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                    NEW YORK STATE SENATE
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                   THE STENOGRAPHIC RECORD
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                      ALBANY, NEW YORK
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                      January 31, 2011
11
                          3:07 p.m.
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14
                       REGULAR SESSION
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    LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ROBERT J. DUFFY, President
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    FRANCIS W. PATIENCE, Secretary
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PROCEEDINGS

THE PRESIDENT: The Senate will now come to order, please.

I ask everyone to please stand and join me in the Pledge of Allegiance.

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

THE PRESIDENT: Next we'll have the Reverend Peter G. Young, from the Mother Teresa Community Center.

REVEREND YOUNG: Thank you,
Governor.

Today I'd like, if I could, to say dear Mother Nature, please be gentle as we expect two feet of snow. It's not always easy to be gentle. And in the political world we're taught to be tough, competitive and assertive. But there are times when we like to be soothed and treated gently. We treat packages with gentleness when they are labeled "Fragile, Handle With Care."

So we ask our compassionate God to give us the sensitivity and the courage to be gentle with other people. Help us to hear them and the anguish and the hurt in other

1	people, and to treat them with kindly care.
2	We'd like, if we could, to take a
3	moment to remember Senator Velella, who served
4	here for a long time, approximately 30 years
5	of dedicated service. We pray that he will be
6	now welcomed in heaven, as he has died this
7	past week.
8	Amen.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Next, the reading
10	of the Journal.
11	The Secretary will read.
12	THE SECRETARY: In Senate,
13	Sunday, January 30, the Senate met pursuant to
14	adjournment. The Journal of Saturday,
15	January 29, was read and approved. On motion,
16	Senate adjourned.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Without
18	objection, the Journal stands approved as
19	read.
20	Next, we'll have presentation of
21	petitions.
22	Any messages from the Assembly?
23	Messages from the Governor.
24	Reports of standing committees.
25	The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: 1 Senator 2 DeFrancisco, from the Committee on Finance, 3 reports the following nomination. 4 As superintendent of the State 5 Police, Joseph A. D'Amico, of West Nyack. THE PRESIDENT: 6 Senator 7 DeFrancisco. 8 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: I'm very 9 pleased to move the nomination of Joseph A. D'Amico, of West Nyack, as superintendent of 10 the State Police. 11 12 Mr. D'Amico went through the Crime and Corrections Committee and was unanimously 13 14 referred to the Finance Committee, went to the 15 Finance Committee and we unanimously voted to approve his nomination and bring it to the 16 floor for a final vote. 17 18 I just want to say that the Governor did a wonderful job in encouraging 19 20 and making certain that we had a good person as the superintendent of State Police. 21 22 this day and age when people have not very good things to say about government and people 23 who serve government, we're very fortunate the 24

Governor nominated Mr. D'Amico, who has an

25

incredible, incredible career in law 1 2 enforcement, and an individual who wants to 3 participate in government and make government 4 better. 5 He's a cop's cop and he understands the problems we've had with State Police over 6 7 the last few years -- not the membership, not 8 the rank-and-file, but a few people at the And he's taking -- he has indicated he's 9 10 going to take that responsibility to make sure that the stature of the State Police, 11 12 especially the people at the top, is restored to what it was in the past. 13 14 So I'm very pleased to rise and 15 support the nomination and move the nomination of Mr. D'Amico, and I know that he's going to 16 make an absolutely outstanding superintendent 17 18 of State Police for the State of New York. Thank you, Mr. President. 19 20 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, 21 Senator. Senator Nozzolio. 22 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: 23 Thank you, Mr. President. On the nomination. 24 25 Mr. President and my colleagues, in the years 1995 through 2007, that 12-year period, we had one superintendent in the New York State Police. Over the last four years, with the inclusion of the nominee who is before us, we will have had four superintendents of the New York State Police.

One of the issues that the new nominee, Mr. D'Amico, will be bringing to this important position is to restore stability among the ranks. And I echo the comments of Senator DeFrancisco.

As I heard and reviewed

Mr. D'Amico's qualifications and comments as
he spoke before the Crime Victims, Crime and
Corrections Committee and the Finance

Committee, in answering that question, he did
an exemplary job and it was clear and apparent
that the type of police officer's police

officer that Mr. D'Amico has been throughout
his career is exactly what is needed now in
the stewardship of the most important law
enforcement unit, in my opinion, not only in

New York but in the entire nation.

Joseph D'Amico is extremely well qualified, has had an exemplary career as a

police officer, as an inspector, in working 1 2 with the Attorney General's office. And that I compliment Governor Cuomo on this nomination 3 4 and look forward to this Senate working very 5 hard to ensure that the challenges met by the superintendent are met and that we do not see 6 7 a return from the successes that this body 8 helped put in place in establishing the most dramatic drop in violent crime that any state 9 10 experienced in the history of our union. It's an excellent appointment. 11 proud to second the nomination and look 12 forward to working with Superintendent D'Amico 13 in meeting the challenges that our State 14 15 Police will be confronting in the weeks and months ahead. 16 17 Thank you, Mr. President. 18 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator. 19 20 Senator Carlucci. SENATOR CARLUCCI: 21 Thank you, 22 Mr. President. 23 It's an absolute honor to stand here in support of nominating Mr. Joseph 24 25 D'Amico, who resides in the 38th Senate

District. And it's an absolute honor and 1 2 privilege to have him and his family as one of 3 my constituents in the district. 4 Mr. D'Amico has a long and 5 distinguished career serving the community which he serves in. And I think Governor 6 7 Cuomo has made a great decision in putting 8 forth Mr. D'Amico to serve all of us as the next superintendent of the New York State 9 10 Police. The men and women that serve us in 11 12 the New York State Police Department really deserve the best leader possible. And I am 13 honored and privileged to support 14 15 Mr. D'Amico's nomination and look forward to you serving all of us in that capacity. 16 17 Thank you. 18 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator. 19 20 Senator Golden. SENATOR GOLDEN: 21 Thank you, Mr. President. 22 23 I too rise in support of the new superintendent, Joe D'Amico. I had the 24 25 privilege of knowing Mr. D'Amico when he

worked for the New York City Police Department and when he worked for the Attorney General's office. And we have seen the successes that he was able to obtain working the streets of the Bronx and working the streets of the City of New York and the State of New York. We've seen what he was able to achieve when it came to Medicaid fraud and Wall Street and other great issues that faced our great state and our nation.

And he was a true leader, and he had 40,000 police officers, and down to about 32,000 police officers. So he did more with less.

And that's the type of person that we're going to need going forward: A good manager, a person that knows how the police departments are across this great city and state, and how to deal with the ever-pressing issues that will come before him over the next several years. And it's good to see a steady hand that will be leading the state troopers across this great state as we move forward.

I remember, as you do, the times when we had 2,200 or 2,145 homicides in the

State of New York. Those were outrageous days, and they weren't too long ago. They were in the early 1990s. And yes, we are in the history books of being the greatest state of being able to reduce crime. But I don't want to be in the history book that raises crime and be one of those states that will cause more homicides, more robberies and burglaries into our communities.

And I know that with the experience of our new superintendent that we will be able to keep crime down and to be able to keep the resources flowing that we need for our state troopers. And I will be voting aye for our new superintendent, Superintendent D'Amico.

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks, Senator.

Senator Gallivan.

18 SENATOR GALLIVAN: Thank you,

19 Mr. President.

I also rise to commend the Governor on the appointment of Joseph D'Amico as the next State Police superintendent.

As a former New York state trooper, former sheriff of Erie County, I know full well the importance of having a true law

enforcement professional head such an 1 2 important agency to the citizens of New York. Growing up, if you will, in my 3 4 professional career in the State Police, there 5 was a time when the State Police was recognized as the premier agency across the 6 7 country. And we've seen the problems in the 8 recent past. And it will take a professional to restore it to its rightful place as a 9 10 leader across the country. 11 And not only do I pledge my vote 12 today in support of this appointment but my support, to the extent that I can, in 13 14 supporting Superintendent D'Amico and keeping 15 the citizens of New York State safe and returning the New York State Police to its 16 17 rightful place as the premier agency in the 18 country. Thank you. 19 20 THE PRESIDENT: Thanks, Senator. 21 Any other Senators wishing to speak on the nomination? 22 23 (No response.) 24 THE PRESIDENT: The question is 25 on the nomination of Joseph A. D'Amico, of

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West Nyack, as superintendent of the New York
 1
 2
         State Police. All in favor signify by saying
 3
         aye.
 4
                     (Response of "Aye.")
 5
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       Opposed, nay.
 6
                     (No response.)
 7
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       Joseph A. D'Amico
 8
         is hereby confirmed as superintendent of the
 9
         New York State Police.
10
                    Superintendent D'Amico.
                     (Standing ovation.)
11
                                       I also want to
12
                    THE PRESIDENT:
         congratulate Superintendent D'Amico's wife,
13
         Judith.
14
15
                    Next, reports of select committees.
                    Communications and reports from
16
         state officers.
17
18
                    Motions and resolutions.
                    Senator LaValle.
19
20
                    SENATOR LaVALLE:
                                         Mr. President,
21
         would you recognize Senator Breslin, please.
22
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       Senator Breslin.
23
                    SENATOR BRESLIN:
                                         Thank you,
         Senator LaValle. Thank you, Mr. President.
24
25
                    On behalf of Senator Squadron, I
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1	move that the following bill be discharged
2	from its respective committee and be
3	recommitted with instructions to strike the
4	enacting clause: Senate Print 2326.
5	THE PRESIDENT: So ordered.
6	SENATOR BRESLIN: On behalf of
7	Senator Krueger, I move that the following
8	bill be discharged from its respective
9	committee and be recommitted with instructions
10	to strike the enacting clause: Senate Bill
11	432.
12	THE PRESIDENT: So ordered.
13	SENATOR BRESLIN: And on behalf
14	of Senator Peralta, I move that the following
15	bill be discharged from its respective
16	committee and be recommitted with instructions
17	to strike the enacting clause: Senate Print
18	1876.
19	THE PRESIDENT: So ordered.
20	SENATOR BRESLIN: Thank you,
21	Mr. President.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Senator LaValle.
23	SENATOR LaVALLE: Mr. President,
24	I believe there's a privileged resolution at
25	the desk by Senator Perkins. May we please

have the resolution read in its entirety and move for its immediate adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the resolution in its entirety.

THE SECRETARY: By Senator

Perkins, Legislative Resolution Number 358,

honoring Howard Dodson upon the occasion of

his designation for special recognition by the

New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for

Research in Black Culture.

"WHEREAS, It is the sense of this
Legislative Body to recognize that the quality
and character of life in the communities
across New York State are reflective of the
concerned and dedicated efforts of those
individuals who devote themselves to the
welfare of the community and its citizenry;
and

"WHEREAS, Attendant to such concern, and in full accord with its long-standing traditions, this Legislative Body is justly proud to honor Howard Dodson upon the occasion of his designation for special recognition by the New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for Research in

Black Culture located in Harlem, New York; and 1 2 "WHEREAS, Howard Dodson, chief of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black 3 4 Culture of the New York Public Library since 5 1984, is being acknowledged for his long-standing tenure with the organization. 6 7 He is a specialist in African-American history 8 and a noted lecturer, educator, and 9 consultant; and 10 "WHEREAS, Earning his B.S. degree in 1961 at West Chester State College and 11 12 graduating from Villanova University in 1964, Howard Dodson completed the requirements for 13 an ABD at the University of California at 14 15 Berkeley in 1974. He has been awarded Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters by the 16 following: Widener University in 1987, 17 18 Adelphi University in May of 2004, West Chester University of Pennsylvania in June of 19 20 2005, the City College of New York in June of 2006, and an Honorary Doctorate of Letters 21 22 from Villanova University in May of 2007; and 23 "WHEREAS, Prior to assuming his 24 position at the Schomburg Center, Howard 25 Dodson served as a consultant in the office of

the chairman of the National Endowment for the
Humanities in Washington, D.C., from 1979 to

1982. He also served in a number of
capacities from 1970 to 1979 at the Institute
of the Black World in Atlanta, Georgia,
including executive director from 1974 to

1979; and
"WHEREAS, Before joining the

"WHEREAS, Before joining the institute, Mr. Dodson was a Peace Corps volunteer in Equador from 1964 to 1966 and a national Peace Corps office staff member from 1966 to 1969, including the positions of deputy director of recruiting and director of minority and specialized recruiting; and

"WHEREAS, Howard Dodson has taught at California State College at Hayward, Emory University, Shaw University, the City University of New York, and Columbia University. Under his leadership, the Schomburg Center has developed into the world's most comprehensive public research library devoted exclusively to documenting and interpreting African Diaspora and African history and culture; and

"WHEREAS, During Howard Dodson's

tenure, the center's collections have more than doubled, totaling over 10 million items.

Users have increased from 40,000 to over 125,000 annually; and

"WHEREAS, In 1989, Howard Dodson completed a large capital campaign. In 1991, he completed a major physical development program which renovated the original Schomburg Center building and created the Langston Hughes Auditorium. More recently, he completed a historic 75th Anniversary Capital Campaign, raising a significant amount; and

"WHEREAS, Howard Dodson established a Scholars-In-Residence program which has provided six-month and one-year fellowships for the more than 108 scholars who have been provided for over the last 20 years. His aggressive educational and cultural programming agenda produces and presents 50 to 75 events annually, as well as four to six exhibitions; and

"WHEREAS, Howard Dodson has published 10 books as well as articles and essays in newspapers, exhibition catalogs, and professional journals. His most recent

publication is Becoming American: The 1 2 African-American Journey (Sterling Publishing, 3 Inc., 2009). His other publications include 4 In Motion: The African-American Migration 5 Experience (National Geographic Press, 2005), Jubilee: The Emergence of African-American 6 7 Culture (National Geographic Press, 2002) and 8 The Black New Yorkers: Four Hundred Years of African-American History (Wiley, 2000); and 9 10 "WHEREAS, Howard Dodson has curated exhibitions on such diverse themes as 11 12 'Censorship and Black America' and 'Lest We 13 Forget: The Triumph Over Slavery, ' and has 14 organized and produced major performing arts 15 events at Carnegie Hall and the Schubert and Majestic Theaters on Broadway. Most recently, 16 he conceived, organized and directed the 17 18 development of a major website entitled 'In Motion: The African-American Migration 19 20 Experience'; and "WHEREAS, Howard Dodson served as 21 22 chair of the Federal Steering Committee on the 23 African Burial Ground. He was a founding member of the board of directors of the Upper 24 25 Manhattan Empowerment Zone, serving on its

executive committee and as chair of the cultural arts committee; and

"WHEREAS, In addition, Howard

Dodson was director of the research study to
establish the New York State Freedom Trail and
was a member of the President's Commission on
the National Museum of African-American
history and culture. He was also a former
member of the board of directors of the Apollo
Theater and now currently serves on the
Scientific and Technical Committee of the
UNESCO Slave Route Project; and

"WHEREAS, A true asset to Harlem,
New York City, the State of New York and the
world, Howard Dodson's distinguished record
merits the recognition and respectful tribute
of this Legislative Body; now, therefore, be
it

"RESOLVED, That this Legislative

Body pause in its deliberations to honor

Howard Dodson upon the occasion of his

designation for special recognition by the

New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for

Research in Black Culture, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this

resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to Howard Dodson, Chief, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of the New York Public Library."

much.

THE PRESIDENT: Senator Perkins.

SENATOR PERKINS: Thank you very
I will be brief.

I wanted to express my appreciation especially for you reading it into the record as you have.

This individual was very, very important in terms of my community and particularly in terms of New York City. And I think, if you know anything about Arturo Schomburg, he was a great historian who was one of the first to collect historical artifacts, historical books, historical information about the African-American and Latino experience, which includes Puerto Ricans. And he's a Puerto Rican that happens to also be black.

So for those of us who identify with him and his legacy, it's amazing the work that Dr. Howard Dodson did to build up his collection, to make it such a significant

1	collection, world-renowned. This is not just
2	a neighborhood resource, but is a
3	world-renowned resource.
4	And we wanted to take this moment
5	to thank Dr. Dodson for the extraordinary work
6	that he did by reading this resolution and
7	making some brief remarks that would extend
8	our tributes to him on a very personal level.
9	I just especially want to thank him
10	for those young men and women who found their
11	identity at the Schomburg and not at Rikers
12	Island.
13	Thank you so much. And I ask that
14	my colleagues join me in signing onto this
15	resolution.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you,
17	Senator.
18	Any other Senators wishing to
19	speak?
20	The question is on the resolution.
21	All in favor signify by saying aye.
22	(Response of "Aye.")
23	THE PRESIDENT: Opposed, nay.
24	(No response.)
25	THE PRESIDENT: The resolution is

adopted. 1 2 Senator Libous. 3 SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President. 4 5 I believe there is a privileged 6 resolution by Senator Sampson at the desk. 7 I'd ask that we would read it in its entirety 8 and move for its immediate adoption. before we adopt it, if you would call on 9 10 Senator Montgomery, please. 11 THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary 12 will read the resolution in its entirety. 13 THE SECRETARY: By Senator 14 Sampson, Legislative Resolution Number 262, 15 memorializing Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim February 2011 as Black History Month 16 in the State of New York. 17 18 "WHEREAS, Black History Month, previously known as Negro History Week, was 19 20 founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and was first celebrated on February 1, 1926. Since 1976, 21 22 it has become a nationally recognized 23 month-long celebration held each year during the month of February to acknowledge and pay 24 25 tribute to African-Americans neglected by both society and the history books; and

"WHEREAS, The month of February observes the rich and diverse heritage of our great state and nation; and

"WHEREAS, Black History Month seeks to emphasize that black history is American history; and

"WHEREAS, Black History Month is a time to reflect on the struggles and victories of African-Americans throughout the country's history, and to recognize their numerous valuable contributions to the protection of our democratic society in war and in peace; and

"WHEREAS, Some African-American pioneers whose many accomplishments, all of which took place during the month of February, went unnoticed, as well as numerous symbolic events in February that deserve to be memorialized, include: John Sweat Rock, a noted Boston lawyer who became the first African-American admitted to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court on February 1, 1865, and the first African-American to be received on the floor of the U.S. House of

Representatives; Jonathan Jasper Wright, the 1 2 first African-American to hold a major 3 judicial position, who was elected to the 4 South Carolina Supreme Court on February 1, 5 1870; President Abraham Lincoln submits the proposed 13th Amendment to the U.S. 6 7 Constitution, abolishing slavery, to the 8 states for ratification on February 1, 1865; civil rights protester Jimmie Lee Jackson dies 9 10 from wounds inflicted during a protest on February 26, 1965, leading to the historic 11 12 Selma, Alabama civil rights demonstrations, including 'Bloody Sunday,' in which 600 13 14 demonstrators, including Martin Luther King, 15 Jr. were attacked by police; Authorine J. Lucy became the first African-American student to 16 attend the University of Alabama on February 17 18 3, 1956 -- she was expelled three days later 'for her own safety' in response to threats 19 20 from a mob; in 1992, Authorine Lucy Foster graduated from the university with a master's 21 degree in education, the same day her 22 daughter, Grazia Foster, graduated with a 23 bachelor's degree in corporate finance; the 24 25 Negro Baseball League was founded on

February 3, 1920; Jack Johnson, the first
African-American World Heavyweight Boxing
Champion, won his first title on February 3,
1903; and Reginald F. Lewis, born on
December 7, 1942, in Baltimore, Maryland,
received his law degree from Harvard Law
School in 1968. He was a partner in Murphy,
Thorpes & Lewis, the first black law firm on
Wall Street, and in 1989 he became president
and CEO of TLC Beatrice International Food
Company, the largest black-owned business in
the United States; and

"WHEREAS, In recognition of the vast contributions of African-Americans, a joyful month-long celebration is held across New York State and across the United States, with many commemorative events to honor and display the cultural heritage of African-Americans; and

"WHEREAS, This Legislative Body commends the African-American community for preserving for future generations its centuries-old traditions that benefit us all and add to the color and beauty of the tapestry which is our American society; now,

therefore, be it 1 2 "RESOLVED, That this Legislative 3 Body pause in its deliberations to memorialize 4 Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim 5 February 2011 as Black History Month in the State of New York; and be it further 6 7 "RESOLVED, That copies of this 8 resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor of 9 10 the State of New York, and to the events 11 commemorating Black History Month throughout New York State." 12 THE PRESIDENT: 13 Senator 14 Montgomery. 15 SENATOR MONTGOMERY: Thank you, Mr. President. 16 I rise to speak on this resolution 17 18 honoring and commemorating February as African-American, Black History Month for the 19 20 year 2011. Thank you for reading it in its 21 22 entirety. It is simply a formality, because we have been celebrating this annually for 23 some time -- many decades, in fact -- here in 24 25 New York State. But we are always reminded

that it is important to note the contributions of people, Americans of all classes, all communities, all groups. It's just important that we make note of the contributions as we deliberate in this chamber.

And so today we note the contributions to America of the group of people that I call the African Diaspora in America. And even as part of that celebration, we must also commemorate and remember and remind ourselves that it took several amendments to our Constitution, it took Supreme Court cases that said people of African descent had a right, as American citizens, to be heard in court and to have rights as other Americans. It's taken legislation, as we know.

So it's taken a long time to get us to this point. And let us never forget all of the major, major contributions in science, in medicine, in the arts and every other category of life where members of the African Diaspora have been extremely instrumental in building America on every possible front.

So I'm happy to be able to stand

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There are not many other places where a
 1
 2
         person like me in the world would be able to
 3
         stand in a chamber like this and speak on
         behalf of my people. So I'm very happy and
 4
         honored about that. And I'm also honored that
 5
 6
         you in the chamber have agreed that we need to
 7
         take this moment and ask the Governor to
 8
         designate this month as Black History Month in
 9
         the State of New York.
10
                    Thank you, Mr. President.
                    THE PRESIDENT:
11
                                       Thank you,
12
         Senator.
13
                    Any other Senators wishing to
14
         speak?
15
                     (No response.)
16
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       The question is
         on the resolution. All in favor signify by
17
18
         saying aye.
19
                     (Response of "Aye.")
20
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       Opposed, nay.
21
                     (No response.)
22
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       The resolution is
23
         adopted.
                    Senator Libous.
24
25
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                        Thank you,
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Mr. President.
 1
 2
                    There will be an immediate meeting
         of the Finance Committee, followed by an
 3
 4
         immediate meeting of the Rules Committee in
 5
         Room 332.
 6
                    So for the time being, the Senate
 7
         will stand at ease.
 8
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       There is an
 9
         immediate meeting of the Finance Committee,
10
         followed by a meeting of the Rules Committee,
         in Room 332.
11
                    And the Senate will stand at ease.
12
13
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                        Mr. President,
14
         before we stand at ease, I would also, on
15
         behalf of Senator Sampson, say that the
         resolution is open to all of the members.
16
         anyone wishes not to be on it, they should let
17
         the desk know. Otherwise, all members will be
18
         on the resolution.
19
20
                    Thank you, Mr. President.
21
                    THE PRESIDENT:
                                       Thank you,
22
         Senator.
23
                    The Senate stands at ease.
                     (Whereupon, the Senate stood at
24
25
         ease at 3:35 p.m.)
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1	(Whereupon, the Senate reconvened
2	at 4:31 p.m.)
3	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President.
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
5	Senate will come to order.
6	Senator Libous.
7	SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Madam
8	President.
9	Can we return to the reports of
10	standing committees and have the report of the
11	Rules Committee, please.
12	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Reports
13	of standing committees.
14	The Secretary will read.
15	THE SECRETARY: Senator Skelos,
16	from the Committee on Rules, reports the
17	following bills:
18	Senate Print 2706, by Senator
19	Skelos, an act to amend the General Municipal
20	Law and others;
21	And Senate Print 2707, by Senator
22	Saland, an act to amend the General Municipal
23	Law and the Education Law.
24	Both bills ordered direct to third
25	reading.

