NEW YORK STATE SENATE

THE STENOGRAPHIC RECORD

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3:21 p.m.

REGULAR SESSION

LT. GOVERNOR DAVID A. PATERSON, President

STEVEN M. BOGGESS, Secretary

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE PRESIDENT: The Senate will come to order.

I would ask all assembled to please rise and join me in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Whereupon, the assemblage recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.)

THE PRESIDENT: In the absence of clergy -- unless either of these two gentlemen has been ordained since I last saw them -- we will have a moment of silence.

(Whereupon, the assemblage respected a moment of silence.)

THE PRESIDENT: The reading of the Journal.

THE SECRETARY: In Senate, Monday, January 21, the Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The Journal of Saturday, January 19, was read and approved. On motion, Senate adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT: Without objection, the Journal stands approved as read.

We will move to the order of

business.

Presentation of petitions.

Messages from the Assembly.

Messages from the Governor.

Reports of standing committees.

Reports of select committees.

Communications and reports from state officers.

Motions and resolutions.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, there is a resolution at the desk, Number 4040, by Senator Perkins. May we please have the title read and move for its immediate adoption, please.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the title of Resolution 4040.

THE SECRETARY: By Senator Perkins, Legislative Resolution Number 4040, commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: On the resolution, all those in favor please indicate by saying aye.

(Response of "Aye.")

THE PRESIDENT: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

THE PRESIDENT: The motion carries.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

There is another resolution, Number 4041, at the desk, by Senator Malcolm Smith. Could we please have it read in its entirety and move for its immediate adoption, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read Resolution Number 4041, authored by Senator Malcolm A. Smith. It will be read in its entirety.

THE SECRETARY: By Senator Smith, Legislative Resolution Number 4041, commemorating the 79th Birthday of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., and paying tribute to his life and accomplishments.

"WHEREAS, From time to time we take note of certain individuals whom we wish to

recognize for their valued contributions and to publicly acknowledge their endeavors, which have enhanced the basic humanity among us all; and

"WHEREAS, Attendant to such concern, and in full accord with its long-standing traditions, it is the intent of this Legislative Body to commemorate the 79th birthday of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., and pay tribute to his life and accomplishments; and

"WHEREAS, This Legislative Body pauses to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the observance of his birthday as a national holiday; and

"WHEREAS, Martin Luther King, Jr., was born January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, the son of Alberta and Martin Luther King, Sr., whose maternal grandfather founded the Ebenezer Baptist Church, which the young Dr. King would be associated with for most of his life; and

"WHEREAS, Following his graduation from high school at the age of 15, Martin Luther King, Jr., earned a Bachelor of Arts

degree from Morehouse College in 1948, a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Crozer Theological Seminary in 1951, and a doctorate from Boston University in 1955; and

"WHEREAS, In 1953, Martin Luther King, Jr., married Coretta Scott, who was an accomplished individual in her own right, as a talented singer and graduate of the prestigious New England Conservatory of Music. From this union came four children: Yolanda, Martin III, Dexter, and Bernice; and

"WHEREAS, One year later, Martin and Coretta King arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, where he assumed leadership of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church; and

"WHEREAS, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s leadership skills would be put to the test in early December 1955, when Rosa Parks' refusal to remove herself from her seat in the 'Whites Only' section of the city bus triggered the 382-day Montgomery Bus Boycott, the first great Negro nonviolent demonstration of contemporary times in the United States; and

"WHEREAS, The bus boycott -- which ended December 21, 1956, when the Supreme

Court declared unconstitutional the laws requiring segregation on buses in the South -- propelled Martin Luther King, Jr., into the national spotlight; and

"WHEREAS, In 1957, Martin Luther King, Jr., was elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an organization formed to provide new leadership for the burgeoning civil rights movement, drawing their ideals from Christianity and strategy of nonviolent protest from Gandhi; and

