also result in higher contracting costs, lower revenue for industry partnerships and revenue-generating contracts, and contracting delays for the constituent units. For context, in FY 18 the University of Connecticut executed an estimated 1,600 contracts totaling \$475 million, and in FY 19, the Board of Regents is projected to spend approximately \$270 million on contracts. The special types of contracts currently exempted from constituent unit contracting requirements but that under the bill would be treated as normal state contracts had a total value across the constituent units of

² The fringe benefit costs for employees funded out of non-appropriated funds are charged to those funding sources, as opposed to the fringe benefit accounts within the Office of the State Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes for non-appropriated fund employees is 97.18% of payroll in FY 20 and FY 21. The fringe benefit impact reflects an upper limit as the funding source for additional personnel is unspecified.

approximately \$200 million in FY 16.

Section 5 adds a certification requirement to the procurement and project management education and training program that SCSB must develop and administer under current law, requiring employees with procurement responsibilities in state contracting agencies to achieve certification from the program, rather than only participate in it as current law requires.

The SCSB will need to hire one Trainer at a cost of \$51,559 in FY 20 (partial year) and \$73,547 in FY 21 (full year), plus associated fringe benefit costs of \$19,961 and \$29,842, respectively. The Trainer would be responsible for aiding in the certification requirement to the procurement and project management education and training program.

Sections 6 and 7 of the bill require SCSB to appoint a chief procurement auditor (CPA). The SCSB will require funding of \$86,174 in FY 20 (partial year) and \$125,297 in FY 21 (full year), plus associated fringe benefit costs of \$34,219 and \$51,158, respectively, to hire one CPA. The CPA would be responsible for: 1) establishing procedures for monitoring the financial and cost provisions of contracting regulations, 2) establishing an anonymous hotline to receive procurement complaints, 3) investigating complaints, 4) measuring and reporting annually on procurement process improvements, and 5) conducting triennial audits of state contracting agencies to ensure compliance with procurement related statutes and regulations.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation. It is anticipated that restricting the PSA waiver authority will lead to more PSAs being competitively bid, which may result in savings to the State in the out years.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5418*****AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE CONTRACTING STANDARDS BOARD.*****SUMMARY**

This bill transfers, from the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) secretary to the State Contracting Standards Board (SCSB), authority for granting competitive bidding waivers for personal service agreements (PSAs) and limits the reasons for which these waivers may be granted. It subjects the offices of the attorney general, secretary of the state, state comptroller, and state treasurer and the constituent units of higher education to the board's full authority.

The bill also adds a certification component to the procurement and project management education and training program required by existing law and requires certain employees to achieve certification, rather than only participate in training. It requires SCSB to appoint a chief procurement auditor to, among other things, conduct the board's triennial audits of state contracting agencies.

The bill also makes technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2019

§§ 1-3 — PSA WAIVERS***Waiver Authority (§§ 1 & 2)***

Under current law, PSAs costing more than \$20,000 or lasting for more than one year must be based on competitive negotiation or competitive quotations unless the purchasing agency applies for and receives a waiver from the OPM secretary allowing a sole source purchase. The bill requires purchasing agencies to instead apply for and receive these waivers from SCSB. It requires the board to post on

the state contracting portal any waiver requests it receives.

The bill shifts, from the OPM secretary to SCSB, the authority to adopt guidelines for determining the type of PSA services that may qualify for a waiver. It makes adopting these guidelines permissive for SCSB, rather than mandatory for the secretary as current law requires. It also restricts the board's waiver authority to the following services only:

1. those for which the cost of a competitive selection outweighs the benefits as documented by the agency,
2. proprietary services,
3. services to be provided by a contractor mandated by the general statutes or a public or special act, and
4. emergency services.

Under current law, the OPM secretary's waiver authority applies to other types of services beyond these four categories as she determines (see BACKGROUND).

Existing law prohibits state agencies from beginning a PSA solicitation process without the OPM secretary's prior approval if the PSA (1) costs more than \$50,000 or (2) lasts for more than one year. The bill requires the OPM secretary to immediately notify SCSB of any such application for approval if the agency does not intend to purchase the services by competitive negotiation. The bill does not require similar notification when an agency does not intend to use competitive quotation.