1	Also, Senator Skelos reports Senate
2	Resolution Number 338, "RESOLVED, That the
3	Rules of the Senate for the years 2011-2012
4	are hereby adopted."
5	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
6	Libous.
7	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
8	I move to accept the report of the Rules
9	Committee.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: All in
11	favor of accepting the report of the Rules
12	Committee signify by saying aye.
13	(Response of "Aye.")
14	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Opposed,
15	nay.
16	(Response of "Nay.")
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
18	report is accepted.
19	Senator Libous.
20	SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you.
21	Madam President, if we could now go
22	to the noncontroversial reading of the
23	calendar, the supplemental calendar, please.
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
25	Secretary will read.

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THE SECRETARY:
                                       Calendar Number
 1
 2
         39, by Senator Skelos, Senate Print 2706, an
 3
         act to amend the General Municipal Law, the
 4
         Education Law, and the Municipal Home Rule
 5
         Law.
                                                Read the
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
 6
 7
         last section.
 8
                    THE SECRETARY:
                                       Section 26.
                                                    This
         act shall take effect immediately.
 9
10
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Call the
         roll.
11
12
                     (The Secretary called the roll.)
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
13
                                                Senator
14
         Skelos.
15
                    SENATOR SKELOS:
                                        Thank you,
         Madam President.
16
                    I'm going to just quickly explain
17
18
         my vote and then indicate to the membership
         that cosponsorship of this legislation will be
19
20
         open for anybody who wishes to notify the desk
21
         appropriately.
22
                    This is Governor Cuomo's Program
         Bill Number 1, which indicates both the
23
         Senate's desire and we have passed on a number
24
25
         of occasions, going back to 2008, where we've
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passed a property tax cap proposal.

What this legislation does is for school districts it will establish a real property tax levy cap of 2 percent, or the CPI, whichever is less. The Big Five school districts would be excluded. The Big Four school districts would be included through the local government property tax cap.

When it comes to school districts, the only exception for a tax levy above the 2 percent, or CPI, are funds needed to support voter approval of capital expenditures and an override of the cap.

A school district would be required to submit a tax levy proposition for approval by voters at district annual meetings on the third Tuesday in May. If the proposed tax levy is within the tax levy limit, then a majority would be required for approval. The override provision would require a 60 percent approval by the voters. On a second submission, if it is voted down or less than 60 percent, if it is defeated a second time, then the levy would have to be that of the prior year.

In terms of local governments, the 2 percent or the CPI apply. To override, it would require a two-thirds vote of the governing body or, in the case of a district, a fire district, a resolution.

There are certain exceptions for local governments. One would be large judgements in excess of 10 percent of the prior year levy. Two, levy increases resulting from municipal government consolidation. Three, voter-approved capital expenditures. And the fourth would be county costs for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families -- TANF -- direct cash assistance and safety net assistance programs.

This legislation, which will hopefully pass the Senate today, will send a message that we are going to control property taxes in this state so that people can afford to be here, that we can create jobs.

We are also, as we go through this budget process, as we've indicated on a number of times the clear message from the voters of this state is government at all levels -- and that includes the State of New York -- has to

cut spending, they can't raise taxes, they 1 want us focused on private-sector job 2 creation, and they want local real property 3 taxes stabilized. 4 5 So I thank you for the opportunity 6 to explain my vote. 7 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 8 you, Senator Skelos. You will be recorded in the affirmative. 9 10 Senator Breslin. SENATOR BRESLIN: 11 Thank you very 12 much, Madam President. I rise to support this legislation. 13 14 I was happy last year when I was able to be 15 part of a majority that voted on a tax cap twice. 16 Homeowners have said enough is 17 18 enough. Governor Cuomo has led the charge. Our local taxes are 78 percent above the 19 20 national average. We have counties that are leaders -- not leaders in jobs, but leaders in 21 22 having some of the highest property taxes in 23 this nation. 24 So it's time to place a cap, a tax 25 cap on property. And it's time, as the

Governor said, he will bring forth mandate relief, which will be coupled by this legislation.

And I am happy to rise and support the tax cap in New York State.

Thank you, Madam President.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Breslin. You will be recorded in the affirmative.

Senator Krueger.

SENATOR LIZ KRUEGER: Thank you, Madam President. To explain my vote.

I have to respectfully disagree with my colleagues who have spoken already from both sides of the aisle. Yes, we have a property tax issue in various parts of the state. But I consistently have pointed out a tax cap is not necessarily the right way to go in solving the problem.

Again, property tax caps don't reduce anyone's property tax. They don't factor in the inequity and regressiveness of the property tax system by not addressing that someone might be low in income but house-rich on some scale. And this will do nothing solve

that problem; in fact, it will probably exacerbate the problem.

What we also know is the devil is in the details. And depending on the math of your school district, you might find yourself through this property tax cap, particularly poor school districts, with almost no money to meet your school obligations and realistically no way to have a 60 percent vote.

In a state such as New York, which still suffers from inequities in the distribution of education funds and educational outcomes, what the research shows is that a property tax cap will freeze and exacerbate the problems we already see from poor districts to wealthy districts.

I do believe this Legislature should be working with the Governor to solve the problem of inequitable distribution of education money and a regressive property tax model. But I don't believe, if this becomes law, we will find ourselves a year or two down the line believing this got us to the solution to our problems. I vote no.

Thank you, Madam President.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 1 Thank 2 you, Senator Krueger. You will be recorded in 3 the negative. 4 Senator Carlucci. 5 SENATOR CARLUCCI: Thank you, Madam President. 6 7 Over the past year I've had the 8 good fortune of speaking to thousands of residents throughout the Hudson Valley. 9 10 unfortunately, I've heard the same thing over 11 and over again, whether it's a young family 12 that recently lost a job and is worrying about how they're going to pay their property tax 13 14 bill or a senior citizen that's been squeezed 15 out of the community which they've lived in for decades because of spiralling, 16 out-of-control property taxes. 17 18 This is a step in the right direction to get a handle on property taxes 19 20 and stop treating property owners like a limitless ATM machine. So I look forward to 21 voting in the affirmative for this bill. 22 Through you, Madam President. 23 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 24 Thank 25 you, Senator Carlucci. You will be recorded

1 in the affirmative.

Senator Oppenheimer.

SENATOR OPPENHEIMER: Well, it looks like those outside of New York City have a very similar problem.

And I'm voting in favor of this because we need to do something. As many of you know, Westchester has the highest property tax, the county has the highest property tax in America. And to say that we are overburdened and it's now confiscatory is sort an understatement.

I have been saying that we really have to do more. Capping just says that it's going to go up each year by 2 percent or whatever. And what I've been saying is we have to really study what the costs are. We have to lower the property tax. And we can only do that if we study closely what are the costs that are driving up the property tax.

And that I think we must do, but we also must listen at the same time. And I'm sure many others have heard this: The schools and the municipal governments are crying out for mandate relief. Because there's no way

they can live with the 2 percent increase if they don't have some support from us giving them the mandate relief that will, as I said earlier, cut their costs.

So that is, I think, something that we must focus on in the coming year. This is a one-house bill. Clearly it will have to be negotiated. And I hope as a piece of that negotiation we will be able to discuss those costs that drive the property tax.

I'll be voting yes.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Oppenheimer. You will be recorded as a yes.

Next is Senator Peralta.

SENATOR PERALTA: Thank you,

Madam Speaker.

I am explaining my vote voting in the negative because we are here today voting on a lengthy, complex piece of legislation after being given the least amount of time possible to review it and consider its impact.

My question is simple. Why? With a \$10 billion budget gap to fill, why the emphasis on tax cap and tax cuts before even

the first dime of savings has been identified?

A New York Times editorial last month

headlined "The Tax Cap Illusion" noted that

"History shows, painfully, that caps can do

more harm than good. California's Proposition

13 led to the deterioration of universities,

schools, and other public facilities."

The same editorial pointed out that Massachusetts imposed a cap in 1980 and soon police officers and firefighters were laid off and senior centers were closed. By 1991, the State Board of Education warned of a crisis with too many classrooms simply warehousing students.

As has been pointed out time and time again by groups advocating for lower property taxes, this tax cap will not solve the problem of high property taxes or make property taxes any more affordable. And it certainly will not lower anyone's property tax bill.

So again, the question is why? Why on the eve of the release of the Executive Budget are we being asked to take this vote? We're putting the cart before the horse.

Whatever the answer may be, my 1 2 point is this. The point is, as Democrats we 3 must ensure that the budget is not balanced on the backs of middle- and working-class 4 5 families and schoolchildren. There must be shared sacrifices. And I say why not wait 6 7 until the Executive Budget comes out before we 8 take this vote. 9 I vote in the negative. 10 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator. You will be recorded as a no. 11 Senator Klein. 12 13 SENATOR KLEIN: Thank you, Madam President. 14 15 I want to commend the Majority for bringing this bill forward. I think if you 16 look at the history, one of the few things 17 18 that the Democrats and the Republicans agree with is a property tax cap. In my time in the 19 20 State Senate I believe we've passed a property tax cap, or a version of one, four times. 21

This is I think is a very, very important step towards finally reducing property taxes in the State of New York. One of the things that I think is very clear is if

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we're asking the citizens of our state each and every day to balance their checkbook, live within their means, tighten their belts, I don't think it's too much to ask local school districts as well as local governments to do the same.

I'm not saying that our local school districts are squandering money, or our local governments. But let face facts. If you're not required to live within a budget, you just won't. And I see what happens in my local school districts where, instead of cutting costs, moving things in the opposite direction, saving the taxpayers money, they kind of figure out what budget will be acceptable. Will a 3 percent increase do it this year? Will a 4 percent, would a 5 percent? Well, that's really not the way to do business in these tough economic times.

I know Majority Leader Skelos
alluded to the fact of sort of the ripple
effects of high property taxes, which are
quite true. One of the reasons why we can't
attract jobs through corporations in New York
State is because young families who would

maybe locate to New York or take those jobs or remain in New York to keep those jobs can't afford to live in the suburbs or anyplace outside of the cities because of high property taxes.

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So I think this is a very, very important first step. And I do believe the first way we reduce property taxes is by implementing a cap. But I don't think we can operate in a vacuum. I've said this many times on this floor, that I think it's sort of a three-pronged approach, the first and most important being the cap. Next is mandate relief, which I know we're taking up a resolution today on. And I think I would like to see the return of some type of property tax relief -- maybe a check, maybe a circuit-breaker, which I know many in this house have advocated for. But before we do that, we have to make sure we have a definite, finite funding stream to be able to accomplish that.

So I'm very happy that so quickly within this new legislative session we're passing the property tax cap. Madam

1 President, I vote yes.

bill.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Klein. You will be recorded in the affirmative.

Next we have Senator Robach.

SENATOR ROBACH: Yes, Madam

President. I too am happy too support this

I think this is needed.

And I would concur with Senator
Carlucci. Everywhere I went for the last two
years, whether it was a community meeting,
walking with PAC-TAC groups to keep a
neighborhood safe, whether it was at a school,
even at the grocery store, people talked about
property taxes more than anything else on
their plate. They wanted -- and let me
explain to my colleagues in New York City, we
do not have hundreds of thousands of people
moving into our districts. People are voting
with their feet and are saying it's because of
high property tax.

You can actually afford a very nice home, but then the taxes on it are so outstanding it's not -- I have some constituents that live on the shoreline of

Lake Ontario, very nice homes, that pay \$24,000 a year in taxes. That's \$2,000 a month -- without paying a mortgage, turning on a light, cutting the lawn, nothing. It's a lot.

And why we need a cap, when people say you don't understand the time -- I don't think it's okay to have 7, 8, 9, 10 percent increases. People can't afford it. And that's what they've been getting in many places. And we need to change that. So we're doing this.

And the other reason why I'm so happy to support this legislation is many people talked about this during the election, and a lot of people talked about it for the last four years but it didn't come to fruition. So, number one, we're delivering on a pledge that many people made as they were running for reelection. And I think that's important, especially at this time for New Yorkers, because people lost faith that we're going to put action behind our words. Now we are.

Secondly, I'm more optimistic than

ever that with our new governor, Governor Cuomo, who has said he supports a property tax cap, that he may for the first time be able to put enough pressure, along with the voters of New York, on the Assembly to really get this passed and make it a law.

So I think this is an important bill, a needed bill, and a very important move sending a clear message to the people of this state, especially in Rochester and upstate

New York, that we hear them and we're acting accordingly.

I vote in the affirmative.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Robach. You will be recorded yes.

Senator Flanagan.

SENATOR FLANAGAN: Thank you,

Madam President. To explain my vote.

The bill that we got today has a

little symbolism right on it. It says
"Governor's Program Bill Number 1." So I'm
going to take that as an indication of the
seriousness that our new Governor attaches to

this issue, and frankly I think we all should.

Property taxes are just simply too high. The Governor recognizes it, we all recognize it, there's been a lot of talk about it. But we haven't crossed the finish line.

Now, it doesn't matter what part of the state you're from, they're still too high. I look up in the balcony, and I actually have constituents from my district here today, three young kids in the schools. Their property taxes are too high. It's getting that much more difficult to live in all of our communities across the State of New York.

But here's where I think, when we're going to get criticized, we can stand on firm ground. Because last week Senator Ranzenhofer introduced a bill to institute a state spending cap. We're not asking people to do something that we're not willing to impose upon ourselves. For far too long Albany has told people how to do things but has not been willing to do the same thing.

So we cannot have a one-dimensional approach, as Senator Klein said. We need a state spending cap. We need a property tax cap. We need true, legitimate mandate relief.

We need massive regulatory reform. 1 real economic development. A thousand times, 2 3 Senator Skelos: "Taxes, jobs, spending. 4 Taxes, jobs, spending." 5 We have to do a lot more. This is a very important first step. And I 6 7 congratulate Governor Cuomo and Senator Skelos 8 for bringing this bill to the floor. 9 you. 10 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Flanagan. You will be recorded 11 12 as a yes. Next, Senator Kennedy. 13 14 SENATOR KENNEDY: Thank you very 15 much, Madam President. I stand here today as a cosponsor 16 17 of this legislation in support of serious 18 property tax reform, serious property tax relief, for working families, for middle-class 19 20 New Yorkers. This is not just a Western New York problem, this is a New York State 21 22 problem. This is an Albany problem. 23 And whether we are from Western New York, in Erie County -- Erie County, one 24 25 of the top 10 highest-property-taxed counties

not only just in New York State but in the entire nation. Eight out of the top 10 highest-property-taxed counties in the entire nation per percentage of home value are in upstate New York.

We have a property tax epidemic, not just a problem. And the only way we're going to solve this problem is by enacting legislation that provides serious relief and serious solutions.

People have been voting with their feet. In Western New York, in Erie County, 100,000 people have left Erie County since 1980: 100,000 people. As the Governor had articulated in his State of the State, 2 million individuals have left in the last couple of decades.

We need serious property tax relief, and it starts today. So I'm proud to stand in support of this property tax cap. I look forward to furthering the agenda that provides relief for middle-class and working families across New York State.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Kennedy. You will be recorded in

1 the affirmative.

2 Senator Valesky.

3 | SENATOR VALESKY: Thank you,

Madam President.

I rise in support of this legislation. My constituents, and I'm sure all of our constituents across the state, time and time again have complained about the property tax burden and the fact that we have to do something about high property taxes here in New York State.

Today, once again, in the Senate in a bipartisan fashion we're doing something about property taxes, one step in an overall comprehensive approach. I want to thank Senator Klein, who's spent a great deal of his time over the last couple of years in fashioning a proposal. I want to thank Senator Skelos for making this one of the first bills that we consider here in the new 2011 legislative session.

I want to thank Governor Cuomo. As Senator Flanagan indicated, this is Governor's Program Bill Number 1. The Governor believes this is such a high priority that he would

send the legislation to the Legislature even before his Executive Budget proposal, underscoring how important this is.

But in the final analysis, we can continue here in the Senate year after year after year after year passing property tax caps, but I hope, Madam President, that this is the year -- finally, this is the year that I and the 19.5 million New Yorkers can finally thank the Assembly for doing the right thing and passing a property tax cap, Governor Cuomo signing that into law as soon as possible.

I vote in the affirmative.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Valesky. You will be recorded as a yes.

Senator Martins.

SENATOR MARTINS: Good afternoon,

Madam President. I also rise in support of
this bill.

You know, I am reassured that we have the support of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle on this issue that is so important to all of our constituents back home. We've all gone through a rather

lengthy -- and some of us more so than others -- process getting here these last few months. And as you can see, and as we've heard from others here in the chamber, time and again people have told us: If you do one thing when you get to Albany, lower my taxes. Do something about taxes, but we simply can no longer afford to pay any more.

This is the first step in that road. This is the first step in our commitment to our constituents where we send a real message not only that we're committed to a spending cap, as we approved this past week, but also committed to structural change and real structural change up and down, not only affecting local governments but also affecting ourselves.

You know, as we have this opportunity, let's not forget also that this is also a first step. We had an opportunity today and we will have an opportunity today to vote on a tax cap. But it goes hand in glove also with the need for mandate relief. This is only a first step. And I would remind everyone to please keep that in mind as we

think about the necessary structural reforms 1 2 that we need for local governments and those 3 price-drivers that affect our ability on a 4 local level to continue to provide services, 5 not only for our villages and towns and counties but also certainly for our school 6 7 districts. 8 So let's take this as an 9 opportunity not only to send a message and to 10 set a line in the sand, but also together to 11 work towards those necessary mandate reliefs 12 that our local communities so desperately need, so that they can continue to provide 13 basic services to our constituents. 14 15 I vote in the affirmative. 16 you. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 17 18 you, Senator Martins. You will be recorded as 19 a yes. 20 Senator Alesi. 21 SENATOR ALESI: Thank you, Madam 22 President and my colleagues. 23 As the day progresses, it seems as though many of us, if not all of us, 24 25 unfortunately, should be saying the same

thing. And that is that this bill is good for all of New York.

For far too long we've heard from people upstate and downstate and all across the state, from people in the business community, people in labor, that property taxes are really at the root of what's killing our economy in New York State and, more important, what is diminishing the quality of life that we should be enjoying.

By capping property taxes and following the leadership of Governor Cuomo, who has made this his first program bill, with the leadership of Senator Skelos and the leadership of the previous leadership, we focused on property tax caps for the last couple of years. But now we have what I think is not only the support of the executive, the will of the people, but the hope that this will find its way into the other chambers and become reality. So that those young people who want to build their families here, those small businesses that want to stay here and thrive, for our seniors that want to stay in their homes, it will all be possible.

Many more things could be done as far as tax caps or tax cuts in this state, whether for individuals, retirees, businesses. But you have to start that long journey with this one large step -- not small step, this is a large step.

In order for our economy to thrive, in order for quality of life to improve, a tax cap is reality if it's passed and signed. But it's also a strong and powerful message that New York State really is the place to live, to grow a business, to grow a family.

When you look at all of the quality educational facilities that we have, private and public, in this state, we're educating the best and the brightest that will go all across this country -- in fact, all across the world -- to pursue their professions, to pursue their calling, how many of them do we lose simply because they know that buying a home here will cost them too much in taxes?

Now we can continue to invest in those educational facilities, we can continue to invest in our small and large businesses, and we can continue to say to those people

that want to buy a home or stay in a home, you can have it now, you can have it affordably, and you can enjoy your life because we do have this first key component in returning New York State to the Empire State.

Thank you, Madam President and my colleagues.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Alesi. You will be recorded as a yes.

Senator Fuschillo.

SENATOR FUSCHILLO: Thank you,

Madam President. I'll be voting in the

affirmative on this legislation.

New York State has the unfortunate distinction of being number one in interstate migration. That means more people move out of our state than any other state in the nation. If this legislative body does nothing with respect to property taxes, then they fail the people of the State of New York.

There is nowhere that I go -- and we've heard the same song and comments from colleagues in this house, that every step they take, somebody talks about property tax

1 relief.

But what's significant about today's initiative and today's bill is that we're changing the direction of this state.

We saw in the last couple of years reckless spending, reckless increases in taxes and fees, and a state that has drastically gone in the wrong direction. Governor Cuomo and Senator Skelos, by putting this bill in today, is pulling it back. We're saying we want to cap spending on the state level, we want two-thirds of this house if you're going to raise properties or any taxes, and we want to provide tax credits to small businesses.

And now property tax relief. It's the single most important issue in the State of New York, and I'll be voting in the affirmative.

Thank you, Madam President.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Fuschillo. You will be recorded in the affirmative.

Senator Saland.

SENATOR SALAND: Thank you, Madam

25 President.

Madam President, I too rise in support of this bill. Unfortunately, as our business community has suffered, about the only thing we've been exporting, if not hemorrhaging, has been people and jobs. And one of the principal reasons -- certainly there are several -- but one of the principal reasons has been the onerous burden of our excessively high taxation, and particularly painful and heinous within the ranks of those taxes has been the property tax.

There can be no forum that I attend in my district in which that subject does not come up. It comes up when I speak with seniors, it comes up when I speak with the business community, it comes up when I speak with my neighbors.

This tax cap has been something that we have endeavored to accomplish over the course of a number of prior sessions. But never before have we had the good fortune of having a Governor who has not only made this Program Bill 1, working closely with Senator Skelos, but he has asserted himself, he has put himself on the line, he has aggressively

pursued this tax cap. I am optimistic that before this session is over we will have a tax cap.

And if you think of the things that we need to revitalize our economy, if you think of the things that we need to encourage people to stay and others to come, dealing with the property tax issue is at the top of the list. There are things that we've done previously that are critically important that send that same message, whether it's the spending cap, whether it's the package that we did to incentivize the creation of private-sector jobs, or whether it was the supermajority required for increasing taxes.

This is a concerted and a comprehensive effort to get out there that we want New York open for business, that we want to be the Empire State and we want people in our respective districts to know that relief is on the way.