"WHEREAS, Martin Luther King, Jr., and his allies in the civil rights movement, at great danger to themselves, used nonviolence to call attention to the racial inequities that were pervasive throughout the South, as well as to call for full voting rights for African-Americans; and

"WHEREAS, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s commitment to racial equality was laid out in dramatic fashion on August 28, 1963, before 200,000 Americans of all races and from all corners of the country. His 'I Have A Dream' speech, where he spoke of a nation that would

'rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal,' and where his four little children would 'one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character'; and

"WHEREAS, The Nobel Committee recognized Martin Luther King, Jr.'s work as a civil rights leader and his moral stance against racism with the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. At age 35, he became the youngest recipient of this prestigious honor; and

"WHEREAS, Martin Luther King, Jr., also saw beyond race to address important issues that affected all Americans, regardless of the color of their skin, including the war in Vietnam, economic injustice, and labor issues. Indeed, by 1967, he had plans to initiate a Poor People's Campaign to bring much-needed attention to issues of poverty, and was in Memphis, Tennessee, in support of striking black sanitation workers when, on April 4, 1968, he was taken from us by an assassin's bullet; and

"WHEREAS, Just as Gandhi had inspired Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., so did his words inspire Nelson Mandela and hundreds of thousands of black South Africans to fight against the system of apartheid until it, too, was destroyed; and

"WHEREAS, Today, four decades after his death, Dr. King's commitment to racial equality -- and his tireless efforts to make this country 'one nation ... indivisible, with liberty and justice for all' -- is still remembered not just by young and old Americans alike, but by men, women, and children around the world who study his work and his words and are moved to action by his declaration that 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere,' and

"WHEREAS, A moving example of the high regard with which Dr. King is held globally is at London's Westminster Abbey, where his statue, along with those of nine other 20th-century martyrs, adorn the west front end of this venerable cathedral; and

"WHEREAS, Upon the occasion of the observance of the 79th birthday of Martin

Luther King, Jr., this Legislative Body wishes to commemorate the lifelong struggle of the man who wanted to be known as a 'Drum Major for Peace'; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to commemorate the 79th birthday of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., and pay tribute to his life and accomplishments; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the New York State Black, Puerto Rican and Hispanic Legislative Caucus and the family of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr."

THE PRESIDENT: On the resolution, Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

To all my colleagues and to our staff and friends in government, Martin would have been 79 years old yesterday. And I think if he was here, Mr. President, he would be very proud just to look around these chambers.

Martin talked about justice,

equality. And here you now have a chamber where you have a Craig Johnson who is an individual who came to the Senate just recently; he sits on the same floor and shares an office in terms of prestige with a Senator Ruth Hassell-Thompson.

In addition to that, we now have a Senator Jose Serrano. In addition to that, you also have a Senator Bill Perkins.

If Martin was here today, I'm sure he would say, as he said in his speech at Washington, that he hoped one day we would all -- black, white, Hispanic, Jews, gentiles -- be able to sit across from one another and be equal partners.

It is obvious that the 40 years from this date that Martin would have been here, he would have been able to say to himself -- to himself -- job well done.

But I think the one thing that we need to ask ourselves, as Martin has said so many times, is he talked to you more about justice, he talked more about who you were, what you stood for. And I think if Martin was here today, the question that would be asked

beyond "who am I" would also be asked "why am I here."

And I think each one of us need to ask ourselves that question -- not so much you being here in this chamber, but who are you and why are you here in terms of 2008. What is your purpose?

Is your purpose just to be a staff person for the Senate? I don't think so. Is your purpose just to be a member of this body and sit here three days a week and vote on different things and go home? I don't think so. Is your purpose just to be able to say, Well, I've done my job, I've achieved what I need to achieve? I don't think so.

I think if Martin was here today, I would say to each and every one of us: It is time for us to dig a little bit deeper in ourselves and find the Martin in you. And when you find that Martin in you, the question then becomes, very simply, are you part of what I consider to be a common-sense revolution?