Contesting an Award (§ 3)

The bill specifically allows bidders and proposers to contest the solicitation or award of a PSA for which SCSB grants a waiver. Under existing law, bidders and proposers on a state contract may contest a contract solicitation or award with SCSB, with the contest (1) limited to (a) the procedural elements of the solicitation or award process or (b)

claims of an unauthorized or unwarranted, noncompetitive selection process and (2) adjudicated by an SCSB subcommittee.

§ 4 — STATE CONTRACTING AGENCIES

Current law exempts from the definition of state contracting agency, and therefore SCSB authority, (1) the offices of the attorney general, secretary of state, state comptroller, and state treasurer with respect to their constitutional functions; (2) state agencies with respect to contracts specific to the state treasurer's constitutional and statutory functions; and (3) the constituent units of higher education for purposes other than the privatization law (see BACKGROUND). The bill subjects these agencies and the constituent units to SCSB's general authority by eliminating these exemptions. It retains existing law's exemptions for the legislative and judicial branches.

In addition to its broad authority over privatization, SCSB has authority under existing law over (1) acquisition and management of supplies, services, and construction; (2) state contracting and procurement processes and practices; and (3) contracts for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, remodeling, repair, or demolition of public buildings. SCSB is also authorized to (1) review and terminate, for cause, existing contracts undertaken by state contracting agencies and (2) disqualify a contractor, for cause, from bidding on or receiving state contracts for up to five years.

§ 5 — CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The bill adds a certification requirement to the procurement and project management education and training program that SCSB must develop and administer under current law. It requires employees with procurement responsibilities in state contracting agencies to achieve certification from the program, rather than only participate in it as current law requires. Under the bill, SCSB must (1) grant certification to any employee who completes the program and (2) adopt implementing regulations.

§§ 6 & 7 — CHIEF PROCUREMENT AUDITOR

The bill requires SCSB to appoint a chief procurement auditor for a term of up to six years. The auditor must (1) report to, be annually evaluated by, and serve at the pleasure of the board and (2) may be reappointed. SCSB's executive director must supervise him or her for administrative purposes only.

Under the bill, the chief procurement auditor must:

1. establish procedures, in consultation with the state auditors, for monitoring the financial and cost provisions of contracting regulations;
2. establish an anonymous hotline to receive procurement complaints and investigate them, as appropriate;
3. measure and report annually on procurement process improvement; and
4. conduct SCSB's triennial audits of state contracting agencies to ensure compliance with procurement-related statutes and regulations.

BACKGROUND

Waivers from Competitive Solicitation

PSAs are typically used by state agencies to purchase infrequent and non-routine services or end products, such as certain consulting services, technical assistance, and training. Most PSAs have competitive solicitation requirements unless the purchasing agency applies to the OPM secretary for a waiver, and the secretary grants the waiver.

In addition to the conditions prescribed in statute, OPM has used its discretionary authority to extend waiver eligibility to services that require a contractor with special capabilities or unique experience.

Constituent Units of Higher Education

The state's constituent units of higher education are, generally, not subject to SCSB's authority, except for the privatization law. Existing

law requires SCSB to adopt regulations to apply the requirements of specified SCSB-related statutes to the constituent units (CGS § 4e-47). (To date, the board has not adopted these regulations.)

However, under existing law, several SCSB-related statutes do not become operative until the board adopts its implementing regulations. To date, SCSB has not adopted these implementing regulations; therefore, it is unclear how these statutes would apply to the constituent units.

Related Bills

sSB 917, reported favorably by the Government Administration and Elections Committee, subjects quasi-public agencies, including quasi-publics that provide financing to a constituent unit of higher education, to the state's privatization law by defining them as “state contracting agencies.”

sSB 1041, reported favorably by the Government Administration and Elections Committee, limits PSA waivers to those conditions that are specifically prescribed in statute and eliminates the discretionary authority of the OPM secretary to grant waivers under additional conditions.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 15 Nay 0 (03/29/2019)