Again, Madam Speaker, I vote in the affirmative.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Saland. You will be recorded in

1 the affirmative.

2 | Senator Ranzenhofer.

3 SENATOR RANZENHOFER: Thank you,

4 Madam President.

I also rise today in support of the property tax cap, and I want to thank the Governor for making it his number-one bill that he's introduced, and also thank Senator Skelos for his leadership.

I hope when people hear what we did today they finally say to themselves, Well, the Legislature finally gets it. We have members on both sides of the aisle -Democrats, Republicans, upstate, downstate -really saying the same thing, that where else are we going, how many more people do we have to lose, how many more jobs do we have to lose. And I think this sends an important message that we are moving in the right direction.

I'm sure for many of you this is a very personal type of vote. Because if you're like my family, many of your family members have already left the state. I have no family members left in the state other than my wife.

And, you know, it used to be when 1 2 you were in your neighborhood and you'd be 3 walking through the neighborhood, every once 4 in a while someone was moving out of state. 5 Well, now it's somebody in every single house that has members of their family having left 6 7 the State of New York for states where they're 8 paying less property taxes. Nothing is 9 forcing them to stay here; they have an option 10 of whether they want to pay \$12,000 in New York or \$4,000 in another state. 11 12 And this is a step in the right 13 direction that says we're not going to be 14 number one in highest property taxes anymore, 15 we're going to take a concerted effort to cap our spending, to cap our taxes and to get this 16 17 state moving again. 18 So, Madam President, please record me in the affirmative. I'm very, very proud 19 20 to be voting for this today. Thank you. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 21 Thank you, Senator Ranzenhofer. You will be 22 recorded in the affirmative. 23 Senator Zeldin. 24 25 SENATOR ZELDIN: Thank you, Madam President. I rise in the affirmative today on this tax cap legislation. Our action demonstrates that this body is serious about property tax relief.

I was sent here by the residents of the Third Senate District, those residents in the towns of Islip and Brookhaven. As I knocked on the 12,000 doors during this past campaign season, I had a chance to talk to many lower-income, middle-income families struggling to survive right now on Long Island. I spoke to many seniors trapped in their house on fixed incomes but, because they were living in just a regular three-bedroom, two-bath house, yet still having to pay \$15,000, \$18,000, \$20,000 a year in property taxes. They have sent me here to represent them.

Now, I'm not here, my purpose isn't to block progress. And this is, as Senator Martins mentioned, but one step, one first step towards property tax relief for the residents of Islip, Brookhaven, throughout Long Island and across New York State. But I am proud that when I leave here today I'm able

to go back to them and tell them that today, on this day in the New York State Senate, I did what I could to fight for them and to provide that property tax relief that was promised to them as I left their doors and asked them for their vote.

I ask that when we leave here after passing this property tax cap, that we continue the dialogue about mandate relief, about how to continue to provide an even better education for our kids, more of a quality education for our students.

My daughters, who are 4, are about to start kindergarten in public school this year, and I want them to have the best education. And when they get older and they are ready to start their families, if they want to start their families on Long Island, they should be able to. If they want to be able to start their families here in New York, they should be able to.

But for all of those family members that have left from my family, Senator Ranzenhofer, as in yours, they have relocated down in Florida because they can't afford to

1 stay here in New York.

So this is our opportunity. And I will not block progress, and I'll continue to fight for fight for further progress when this vote is done. And tomorrow is another day and dialogue continues.

Please record my vote in the affirmative.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Zeldin. You will be recorded as a yes.

Senator Espaillat.

SENATOR ESPAILLAT: Thank you,
Madam President.

There are no easy solutions to many of the problems that are facing New Yorkers. Thousands of homeowners are seeking to get property tax relief. Over a million tenants will be seeking to get some kind of help this year. And yet tomorrow we will listen to the Governor propose his budget. In it I am sure he will propose deep cuts that will help gap the \$12 billion deficit affecting this state.

It is perhaps expedient to take this property tax vote today, but I find it to

be a great mistake not to wait and listen to the budget cuts that are going to be proposed tomorrow. Many of those budget cuts will be in the area of education. Many of the localities that may benefit from this tax relief would also face deep cuts in their education funding. And families vote with their feet not only because of property tax relief, but they also vote with their feet when there is crappy schools or when there is a lack of public safety.

When many people purchase their homes for the first time, as a young family, they look at property taxes, they look at the quality of education provided by the locality, they look at the public safety in the neighborhood. And these things are integrally connected. And not to be able to wait for tomorrow's proposal by the Governor is perhaps a little bit too expedient, if not politically expedient.

And I will be voting in the negative on this. I think that some of those localities will be coming back to us because they're going to be strapped for cash.

They're going to get cut in education, they're 1 2 going to get cut in healthcare, and they're 3 going to be capped in their property tax, a 4 means of revenue for those localities. 5 will come to these chambers asking for relief. This vote is premature. 6 I am 7 completely convinced that we need to bring 8 property tax relief to the State of New York, 9 but today is not the time. We should wait for 10 the Governor's proposal tomorrow, debate it extensively, see what kinds of cuts he's 11 12 proposing to education in Long Island, in some of the other counties that will otherwise 13 14 benefit -- Nassau -- tremendously from this 15 property tax cap. Madam President, I will be voting 16 17 in the negative. 18 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Espaillat. You will be recorded 19 20 as a no. I do just want to take this 21 22 opportunity to remind the members that we have a two-minute limit on explaining your vote. 23 Senator McDonald. 24 25 SENATOR McDONALD: Thank you,

Madam President.

I want to take this time to thank our new governor, Governor Cuomo, Senator Skelos, my colleagues from both sides of the aisle. Property tax has been a problem for working-class men and women for decades. If anything, we should have done this years ago.

It's been mentioned about mandates. That is a problem for our schools, our county governments, our local governments. We cannot just do a property tax cap without addressing mandates. Legitimate mandates should be kept, and ones that are impractical, in the wrong place at the wrong time, should be gotten rid of. We should be dealing with our local officials, get the feedback from them.

The mandates, if not addressed, won't help us at all, it will hurt us. But what we did today, we started a dialogue on capping property taxes. The comments that came from the various communities that have lost population -- many of them I know very well, like Erie County. A great county. Buffalo area, a great area. You feel so sympathetic that these people are leaving our

1 state.

I represent two communities, one very much like Erie County, an older industrial community that I was actually raised in. No reason that we keep on putting burdens on them. They cannot continue to carry the burden. They cannot tell people who live in houses, who come from backgrounds, blue-collar backgrounds, that we're going to take your house. It's simply not fair.

My other community figured this out a long time ago. Lower taxes, and people will move there. Lower taxes, the schools get better. Lower taxes, the roads, the emergency services, economic development -- something

New York State used to be Number 1 in and now is Number 50.

It's time we start figuring out that people need jobs. If you don't come from a background where jobs are important, nobody cares. I come from a background where jobs are important. People should realize that.

Jobs are important.

So this is part of a whole continuation that our Governor, the Senate

leader, Dean Skelos, a variety of all of us 1 here have got to deal with. 2 3 So if you're talking to the public, 4 they're talking property taxes, income taxes. 5 In general, they're talking economics. people working, get people working, and start 6 7 bringing private sector business in. And the 8 private-sector business here, let it grow. Let this state be what it's supposed to be, 9 10 the number one Empire State. We have hurt this state, we have 11 12 hurt the people in it, and we've got to stop doing that. Keep the working men and women in 13 14 our state and keep them working and let them 15 pay reasonable taxes for responsible services. And I think we started it today, 16 17 and I'm very grateful. I am voting yes. 18 Thank you, Madam President. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 19 you, Senator McDonald. You will be recorded 20 in the affirmative. 21 Senator Marcellino. 22 SENATOR MARCELLINO: 23 Thank you, Madam President. 24 25 I rise in support of this

legislation. I think it's a very important first step. I wish to thank, as many of my colleagues have before me, the Governor and Senator Skelos for bringing this bill to the floor.

But I would remind us, and it's been said before by others, that this is just a first step. By freezing taxes at no more than a 2 percent increase, we're not lowering them, we're only hoping to slow down the increase.

My constituents have sent me a loud message. I've got email after email and a stack of snail-mail letters that could be as tall as the snowbanks back in my district, all of them saying, You've got to cut my taxes, Senator. We sent you back to Albany this year to cut taxes, reduce spending, so that we can attract some businesses, so we can keep our young people in our state, so we can keep our businesses in our state and bring new ones here, so creating careers for our people.

We need to attract businesses. We need to keep our residents here. We can't do that by letting taxes increase. We can only

do that by decreasing taxes, by creating 1 2 private-sector jobs, and by cutting spending 3 at all levels of government. 4 This bill, as I said, is a good 5 first step, but it's just that. I look forward to working in a bipartisan way with 6 all my colleagues so that we can move forward 7 8 and make life good for our constituents, make life affordable for our constituents. 9 10 this, as I said, is the beginning. 11 I proudly vote aye, Madam President. 12 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 13 Thank 14 you, Senator Marcellino. You will be recorded 15 as a yes. Senator Larkin. 16 SENATOR LARKIN: Thank you, Madam 17 18 President. I've been around this chamber a few 19 20 days more than most people except for Johnson. And, you know, it's a happy day. My office 21 22 just told me a few minutes ago that we have 20 emails that say "vote for this." And the 23 response we give to them: I'm a sponsor of 24 25 it.

But what are we saying with this vote? You know, I hear people say, "Well, why don't we wait till tomorrow when the Governor gives us his budget." Well, the Governor didn't wait. The Governor handed down his number-one bill on Friday and said to Senator Skelos, "I need this passed."

So we're here today to pass this bill so that when he talks about his budget tomorrow, he can say we have achieved the number-one priority that I have set for this budget and for this state. And he'll commend all of us who did stand up and vote for it.

I have 17 grandchildren, young men, you know. And what do they say to me? "Why should I stay here?" Gramp, you had a home in North Carolina, you paid \$923 a year for total taxes. I don't remember what we lost there. But their attitude was, that's a nice place to live, I can afford it.

Maybe it's tightening our belts.

We heard the Secretary of Defense, somebody commented on him last week where he said "You've got to do this and you've got to do that" to the military. What's the difference

in saying it to someone else?

When you start to think that what we've done is said in a cooperative manner, bipartisan manner, we're going to stand up here and work together so that we can make it, as Senator Zeldin just said, the number-one state again. You know our Governor has made it very clear he wants our cooperation -- not just Republicans, but bipartisan, Republicans and Democrats -- to show the business community across this state that we want to cooperate. We are working to get it.

My district lost a thousand jobs on a contract by Macy's because of taxes, the payroll tax that supports New York City, because the first shovel in the ground would have cost Macy's \$34 million.

What we're saying here, we want business to come and stay. More importantly, we want our children to have a job here. And if you don't vote for this bill, when your children leave, tell them you're sorry.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Larkin. You will be recorded in the affirmative.

Senator LaValle.

2 | SENATOR LaVALLE: Thank you,

3 Madam President.

I too rise to support this legislation. I have long been an advocate for a tax cap. And as has been mentioned, this chamber has passed a tax cap multiple times. For those who say that we are moving precipitously, I say the time has long come that we do this measure.

I've been listening to individuals here, and I thought about the process that we have followed to try and support our education system and our local governments. We've done it by increasing state aid to record numbers, thinking that that would lower taxes. In most of the districts it has not.

We passed the STAR program thinking it would lower taxes, and it did not because it ended up being a supplement state aid program.

We passed same-day budget vote believing that more people would be involved in the process and that involvement would bring down taxes. It has not.

We have passed legislation to limit 1 2 the number of budget votes to two times. 3 has not lowered property taxes. 4 We changed the contingency budget 5 law to cap spending. It has failed and has not lowered taxes. 6 7 So today we stand with the last 8 possible choice, and that is to provide a tax 9 cap, property tax cap. And as has been said, 10 it is but a first step in a total process to 11 try and do two things: Deal with the 12 individual who pays the bill, and at some point we will look at and ensure that our 13 constitutional mandate to provide a free and 14 15 appropriate education is maintained. I vote in the affirmative. 16 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 17 Thank 18 you, Senator LaValle. You will be recorded as 19 a yes. 20 Senator Nozzolio. SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Madam 21 President, I ask permission to explain my 22 23 vote. Madam President and my colleagues, 24 25 skyrocketing property taxes are by far the

number-one concern of the constituents I serve in the Central Finger Lakes region. Property taxes are making it difficult for seniors to stay in their homes, making it virtually impossible for young people to afford the purchase of a new home, and are squeezing the budgets of families and businesses all across New York State.

The action we're taking today, by placing a cap on school and local government property taxes, is going to provide homeowners the relief that they desperately need.

Madam President, 43 other states have some type of property tax cap and they've seen reductions in property taxes across their states. It's time New York had the same type of relief, and it's time in New York, as we become the 44th state, to again try to make New York more competitive.

This is bipartisan. Governor

Cuomo's first proposal, his very first

priority is establishing this property tax

cap. We support that priority. We've

supported it for a number of years. We're

hopeful that through the Governor's action the

Assembly will come on board and enact a real 1 2 property tax cap. 3 Groups from all across New York, 4 whether it be Unshackle New York, the National 5 Federation of Independent Businesses, the Farm Bureau, they all have supported this 6 7 legislation, and I'm glad we are about to do 8 the same. 9 And lastly, Madam President, 10 establishing a cap that accompanied with that is appropriate mandate relief, measures that 11 12 will help school districts and local governments cut their costs, no longer having 13 14 to burden property taxpayers with those costly 15 mandates is also the essential ingredient in Together, mandate relief and property 16 this. 17 tax capping, putting New York back on the road 18 to economic recovery, it's a measure that I wholeheartedly endorse. 19 20 Thank you, Madam President. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 21 Thank you, Senator Nozzolio. You will be recorded 22

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Thank you,

Senator Grisanti.

SENATOR GRISANTI:

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24

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as a yes.

Madam President. I too support this measure.

But I have different reasons for this. I represent an area in Western New York that's the third poorest in the nation in regards to its size. I also represent an area in Buffalo, New York, that doesn't even have a school tax bill. The City of Niagara Falls that I represent does have a school tax bill, but yet they have not raised their school tax bill in 18 years. The reason being is they've been coping, they've consolidated, they've done what was right with regard to their educational district and their schooling.

I then talked to the other towns, in the City of Tonawanda and Grand Island. They know that a tax cap is coming. They know that this year is going to be very painful for New York State. It's not going to be easy this year. There's a large deficit, we all know that. I'm proud because I ran on a bipartisanship platform and we have a vote here now that's bipartisanship.

But when I talked to these school districts, they said to me, We know a cap is coming, just give us an override provision.

Which is what's in that bill. So I accept 1 2 that. 3 I'm proud to have the support of 4 this bill. Thank you very much. 5 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Grisanti. You will be recorded 6 7 in the affirmative. 8 Senator Farley. 9 Thank you, Madam SENATOR FARLEY: 10 President. I come from a town called 11 12 Niskayuna, which some wag once said was an old Indian word for "high taxes." 13 14 (Laughter.) 15 SENATOR FARLEY: This is an example of a bill that is really needed by the 16 general population. Everywhere I go, they're 17 18 demanding that we pass this tax cap. It's reasonable. It's reasonable from the point 19 20 that the local taxing unit, they can raise it if they want to, with a two-thirds vote, but 21 22 then they're going to have to face the 23 taxpayer if they do that. As we go forward with this bill --24 25 and I'm so pleased to see so many on the other

side of the aisle joining in and supporting this legislation. And our Governor, who's made it his major priority and a major plank in his campaign.

But I'm asking my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, you all have Assembly people. We all have one, two, three Assembly people. Lobby them to take and pass this particular bill. If this legislation goes over to the Assembly and gets emasculated and filled in with all kinds of exceptions and so forth, it will be worthless.

This is the legislation we need. We need to stand together and do the right thing for the New York State taxpayer. I proudly vote yes.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Farley. You will be recorded as a yes.

Senator O'Mara.

SENATOR O'MARA: Thank you, Madam

President. I rise in support of this bill.

Although I have reservations of the impact of this, if we do not proceed with mandate relief, that it will be required.

I look back at the old adage of what came first, the chicken or the egg. Our taxpayers demand relief from property taxes. This is one part of that that we have to move forward with, the cap. But we also have to move forward with mandate relief or this cap will not be feasible for our school districts or our local governments to contend with.

I'm proud of the legislation we've done in this body already this year to put forth legislation and progress for a spending cap at the state level and to require a supermajority at the State Legislature for spending and tax and fee increases as we are now looking to move forward with local governments.

So while I would prefer to see
mandate relief come first or at the same time
with this, I understand the necessity of
moving forward and keeping the pressure on to
proceed with mandate relief so that this cap
that we move to impose today is feasible for
our local governments to meet and still
provide the necessary services at the local
level besides what we have forced upon them

from this State Legislature over decades of mandates being piled on. We need to relieve those mandates in addition to this legislation today.

Thank you, Madam President.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator O'Mara. You will be recorded as a yes.

Senator Ball.

SENATOR BALL: Madam President, on the bill.

I know we all have stories in our district on property taxes and really what is a system in New York State that has turned what used to be the American dream into a nightmare for many. And I know that we've all gone door to door and we work all very hard in our districts. And when you knock on those doors and you go in, and many times it's a senior and they invite you in and they talk about downsizing.

When you're 72, 73, 74, 75 or older, you don't want to downsize. It's a polite way to say that I saved, I did the right thing -- not like my generation, people

who are 75 and 80, believe me they did the right thing and they saved. But they could never prepare for tax increases that were double digits compounded annually year after year after year.

graduate from college. My mother went to work when she was 17, 18. She never graduated from high school. We talk about reforming pensions, as if pensions and overtime are a bad thing. My mother is retired. She made \$29,000 a year. If it wasn't for overtime, she wouldn't have been able to raise us kids. She worked nights at Harlem Valley Psychiatric Center, she came home and she worked in the rich people's house up on Quaker Hill. She literally would work 18 hours a day. That wasn't one day, one week, that was a way of life.

I watched my parents, who were caretakers -- which they did during the day, during their free time -- save enough money, paycheck by paycheck, and we built the family home, literally. My brothers, my mom, my dad -- my mom, yes. My mom can outwork any

man I've ever met in my life. And they built that home. And when I went off to college at the United States Air Force Academy, I came back and they said, "You know what, we're going to sell. Because we know we're not going to be able to afford the property taxes."

That reality, that reality plays itself out each and every day. And it's not just residential. I met somebody, a local business owner, a commercial property owner. They said that when they moved into Westchester County, there were over 60 businesses that were in that corporate park. He's the last one there today. And last year every penny he made from leasing out that property, every single penny went to pay his property tax bill. Folks, even organized crime just takes a taste.

The New York State Legislature is breaking the back of working people, blue-collar people and small business owners in this state. If we want people to be able to stay here, if we want to have a state we can be proud of, and if we want a tax base --

1	and if for no other reason than to be able to
2	fund the social programs that many of us
3	support we'd better get our act in gear.
4	And somebody said, "Well, why do we
5	have to do it now?" Because it isn't needed
6	now, it was needed 20 years ago, and we have
7	no more time to waste.
8	Madam President, I'll be voting in
9	the affirmative. Thank you.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
11	you, Senator Ball. You will be recorded as a
12	yes.
13	Does any other Senator wish to
14	speak?
15	The Secretary will record the vote.
16	THE SECRETARY: Those recorded in
17	the negative on Calendar Number 39 are
18	Senators Addabbo, Avella, Diaz, Dilan, Duane,
19	Espaillat, Hassell-Thompson, L. Krueger,
20	C. Kruger, Montgomery, Parker, Peralta,
21	Perkins, Rivera, Serrano, Squadron and
22	Stavisky.
23	Ayes, 45. Nays, 17.
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The bill
25	is passed.

1	The Secretary will read.
2	THE SECRETARY: Calendar Number
3	40, by Senator Saland, Senate Print 2707, an
4	act to amend the General Municipal Law and the
5	Education Law.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Read the
7	last section.
8	THE SECRETARY: Section 5. This
9	act shall take effect immediately.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Call the
11	roll.
12	(The Secretary called the roll.)
13	SENATOR SALAND: To explain my
14	vote.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
16	Saland, to explain his vote.
17	SENATOR SALAND: Thank you, Madam
18	President.
19	Madam President, this a mandate
20	relief bill which effectively says there shall
21	be no mandates imposed by the state on any
22	lower level of government be it a school
23	district, be it a county, be it a
24	municipality unless the state is providing
25	the funding. It's a balanced bill that

recognizes there are certain exceptions; unexpected judgments, things of that ilk.

It really reflects a bill that
we've seen in one or another form over the
course of I'd say the last 15 years or more.
It's something that we've been attempting to
do. It's been really a clarion call, I think,
for this house over the course of the past two
decades.

And unfortunately, we've yet to find a response from our colleagues over in the other side of this third floor, our friends in the Assembly. They for some reason or other find the prospect of dealing with unfunded mandates to be foreign to anything and apparently everything that the majority there believes in.

This house again has had a long history -- and a bipartisan one, at that -- of supporting mandate relief measures. This continues that history. And in this particular case, I welcome the fact that the Governor has appointed his mandate relief reorganization team. They will be reporting on the first of March. And we hopefully at

that point will begin the process of 1 2 supplementing this prospective legislation by 3 starting to roll back some of these onerous 4 mandates that have been imposed upon local 5 governments. Thank you, Madam President, for 6 7 affording me the opportunity to explain my 8 vote. Needless to say, I vote in the 9 affirmative. 10 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Saland. You will be recorded in 11 the affirmative. 12 Senator Squadron, to explain his 13 14 vote. 15 SENATOR SQUADRON: Thank you, Madam President. 16 Dealing with the unfunded mandates 17 18 across New York State is important, is And I commend Governor Cuomo for critical. 19 20 beginning the Mandate Relief Task Force, which 21 is so, so important. The problem with this bill is it 22 has that great title, "mandate relief," 23 without the process to make it work. As I 24 25 read the bill, any law that would -- that any

local government could claim costs them \$10,000 a year would be invalidated or not become law in some other way that's not fully defined in this bill.

The truth is, just putting a great slogan out there and throwing a bill on the floor doesn't solve the problem of unfunded mandates across the state, particularly a bill that it seems would give near-veto power to any local government in the State of New York for any piece of legislation on any basis.

If you don't believe in the existence of state government or the ability to legislate, then this bill's details make a lot of sense. Otherwise, they don't.

Let's work together with the

Governor to get real mandate relief, the sort

that Senator Oppenheimer, Senator

Stewart-Cousins and others have been fighting

for for years. Let's get it done this year in

a real way. I vote no, Madam President.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Squadron. You will be recorded as a no.