Now, we've had revolutions throughout our history. We've had the

Industrial Revolution, we've had the dotcom information revolution. Now I believe we're in what I call the common-sense revolution.

And the common-sense revolution is very simple. I know you say, Malcolm, what does that mean? Well, it means, to me, three different things.

You can't do everything, but you can do your part. Common-sense revolution. You may not be the best at everything, but you can be the best at something. Common-sense revolution. You can't guarantee equal outcomes for everybody, but you can guarantee equal opportunity for someone. Common-sense revolution.

I believe, Mr. President, today, as we are on this floor, it is time for us all to begin to use common sense. Common sense that says yes, we've got to do something about the way our children are educated; yes, we have to do something about the way bills are passed on the floor of the Senate; yes, we have to do something about how resources are passed to each and every one of us.

Because common sense dictates that

in order for us to do our job, to understand why we are all here, we also have to be balanced in our approach on how we do things for the people around this state.

It is time for us to do the common good. And the common good means that just as much as Senator Libous sits over there and I sit here, there's not much difference between us. Senator Libous would love his children to be educated like I would like mine. Senator Libous would love his children to make more money than he does, just like I would like mine. Senator Libous would like to make sure that his family is safe when he leaves home, just like I would.

So I think if Martin was here, he would clearly indicate to all of us: know why you are here, understand your purpose in life, but more than anything else, adopt the common-sense revolution, which I think is important to all of the people of this state.

Mr. President, I thank you, as I see the Martin in you that I've seen so for so many years, all that you've said and done when you were on this side of the aisle. But I

continue to ask you to help us all use our common sense.

Thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator Smith.

By the way, Senator Smith, are you aware of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s given birth name?

SENATOR SMITH: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Perkins.

SENATOR PERKINS: Thank you, Mr. President.

I just want to first commend my Minority Leader for this resolution. It's very timely, needless to say.

And, you know, yesterday I had the privilege of being at one of the annual events that take place in my district in which we celebrate the legacy of Dr. King. And one of the speakers made this profound observation based on her knowledge of Dr. King, having walked with Dr. King and actually being 89 years old. So she gave sort of her reflections on him.

And one of the things that she said

which was most poignant to me was that Dr. King, despite how much he accomplished and how important he is, was really just an ordinary person, just like us, and how ordinary people can create extraordinary things.

And so I think that's a very valuable and powerful message that brings to mind all that we have the privilege and the opportunity to do by virtue of his work, and that within all of us there's a Dr. King -- male or female, black or white, tall or short, however you want to describe yourself.

So I just wanted to bring that to you as I also reflect on the fact that January is such an important month for us, from the point of view of American history. It was, like my resolution pointed out, 200 years ago that the slave trade was ended, which obviously was very significant for this country. And then shortly thereafter not only was the slave trade ended, but slavery in the United States itself was ended.

So all of this has happened for us in January. And so January for us is not only

just a wonderful time to begin a legislative resolution, but it's also an important time, a historic time, a momentous time for us to begin to look at some of the foundations upon which this great nation was built that created so many momentous moments that we all can be proud of and that have really become examples for the rest of the world in terms of how they move forward with their democracy.

So again, I want to appreciate very much what you have done in bringing this forward and reminding us of how important Dr. King was and how there's a Dr. King in so many of us and how this month, especially for those of us of African descent, is so important. But as we are of African descent, we are also citizens of this great nation, of this great democracy, ordinary people that can create extraordinary changes.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Hassell-Thompson.

SENATOR HASSELL-THOMPSON: Thank you, Mr. President.

I rise too to thank our Minority

Leader for his leadership on this resolution and to just add my word of support to the legislation, in that I too had the opportunity -- I did not march with Dr. King, but I did get the opportunity to meet him when the Southern Christian Leadership and my pastor brought him to the city of Mount Vernon.