The Secretary will announce the

1	results.
2	THE SECRETARY: Those recorded in
3	the negative on Calendar Number 40 are
4	Senators Avella, Diaz, Espaillat, Gianaris,
5	Hassell-Thompson, L. Krueger, Montgomery,
6	Parker, Peralta, Perkins, Rivera, Sampson,
7	Serrano, Smith, Squadron, Stavisky and
8	Stewart-Cousins. Also Senator Dilan. Also
9	Senator Duane.
10	Ayes, 43. Nays, 19.
11	In relation to Calendar Number 40,
12	in the negative also Senator C. Kruger.
13	Ayes, 42. Nays, 20.
14	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The bill
15	is passed.
16	Senator Libous, that concludes the
17	noncontroversial reading of the calendar.
18	SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Madam
19	President. Can we please return to the order
20	of motions and resolutions.
21	And I believe there's a privileged
22	resolution at the desk by Senator Martins.
23	May we please have the title read and move for
24	its immediate adoption. And I would ask you
25	to call on Senator Martins after the

resolution is read. 1 2 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Motions 3 and resolutions. 4 The Secretary will read. 5 THE SECRETARY: By Senator Martins, legislative resolution urging the 6 7 Governor of the State of New York and his 8 Mandate Relief and Medicaid Redesign Teams to 9 comprehensively address a real property tax 10 cap and mandate relief reform, in order to provide the taxpayers of the State of New York 11 12 with lasting and meaningful real property tax relief. 13 14 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 15 Martins. SENATOR MARTINS: 16 Thank you, Madam President. 17 18 I rise to urge our colleagues here today to support this resolution as a 19 20 reaffirmation of that which we just spoke to, 21 and that is that the property tax cap is 22 merely a first step in the necessary real property tax reform that we need as a state as 23 we move forward. 24 25 We heard time and again during our

comments this afternoon that it's not enough just to cap taxes, but we also have to understand that there are consequences that are going to impact our local communities, our villages, our towns and our counties as well as our school districts, and that we should as a chamber stand together in recognizing that the tax cap was merely a first step, that we do have additional work and that we should focus on those mandate relief items that are before us.

I know that the Governor has tasked a Mandate Relief Task Force, in which we are ably represented by our colleagues Senator Little and Senator Stewart-Cousins, that is tasked to come back with some recommendations by March 1st, as well as our Medicaid Relief Task Force, also due back with recommendations by March 1st.

I think it's important that we send a message to our local governments, to our constituents that yes, we capped taxes today. Yes, it's an important first step. But equally as important, it's that we understand that we have an obligation as a government at

every level to continue to provide basic services to our local communities, wherever they may be, and that we understand that there are pressures that are placed on local communities and on school districts by state mandates that take away from their ability to meet those requirements under the restrictions that we have.

And that we should work together as a chamber to understand those differences, to understand those pressures, and to work to offset those pressure points that exist and those cost drivers that exist in local government today.

So I stand to ask our colleagues here to reinforce that message, that this job and this process is not complete by any measure, and that we're prepared to work collaboratively not only as a chamber but with the Governor and with the other chamber to make sure that real mandate relief is part of this session.

Thank you.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Martins.

On the resolution, Senator
Carlucci.

SENATOR CARLUCCI: Thank you,
Madam President.

I'd like to thank Senator Martins for putting forth this resolution. As was just spoken about, a property tax cap is an important first step in the right direction towards ultimately lowering property taxes in New York State and bringing real relief to our neighbors.

The most important thing here in this resolution is giving municipalities and school districts the tools that they need to make the decisions, to make smart decisions that cut costs.

Right in here is exactly what I was talking about last week when I put forth a bill to allow municipalities to pool their employees together under one healthcare plan, to allow them and give them the tools to share services when needed. And that will bring the relief that we need that we can pass that savings on to property taxpayers.

So again, I want to thank Senator

Martins for putting this bill forward. 1 2 look forward to many of these issues becoming a reality when we have bipartisan support here 3 4 in the Legislature. 5 So, Madam President, thank you so I look forward to voting in the 6 much. affirmative on this resolution. 7 8 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 9 you, Senator Carlucci. 10 Senator Klein. Thank you, Madam SENATOR KLEIN: 11 President. I too would like to rise in 12 support of this resolution. 13 In reading through it, I hope a lot 14 15 of what Senator Martins has contained in this resolution ultimately is passed in both the 16 Senate and the Assembly. Because as I said 17 18 earlier, there really needs to be a very comprehensive approach if we're really serious 19 20 about reducing property taxes. I too introduced a piece of 21 22 legislation, and I just want to remind my

colleagues not all mandates are what they call

unfunded mandates. But sometimes the state

just isn't allowing localities to do very

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simple things which would generate money for 1 2 individual localities. My legislation would allow the localities to be able to turn tax 3 4 arrears and other fines into municipal liens. 5 Right now what we're having in municipalities all over the state is a lot of 6 7 people who own homes, most of them owned by 8 corporations, are running up huge, huge tax bills, and the localities do not have the 9 10 ability to turn around and get them to pay. 11 By actually turning them into 12 municipal liens will allow our localities throughout the State of New York to really 13 cash in and get potentially millions and 14 15 millions of dollars. So of course I vote yes and support 16 this resolution as well, Madam President. 17 18 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Klein. 19 20 Any other Senator wishing to speak? 21 (No response.) ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 22 Then on 23 the resolution, all those in favor signify by 24 saying aye. 25 (Response of "Aye.")

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Opposed,
2	nay.
3	(Response of "Nay.")
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
5	resolution carries.
6	Senator Libous.
7	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
8	Resolution Number 338 is at the desk. I ask
9	that the title be read and we move for its
10	immediate adoption.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
12	Secretary will read.
13	THE SECRETARY: By Senator
14	Skelos, Senate Resolution Number 338,
15	Resolved, That the Rules of the Senate for the
16	years 2011-2012 are hereby adopted.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
18	Breslin.
19	SENATOR BRESLIN: Thank you,
20	Madam President.
21	I believe there is an amendment at
22	the desk. I ask that the reading of the
23	amendment be waived and the sponsor be given
24	an opportunity to be heard. And that would be
25	Senator Squadron.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Waive the reading on the amendment, and you may be heard on your amendment, Senator Squadron.

SENATOR SQUADRON: Thank you,

Madam President. On the nonsponsor amendment
to the Rules resolution put forward by Senator
Skelos.

It has long been held in this body and long been agreed on both sides of the aisle that the rules need to be fixed. And that the reason the rules need to be fixed isn't so we feel good about ourselves here in this august chamber or around the halls of the Capitol, but the rules need to be fixed because that is the best way to deal with the pressing issues before the State of New York.

Today we have spent some time talking about some of the issues that are incredibly important across the state. There are any number of others. We're about to see a budget tomorrow that is likely to be the worst budget in terms of the pain of cuts that we've ever seen proposed.

And the truth is for this body to be prepared to debate it, to look at that

budget in the best possible way to ensure the best possible outcome, we need rules that are fair, that allow each of us to represent our constituents. Our constituents don't care whether we're in the majority or the minority. They don't care whether we win an argument on the floor or lose an argument on the floor. What they care about is that we as a body are able to get results on the things that matter to them. And the rules are the number-one way that we do that.

As Senator Bonacic said a little over a year ago, good process makes good policy. And I couldn't agree with him more. In fact, Senator Bonacic, Senator Griffo, former Senator Winner together, close to two years ago, put out a report. This report came at the end of the work of the Temporary Committee on Rules and Administration which Senator Smith had put together at the beginning of the 2009 session.

That bipartisan committee,

cochaired by Senators Bonacic and Valesky,

including myself, Senator Parker, Senator

Stewart-Cousins, Senator Serrano and Senator

Klein, went all around the state. We were in Syracuse -- we shared a bipartisan meal at the Great Dinosaur Barbeque in downtown Syracuse -- we were out on Long Island, we were here in Albany, we were in New York City having a deliberative process to figure out the best rules for the house.

At the end of that process, the minority members of that committee put out a report. And it was called, I believe, the "Minority Report of the Temporary Committee on Rules and Administration," authored by Senators Bonacic, Griffo and former Senator Winner.

That minority report had a lot of good recommendations in it. Some of those recommendations were in fact adopted in the last session. Not all of them were. As we have long said -- as we said in January of 2009, again in April of 2009, again in July of 2009 -- the rules in this house have historically been so bad, so unequal, so nontransparent, so difficult to allow each member to represent their constituents that we need many steps to make those rules fair. We

had those conversations on the floor, we had those conversations off the floor.

Senator Bonacic, Senator Griffo and Senator Winner put out that minority report, and it had some great components. In fact, the first suggestion quoted Senator Klein, in the spirit of bipartisanship. Quoting Senator Klein in that report, "I would like to make a recommendation that we allow the ranker of committees to be able to hire their own committee or committee staff person, have a counsel as well as a director, the same as the chair." The report then says, "Senator Klein further pointed out that the chair should have an additional allocation for a clerk. The minority adopts Senator Klein's position."

The report also banned the existence of what it so appropriately termed "Senator Rules," the fact that the Rules Committee can just put a bill in without a sponsor.

It suggested, among other things, equal access to Senate services so that things like mailings to our constituents and technology equipment and access to all of the

nuts and bolts of the place would be nonpartisan and equal.

It suggested that we publish committee agendas a week in advance so that members have the time to really study the bills ahead of time, advocates and those outside have a time to weigh in.

It suggested civil-service-type procedures for the staff of the Senate that isn't political, that isn't partisan.

It also suggested that we develop an amendment process in committee and that we make it easier to create conference committees.

None of those suggestions, unfortunately, were adopted in the last two years. Some of the other suggestions in here were. But I stand here today with this amendment to suggest that those suggestions made by that minority report from the temporary committee, made in a bipartisan spirit, quoting a member from the other side of the aisle, should be adopted as part of these rules.

We all agreed the rules started

way, way back. Step by step by step, they are getting better. The point today is to continue to make them better, not to stop the progress in its tracks.

worse or they got a little cosmetic change.

Then, for two years, we worked together, all of us -- I remember working with Senator

Libous and others -- we worked together to improve the rules. And this amendment is about continuing that progress so that together we can continue to build the best possible body here in Albany, so that across the state our constituents can be well served and we can get results that make a difference in this time of crisis across the state.

You know, earlier today in the Rules Committee there was a brief debate on a resolution put forward by Senator Krueger.

Now, that was, in my view, the gold standard of what we could do with rules, Senator Krueger's resolution. And unfortunately, it did not pass through the Rules Committee. And perhaps as a body we're not yet there, we're not yet ready for that.

But certainly today we are ready to adopt the recommendations made 20 months ago by members of the current Majority. Certainly we can come together and say the next step is to join both sides of the aisle -- those who authored this report, those who participated in that temporary committee -- and take the next step for reform instead of stopping reform in its tracks. Which is unfortunately what this resolution does.

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In fact, this resolution doesn't even do that, unfortunately. This resolution, like so many other rules resolutions over the years, actually takes a step backwards. Because this resolution, out of nowhere -- and I've got to tell you, I've read the minority report, I've read a number of the previous rules resolutions going back a number of I haven't read every one of them, but years. I've got to tell you, in every rules resolution I've read, there was never this provision, the provision that would strip the Lieutenant Governor of his or her ability to ensure that the Senate keeps moving forward, the provision that makes it impossible for the

Senate to devolve into the kind of gridlock that we had for 31 days in June and July of 2009.

And yet these rules, rather than taking the next step for progress -- and in this case, in the case of this amendment, a very measured step for progress but one that hopefully we can all come together around -- these rules take a step backward and in fact take a step backward towards the kind of chaos we had. If you remember during that period, sometimes called the coup, the reason that it was impossible to move forward was because there was no Lieutenant Governor. In fact, the Governor at the time went to great lengths to appoint a Lieutenant Governor so that we could break that gridlock.

Unfortunately, the members of this house were not able to come together for 31 days. We did in fact come into the chamber at one point simultaneously, but it was certainly not a session and certainly not productive, certainly not any of our finest hours.

And that entire gridlock was because we didn't have a Lieutenant Governor

who could move the process of the Senate forward. That, by the way, is exactly the reason that constitutional scholars going back to 1777 have given for the casting vote for the power of the Lieutenant Governor: To move the process forward, to ensure that we don't get stuck in a tie that stops the business of the Senate.

So unfortunately today we have a resolution before us that's no better in reform than where we got as we were moving forward over the last couple of years. It freezes reform in its tracks and then, unfortunately, turns it right around and takes a couple of steps backwards.

Now, this amendment I'm putting forward, in the interest of bipartisanship and in the sincere hope that it actually can get a majority of Senators, does not strike that Lieutenant Governor clause, though I think it's unconstitutional and frankly unconscionable. What it does is it takes only provisions put forward in the minority report from the Temporary Committee on Rules and Administration, and only takes those which I

think are most likely to find unanimous or near unanimous support in this house. And it would propose to amend the rules put forward by the majority in that way, in the following ways.

It would limit the number of committees on which a Senator may serve to not more than four committees and one subcommittee. It would eliminate "aye without recommendation," so that everyone has to vote up or down in committee. It would require the Journal Clerk to date and time-stamp each bill upon introduction. It would call for regional prebudget hearings to solicit input from various areas in the state.

I would point out that the current rules before us change the previous rules by doing away with postbudget hearings. So this would certainly correct for that.

It specifies that additional funding should go to ranking members on committees to allow them to hire necessary staff. It specifies that the administration and operations of the Senate shall be provided equitably to majority and minority Senators.

It requires committee agendas to be submitted one week prior to the scheduled committee meeting. It requires the Secretary of the Senate to develop nonpartisan civil-service-based procedures to hire staff. And it takes Senator Rules out of the picture by taking the ability of the Rules Committee to introduce legislation.

Every one of those provisions was in the minority report authored by three Republican Senators. Every one of those provisions is a reasonable next step in reform. And for that reason, I urge you to vote for this amendment that I put forward for this resolution.

Thank you.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator

DeFrancisco, would you yield for a question?

SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator

DeFrancisco, I'd be happy to.

SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Just -- my question is, in view of all the benefits of this minority report and how terrific it was, when you were in the majority and had the votes to adopt all of these, you must have had

a reason why not to adopt them. Can you give us that reason?

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SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator DeFrancisco, I think that I was trying to describe -- in fact, I thought I had hit it on repeatedly, but I'm happy to do it again -the process by which we went from rules that were pretty much the worst rules under the two previous majorities ago, that were pretty much the worst rules in the nation in terms of openness -- in fact, the only legislative body in the nation I believe that had in effect a nonoverrideable veto for the leader, who had sole control over what bills went to the floor, under the old rules, through the active list and the starring system. And so we were starting at a very, very low point.

And, look, my view was, and I said this every step of the way -- and the transcripts will reflect that -- every step of the way, I said we should be going a little bit farther and a little bit quicker. But the truth is in January 2009 we put the best rules in the history of this Senate into effect in terms of bipartisanship, in terms of

1	empowering members. In April we put forward a
2	report that took the next
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
4	DeFrancisco, why do you rise?
5	SENATOR SQUADRON: step. In
6	July, the rules went even farther. And what
7	I'm saying is this is the appropriate next
8	step.
9	Do I wish we had done more in the
10	last two years? Absolutely.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
12	DeFrancisco.
13	SENATOR SQUADRON: Should we take
14	this opportunity right now? Without a doubt.
15	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Would you
16	yield to another question?
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Would
18	you yield, Senator?
19	SENATOR SQUADRON: I'd be happy
20	to.
21	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: So from
22	December of 2009 to December of 2010, you
23	couldn't find time to get around to these
24	rules that are so important to pass at this
25	moment, is that the idea? There was no time

to do it or you were going slowly or -- you know, I'm not quite sure the reason. You haven't given me the reason why you didn't get back to these rules.

SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator

DeFrancisco, I'm surprised to hear you say,
just based on having been here for a number of
debates over the last couple of years, that
you wish we had spent more time in process
over the last two years.

As I say, I do believe that we need to be going farther and we need to be going farther faster. What I don't understand is why today we would freeze the progress that we've made in its tracks. The truth is, Senator DeFrancisco, there were new rules in January of 2009; they were better than the previous rules. There were new rules in July of 2009; they were better than the previous rules. And now it is January of 2011, and these rules should be better than the previous rules, not worse.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator DeFrancisco.

SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: One last

question, and one last attempt. 1 2 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 3 Squadron, do you yield to Senator DeFrancisco? 4 SENATOR SQUADRON: I do, even if 5 it's not the last question or the last 6 attempt. 7 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Senator, 8 can you tell me why the prior majority freezed the process from January of 2009 to December 9 10 of 2010? 11 SENATOR SOUADRON: Senator 12 DeFrancisco, I actually wouldn't say that we froze the process. In fact -- I don't know if 13 14 you are on the Rules Committee; I am not. 15 I know that Senator Krueger's, as I put it, gold standard of rules was put forward there. 16 A lot of those provisions actually have been 17 18 developed over the last year and a half. Again, Senator DeFrancisco, over 19 20 the last couple of years ago we did a whole We created a new temporary committee. 21 We unfortunately, because of the lack of a 22 Lieutenant Governor, the inability to break an 23 awful, awful stalemate, had some of the 24

darkest 31 days in this Senate's history.

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And the truth is, as I said before, the January 2009 rules were better than any that had come before. The July 2009 rules were better than any that had come before.

And now, unfortunately, in January of 2011 we have before us rules that are worse. And that is the wrong direction. That is the end of progress here.

And I think I'll close by quoting
Senator DeFrancisco from January of 2009. And
he was standing on this side of the aisle and
looking across to that side, and so I will do
the same. "You can do now with your vote
exactly what you claimed was necessary for
many years. All I want to do is basically set
the record straight. Conduct is a heck of a
lot more important than words touting
reforms."

And so, Senator DeFrancisco, in that spirit, I hope that these rules will not be worse than the rules that we had in July and in January over the last term. I hope these rules will be better.

Thank you.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator

Saland. 1 2 SENATOR SALAND: I was about to 3 ask Senator Squadron if he might yield. 4 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 5 Squadron, do you yield? 6 SENATOR SQUADRON: I'd be happy 7 to. 8 SENATOR SALAND: Senator Squadron, are you aware, in your review of the 9 10 rules that you undertook, whether or not the 11 members of this chamber could vote on bills, as distinguished from resolutions, by voice 12 13 vote? Has this chamber ever been able to 14 vote --15 SENATOR SQUADRON: I'm sorry, would you repeat -- under which rules are 16 17 you --18 SENATOR SALAND: Has there ever 19 been a set of rules in this chamber -- you 20 said you studied the rules, you went back and 21 looked at the rules. And I'm asking if you're 22 aware if there -- however lengthy or brief 23 your study was, did the rules ever permit a voice vote on a bill as distinguished from a 24 25 resolution?

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 1 Senator 2 Squadron, before you respond, I would like to 3 remind the members to go through the chair, 4 please. 5 Senator Squadron. SENATOR SQUADRON: 6 Thank you, 7 Madam Chair. I think I am interested in 8 hearing Senator Saland's reasoned analysis of that question, because it doesn't seem to be a 9 10 simple yes or no. SENATOR SALAND: I think the 11 12 question requires a simple yes or no. Have you -- well, let me ask you, can you think of 13 14 a perhaps more inappropriate, less transparent 15 and more undemocratic means by which to govern than to permit voice votes on bills as 16 distinguished from resolutions? 17 18 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Squadron. 19 20 SENATOR SQUADRON: If the 21 question is can I think of a less democratic, 22 less transparent and more -- perhaps 23 "dysfunctional" was the word you used; I don't recall -- way of operating than to permit 24 25 voice votes on bills rather than resolutions,

yes, I can imagine significantly less
democratic, less transparent, and more
dysfunctional rules than that.
SENATOR SALAND: So if
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Again,
Senator Saland, if you would go through the
chair, please.
SENATOR SALAND: If he'll
continue to yield.
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Will you
yield?
SENATOR SALAND: Senator
Squadron, so then you would find it acceptable
to
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: One
moment.
Senator Squadron, do you yield?
SENATOR SQUADRON: I do. Thank
you, Madam President.
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
you, Senator.
SENATOR SALAND: So you would
find it an acceptable practice that members
would not be recorded on votes on bills and
would merely vote aye or no and have the

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ability to say that they did whatever it is
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         that they would want to tell their
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         constituents that they did?
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                          Through you,
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         Madam President --
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
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                                                Yes,
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         Senator.
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                          -- I actually
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         don't find that acceptable. I said that I
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         could imagine less democratic, less
         transparent and more dysfunctional procedures
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         than that one. And in fact the one that gives
         the majority leader of either party the
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         executive ability to in effect veto any
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         legislation in the State of New York I think
         is all of those things.
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                    But this also is problematic. As,
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18
         by the way, was the long tradition in this
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         house of so-called empty-seat voting, where
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         folks could check in and then did not need to
21
         appear in the chamber at all and were able to
22
         have their votes recorded.
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Thank
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         you, Senator.
25
                    Senator.
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1	SENATOR SALAND: Well, if Senator
2	Squadron would continue to yield.
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
4	Squadron, do you yield?
5	SENATOR SQUADRON: I do, yes.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
7	Senator yields.
8	SENATOR SALAND: If in fact,
9	again, you are in attendance and you are
10	permitted to vote by voice, as distinguished
11	from a show of hands or some electronic
12	device, is that not terribly undemocratic and
13	would that fit under a definition of
14	dysfunctional?
15	SENATOR SQUADRON: If you're
16	present and allowed to vote by a show of
17	excuse me. Through you, Madam President. If
18	you're present and allowed to vote through a
19	show of hands
20	SENATOR SALAND: Senator
21	Squadron, perhaps I didn't express myself
22	appropriately.
23	Will the Senator continue to yield?
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Will you
25	yield to Senator Saland?

1	SENATOR SQUADRON: I will, Madam
2	President.
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
4	you.
5	SENATOR SALAND: I said if you're
6	present and as distinguished from voting by
7	a show of hands or in those chambers that
8	might have electronic devices you were
9	permitted by the rules of this house to cast a
10	voice vote on the bills we did today, for
11	example, would that not trouble you as being
12	undemocratic and dysfunctional?
13	SENATOR SQUADRON: Yes. Yes, it
14	would, Madam Chair. And this is one reason
15	that and I'm not sure if this is what
16	Senator Saland is referring to, but it's one
17	reason that this house under these rules,
18	under the rules adopted in the last session,
19	no longer has a canvass of agreement.
20	SENATOR SALAND: I'm sorry, I
21	didn't hear Senator Squadron's last
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
23	Squadron, could you please repeat what you
24	just said?
25	SENATOR SALAND: I caught

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everything up to "That's one of the reasons
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         why this house," and then --
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                         It's one
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         reason why this house no longer has a canvass
 5
         of agreement, thanks to the last term.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
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                                                Thank
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         you, Senator.
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                    Senator Saland, would you like to
 9
         ask another question?
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                    SENATOR SALAND: You, in your --
         if you'll continue to yield.
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Will you
         yield, Senator?
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                          Through you,
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         Madam President, I will.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
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                                                Go
         ahead, Senator Saland.
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                    SENATOR SALAND: With regard to
         your earlier comment -- and I think it had
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         something to do with the ability of the
         Majority Leader to take a bill off the
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         calendar. That was something which was
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23
         referred to, before you came here, as starring
         a bill. Which a member may still be able to
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25
         do, but a leader cannot do.
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That was a practice that certainly was decried, and appropriately so, and really hadn't been used in a number of years. I don't quite recall when I saw it, if I saw it at all during my 20 years here.

And the purpose of my question is just to establish some relativity. As offensive as the practice of starring is, at least you know who the individual is who was the culprit who starred the bill. I would find far more egregious the fact that a member could vote on a bill and go home and claim that he or she voted either yes or no and there would be no record other than a voice vote.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Squadron.

SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you,
Madam President. I believe that both are
highly problematic.

As I say, the rules in the last term eliminated the canvass of agreement which in effect did that. And I'm glad it did.

And just briefly, what I was referring to when I keep referring to the

1	nonoverrideable veto of the Majority Leader
2	was not just the ability of the leader to
3	star, but also the fact that the active list
4	was exclusively controlled by the leader
5	without any procedures that could otherwise
6	get a bill to the floor, procedures that did
7	get put in place last term: the petition for
8	chamber consideration, the motion for chamber
9	consideration.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
11	you, Senator Squadron.
12	Senator Saland, do you ask that
13	Senator Squadron continues to yield?
14	SENATOR SALAND: No.
15	Thank you, Senator Squadron.
16	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
17	continue to yield, Senator?
18	SENATOR SQUADRON: I believe
19	Senator Saland is speaking on the amendment.
20	SENATOR SALAND: May I conclude?
21	Do I have the floor? I believe I do. I think
22	Senator Squadron is
23	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
24	Saland, on the amendment.
25	SENATOR SALAND: Thank you.

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The purpose of the exercise was not merely to engage in semantics. And the reason for the reference to relativity, at least five or so years ago, the last time I checked this data, there were somewhere in the area of two dozen houses, out of 99 -- so approximately 25 percent of the state legislative houses in this nation permitted voice votes on legislation. A practice which in and of itself would certainly seem to be one of the least transparent, most undemocratic, and certainly, I think, grossly inappropriate means by which members have the opportunity to not merely cast their votes but to provide themselves with the political good fortune of saying whatever they want back home, depending upon how the winds shift.

And the only reason I bring this up is simply because in the course of your comments you had characterized some of the old rules as being particularly dysfunctional. find that to be -- and again, as recently as five years ago, 25 percent of the houses in this country permitted voice voting. that, in fact, to be far more troubling.

1	And the rules that we will deal
2	with once the vote has been had on the
3	amendment effectively are the rules that were
4	adopted last year, with several minor changes
5	and one change that you alluded to as being
6	unconstitutional or unconscionable for
7	which there certainly is no authority, and
8	perhaps we can address that when we get to
9	that particular rule or resolution.
10	Thank you, Madam President.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
12	you, Senator Saland.
13	Senator Duane.
14	SENATOR DUANE: Thank you, Madam
15	President. If Senator Saland will yield.
16	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
17	Saland, do you yield?
18	SENATOR DUANE: I'm sorry, I'm
19	sorry. If Senator Squadron will yield.
20	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Oh, I'm
21	sorry. Excuse me. Senator Squadron, do you
22	yield to Senator Duane?
23	SENATOR SQUADRON: I do, Madam
24	President.
25	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator

1	Duane, Senator Squadron yields.
2	SENATOR DUANE: Thank you, Madam
3	President.
4	Is it true that before the
5	now-majority invited Senators Monserrate and
6	Espada into their conference, that you were
7	particularly strong in your advocacy for rules
8	reform?
9	SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you,
10	Madam President, I certainly focused on it
11	quite a bit and pushed as hard as I could
12	while in the majority, both before and after
13	those 31 days.
14	SENATOR DUANE: Thank you, Madam
15	President. If the Senator will continue to
16	yield.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
18	Squadron, do you yield?
19	SENATOR SQUADRON: I do.
20	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
21	ahead, Senator Duane.
22	SENATOR DUANE: And is it not
23	true that after Senators Espada and Monserrate
24	joined the now-majority that the
25	then-majority, now minority, with a steady

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hand was able to keep at least the operations
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         of the Senate functioning?
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Senator
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         Squadron.
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                         Through you,
 6
         Madam President. Absolutely. And in fact,
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         though not everything we wanted to do was
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         done, a lot of significant legislation passed
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         in that period.
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                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                      And, Madam
         President, if the Senator will continue to
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        yield.
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Do you
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        yield?
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                         I do.
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                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                      And is it true
         that even after Senators Espada and Monserrate
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18
         decided to leave the now-majority,
19
         then-minority, that you, with Senators from
        both sides of the aisle, continued to advocate
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21
         strongly for continued rules reform?
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Senator
23
         Squadron.
                    SENATOR SQUADRON: It absolutely
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         is.
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1	SENATOR DUANE: And
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
3	Duane, are you asking Senator Squadron to
4	yield?
5	SENATOR DUANE: Yes, Madam
6	President, I am.
7	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
8	yield, Senator Squadron?
9	SENATOR SQUADRON: I do. Thank
10	you.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
12	ahead.
13	SENATOR DUANE: And was it your
14	impression that or is it your belief that
15	in order to have lasting rules reform you need
16	buy-in from both sides of the aisle and
17	bipartisan agreement on rules reform?
18	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
19	Squadron.
20	SENATOR SQUADRON: I absolutely
21	do. And in fact, that's what subsequent to
22	those two Senators helping to freeze the
23	chamber for 31 days, that's what we had.
24	And in fact, to just briefly go
25	back to a question of Senator DeFrancisco's,
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in fact we had that agreement and had been 1 2 asked by the then-minority to commit to not changing the rules through the rest of that 3 4 session so as not to get into any other 5 procedural battles of that sort so we could do the people's business for the rest of the 6 7 session. 8 SENATOR DUANE: And through you, Madam President, if the Senator will yield. 9 10 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Squadron, do you yield? 11 12 SENATOR SQUADRON: Yes. SENATOR DUANE: And if the 13 Senator will tell us what was the result of 14 15 that request at that time. SENATOR SQUADRON: 16 Through you, Madam President, the result of the request 17 18 from the minority at the time that the Senate did get back to business, and did pass the 19 20 most significant rules changes that Albany has seen in decades, was that rules were adopted, 21 rules were followed, the chaos and the fights 22 over rules and procedure melted away. 23 The house voted on bills; sometimes 24 25 they got passed, sometimes they didn't.

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wish more had gotten passed, but I'm glad the
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         process worked as it did. Members of both
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         parties were empowered. Members of both
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         parties were able to serve their constituents.
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         There were still procedural issues that needed
         to be fixed, but the body worked. And the
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 7
         majority, the Democratic majority at the time
 8
         kept its commitment to the Republican minority
         not to change those rules within that session.
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                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                       And through you,
         Madam President, if the Senator will continue
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         to yield.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
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                                                Senator,
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         do you yield?
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                          I do.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Go
16
         ahead.
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                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                       Is it not your
         belief, which is actually factually correct,
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         that there were numerous bills introduced by
         members of both sides of the aisle that passed
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         with bipartisan support?
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                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                          Through you,
24
         Madam President, that did happen.
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                    And in my understanding -- again, I
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1	wasn't here, and I know that Senator Duane was
2	here previously and experienced a time when it
3	seemed that many fewer bills sponsored by
4	members of both parties passed. And during
5	that time, Senator Duane also was fighting
6	enormously hard for an open process, for an
7	improved rules process. And I know that
8	Senator Duane and others commented to me how
9	different it seems by the way, Senator
10	Duane and members on the other side of the
11	aisle how different it was after those
12	rules were passed.
13	SENATOR DUANE: And through
14	you
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
16	you, Senator.
17	Senator Duane, do you ask Senator
18	Squadron to continue to yield?
19	SENATOR DUANE: You're getting
20	ahead of me. But you did anticipate, yes,
21	Madam President, through you if the Senator
22	would
23	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: It's
24	always good to be on your toes, Senator.
25	Senator Squadron, do you yield?

1	SENATOR SQUADRON: I will, yes.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
3	you.
4	SENATOR DUANE: And was it your
5	intention and, to the extent possible, your
6	actions to continue to work with the other
7	side of the aisle on furthering what good
8	government groups and so many of us would call
9	more rules reform in our body?
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
11	Squadron.
12	SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you,
13	Madam President, absolutely.
14	SENATOR DUANE: And, Madam
15	President, if the Senator would continue to
16	yield.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
18	yield?
19	SENATOR SQUADRON: I do.
20	SENATOR DUANE: And without
21	with yielding that we wouldn't be going back
22	to the hideous days of the invention of the
23	onerous canvass of agreement which the
24	then-majority had us operate under, is it your
25	belief, Senator, that the rules that are being

presented not by us but, sadly, by the other 1 2 side of the aisle are a regression of the 3 reforms that we had been able to enact this 4 body thus far? 5 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 6 Squadron. 7 SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you, 8 Madam President, I think that Senator Duane 9 articulates it very, very well. 10 The Senate rules before us now, unlike both sets of rules that were passed 11 12 over the last two years under the Democratic 13 majority, goes back in terms of reform and goes back in terms of clarity of the sort that 14 would prevent the kind of stalemate that we 15 had because of the provision that makes it 16 very unclear how is it, in the event of a tie, 17 18 that we would move forward by choosing that all-important title in this house of Temporary 19 20 President and Majority Leader. 21 SENATOR DUANE: And through you, 22 Madam President, if the Senator would continue 23 to yield. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 24 Senator 25 Squadron.

SENATOR SQUADRON: Yes, thank 1 2 you, Madam President. 3 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go 4 ahead, Senator. 5 SENATOR DUANE: Is it true that 6 the way the Senate had operated and in fact 7 the way it continued to operate last year 8 actually would make a coup like the one 9 precipitated by Senators Monserrate and Espada 10 when they joined the then-Republican minority, is it not true that that continued to be 11 12 possible? ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 13 Senator 14 Squadron. 15 SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you, Madam President, there were a couple of 16 reasons it wasn't. One was -- a couple of 17 18 reasons that the sort of coup that Senators Espada and Monserrate began and that led to 19 20 the 31-day stalemate wouldn't happen. One of those was that we had a Lieutenant Governor in 21 22 place who was there to fulfill his 23 constitutional duty of providing a casting vote whenever there was a procedural deadlock. 24 25 But also, secondarily, a process of

1	rules that had been developed together in a
2	bipartisan way, which those rules we were
3	operating under from July of 2009 through
4	December of 2010 are much less likely to
5	create that kind of deadlock that kind of
6	all-out power struggle that too often we see
7	in Albany where substance, even perception
8	fall by the wayside because power becomes
9	all-important because both sides had
10	participated at the table in developing those
11	rules and had agreed to operate under them for
12	a certain period of time.
13	SENATOR DUANE: And through you,
14	Madam President, if the Senator would continue
15	to yield.
16	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
17	you, Senator Duane.
18	Senator Squadron, do you continue
19	to yield?
20	SENATOR SQUADRON: Yes, thank
21	you.
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
23	ahead, Senator Duane.
24	SENATOR DUANE: Is it correct to
25	say that at the time of the that traumatic

1	time when Senators Espada and Monserrate
2	joined the then-Republican minority, that the
3	then-Republican minority voted to elevate
4	Senator Espada to the position of temporary
5	president, which was in effect the acting
6	lieutenant governor?
7	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
8	Squadron.
9	SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you,
10	Madam President, that did happen. I believe
11	that 30 members of the then-Republican
12	minority, with Senators Espada and Monserrate,
13	intended to vote in that way.
14	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
15	you, Senator.
16	SENATOR DUANE: And finally
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
18	Duane, are you asking Senator Squadron to
19	yield?
20	SENATOR DUANE: Yes, I am, Madam
21	President.
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Very
23	good.
24	SENATOR DUANE: You say it so
25	much more succinctly than I do.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
2	you. Would you like to yield, Senator?
3	SENATOR SQUADRON: Yes, thank
4	you.
5	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
6	ahead, please.
7	SENATOR DUANE: I'm not sure more
8	correctly, but more succinctly.
9	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
10	you.
11	SENATOR DUANE: So I just want to
12	ask one final time, is it your belief that it
13	would be best for us to move forward with
14	rules that are agreed upon by both sides of
15	the aisle so that they would be less likely to
16	be undone is a better route to follow? And is
17	it also your belief that what we're trying to
18	avoid by putting forward our rules reform now
19	is to deter the regression that would occur if
20	the rules put forward by the other side of the
21	aisle were to be approved today?
22	SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you,
23	Madam President, I think that Senator Duane
24	makes a very, very important point. And that
25	is that when you look at all of the different
	1

sorts of dysfunction that this house has been accused of, that certainly during that 31-day stalemate I think we all were chagrined by, the idea that it was impossible or very, very difficult for the two sides of the aisle to work together collaboratively was one of the big challenges. And working together on rules has all the benefits that I talked about in my opening statement on these rules.

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But the point Senator Duane is making is such an important one, which is the process of generating the rules and doing that in a bipartisan way, doing that in a way that way that puts our ability to work together because we all represent New Yorkers ahead of the sort of old-style partisan bickering is in and of itself an important reform for this house and I think is an important reason to vote for this resolution and was, in fact -and I thank you for articulating it much more clearly than I was able to -- one of the important reasons that this resolution I'm putting forward today doesn't take everything I would necessarily want to do, everything that was in Senator Krueger's resolution, but

actually builds on ideas, builds on rules 1 2 reforms that were generated on the other side 3 of the aisle. 4 This is not about ramming something 5 down the other side of the aisle or having a conversation here and asking the other side to 6 7 vote on something they can't vote on, it's 8 about working together on something that both sides of the aisle have previously endorsed 9 10 and that in fact was generated by the other side. 11 12 And accepting that process in and of itself, as Senator Duane said, will change 13 the tone of this debate. 14 15 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Squadron. 16 17 Senator Kruger. 18 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Yes, Madam President -- I apologize. 19 20 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The question is on Senator Squadron's amendment to 21 the resolution. All those in favor signify by 22 saying aye. 23 (Response of "Aye.") 24 25 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: All

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those opposed signify by saying no.
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 2
                    (Response of "No.")
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                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                The
         amendment is defeated.
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                    Senator Breslin.
                    SENATOR BRESLIN:
                                         Madam
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 7
         President, I believe there is another
 8
         amendment at the desk. I ask that the reading
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         be waived and that Senator Serrano be allowed
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         to speak on the amendment.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                The
11
12
         reading is waived, and Senator Serrano can be
13
         heard on the amendment.
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                    SENATOR SERRANO:
                                         Thank you,
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         Madam President.
                    This amendment will call for an
16
         equal allocation for each member in this
17
18
         house -- allocations for staff so that we will
19
         be able to have adequate staff in our offices
20
         both here and in our districts, equal
21
         allocation for newsletters and other printed
22
         materials, postage, and travel, with
23
         exceptions for Senators in leadership
         positions as well as serving as chairs or
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25
         ranking committees.
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Now, we all know why this is important. I think all of us can agree in a very bipartisan fashion why this is of enormous importance. And very similar to the Congressional model, which I think says regardless of the party that's in power, individual members will be able to represent their constituents in a way that's meaningful.

Over the years I've had the good fortune of working with many Senators on both sides of the aisle on issues such as this, issues of reform. I want to thank Senator Bonacic. We've worked together on a number of these issues on the Temporary Committee on Rules Reform as well as, most recently, on creating a C-SPAN type channel for the state to cover our legislative proceedings.

These are really good issues, and I want to thank my colleagues for all that they've done to make this a reality and to make our house run better.

So again, this is not a partisan discussion, in my mind. This is not something that is Democrat or Republican. This is something I believe that will make this entire

house better, that will make our constituents that much more informed of the issues that we care about and the issues that we're working on, and I think will also help to alleviate a lot of the crisis of confidence that we see amongst our constituents throughout the state.

Another component of this
amendment, I should add, is that it will add a
mandatory secondary reference to the Codes
Committee that will ensure that if a bill,
some sort of legislation has any criminal
component to it or criminality component to
it, that the bill will get referred to the
Codes Committee so that there can be proper
deliberation amongst those experts on that
issue, on the penalty portion of that bill.

So again, my appeal is to members of both sides of the aisle to consider this as a way to make our rules better. There's been a lot of progress over the years, but again, it hasn't gone far enough. I'll be the first to admit that. And I think that this could help us continue to move the ball down the field. So I hope that all of my colleagues join me in supporting this amendment.

1	Thank you.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
3	you, Senator Serrano.
4	The question is on the amendment to
5	the resolution by Senator Serrano.
6	Senator Breslin, why do you rise?
7	SENATOR BRESLIN: Yes, Madam
8	President. I would request a show of hands on
9	the amendment, please.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
11	Breslin's request is that the members who
12	support this do so by a show of hands.
13	So the question is on Senator
14	Serrano's amendment to the resolution. All
15	those in favor signify by raising their hands.
16	(Members raised their hands.)
17	SENATOR DUANE: Point of
18	clarification, Madam President.
19	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
20	ahead, Senator Duane.
21	SENATOR DUANE: Madam President,
22	I just want to try to clarify. Under what
23	rules are we operating at this moment?
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator,
25	right now we're operating under the temporary

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1	rules that were extended earlier this month.
2	SENATOR DUANE: And through you,
3	Madam President, just a further point of
4	clarification.
5	Is it correct that we bipartisanly
6	agreed that we would follow the old rules
7	until midnight? Is it tonight or tomorrow
8	night? I'm not I don't know.
9	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator,
10	I do believe that the rules expire on
11	February 1st, so they would expire as of
12	tomorrow.
13	SENATOR DUANE: So tonight at
14	midnight, there would have to be another
15	extension beyond tonight at midnight to go
16	forward, is that I ask it with no ulterior
17	motives, just of clarification.
18	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Right.
19	If I could clarify on your behalf.
20	It's my understanding that once
21	these rules pass today, they supersede any
22	kind of rules that were in place until
23	tomorrow. So when we pass these rules, those
24	would be the rules.
25	SENATOR DUANE: You don't mean

1	these, Madam President.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: No, but
3	the ones that I believe we will be passing
4	shortly, if we could get to those, will be the
5	ones that will supersede the extension that we
6	passed earlier this year.
7	SENATOR DUANE: Thank you, Madam
8	President, for your answers and your
9	clairvoyance.
10	(Laughter.)
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
12	Secretary will announce the results.
13	THE SECRETARY: Ayes, 23. Nays,
14	39.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
16	amendment is defeated.
17	Senator Breslin.
18	SENATOR BRESLIN: First, Madam
19	President, could you announce the results in
20	detail, if you would.
21	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
22	Secretary will call the roll.
23	SENATOR LIBOUS: Point of order.
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
25	Libous.

1	SENATOR LIBOUS: Senator Breslin,
2	I'm sorry, could you be clear in what you're
3	asking for?
4	SENATOR BRESLIN: I would like to
5	know what Senators voted for it.
6	SENATOR LIBOUS: What Senators
7	voted for it?
8	SENATOR BRESLIN: For it. For
9	the amendment.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Those
11	recorded in the affirmative.
12	SENATOR LIBOUS: Would you let
13	Senator Breslin know who voted in the
14	affirmative, please.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
16	Secretary will announce those results.
17	THE SECRETARY: Those members
18	recorded in the affirmative on Amendment
19	Number 2 to Resolution 338 are Senators
20	Addabbo, Avella, Breslin, Diaz, Dilan, Duane,
21	Espaillat, Gianaris, Hassell-Thompson,
22	Kennedy, L. Krueger, C. Kruger, Montgomery,
23	Oppenheimer, Parker, Peralta, Perkins, Rivera,
24	Sampson, Serrano, Squadron, Stavisky and
25	Stewart-Cousins.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
2	Breslin.
3	SENATOR BRESLIN: Thank you,
4	Madam President.
5	I believe there's a final amendment
6	at the desk. I ask that the reading of the
7	amendment be waived and that Senator
8	Stewart-Cousins be allowed to speak on the
9	amendment.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
11	you, Senator Breslin.
12	The reading of the amendment is
13	waived, and I'd like to recognize Senator
14	Stewart-Cousins.
15	SENATOR STEWART-COUSINS: Thank
16	you, Madam President.
17	This third amendment speaks to I
18	think all of our desire as rank-and-file
19	members to be more effective for our
20	constituents, to be able to bring forth the
21	concerns that they have. And also the second
22	part of this amendment speaks to more
23	transparency and more accountability.
24	And again, I know what this is what
25	we've spent so many of the past few months

trying to do. Clearly, the rules reform that Senator Squadron referred to and I was able to share in that rules reform committee with so many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle and across the aisle, in coming up with rules all of which would empower rank-and-file members and which would make things more transparent for the residents of New York.

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That being said, this amendment will allow any member of a committee to call for a public hearing unless a majority of the committee members say they don't want it. This amendment would also require for the Senate stenographer to keep a transcript of the public hearings. Thirdly, it requires that at least two members of the committee be present in order for the committee to take a testimony at a public hearing. And it also requires prior notice of the public hearing to be formally filed with the Journal Clerk, LRS, and the Temporary President. And such notice shall contain the subject matter, date and place of hearing. That's the public hearing, the transparency part.

Also -- which I think is extremely

relevant, certainly, to some of the things that have been said over the past few months -- we talk about accountability. And another part of this amendment would require for the Senate budget to be detailed and itemized for inclusion in the legislative and judiciary budget bill.

Also, it requires a detailed and itemized inclusion of member items. And I know we're not really talking about member items. But when and if they should happen again, certainly requiring a detailed and itemized inclusion of the member items in the state budget would be helpful.

And lastly, it requires detailed and simplified itemization of all appropriations and reappropriations in the revenue and the source of such funds.

Again, we've done a lot of good things after having done almost nothing in terms of rules reform. And when we put our heads together, both sides of the aisle, we were able to progress and to make this a more inclusive, a more responsive, a more transparent body. And again, this is why we

stand here saying don't go back. 1 2 And as my colleague Senator Squadron referenced the minority report and 3 4 talked about the legislators who were part of 5 that report, I can claim no pride of authorship for this particular amendment 6 7 because this amendment -- prophetically, I 8 imagine, because it was January 12th of 2009 -- was put forth by Senator Flanagan. 9 10 And it was important at that time and continues to be important as we move forward 11 12 for a more transparent body, a more accountable body, and certainly a body that 13 14 includes our constituency as we do the 15 business of New York. So of course I would urge my 16 17 colleagues on both sides of the aisle, again, 18 to adopt this amendment and let's continue our 19 progress. 20 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 21 you, Senator Stewart-Cousins. 22 Senator Carl Kruger would like to 23 speak on the amendment to the resolution. SENATOR CARL KRUGER: No, Madam 24 25 President, I will speak on the actual

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1	resolution.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
3	you, Senator.
4	Senator Bonacic.
5	SENATOR BONACIC: I'd like to
6	speak on the original resolution, please.
7	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Okay,
8	thank you.
9	Any other member wishing to be
10	heard?
11	Senator Breslin.
12	SENATOR BRESLIN: No, just again,
13	Madam President, I would request a show of
14	hands on the amendment.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
16	you.
17	The question is on Senator
18	Stewart-Cousins' amendment to the resolution.
19	All those in favor signify by raising your
20	hands.
21	(Members raised hands.)
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
23	Secretary will announce the results.
24	THE SECRETARY: Ayes, 23. Nays,
25	39.