And I followed his life, as most of us did. But one of the things that I think that the press talks about more than most is his "I Have A Dream" speech, because that's kind of a comfortable speech for most people to remember. But if you are reflective of much of his work, at the end of his life he talked about changing paradigms.

And changing paradigms does not mean that we build more homeless shelters, but that we try to resolve the issues that cause homelessness to occur. We don't just feed the hungry, but we look at the elements that cause hunger.

And so that as we deliberate in this chamber, if we believe that Dr. King's life was significant, then I would hope that

we would dedicate our lives and make a renewed commitment to changing the paradigm of the people for the State of New York.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Adams.

SENATOR ADAMS: Thank you, Mr. President. I too rise and I want to thank the Minority Leader for this.

I think that as a part of Dr. King's life that everyone overlooked often, when Dr. King was a child, he was playing and sliding down a bannister in his house. And he knocked his grandmother down -- he was very close to his grandmother -- and she was unconscious. And he thought that he had killed his grandmother. He ran up to the second floor of his home, and he jumped out the window in an attempt to commit suicide, and he was unconscious. But he lived.

And I don't know anyone in this room that would not have wanted to be there to save him so that he didn't take his life.

We have to fast-forward, because sometimes we romanticize and live in the past. His dream of the '60s shouldn't be a nightmare

of today. Countless number of our children will never become a Dr. King because of senseless violence. Countless number of our children are finding themselves on the other side of bullets that young kids are paving highways of death and taking their lives.

Yet we are moving slow and losing all of these Dr. Kings. Every day another group of Dr. Kings is dying and dying. They may not be committing physical suicide of jumping out a window, but they are killing themselves emotionally and spiritually every day of their lives.

So we can't say we love Dr. King if we continue to be detached spectators and not fully participate in this thing called life and helping these young people to stop committing suicide in this proportion.

Lastly, Dr. King was right in New York City, in Harlem, during a book-signing. A deranged woman pulled out what they thought was a knife -- but in fact, it was a letter opener -- stabbed him in his chest, inches away from his heart. Then she went to the police precinct. People thought

that was the end of it when in fact it was not. Hidden in her bosom was a firearm, was a gun that she wanted to shoot him if the knife didn't have its final resolve.

Guns were taking lives back then. It took his life in Memphis. It's taken our Dr. Kings of today right here, in Monroe County and in Brooklyn and Bed-Sty and throughout this entire nation. If we don't get off this sick fast pace of believing that we have to have an overproliferation of guns, we're going to continue the process of losing Dr. King.

If we truly remember and love his contribution, then we need to start with bringing that dream not only in the '60s, but we need to bring it here with us in 2008.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Stewart-Cousins.

SENATOR STEWART-COUSINS: Thank you, Mr. President.

I just wanted to raise my voice and certainly thank the Minority Leader for bringing the resolution before us.

And as I was listening to my colleagues speak on Dr. King, I thought it was important to remember that Dr. King was obviously not always spoken of in this way and in these glowing terms. I remember growing up -- although I grew up here in the North, obviously all eyes were peeled on what was going on in the South.

And I remember my parents, who had enjoyed some sort of pseudo-freedom in the North, thinking that Dr. King was maybe pushing just a little too hard, thinking that Dr. King was maybe lifting the hopes of people just a little too high, thinking that maybe we were going to, by pushing for progress, find ourselves in a situation worse than the one we were in.

It was an extraordinary thing to watch as my parents, holding on with their fingertips to the very little that we had in public housing, the very little opportunity we had, afraid that we might lose it by the likes of a Dr. King.

So as we stand here in 2008 and we talk about the issues that face us in the

state that still have in its roots the fact that there is still inequality, there is still unemployment, there are still economic concerns, there's still homelessness, there's still violence, there's still drug abuse, there's still things that we must do -- we have to understand that although Dr. King's dream doesn't say he was a dreamer, he had the vision to understand that he could move mountains. So can we.