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ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                The
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 2
         amendment is defeated.
 3
                    Senator Breslin.
 4
                    SENATOR BRESLIN:
                                         Yes, thank you,
 5
         Madam President. Would you also read the
         names of the people voting in the affirmative
 6
 7
         for us, please.
 8
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                The
9
         Secretary will read.
10
                    THE SECRETARY:
                                       Those Senators
         recorded in the affirmative on Amendment 3 to
11
12
         Resolution Number 338 are Senators Addabbo,
13
         Avella, Breslin, Diaz, Dilan, Duane,
         Espaillat, Gianaris, Hassell-Thompson,
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15
         Kennedy, L. Krueger, C. Kruger, Montgomery,
         Oppenheimer, Parker, Peralta, Perkins, Rivera,
16
         Sampson, Serrano, Squadron, Stavisky and
17
18
         Stewart-Cousins.
19
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                The
20
         amendment is defeated.
21
                    The resolution is before the house.
22
         All those in favor signify by saying aye.
23
                    (Response of "Aye.")
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
24
                                                Opposed,
25
         nay.
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1	(Response of "Nay.")
2	SENATOR SQUADRON: Excuse me,
3	Madam President. I believe Senator Kruger was
4	wanting to speak on the resolution before the
5	vote was called.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Oh,
7	that's right.
8	Excuse me, Senator Kruger. Go
9	ahead.
10	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Thank you
11	very much, Madam President.
12	I see that Senator Skelos is not in
13	the chamber. Who would I address my question
14	to?
15	SENATOR LIBOUS: Senator Kruger,
16	it would be indeed an honor for me
17	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: I'm sure it
18	would. I'm sure it would.
19	SENATOR LIBOUS: to try, and
20	only try, to address your questions.
21	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: And I'll
22	try to keep mine as simple as I can put
23	through my old head.
24	When we're talking about rules
25	changes in this resolution, what to me seems a

glaring deviation is the question of the

powers of the Lieutenant Governor in this

chamber, and as the Lieutenant Governor -- of

western New York, a Democrat -- would be sort

of stripped of his right to cast a deciding

vote. How come?

SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,

SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President, through you.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes, Senator.

SENATOR LIBOUS: First of all,
Senator Kruger, as I answer your question I
would prefer not to talk about the personality
but talk about the position. I think it's not
fair to talk about any individual man or woman
who may or may not be Lieutenant Governor.

Let's talk about the position. Our position is pretty clear that we believe there are 62 elected Senators in this chamber and that in order to pick a Majority Leader and Temporary President, that the 62 elected Senators should have a right to do that. And that the Lieutenant Governor, who runs with a Governor or whomever is elected Governor, is not an elected Senator. Therefore, we don't

1	believe and we believe the Constitution
2	backs us up that that position has a vote
3	to elect a leader.
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
5	you, Senator Libous.
6	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Again,
7	through you, Madam President, if the Senator
8	would continue to yield.
9	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
10	Libous?
11	SENATOR LIBOUS: I'd be happy to.
12	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
13	you.
14	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: If we want
15	to extend that logic a little further down the
16	road, so now we're in a position where we have
17	31-31 as a tie vote. What's the process?
18	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
19	through you, I think the process is pretty
20	simple, is that this body would have to
21	collectively get together and function.
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
23	Kruger.
24	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Again
25	through you, Madam President, if the Senator

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1	would continue to yield.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
3	Libous, do you yield?
4	SENATOR LIBOUS: I will continue
5	to yield, yes.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
7	you, Senator.
8	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Senator,
9	how would we elect the leadership of the
10	house?
11	SENATOR LIBOUS: Well, I think,
12	Madam President
13	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes,
14	Senator.
15	SENATOR LIBOUS: I think that
16	would depend on the situation. Obviously if
17	we had elected a leader, and if some for some
18	reason we went to 31-31, the person that we
19	had elected would still be the leader, because
20	to elect a new leader you would need 32 votes.
21	I think that's pretty simple.
22	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Again
23	through you, Madam President.
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes,
25	Senator Kruger.

1	Senator Libous, do you yield?
2	SENATOR LIBOUS: Yes, Madam
3	President, I do.
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
5	you, Senator Libous.
6	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Rather than
7	talking about, Senator, the hypothetical
8	situation of an interim election, let's talk
9	about the absolute, the reorganization or the
10	organization of the chamber in a 31-31
11	environment. How do we elect the leadership?
12	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
13	Kruger, excuse me. The stenographer cannot
14	hear what you're saying.
15	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Oh, I'm
16	sorry.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: So we
18	would ask that you direct your comments to the
19	chair, and that way your microphone will pick
20	those up. It's very important that we hear
21	you.
22	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: I
23	apologize. I apologize. Okay.
24	SENATOR LIBOUS: Possibly, Madam
25	President, you could do it with 31 Republicans

and some independent legislators who might 1 2 want to join you. Or 31 Democrats and some 3 independent legislators who would want to join 4 you. 5 I mean, I think -- Madam President, through you, I think there seems to be this 6 7 speculation that the body cannot function at 8 31-31. And I think we disagree with that. Obviously, if you elect a leader with 32 9 10 votes, that person will remain as leader until there's another vote where 32 individuals that 11 12 make up this chamber -- and I'm talking about elected Senators -- would vote again. And it 13 14 seems pretty simple and matter of fact. 15 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Libous. 16 17 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Thank you, 18 Senator. 19 Again through you, Madam President, 20 if the Senator would continue to yield. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 21 22 Senator Kruger. 23 Do you yield, Senator Libous? 24 SENATOR LIBOUS: I would be happy 25 to continue to yield.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: GO
2	ahead, Senator Kruger.
3	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: For a
4	moment, let's not talk about the hypothetical,
5	let's talk about let's go to past history
6	and talk about the realities.
7	There came a moment in time when
8	this chamber was 31-31, last June. How come
9	we couldn't function then?
LO	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
11	I think I can answer that question.
L2	Actually, Senator Kruger, there
L3	were 30 Republicans and 32 Democrats at that
L4	time. And for a brief moment, two of the
L5	Democrats decided that they wanted to become
16	Republicans. But that was only for a brief
L7	moment. So there were still 32 Democrats in
18	power that were controlling the chamber at
L9	that time.
20	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
21	you, Senator.
22	Senator Kruger.
23	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Again
24	through you, Madam President, if the Senator
25	would continue to yield.

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Will you
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
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 2
         yield, Senator?
 3
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       I'd be happy to.
 4
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Go
5
         ahead, please.
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
                                             Just for
 6
 7
        historical purposes, there was a time,
 8
         Senator, where then-Senator Monserrate
         rejoined the Democratic conference, which
9
10
         created 31-31. And we -- and this body did
         not function, by your definition. How come?
11
                                       Well, Madam
12
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
         President, I mean I don't want to -- I'm not a
13
14
        historian. And I don't want to go back in
15
        history, but I will try to do so to answer
         Senator Kruger's question.
16
                    I believe, when it was 31-31, it
17
18
         was the controlling party, the Democratic
19
         Party, that locked the doors of the chamber
20
         and would not let this body function.
21
         having said that, I don't want to repeat
22
         history here. Senator Kruger, what finally
23
         happened, obviously, is that 32 members got
         together and this Senate began to function.
24
25
                    Again, I would state as I said
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earlier, very simply, that the Lieutenant
 1
 2
         Governor is not an elected Senator.
 3
         position of Lieutenant Governor should not
 4
         have a vote in electing a leader to the
 5
         Senate. It is incumbent upon the 62 members
         of this house to get along and figure it out,
 6
 7
         if indeed there ever was a tie.
 8
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Senator
 9
         Kruger.
10
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
                                             Yes, Madam
         President. If the Senator would continue to
11
12
         yield.
13
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Senator
         Libous, do you yield?
14
15
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                        Sure.
16
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Thank
17
         you very much.
18
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
                                             Senator
19
         Libous, how do you feel or think or propose
20
         the constitutional issue on the role of the
21
         Lieutenant Governor in casting a tie vote in
22
         this chamber relates to the resolution as
23
         proposed?
                                       Well, Madam
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
24
25
         President, I have my own opinion on that, and
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I think I've given it several times. But I am going to ask at this point, because I think when you get into the constitutional issue itself -- I believe the answer that I gave is a sound one.

And like what always happens in government, if you pass legislation and someone deems that it's unconstitutional, you take it to the court system. Just as when the Democrats in this body were not happy with the fact that Richard Ravitz was going to get appointed, there was a lot of maneuvering around who they decided who the president and the temporary president and the conference leader was going to be.

Having said that --

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Saland, why do you rise?

SENATOR SALAND: I'm wondering if Senator Libous might yield some time to me and perhaps I might be able to respond, in part, to Senator Kruger.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
I would be honored to defer to Senator Saland,
who might be able to go further than I have on

the constitutional issue. 1 2 Thank you, Senator. 3 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Like 4 championship tag-team wrestling. 5 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Kruger was asking a question of Senator 6 7 Libous. Senator Saland, you're going to 8 answer that question? 9 I will, with SENATOR SALAND: 10 your permission, Madam President. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 11 12 you very much. 13 SENATOR SALAND: If I may, before 14 I get to the Constitution and the 15 constitutional issues, let me say that a deadlocked house, were this house deadlocked, 16 would not be a case of first instance. It has 17 18 occurred in numerous legislative chambers throughout this country at varying and 19 20 different times. And it's been resolved in varying 21 22 and different ways. More often than not, by 23 interaction between the legislators, either a division of responsibility of power -- by 24 25 year, perhaps. Sometimes coalitions are

formed, where people from one side of the aisle join people from the other side of the aisle in forging a majority. So this is not the first time something like that would be capable of happening.

There were a couple of things that were mentioned, one earlier by Senator Squadron and one by you, Senator Kruger. I think Senator Squadron said something to the effect of "I think the Lieutenant Governor clause is unconstitutional and unconscionable."

I would beg to differ. I would say that it's both constitutional and the only thing that would be unconscionable would be to permit somebody who is a member of, in effect, the executive branch to have the authority to pick a leader in this house. And it would be even more unconscionable now that the Court of Appeals has ruled that you can have a Lieutenant Governor who's not even elected but appointed and has never been through a confirmation process.

And it is not, as you described, stripping his right to cast a deciding vote.

He doesn't have a right to cast a deciding 1 2 The Constitution uses a particular 3 word. It's a casting vote. And there is no 4 dispute whatsoever anywhere, by any authority 5 anyplace to be found in this state, currently or previously, that says he has a right to 6 7 cast a vote in anything legislative. 8 And if you disagree with that, 9 please tell me that you do and we'll engage on 10 that, with the permission of the President, 11 and then I'll continue my remarks with regard 12 to what the two relevant provisions of the Constitution say. 13 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 14 Thank 15 you, Senator Saland. SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through 16 you, Madam President. 17 18 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Kruger, are you asking Senator Saland to 19 20 yield? SENATOR CARL KRUGER: 21 I'm 22 responding to Senator Saland, through you. 23 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Okay. 24 Very good, Senator. 25 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: No, I was

not raising the issue of a casting vote, I was talking about a tie vote. And to clarify that even further, not on legislation but rather on organization.

SENATOR SALAND: So we agree that the Lieutenant Governor, whomever he or she may be, doesn't have the authority to cast a vote in the event of a tie on legislation.

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: That's without question.

SENATOR SALAND: Let me, if I may, go through the two relevant sections.

Madam President, if I may, the two relevant sections are Article 3, Section 9 and Article 4, Section 6.

And Article 3, Section 9 basically says that each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, the qualifications of its members, and shall choose its own officers and the Senate shall choose a Temporary President.

Now, I don't think that can be disputed that we have the ability to do that. That certainly was ruled on most recently in the Monserrate case by the federal court. It

in effect has been enshrined in New York law for over 130 years.

There was a Court of Appeals case,
I think it was People v. Hall back in 1880,
which basically cited the very language that
we have now and went on to say that this was
well within the realm of the Legislature to
determine the qualifications of its members.
And interestingly enough, it caused enough
controversy that in 1892 there was a
constitutional amendment that went to the
people proposing to do away with that section,
and it was defeated by the people.

So would we agree -- through you,

Madam President, would we agree that there's

no dispute as to the right of this house to

select the qualifications of its own members,

that nobody is being disenfranchised by giving

this house the right that has been recognized

for minimally 130-plus years?

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through you, Madam President.

23 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator

24 Kruger.

25 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: In my mind,

1	that's when they're elected and they're
2	seated, as opposed to what we're talking
3	about.
4	SENATOR SALAND: Please if
5	he'll continue to yield.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes,
7	Senator Saland. Go ahead.
8	SENATOR SALAND: Would you please
9	share with me your distinction?
10	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
11	you, Madam President. I guess, Senator, when
12	I started this dialogue it was my intention to
13	raise issue with the election of leadership
14	for the chamber, rather than talking about the
15	qualification of seating of elected members.
16	SENATOR SALAND: If Senator
17	Kruger will yield.
18	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
19	Kruger, will you yield?
20	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Yes, Madam
21	President.
22	SENATOR SALAND: Is the
23	Lieutenant Governor a member of the Senate?
24	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
25	you, Madam President, it's my understanding

and the Lieutenant Governor is obviously not an elected member of the Senate. However, he serves as the President.

SENATOR SALAND: So when this section -- and I'll get to Article 4, Section 6 momentarily. When this section says each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, shall choose its own officers, and the Senate, the Senate, shall choose a Temporary President -- the Senate -- is the Lieutenant Governor a member of the Senate or is he a Senator?

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
you, Madam President, we go back to the theory
of the 31-31 rationale. In that environment,
if we are to function, then the use of the
President of the Senate -- the Lieutenant
Governor -- to break that tie would be, in my
mind, and I believe in the shared belief of my
colleagues on this side of the aisle at least,
that that would be the appropriate mechanism.

SENATOR SALAND: If you'll continue to yield, Senator Kruger, let me go to Article 4, Section 6, and then perhaps we'll revisit Article 3, Section 9.

1	Article 4, Section 6 takes great
2	pains to include two terms or words that limit
3	or minimize the role of Lieutenant Governor.
4	After it talks about the Lieutenant Governor
5	possessing the qualifications and eligibility
6	for offices of the Governor, it says he shall
7	be the president of the Senate but shall have
8	only and I emphasize the word "only" a
9	casting vote therein. And I emphasize the
10	word "therein."
11	So these would appear to be words
12	of limitation or minimization, clearly making
13	it a very limited role for the Lieutenant
14	Governor.
15	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
16	you, Madam President.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
18	Kruger.
19	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: During that
20	period in time when
21	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
22	Kruger
23	SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
24	you, Madam President.
25	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Again, I

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know it's difficult, but we just --
1
 2
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
 3
         understand.
 4
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                What you
5
         have to say is very important, and we want to
         make sure that everyone can hear it.
 6
 7
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
                                             It may be
 8
         important to you; I don't know if it's
9
         important to everybody.
10
                    But in any event, if the Senator
11
         would continue to yield.
12
                    SENATOR SALAND:
                                        I'll be more
13
         than happy to yield after you respond to me.
                    SENATOR CARL KRUGER:
14
                                             Okay.
15
         each instance that we're talking about, this
         body, when we have issues of procedure, we go
16
17
         to the books, as you're doing right now.
18
         of those books that we go to is Mason's. And
         in that litany, it clearly defines the vote of
19
20
         the President in terms of breaking a tie.
                    If I can just clarify additionally,
21
22
         as counsel points out to me, that the
         definition of a casting vote is the vote that
23
         breaks the tie.
24
25
                    SENATOR SALAND:
                                        If Senator
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Kruger would continue to yield.
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
yield, Senator?
SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Yes, Madam
President.
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
ahead, Senator Saland.
SENATOR SALAND: Senator Kruger,
is it not in fact the rules of this house that
you never reach Mason's unless, in fact,
there's nothing the only time you reach
Mason's is if there's nothing that governs in
the existing law or the existing practice?
SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through
you, Madam President.
ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes,
Senator.
SENATOR CARL KRUGER: It's my
understanding that the Constitution does not
define a casting vote. So consequently, we
would have to go to Mason's. After the rules,
after we kick the can down the road, we wind
up at Mason's.
SENATOR SALAND: I would
respectfully beg to differ with you. Let me

share with you historically what has occurred where controversy has existed with regard to the ability of a Lieutenant Governor to exercise a casting vote.

The New York Times, in its

January 1, 1892 issue, reported on a similar controversy. And there was a dispute about organizing the Senate -- it was an election dispute -- and the Democrats at that point alleged that the Lieutenant Governor could break a tie.

And the Republican position was that the Constitution, the relevant section -- which is the one that we're talking about now, which was numbered differently at that time -- stating that the Lieutenant Governor had only a casting vote therein, meant that the vote on the eligibility of a Senator or any other question other than of a parliamentary nature, as one which involved the advancement of business, was held beyond the powers of the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor had no authority whatsoever to cast such a vote.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator

1 Kruger.

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Once again,
Madam President, through you, in responding,
are we now using the New York Times of 1892 as
the basis for today's dialogue?

SENATOR SALAND: I'm merely telling you, based on prior experience, prior actions in this house as reported by the New York Times.

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: So now if we can refer to the New York Times of 1892, through you, Madam President, I suspect that that was the Republican position as it was articulated in that article. That was a little bit before I was born, that edition of the paper, so I wasn't up to snuff at that moment.

SENATOR SALAND: Well, again, there was a similar issue that occurred in 1878, and again similarly reported that the Lieutenant Governor similarly did not have the ability to cast a vote that in effect would have enabled him to be the controlling vote for purposes of establishing the leadership of the house.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 1 Senator 2 Kruger. 3 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through you, Madam President. I'm advised that the 4 5 legislatures in both Montana and Idaho made 6 determinations that their presiding officer, the lieutenant governor, could cast that 7 8 deciding vote, that leadership vote, and 9 citing New York law as the basis for that. 10 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Saland. 11 I believe the 12 SENATOR SALAND: 13 distinction with respect to both of those states is that both of those states permit 14 15 their lieutenant governors to cast deciding votes on legislation as well. And that 16 underscored the ability of that particular or 17 18 those particular legislatures to respond as you claim that they have responded. 19 20 But you've failed to acknowledge 21 the fact that there are other states that very 22 similarly do not permit the lieutenant 23 governor to cast such a vote. SENATOR CARL KRUGER: 24 Through 25 you, Madam President. Once again, just to

reiterate, that those states -- and I'm not aware -- and there may be others that specifically used New York law as the basis for making that determination.

SENATOR SALAND: I find that to be -- I'm sorry, Madam President. Madam President, I suspect that what we are engaged in is a little bit of cherry-picking, that in fact the totality of what we're dealing with, the sections that we are dealing with are not necessarily consistent with what Senator Kruger is attempting to convey to us here.

It is certainly clear that the state apparently, as reported by none other than the lion of the print media, has in prior instances -- this Legislature in prior instances has said that the Lieutenant Governor's casting vote certainly did not permit him, and to date it has been a -- well, it hasn't always been a him -- him or her to have the authority that we would now be told by Senator Kruger that we're weaving apparently out of thin air.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Kruger.

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Through 1 2 you, Madam President. Senator, when I rose to 3 speak on the --4 SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President, 5 point of order for a second, please. 6 please indulge me, both speakers. 7 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Yes, 8 Senator Libous. This is a 9 SENATOR LIBOUS: 10 resolution in which the Senate requires that there's an hour to have debate. And I know 11 12 that there are other and I just want to bring it to the attention of the house that there 13 14 are other speakers on both sides of the aisle, 15 or individuals who would like to speak. And I just wouldn't want Senator 16 Kruger and Senator Saland to take up --17 18 seriously, to take up their time, because everybody -- others want to be heard on this 19 20 issue. 21 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 22 Libous, you are totally right. And present 23 rules say the debates on motions or resolutions is limited to one half-hour per 24 25 side.

So if you could take that into consideration, Senator.

SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Senator
Saland, when I rose on this resolution, I
wanted to keep it in very simplistic terms.
Where we have 62 members in this body, there
could come a time -- as it has -- where we
have a 31-31 standoff. We have a Lieutenant
Governor that's elected by the people of this
state with specific responsibilities.

My question to you is, do we want to go back to where we were in June of two years ago or a year ago and talk about the Senate as it was? Or do we want to have a very transparent, simple, straightforward process where we have a 31-31 standoff and have the Lieutenant Governor cast that deciding vote? Is that a bad thing or is that a good thing?

SENATOR SALAND: I would think, regardless of which party, the separation of powers and the importance of maintaining this chamber -- and, for that matter, the other chamber -- as a separate and distinct entity and not an arm of the executive branch, I

would say very clearly that's a bad thing. 1 2 The Lieutenant Governor is not a 3 member of the Senate and I would say would be 4 precluded, under Article 3, Section 9, from 5 participating in the election of its officers. The Lieutenant Governor is permitted to vote 6 7 on procedural issues. The election of a 8 Temporary President is anything but a procedural issue. 9 10 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: Madam President, to sum up on the resolution. 11 12 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Kruger on the resolution. 13 SENATOR CARL KRUGER: 14 The 15 Constitution allows the Lieutenant Governor to come in on a 31-31 logjam to cast that vote to 16 break that tie so that this body can go 17 18 forward doing its job. To treat the process in any other way is only trying to add 19 20 confusion, delay, and basically put the courts in the position to once again decide how we 21 function, rather than allow this house, 22 23 through its President, the Lieutenant Governor, to decide the leadership as we would 24 go forward in a 31-31 environment. 25

1	Thank you. Thank you,
2	Senator Saland.
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
4	you.
5	SENATOR SALAND: May I close?
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
7	Saland, why do you rise?
8	SENATOR SALAND: May I just offer
9	some concluding remarks?
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Would
11	you like to speak on the resolution?
12	SENATOR SALAND: Yes.
13	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Okay.
14	Go ahead, Senator.
15	SENATOR SALAND: Thank you.
16	Madam President, the Lieutenant
17	Governor is not a member of the Senate. There
18	is no precedent that provides him or her the
19	ability to cast a vote other than on
20	procedural matters. The election of a leader,
21	a Temporary President of the Senate and
22	Majority Leader, is far from a procedural
23	matter.
24	SENATOR SQUADRON: Madam
25	President.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
2	Squadron, why do you rise?
3	SENATOR SQUADRON: Would Senator
4	Saland yield for a brief question? I
5	apologize for cutting off the conclusion,
6	but
7	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Again,
8	Senator, I would like to remind all the
9	Senators that we need to be considerate of
10	other Senators who want to speak.
11	SENATOR SQUADRON: I will be very
12	brief.
13	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
14	ahead, Senator Squadron.
15	SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator
16	Saland, do you yield for a question?
17	SENATOR SALAND: Yes, I will.
18	SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator Saland
19	has made a case I don't believe it's a
20	compelling case, but has made a case that the
21	Lieutenant Governor doesn't now and has never
22	had any role in terms of a casting vote in the
23	Senate, despite the constitutional language.
24	And I would just ask Senator Saland what's
25	changed.

SENATOR SALAND: That's -- with 1 2 all due respect, I'll answer the question by 3 saying that's not what I said. I said he has 4 a casting vote, but the language is only a 5 casting vote therein. And the language is such that his role or her role is very limited 6 7 and can only cast that vote on matters of 8 process. 9 And there is no authority, no case 10 law to the contrary, and there is nothing that makes him a member of this body. He in fact 11 12 is not a member of the Senate. And if you go back to Article 3, Section 9, each house shall 13 determine the rules of its own proceedings. 14 15 This house can determine those rules and is proposing to do it with this very proposal. 16 17 SENATOR SQUADRON: Through you, 18 Madam President, if --19 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 20 Squadron, are you asking Senator Saland to 21 yield? SENATOR SOUADRON: If Senator 22 23 Saland will yield again, yes. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 24 Do you 25 yield, Senator?

SENATOR SALAND: I will. But 1 2 then I think I've overstayed my welcome. 3 SENATOR SQUADRON: I'll ask one 4 question with multiple parts, very briefly, in 5 the interests of time. I believe Senator Saland -- and he 6 7 should correct me if at any point I'm wrong --8 has been in this body for 24 years, has voted for certainly 13 rules resolutions in that 9 10 time. I believe this is the first rules resolution with this provision. Senator 11 12 Saland does seem to be building quite a case for court. And certainly if this provision 13 14 passes, goodness knows we're all too likely to 15 end up in court at some point. I would just ask what compels 16 Senator Saland to so heartily defend this 17 18 provision and this change at this moment in history. Might it to be that we're at 32-30 19 20 with a Democratic Lieutenant Governor? That's my final question. 21 22 Thank you, Madam President. 23 SENATOR SALAND: It's rather 24 It's called separation of powers and 25 the right of this institution, through its

members, to make the decisions as to who shall 1 2 constitute its leadership and not abdicate 3 that responsibility to another branch of 4 government. 5 Thank you. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 6 Senator 7 Breslin, on the resolution. 8 SENATOR BRESLIN: Thank you very 9 much, Madam President. 10 As all of you know, the Constitution of New York State was 1777. 11 12 That's over 200 years ago. And in Article 4, Section 6 it talks about the Lieutenant 13 Governor giving the casting vote. It does say 14 15 "therein," "casting vote therein." There's other sections that say the 16 Lieutenant Governor doesn't have a vote on 17 18 legislation, on bills. He does, in fact, have the vote on a tie in this house. 19 20 That's over 200 years ago. The 21 Federal Constitution, which relied in part on 22 the New York State Constitution, was developed 23 some years later. And there are courts across this country that have used our Constitution. 24 25 Idaho, which was referred to before,

specifically used New York State as an example in a similar situation.

That's the law, in my opinion. The facts, for 200 years, no one's bothered to change this. And we don't want to get into individuals, but it is probably coincidental that we happen to have a Democratic Lieutenant Governor, one from upstate who's an outstanding leader from upstate. And we went through years, my years here, when we had Lieutenant Governors who were of the other party, and there was no attempt to change this.

I think it's a blatant attempt to try to write the Constitution of the State of New York. And I think that it's recognized that -- when I asked questions in the Rules Committee, there was no attempt to contact the Governor or the Attorney General or the Lieutenant Governor or constitutional experts, for that matter.

I think there's a very important reason why that hasn't been done. It is that the words of Article 4, Section 6 are clear enough for this body to recognize that when

there is a tie for the choice of the President of this body, the casting vote is done by the Lieutenant Governor.

Thank you, Madam President. And I will vote against this resolution on the rules changes.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank you, Senator Breslin.

Senator Liz Krueger.

SENATOR LIZ KRUEGER: Thank you,

Madam President. On the resolution.

So I have listened to the discussion and even the debate going on tonight, and there seems to be a little bit of confusion over what we're arguing about vis-a-vis the one section of the new rules being proposed tonight by Senator Skelos and how it violates or doesn't violate the intent of the New York State Constitution and the language of the New York State Constitution.

So just to go backwards a week, in the Rules Committee on January 25th when I was making the supposition that this was complicated and that we should have a few minutes or days to review with constitutional

scholars, and I suggested we not have this rules debate last week, Senator Libous confirmed that the intent behind the change to Senate Rule 2, Section 1 sought to leave the vote for Temporary President exclusively to members of the Senate.

From the transcript. Myself: Is it possible that this rule possibly changes the role of the Lieutenant Governor vis-a-vis tie-breaking votes? Senator Libous: Yes, it require's a vote of 32. Senator Liz Krueger: So it would require the vote of 32 in a 31-31 situation in the Senate? Senator Libous: We believe that only members should break the tie in a vote for President of the Senate.

So in fact we are arguing about the role of the Lieutenant Governor in a casting vote issue on procedure and whether the rules resolution being submitted to us tonight is in violation of the Constitution.

And I would argue that it is. That the State Constitution and the current Senate rules are clear that the Lieutenant Governor shall be the President of the Senate but shall have only a casting vote therein -- New York

State Constitution, Article 4, Section 6, and current Senate Rule 1, Section 1, current rules being the ones we're using tonight until or if we change them with this resolution tonight. A casting vote is defined many, many places -- Mason's manual, our Constitution, Black's Law Dictionary -- as a casting vote is a deciding vote by the President, presiding officer of a deliberative body, in case of a tie.

The only specific constitutional limitation on the Lieutenant Governor's casting of a vote is found in Article 3, Section 14, which provides that no bill can be passed or become law except by the assent of a majority of members elected to each branch of the Legislature.

Most constitutional scholars agree
this provision prohibits the Lieutenant
Governor to use his casting vote on
legislation. But again, I don't believe I've
heard any colleagues on this side of the aisle
saying we want to recognize the Lieutenant
Governor's casting vote on legislation. We
want to assure his constitutionally

established right to have a casting vote on procedure of the floor of the Senate, including the decision over who ends up the President or Majority Leader of the Senate in situations where it may be 31-31.

And any number of my colleagues have referenced the fact that the history of this portion of our State Constitution goes back to the 1700s. And in fact, Alexander Hamilton, a great New Yorker who was a delegate to the U.S. Constitutional Convention, established the purpose and intent of the role of a President outside of being an elected member of the Senate, and the reason that we ought to have a situation where a casting vote can be assured, in his Federalist Papers.

And in fact, in the Federalist

Paper Number 68, he explained the necessity of
a vice president in the Senate position: "To
secure definitive resolutions, the Senate

President must be able to cast tie-breaking
votes yet be denied a vote at all other times.

Therefore, the Senate's presiding officer must
not be a member of the Senate. Nor should a

Senator be next in line for the presidency, since the President's successor shall be chosen in the same manner as the President."

Now, he was referencing the U.S. Constitution, but he was in fact taking his recommendations and applying them through state constitutions as well as the Federal Constitution.

Now, there have been debates throughout history, in the 1700s, in the 1800s, in the 1900s, and a number of them have been cited here tonight around the issue of who can vote to split a tie when. But I don't believe, Madam President, there is any debate on the powers of the Lieutenant Governor to be a casting vote, to split a tie on procedural issues here on the floor. This is a fundamental interpretation of our Constitution that we should not allow to go into the rules of our Senate without assurance that they are not intended to violate the Constitution.

I cannot vote for these rules tonight because we have seen in recent history, and it has been discussed already, that sometimes you may end up in a tie. You

may end up in a tie that it's uncomfortable for everyone, everyone on both sides of the aisle.

But it is critical because of that reality that we not violate our Constitution. And we should not forget the lessons of our Founding Fathers when they were creating our the U.S. Constitution to recognize the importance of having a mechanism in place to ensure the civil discourse and continuity of government.

And so it's a lot of debate, it's a lot of time spent here, which is a good place to have this debate, on the floor. One of my colleagues also referenced, Well, let's say we put it in the rules of the Senate and we end up in a 31-31 situation, we'll then go and litigate it. Well, we do litigate an awful lot of things, ladies and gentlemen. And I suppose you could argue, because we are the creators of laws, it's appropriate for much of what we do here to end up being the fodder and discussion of courts.

But I would argue we don't want to knowingly set ourselves up to have to have a

constitutional dispute through the courts at a time where we might find ourselves in a 31-31 situation.

While we've been here this afternoon and this evening, according to the press, Lieutenant Governor Duffy has said he intends to vote, if there's a tie situation. He will use his casting vote authority. Governor Cuomo has said he does not agree with these proposed rules. He is clear that it is the constitutional authority of the Lieutenant Governor to use his casting vote to split a tie in situations that we are describing tonight.

Yes, we can wait and litigate the whole situation if and when we are in a tie situation. But I would have to argue with all my colleagues it would be far, far better for us not to make this mistake, not to write rules of the Senate that we know not only are a violation of the explicit language of the Constitution but set us up to be forced into a constitutional-challenge lawsuit if and when a time comes.

We've not needed to put this

1	language in the rules of the Senate ever
2	before. Not having this language in the rules
3	of the Senate hasn't seemingly done us harm
4	for hundreds of years. So I suppose in urging
5	us to not accept the rules as written, and
6	certainly to remove this section of the rules
7	before we move forward, we ask ourselves the
8	question why do we need to open ourselves to
9	this problem.
10	Our Constitution is clear. It has
11	protected us for hundreds of years. There's
12	no reason to mess with it here on the floor of
13	the Senate tonight. I urge my colleagues to
14	vote no.
15	Thank you, Madam President.
16	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
17	you, Senator Krueger.
18	Senator Diaz.
19	SENATOR DIAZ: Thank you, Madam
20	President.
21	Madam President, would Senator
22	Libous yield for a question or two, please.
23	SENATOR LIBOUS: I'm sorry,
24	Senator Diaz, you would like me to yield?
25	SENATOR DIAZ: Yes, sir.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Oh, I'm
2	sorry. Would you yield, Senator Libous?
3	SENATOR LIBOUS: Sure. Sure.
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
5	ahead, Senator Diaz.
6	SENATOR DIAZ: Yeah. Thank you.
7	Senator Libous, more than once
8	tonight, various people, various Senators have
9	mentioned the names of Monserrate and Espada,
10	those times. And you said that we are 62
11	members in this chamber. For the benefit of
12	those that are viewing and listening to the
13	TV, would you please tell me, out of those 62
14	Senators, how many are registered Democrats
15	and how many are registered Republicans?
16	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
17	Libous.
18	SENATOR LIBOUS: I believe there
19	are 32 registered Republicans and 30
20	registered Democrats at the present time,
21	Senator.
22	SENATOR DIAZ: Would Senator
23	Libous yield.
24	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
25	Libous, would you continue to yield?

1	SENATOR LIBOUS: Yeah, I would.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
3	ahead, Senator Diaz.
4	SENATOR DIAZ: Senator Libous,
5	I'm going to ask my question again. Are you
6	sure that there are 32 registered Democrats
7	and not 31?
8	SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, I
9	don't have the Board of Election buff cards in
10	front of me, but I believe there are 32
11	registered Republicans and 30 registered
12	Democrats in this chamber.
13	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
14	Diaz.
15	SENATOR DIAZ: Madam President,
16	would Senator Libous continue to yield?
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator,
18	do you yield?
19	SENATOR LIBOUS: Sure.
20	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
21	ahead, Senator Diaz.
22	SENATOR DIAZ: Senator Libous,
23	according to my knowledge maybe I'm wrong,
24	but would you please clarify for me this. I
25	understand that Senator Grisanti, from

```
Buffalo, is a registered Democrat.
1
 2
         understand that Senator Valesky is Democrat.
 3
         I understand that Senator Jeff Klein --
 4
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       Madam President,
 5
         in all due respect to Senator --
 6
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                     Could you please
7
         let me finish? I have the floor.
 8
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       Well, in all due
         respect, I don't know if this is germane to
9
10
         the rules.
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                     It is.
11
                                             It is.
         Because when I finish it, you will see it is.
12
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
13
                                               Point of
14
         order.
15
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                     So --
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
16
                                               Senator
         Diaz, could you please keep your remarks to
17
18
         the germaneness of the --
19
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                     All right.
                                                 My
20
         question is, the -- Madam President, we are
         deciding here the fate of the Lieutenant
21
         Governor in this chamber, that in any given
22
23
         time the Lieutenant Governor could decide who
         keeps the majority or who goes into the
24
25
         minority. And what I'm saying is that right
```

```
now this chamber has 31 Democrats and 31
1
 2
         Republicans.
 3
                    Now, Senator -- Senator, I'm
 4
         speaking -- I'm addressing myself on the
 5
         resolution now.
                          Okay?
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
 6
                                                So you'd
 7
         like to speak on the resolution?
 8
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                      Yeah.
9
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Thank
10
         you, Senator.
                        Go ahead.
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                      So Senator Saland
11
12
         spoke about disenfranchising voters or that
         we're going to disenfranchise, something like
13
         that he said.
14
15
                    Now I'm saying that right now we
         have 31 registered Republicans in this
16
         chamber, on this floor, and 31 Democrats.
17
18
         Let's assume, Madam President and ladies and
         gentlemen, let's assume that those five
19
20
         registered Democrats that are voting with you
         now in any given time decide, okay, we are not
21
22
         going to disenfranchise the Democratic voters
23
         that elected us and we're going to become
24
         Democrats again.
25
                    So that means that then the
```

Democrat Lieutenant Governor will be the one that will decide who is going to be in the majority. If those five Democrats -- the one from Buffalo, Grisanti, Senator Klein, Senator Valesky, Senator Savino, Senator Carlucci -- if those five Democrats decide to become Democrats again tomorrow, tonight, there will be 31-31 here.

So right now there is no reason why you'd be in the majority -- if those

Democrats, five Democrats decide to be

Democrats again, the Republicans will not be in the majority, because there will be 31-31.

And then the Lieutenant Governor will decide, and we Democrats, together with those five Democrats that are registered Democrats that are not voting with us, we will become the majority.

So it is important for the people that are listening and it is important for people to know what is it we do here tonight. By taking away, by taking away the power of the Lieutenant Governor to decide in matters like this.