We cannot allow ourselves not to push forward for fear of what we might lose. It is our time to do that, and certainly in the memory and the legacy of Dr. King.

THE PRESIDENT: Is any other Senator wishing to speak on the resolution?

We will now recognize, because of his unique participation with Dr. King, Senator Larkin.

SENATOR LARKIN: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

I enjoyed hearing the comments on Dr. King, as one who met Dr. King only one time. I met Dr. King March the 21st, 1965, in Selma, Alabama, to start the march from Selma

to Montgomery.

And you know, as an individual -- two weeks from today I'll be 80 years old, so I start to think to myself: What are we doing to teach our children about a gentleman who we all acclaim did wonders?

I've been hearing politicians on radio and TV for the last month and a half of who did the most to get the Voting Rights Act. And I heard one say, "Oh, it was President Johnson. That's a lie." President Johnson no more than Governor Spitzer. They can't vote on the bill.

But as you remember in your days sitting down here, Mr. President, that the members passed the bill, the President or the Governor signs the bill.

Without Dr. King's energy, forthright and deep concern and how he managed it, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would have never passed.

And for my colleagues on that side and this side of the aisle, you're a little young to remember '65. But there's been movies out in the last week that found people

sitting on their hands when it came to voting for the Voting Rights Act, at which time the President had to go to Bill Nolan from California and say: "We need Republican votes." And they got them, and the bill passed. And some of the prominent Democrat families from the South were outraged because of it.

Dr. King was smart. He didn't fight back. He went and said what this would mean from our country in the eyes of the world. I thought it was great.

We had to march from Selma to Montgomery. As a young schoolchild asked me about a month ago, "What was it like?" Well, let's look at what happened. Because we had one mission from the Secretary of Defense, that the march on the 21st of March would have one idea, to ensure the safety and the security of the marchers, of the people watching it, the people who didn't want it, and anybody else in between.

And we were very successful. We brought military troops from Fort Lewis, Washington, from Fort Hood, Texas, from Fort

Benning, from Fort Bragg, from Fort Harrison, Indiana. And we all had a mission: safety and security. Because without it, we would have had people like Bulldog Conner, with his bullwhip, his bullhorn, and his water hose, for which there was no need.

Governor Wallace did not want it. And you know, if you really look at it, Governor Wallace had two pieces of string. One string said if I do what the federal government wants, the people of Alabama will have to pay for all the troops. If I wait and let the President do it, there will be no cost to the taxpayers of Alabama, it will be spread across America. And that's the way it finally ended up.

But I think we have a responsibility here. I appreciate everything that was said here, and I don't minimize it. Malcolm, you know I don't. But I think we need to carry this forward by deeds, what we teach children.

Martin Luther King had a dream. I read in the paper yesterday, it said he had a dream. He didn't only have a dream; he had a

vision. And I thought about it for a long time, because I commanded an all-African-American company in Korea in combat. And the blood that come out was just as red as that which come out of me.

So I think we need to step back and say what kind of a program can we have to teach young people what really took place. The march had a purpose, to alert America and the world that we're one nation, and united we stand and divided we fall. And we don't need people saying I'm going to vote, I'm not going to vote, I'm going to do this, I'm not going to.

And as you and I, Mr. President, spoke, your father was in the front row of that match from Selma to Montgomery. Am I correct?

It doesn't matter what you are. It's what you stand for. And I think we need to go back to basics in schools and teach these children what happened. Because the final act was in April of '68 in Memphis, on a balcony, when he went there to help the sanitation workers and was shot and killed.

And I know everybody tells me "I was there," "I was there," "I was there," "I was there."

We've got to start remembering these young children weren't there. They only know what we're telling them. And if we talk in violence, that's what they'll remember. And there's no need to be talking in violence. There's a need to tell everybody that this gentleman had a vision.

He had a purpose, he had a vision, because he wanted his children to have the same benefits my children had. And the voting rights was one way for him to establish for African-Americans.

He did a great job. I think we need to go back and start to remember what he did, how he did it, and how we can educate our young people to not just respect him but gather momentum from what he did on our behalf.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator.

Senator Maziarz.

SENATOR MAZIARZ: Thank you very

much, Mr. President.

I never met Dr. Martin Luther King, like my colleague Senator Larkin; I'm a little bit younger than Senator Larkin. But I did have an occasion several years ago to meet with Dr. King's wife, Coretta Scott King.

And you know, when we appropriately honor Dr. King on this day each and every year, I always tell young people that I speak to at celebrations to remember his partner of many years.

We sat next to each other at a luncheon for a domestic violence program in my district, and she was just the most engaging, intelligent person. Talked to me about her husband and the civil rights movement. And you could tell that I'm sure that Dr. King derived an awful lot of his strength from this very remarkable woman.

So as we sit here today, and as we did yesterday, across this state, honor this great man, I think it's important that we remember sitting next to him, confiding with him, sometimes during some very tough struggles, was a great and remarkable woman

also.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any other Senator wishing to speak on the resolution?

On the resolution, all those in favor please indicate so by saying aye.

(Response of "Aye.")

THE PRESIDENT: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution carries.

The man that we knew as Martin Luther King, Jr., was born January 15, 1929, under the name Michael Luther King, Jr. In 1934 his father, a minister, was so regaled by the readings pertaining to Martin Luther that he changed his name and his son's to the man whom we have just honored.

We will open the resolution to cosponsors. We will list all Senators. Anyone wishing not to be on the resolution may indicate so at the desk.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you,

Mr. President.

There will be an immediate meeting of the Rules Committee in Room 332, and then we'll come back and pass the one bill, and then we will adjourn for the day.

THE PRESIDENT: There will be an immediate meeting of the Rules Committee in Room 332.

The Senate stands at ease.

(Whereupon, the Senate stood at ease at 3:52 p.m.)

(Whereupon, the Senate reconvened at 4:00 p.m.)

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, with respect to Resolution Number 4040, we'd like to, at the request of the sponsor, open that up for all members to go on. Is that okay with you, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Libous, we will open up Resolution 4040, sponsored by Senator Perkins, for cosponsorship.

Every member of the Senate will be placed on the resolution. Anyone wishing otherwise may indicate so at the desk.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

And can we return to reports of standing committees, please.

THE PRESIDENT: Reports of standing committees.

The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Senator Bruno, from the Committee on Rules, reports the following bill direct to third reading:

Senate Print 6773, by Senator Robach, an act to amend the Civil Service Law and the State Finance Law.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Move to accept the report of the Rules Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor.

(Response of "Aye.")

THE PRESIDENT: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

THE PRESIDENT: The bill is reported direct to third reading.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, at this time may we please take up Calendar Number 76, Bill Number 6773, which was just

reported by the Rules Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Calendar Number 76, by Senator Robach, Senate Print 6773, an act to amend the Civil Service Law and the State Finance Law.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, is there a message of appropriation at the desk?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, there is, Senator.

SENATOR LIBOUS: I move to accept the message of appropriation.

THE PRESIDENT: On the motion, all those in favor.

(Response of "Aye.")

THE PRESIDENT: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

THE PRESIDENT: The message is accepted.

Read the last section.

THE SECRETARY: Section 27. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE PRESIDENT: Call the roll.

(The Secretary called the roll.)

THE SECRETARY: Ayes, 58.

THE PRESIDENT: The bill is passed.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, is there any other business at the desk at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: No, there is not, Senator.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you.

There being no further business, I move that we adjourn until Wednesday, January 23rd, at 11:00 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT: The Senate stands adjourned to Wednesday, January 23rd, at 11:00 a.m.

(Whereupon, at 4:03 p.m., the Senate adjourned.)