So, Madam President, it is

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relevant, what I'm saying to -- what I was
 1
 2
         asking Senator Libous. We have -- and it's
 3
         very important for everyone to know right now
 4
         we have 31 Republicans and 31 Senators that
 5
         are registered Democrats. And if we are
         disenfranchising anybody, it is those five
 6
 7
         Senators who are the ones that
 8
         disenfranchising the Democratic voters that
         elected us.
 9
10
                    Thank you, Madam President.
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       Madam President.
11
12
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Senator
         Libous.
13
14
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       Would the
15
         Senator yield for one quick question.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Senator
16
17
         Diaz, do you yield?
18
                    SENATOR LIBOUS: Would you yield
         for one quick question?
19
20
                    SENATOR DIAZ:
                                      I will yield for
         three or four or five, whatever.
21
22
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       No, just one,
23
         Senator. Senator, did you or did you not have
         the Republican line in this past election?
24
25
         Did you or did you not have the Republican --
```

1	SENATOR DIAZ: But I was being a
2	Democrat. I'm a registered Democrat.
3	SENATOR LIBOUS: Did he or did he
4	not have the Republican line?
5	SENATOR DIAZ: Yes, I did.
6	SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Madam
7	President.
8	SENATOR DIAZ: Madam President,
9	that's not the question. I'm asking who are
10	registered Democrats.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
12	Diaz Senator Diaz, thank you.
13	We do have some other speakers.
14	And I do want to remind you once again that
15	there's a time limit. The Minority side of
16	the house has exceeded their time limit, so we
17	are showing some indulgence toward that. But
18	please keep that in mind, because you are over
19	the limit.
20	So next we would call on Senator
21	Parker.
22	SENATOR PARKER: Thank you, Madam
23	President.
24	And I know that the time is late
25	and my colleagues are weary, having traveled

throughout the state last night and this morning. But this is an important issue.

People think that the rules are just simply the rules. But the reality is that, you know, government is the one of the few places where how you do things is as important as what you do. And so you kind of -- you know, garbage in, garbage out.

And so, you know, these rules are important because also important decisions are going to be made here. And who is able to cast a final determining vote is going to be critical.

And I just really want to associate myself with a number of the comments by my colleagues, particularly Liz Krueger, who cited many of the things -- and I'm not going to kind of go through all these things.

But I think it is important to note that the Majority's attempt to change who is able to make a casting vote is not only against the Constitution of the state but also flies in the face of both, unlike what Senator Saland says, actually case law, the Constitution, and it flies in the face of

really what the U.S. Constitution has created as a precedent in terms of providing casting votes.

The rules change that's being proposed is the Senate shall choose a Temporary President by resolution adopted upon the vote of a majority of the members of the Senate elected, unquote. And this is a proposed rules change to Section 1. Although Article 3, Section 9 of the New York State Constitution permits the Senate to determine its own rules, the State Constitution assigns the Lieutenant Governor the power to make and break deadlocks in the chamber by exercising a casting vote. And again, that's in New York City Constitution, Article 4. Sorry, check that, Article 4, Section 6.

So I've heard lots of people say that, you know, we're not changing the Constitution. This rule change, if voted upon tonight, would actually fly counter to what the New York State Constitution says. And consequently, the Republican Majority proposes new rules violating the Constitution and denies citizens of New York the ability to

1	participate in amending the New York State
2	Constitution.
3	Alternatively, if one accepts the
4	current Republican
5	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
6	Nozzolio, why do you rise?
7	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Thank you,
8	Madam President. Madam President, will
9	Senator Parker yield to a question.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
11	Parker, do you yield?
12	SENATOR PARKER: I would like to
13	yield. I would like to finish this, and then
14	I'll be happy to yield. I need two minutes.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: The
16	Senator doesn't yield at this time, but we'll
17	revisit.
18	SENATOR PARKER: I will yield, I
19	just want to finish my thought and then I'll
20	be happy to yield.
21	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Very
22	good. Thank you, Senator.
23	SENATOR PARKER: Alternatively,
24	if one accepts the current Republican
25	Majority's narrow interpretation of the

Lieutenant Governor's authority to use a casting vote only upon motions and resolutions, the proposed rule would still be unconstitutionally restricted by the Lieutenant Governor's constitutionally confirmed authority. And again, if you see the New York Attorney General's opinion 83-F10, it actually confirms that.

Of course, the current Republican Majority's interpretation of the casting vote is the complete opposite of the historic position, which was most forcefully stated in 2008 when then-Temporary President Joseph Bruno stated that because of the lack of a Lieutenant Governor, he would be able to vote twice on deadlocked votes -- some of you guys remember that, right -- including for the Senate leadership. And you can see that in the New York Times, there's an article called "In a Senate Tie, Could Bruno Vote Twice?" of March 12, 2008.

This has been an ongoing problem.

I think that Liz talked about that, in the fact that it's really important to understand -- and not only did Alexander

Hamilton refer to what states were doing to start developing the U.S. Constitution, he actually was specifically talking about New York. It was actually the New York case that was actually -- the New York State Constitution was ratified in 1777, a full 10 years before the Federal Constitution, and it was really the basis for what we see the around the country.

What we're seeing here, folks, is a simple power grab. And what would simply happen, let me just be very clear about this, in a 31-31 tie -- Senator Libous essentially said it -- that whoever is the leader will continue to be the leader. This is an attempt to make sure that in 2012, if there's a new election, that in 2013, when there's supposed to be a change, if in fact we wind up with a 31-31 tie, that the Republican Majority, and presumably Senator Skelos, would continue to be the leader.

And this is again, I think, the wrong way for us to be going at this time. I think it's counter to what we see, again, not just in the U.S. Constitution, the State

Constitution, but other states. In fact, the National Council of State Legislators notes that the lieutenant governor presides over the senate in 25 states. In all but one of those states, the lieutenant governor is able to break ties.

More importantly, a lieutenant governor vote broke organizational deadlocks in Idaho in 1990 and in Pennsylvania in 1992. A report prepared by the Virginia State Senate Rules Committee in 1996 noted that in the reported cases, only Minnesota concluded that the lieutenant governor did not have the authority to cast a tie-breaking vote.

And that's Howard, it's in the Law 28 -- I'll give you the citation if you want it. I'm trying to move fast.

Alternatively, in seven decisions the respective high courts decided that the lieutenant governor may vote to break a vote in procedural matters, including in Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and North Dakota.

In conclusion, I really wanted to say that we're going to disenfranchise voters

1	more than anything else. Not only are we
2	going to create a bad precedent in terms of
3	this house and what happens here, but the
4	voters who voted for a Governor voted for that
5	Governor because he had a different set of
6	powers and responsibilities than a Senator.
7	Senators should not be in line to become
8	Governor, and that's fine. You know, all of
9	our aspirations aside.
10	What we ought to be doing here is
11	having a process that is authentic and that
12	keeps the integrity of what voters voted for
13	when they elected us but, more importantly,
14	when they elected the Governor and the
15	Lieutenant Governor of the state.
16	I'll accept a question if Senator
17	Nozzolio still has one.
18	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
19	Nozzolio passes at this time.
20	SENATOR PARKER: Thank you.
21	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
22	you, Senator Parker.
23	Again, I would ask the speakers to
24	be brief.
25	The next speaker would be Senator

- 1	
1	Gianaris.
2	SENATOR GIANARIS: Thank you,
3	Madam President. Would Senator Libous yield
4	for a question.
5	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
6	Libous, do you yield?
7	SENATOR LIBOUS: I do, Senator.
8	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
9	you, Senator.
10	SENATOR GIANARIS: Thank you.
11	My question to Senator Libous is
12	simply do you believe that the State
13	Constitution currently provides the Lieutenant
14	Governor the power to break ties over the
15	selection of a Temporary President in the
16	Senate?
17	SENATOR LIBOUS: No, I do not. I
18	think I've been very clear, Madam President.
19	SENATOR GIANARIS: You have.
20	Would the Senator continue to
21	yield, Madam President.
22	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
23	Libous, do you yield?
24	SENATOR LIBOUS: I do, Madam
25	President.
ı	

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
2	ahead, Senator Gianaris.
3	SENATOR GIANARIS: Given that you
4	have made that position very clear, I have one
5	very simple question. Which is if you do not
6	believe the Constitution provides that power
7	currently, why is it necessary to include this
8	provision in the rules of the Senate?
9	SENATOR LIBOUS: It just
10	clarifies what we believe the Constitution
11	says.
12	SENATOR GIANARIS: Exactly.
13	Thank you, Senator Libous.
14	On the resolution, Madam President.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: On the
16	resolution.
17	SENATOR GIANARIS: What we heard
18	Senator Libous just admit to is that it is the
19	intent of the Senate Majority to use the
20	Senate rules to interpret a provision of the
21	Constitution. And that is an incredibly
22	dangerous thing to do.
23	It is without question that there
24	is a difference of opinion as to what the
25	Constitution provides in Article 4, Section 6.

We heard Senator Saland earlier refer to the New York Times of the 1800s -- and far be it from me not to accept the New York Times as an authority.

But there is also another authority from New York, from 1906, which postdates that New York Times article, from Charles Lincoln, a treatise called "The Constitutional History of New York." The author was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention. And he stated very clearly: "The power to dissolve a tie and decide the question has been properly vested in the Lieutenant Governor. This power extends to all matters not involving the passage of a bill, including the choice of its officers, including the Temporary President."

So at a minimum, there's a difference of opinion as to what this provides. And there are two ways our government allows for varying interpretations of the Constitution to be resolved. One is for the court system to interpret those provisions. And a situation like this ultimately would be decided by the highest court in the state, the Court of Appeals.

I find it rather ironic that we hear from the Majority the complaint that the Lieutenant Governor is not an elected member of the Senate and therefore is inserting himself as an elected member if he were to be given this power, yet at the same time the Senate Majority, by its own admission, is inserting itself as members of the judiciary in attempting to interpret what the Constitution of the state provides.

There's a second way that disputes as to constitutional interpretation can be resolved, and that way rests properly with the Legislature. That is to amend the Constitution. And that is also not what the Senate Majority is doing. They are not suggesting a constitutional amendment to further clarify Article 4, Section 6, which would be the subject of a robust debate in this chamber and in the other chamber across the hall, would have to be passed by two separately elected legislatures and, importantly, be approved by the people of the State of New York in a referendum.

What is not an option is for the

1	rules dictating the procedure of this house to
2	be used to interpret the most important
3	governmental document this state has, and
4	that's the Constitution of the State of
5	New York.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
7	Nozzolio, why do you rise?
8	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Madam
9	President, will Senator Gianaris respond to a
10	question.
11	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
12	yield, Senator?
13	SENATOR GIANARIS: I'd be happy
14	to.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
16	ahead, Senator Nozzolio.
17	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Thank you,
18	Senator Gianaris. Thank you, Madam President.
19	Senator Gianaris, the authority you
20	quote as the constitutional authority, who was
21	that?
22	SENATOR GIANARIS: Let me get it
23	exactly right. Charles Lincoln.
24	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: And, Madam
25	President, will Senator Gianaris continue to

1	
1	yield.
2	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
3	yield, Senator?
4	SENATOR GIANARIS: Yes, I do.
5	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
6	ahead, Senator.
7	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Thank you,
8	Madam President.
9	Senator Gianaris, did Mr. Lincoln
10	in his analysis refer to any specific action
11	taken by this body and particularly by the
12	Lieutenant Governor? In Mr. Lincoln's
13	analysis, did he refer to any particular
14	action taken by the Lieutenant Governor in
15	making certain decisions of which you are
16	quoting from?
17	SENATOR GIANARIS: Just to
18	clarify, are you asking whether he's a
19	referring to a specific action that actually
20	took place, as opposed to a theoretical
21	discussion?
22	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: That's
23	correct.
24	SENATOR GIANARIS: Not in the
25	section that I quoted, no.

1	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
2	Nozzolio.
3	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: If Senator
4	Gianaris would continue to yield, Madam
5	President.
6	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Will you
7	continue to yield, Senator Gianaris?
8	SENATOR GIANARIS: Yes, Madam
9	President.
10	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
11	ahead.
12	SENATOR NOZZOLIO: It's my
13	understanding, Senator, that the source and
14	authority of which you quote based his
15	decision on certain articles of the State
16	Constitution that were actually regarding
17	in his argument supported by a single case in
18	which the mayor of a city in this state voted
19	to break a tie on a substantive matter, that
20	he had the constitutional authority which
21	you quote was not referring to the Lieutenant
22	Governor of the State of New York but rather
23	an action by a mayor and city council.
24	SENATOR GIANARIS: In discussing
25	the action which you reference, the author,

who has been regularly cited as a source by 1 2 our Court of Appeals, went into the 3 theoretical discussion of the powers of a 4 Lieutenant Governor in making the analysis as 5 it relates to the case you're talking about. 6 My point is simply that there are authorities that are on either side of this 7 8 issue, and this matter is properly resolved either by the court system itself -- which is 9 10 where a constitutional interpretation should be interpreted -- or, if the Legislature is 11 12 going to take this up, it should do so through the process of a constitutional amendment, not 13 14 through setting the procedural rules of this 15 house, which is what you are attempting to do tonight. 16 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Madam 17 18 President, will Senator Gianaris continue to yield. 19 20 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Will you 21 yield? Yes, Madam 22 SENATOR GIANARIS: 23 President. SENATOR NOZZOLIO: 24 That I 25 appreciate your isolating this, although

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certainly I recall last year or two years ago
 1
 2
         when the selection of Lieutenant Governor was
 3
         made not by any constitutional authority but a
         combination, of which I believe you suggested
 4
 5
         be for with. Isn't that in fact the direct
 6
         opposite of what you're suggesting now,
 7
         that -- but let me -- let me --
 8
                    SENATOR GIANARIS:
                                         Is that a
 9
         question, Madam President? Because I would
10
         like to answer it.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
11
                                                Is that
12
         a question, Senator?
13
                    SENATOR NOZZOLIO: No, Madam
         President, it wasn't.
14
15
                    (Laughter.)
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                It was a
16
17
         statement, Senator.
18
                    SENATOR NOZZOLIO:
                                         My question,
         Senator, is this. There is one word in the
19
20
         State Constitution that isolates the actions
21
         of a Lieutenant Governor from the threshold to
         the casting vote, and that one word is the
22
         word "therein."
23
                    It's my opinion and the opinion of
24
         others on our side of the aisle that the word
25
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"therein" constitutes the operative time when the Lieutenant Governor can engage his authority after the body so chooses its leadership.

And I believe that is an issue that I did not hear you discuss. Are you not familiar with that provision of the State Constitution? Let me refer that to you. It's Article 4, Section 6.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator Gianaris.

SENATOR GIANARIS: Yeah, I respect the Senator's position on that. And I respect that there can be differences of opinion as to how Article 4, Section 6 should be interpreted.

My point is simply that that is not resolved on the floor of the Senate when we're passing the rules of the Senate. That is either resolved by the Court of Appeals, after litigation -- which, to answer your previous question which you revoked, was in fact where the issue of the appointment of the Lieutenant Governor was decided, ultimately, as it should have been -- or by constitutional amendment.

What is it that the Senate Majority 1 2 is afraid of? Put forward a constitutional 3 amendment. Let's vote for it, if that's what 4 you want to do. Let's see what the Assembly 5 does. And let's change the Constitution the 6 proper way, if that's what you want to do, not 7 through this back-door mechanism of 8 establishing the procedural rules of this 9 house in a way that by Senator Libous's own 10 admission is intended to interpret the Constitution. 11 12 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Madam President, will Senator Gianaris continue to 13 14 yield. 15 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Will you yield? 16 Yes, Madam SENATOR GIANARIS: 17 18 President. ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 19 I'm 20 confused, Senator. The purity of which you 21 wish to change the Constitution was ignored 22 totally in the selection of Lieutenant 23 Governor. Your admonition that this body 24 25 change the State Constitution was a plea that

was totally ignored when this body put on a rider to the last year's budget that totally changed the way the census is determined in New York State, in direct contradiction to the State Constitution.

I guess that's the question we had then: Why didn't the same Legislature change the State Constitution during the prison census issue or during the Lieutenant Governor issue? Neither of those constitutional questions were changed by the State Constitution but rather by this body.

SENATOR GIANARIS: It was my position, Senator Nozzolio -- I can speak most authoritatively about the Lieutenant Governor appointment issue. And it was my position and continues to be my position that the Constitution allowed that appointment. So the Constitution did not need to be changed.

Others disagreed, and they took it to court and they lost. So we had a Lieutenant Governor that was appointed.

The fact is that in this case the Senate Majority believes that the Constitution does not provide the Lieutenant Governor the

power to break a tie. I disagree. 1 2 But given that the Majority does 3 not believe that power currently exists, 4 there's no reason to insert it in the rules 5 right now other than to try and interpret the Constitution. And that is inappropriate, and 6 7 that is in contravention of the balance of 8 powers that this state has been living under 9 for over 200 years. 10 And I find it offensive, and I think it's the worst of what people dislike 11 12 about Albany. The worst of what people dislike about this Capitol is that we are 13 using the procedural rules of this house to 14 15 interpret something as important as the powers of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of 16 New York. 17 18 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Senator, you and I respectfully --19 20 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator, 21 are you asking Senator Gianaris to yield? 22 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Yes, Madam President. 23 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: 24 Do you 25 yield?

SENATOR GIANARIS: Yes, Madam 1 2 President. 3 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Proceed. 4 SENATOR NOZZOLIO: Senator 5 Gianaris, you and I respectfully disagree about that tactic and the characterization of 6 7 the motivation for placement of these rules. 8 I appreciate you clarifying your 9 source, your constitutional source, and I 10 thank you for your yielding. SENATOR GIANARIS: 11 Thank you, 12 Senator. 13 And I know the time is short, so I will just conclude. I think my points have 14 15 largely been made. But this is not the time and the 16 17 place to be interpreting the Constitution or 18 to be tinkering with a document as important as the Constitution. If there's a 19 20 disagreement as to what the Constitution says, the courts should resolve it. If we're not 21 22 happy with what the Constitution says, we 23 should change it through the constitutional amendment process, not through setting the 24 25 rules of the Senate.

And with that, I conclude my 1 2 remarks and thank the President for the time. 3 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 4 you, Senator Gianaris. 5 I see Senator Duane in the chamber. Senator Duane, I believe you had wished to 6 7 speak, and I would ask -- okay, thank you very 8 We really appreciate it. much. 9 Senator Bonacic. 10 Don't take that the wrong way. 11 (Laughter.) 12 SENATOR BONACIC: It's been a My name was invoked six times in 13 long day. discussing the amendments of reform. 14 15 like to for a moment leave aside the Lieutenant Governor debate. I think good 16 points were made on both sides, but it's going 17 18 to have to be determined by a court of law. Ι think we have a difference of opinion. 19 20 I did not support the three 21 amendments. I supported the spirit of all 22 three amendments, but there were poison-pill stuff in each of those amendments that were 23 not consistent with our rules report back in 24 25 April of 2009.

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2

3

4

and all the members of that rules reform

committee, because I think when the nine of us

were at the table -- and I'm not a rules guy.

Let me first thank Senator Griffo

5 Don't talk to me about Roberts, don't talk to

6 me about Mason rules. I like policy. But we

7 got charged with this responsibility. And the

8 more we got into this, and the more we had

9 public hearings and the more we listened to

good government groups and the more we looked

at other states and the more we heard scholars

come in, and legal professors, there is

something to doing good rules.

14 And even though in the two years

when you were in the majority you did take

turtle steps -- that you interpret as

monumental, compared to what the majority

18 Republicans did years before, because they

basically didn't do anything. And I will say

20 to you that that blueprint of that report is

the model that we should try to get to, if we

22 can.

And why should we try to get there?

We should try to get there because the old

25 Albany culture does not work. To the victor

belongs the spoils. You see how that Assembly is run. I've come from there; many of you over there have come from that house. That is a dictatorship where the leader and staff have more power than the elected officials.

And to a great extent here, that exists, although there are steps taken now to break that culture. And it's all healthy.

And why is it healthy? Because every member that gets to this seat as a Senator must have the security of a certain amount of resources to do his job. His constituents should not suffer, his or her constituents should not suffer if they're in the minority. They didn't do anything wrong.

They should have access to equal resources, they should have access to equal member items, and they should have access to equal capital. Not the Senator, but the constituents. And you should be able to communicate and have the resources so you can communicate with each other, the Senator and the constituents. Under this system now, that doesn't happen.

Our conference did not go far

enough in following the rules. In my humble opinion, they did not. And I wanted them to. But there's so much distrust between each side of the aisle, there's so much partisan politics, and the stakes are so high with 32-30 and redistricting coming down the road. So the environment is toxic for people of goodwill to try to get to that comfort position that the blueprinters laid out in that report in April.

I believe that -- and I liked the chemistry of those nine members, because they were sincere, they were new, many of them, and they said this is a better way. But when it got up the flagpole, when you have the leadership has the power and they have the money and they have the control, they don't want to let go of this. Again, back to the Albany old culture.

So all I will say in conclusion is that it's very difficult when you're in the majority to move the rules reform to get to that place of comfort where Senators are treated equally and constituents are treated fairly and equally. The only way that this is

going to get done -- and this is a long shot -- is we've got to do it in statute.

So what I plan on doing is I'm going to prepare legislation that embodies the heart of those rules reform, such as a petition of 32. Because that's more democratic. If 32 of us want a bill to come to the floor, it should come to the floor and be voted on.

I remember when Nettie Mayersohn, the Assemblywoman, when we were over there in the Assembly had 108 votes and couldn't get the bill on the floor. That's not a democracy, that's a dictatorship.

And I do believe that there should be equal resources. And we can't -- you know, and I like my leader, Senator Skelos. I think he's respectful. He's benevolent. And I think by his conduct he will try to treat everybody with respect. But leaders come and go, and they could change with more power as they're in a longer time.

So it may sound utopian, it may sound not based in reality. But what I would ask each member here, when this legislation

comes before you, sign the petition so we can get it on the floor. We took the best of the Brennan Institute, we took the best of the good government groups, we took the best of other states. Because process does affect the quality of the product for the people we represent.

So I will say, in conclusion, that I'm supporting this resolution because -- the Lieutenant Governor issue, that's not going to be resolved here tonight, obviously. But there are other things worth fighting for.

And as this comes down the road -- now tomorrow, rules won't even be on the radar screen. We'll have economic challenges, we'll have the Governor's blueprint, and that will take all our time. But we will overcome the challenges of the Governor.

But every day you have to deal with the rules, each of us do. Every day. That's worth fighting for. That never goes away. So I say, in conclusion, don't lose it off your radar screen as we go into session.

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank

you, Senator Bonacic.

Senator DeFrancisco to close.

SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Just -- I wasn't going to speak on this point, but since it was just raised by Senator Bonacic, you know, it's this utopian philosophy of various policies until you're the individuals who are in control of the house.

The Minority is now wanting equal resources. If you look at the numbers from last year, the total final numbers for the amount spent on the Democrat side of the aisle, the amount spent on the Republican side of the aisle, despite their philosophical desire for equality, 71 percent of the resources went to the Democrats in this house, 29 percent went to Republicans. The Democrats in the house went over their budget by 10 to 14 million; the Republicans went under their budget by several million.

So it's one thing talking philosophy and trying to lecture one side or the other side. But if you look at the facts, what is the real reality behind what's being argued for and what was really done.

But on the Lieutenant Governor

2 issue, which I think is a very important

issue, there's been some suggestion by Senator

4 Gianaris that we are somehow interpreting the

5 Constitution by putting it in the rules. All

6 that's being done, if you look at the

7 Constitution, the phrase from the Constitution

8 is taken from the Constitution and put in the

9 rules. There's no changes. It's taken from

10 the Constitution and put in the rules. No

interpretation of anything.

12 And when you indicate that this is

some way doing something wrong, just listen to

14 the rules here -- the Constitution, I mean.

15 The Constitution says this. A majority of

16 each house shall constitute a quorum,

et cetera. Each house shall determine the

18 rules and be judge of elections and

19 qualifications and shall choose its own

officers. And the Senate, the Senate shall

21 choose a Temporary President and the Assembly

22 choose a Speaker. The Senate.

23 I don't think anybody in here truly

24 believes that the Lieutenant Governor is a

25 member of the Senate. The Lieutenant Governor

does not run for the Senate. He runs -- and he's not even here tonight. The Lieutenant Governor is a presiding officer. That's all he does.

So all that's being done is the Constitution phrase is put right in the rules to make it very clear that this body, including Democrats and Republicans, choose who their leader is going to be, not someone who ran with the executive and is a member of the executive branch.

I'll answer a question as soon as I get done with this last point.

There's been a lot of argument about another section of the Constitution, on what a casting vote is. Whatever a casting vote is -- and you can have one interpretation from somebody who wrote something in 1902 or someone from the New York Times or whatever. The fact of the matter is it's irrelevant what's meant by a casting vote. That's a general concept. The specific section of the Constitution says the Senate shall choose.

So as to the choice of a Temporary President, it's very clear. The specific

1	clause overrides some possible different
2	interpretations by pundits and treatise
3	writers and so forth as to what a casting vote
4	is.
5	Now I'd be happy to answer any
6	question that Senator Squadron might have.
7	SENATOR SQUADRON: Madam
8	President, I
9	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
10	Squadron, why do you rise?
11	SENATOR SQUADRON: Will Senator
12	DeFrancisco yield for a question? I think he
13	indicated he would.
14	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Do you
15	yield, Senator DeFrancisco?
16	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Yes.
17	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank
18	you.
19	SENATOR SQUADRON: Just two
20	questions. The hour is beginning to get late,
21	and we only have a couple more hours of this,
22	so just two brief questions.
23	First of all, Senator DeFrancisco,
24	I'm not an attorney. I believe you are an
25	attorney. I believe from time to time you've

been helpful in helping me interpret laws 1 2 before the house. In the case that there's a conflict 3 between the rules of the Senate and the 4 5 Constitution of the State of New York, Senator DeFrancisco, can you just describe for me 6 7 which would prevail and carry the weight of 8 law? 9 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Which would 10 prevail would be the Constitution. Except here, as I just mentioned moments ago. All 11 12 these rules are is taking a phrase from the Constitution and putting it in the rules. 13 14 they're going to be extremely consistent. 15 They're going to be identical on that issue. SENATOR SQUADRON: 16 And through 17 you, Madam President, just a clarification 18 question to that answer, if Senator DeFrancisco is willing to yield again. 19 20 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Yes. SENATOR SQUADRON: Again, whether 21 22 there is a conflict here or not, in the case of a conflict, the Constitution certainly 23 would prevail over the rules of the Senate. 24 25 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Senator

1	Squadron, I don't know how I can answer it
2	more clearly. This will not be a conflict.
3	So that esoteric theoretical question that may
4	be on a law exam is immaterial here.
5	The phrase is taken out of the
6	Constitution and put in the rules. They are
7	the same. There is no conflict. The words
8	are identical.
9	SENATOR SQUADRON: Thanks,
10	Senator DeFrancisco. If he's willing to yield
11	to just one final question.
12	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator,
13	do you yield?
14	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Yes.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Go
16	ahead, please.
17	SENATOR SQUADRON: Senator
18	DeFrancisco described a percentage based on
19	some calculation, I'm not sure what the
20	calculation was, of the distribution of
21	resources and somehow suggested that that
22	impugns this debate overall.
23	Just out of curiosity, what does
24	Senator DeFrancisco think is the appropriate
25	division of resources between conferences and

among members so that we can all represent our 1 2 constituents? 3 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Well, I 4 certainly don't think that any member should 5 double the cost of their district office that was allocated. That's one thing I think is --6 7 you would agree with that, wouldn't you, 8 Senator? Would you agree with me on that? I believe 9 SENATOR SQUADRON: 10 Senator DeFrancisco is asking me to yield, so 11 I will yield briefly and answer that question. 12 Which, as Senator DeFrancisco knows, for better or worse, the Secretary of the Senate 13 makes those decisions in this house. 14 15 Also, the question is not about that but, again, what does Senator DeFrancisco 16 think would be fair. 17 18 SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: I'll be happy to answer that. 19 20 First of all, I think that -- I'm 21 sorry you were forced to spend twice the 22 amount of money by the Secretary of the 23 Senate. But others went under their budget. What I think is fair, I think 24 25 what's the fairest way to do it is a base

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amount and then committee chairs have
 1
 2
         additional funds that would be available to
 3
         the committee chairs. Because obviously
         committee chairs have a heck of a lot more
 4
 5
         responsibility than others. That's the way I
         would do it. Unfortunately -- well, that's
 6
 7
         the way I would do it.
 8
                    Thank you very much.
 9
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                                Thank
10
         you.
                    SENATOR SQUADRON:
                                         Just for
11
12
         clarity, I didn't hear a percentage
         distribution of resources. Senator
13
         DeFrancisco clearly is quite good at
14
15
         calculating percentages of resources --
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
16
         Libous, why do you rise?
17
18
                    SENATOR LIBOUS: I believe
         Senator DeFrancisco --
19
20
                    SENATOR DeFRANCISCO:
                                            All I
         wanted to say is I answered the question, and
21
         there's nothing else I could add.
22
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
23
                                                Thank
         you, Senator.
24
25
                    The debate is closed.
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Senator Duane, you can explain your 1 2 vote, please. Okay? SENATOR DUANE: I think --3 4 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator 5 DeFrancisco was the last speaker. SENATOR DUANE: He did say he was 6 7 open to any questions, Madam President. 8 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator, 9 could you please explain your vote, because we 10 are way over. We've been very, very -- giving a lot of leeway. 11 12 SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President, point of order. 13 This is a resolution and we're --14 15 listen. Madam President, we have gone way over the time limit because I felt it was 16 important that everybody be heard. Way over 17 18 the time limit. No one got up to raise the fact that one side or the other was speaking 19 20 too long. Madam President, Senator Duane had 21 an opportunity to speak before, and he turned 22 it down. I will be a gentleman, Madam 23 President, and let Senator Duane close the 24 25 debate on this issue if he would be brief,

```
please.
 1
 2
                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                      Through you,
 3
         Madam President --
 4
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Can you
 5
         be brief, Senator?
                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                      It was -- I
 6
 7
         was -- I'm not really that interested in
 8
         closing the debate. We have someone to do
 9
         that. I will answer my own question -- I will
10
         answer my questions as I assume they would
         have been answered by the other side when I
11
12
         cast my vote.
13
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Thank
14
         you very much, Senator.
15
                    The debate is closed.
                    The question is on the resolution.
16
         All those in favor signify by saying aye.
17
18
                    (Response of "Aye.")
19
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Opposed,
20
         nay.
21
                    (Response of "Nay.")
22
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
                                               Senator
23
         Duane, would you like to explain your vote?
                    SENATOR DUANE:
                                      Thank you, Madam
24
25
         President.
```

1	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: Point of
2	order.
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
4	DeFrancisco.
5	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: The rules
6	that have been adopted and even according
7	to the prior rules do not allow explanation
8	of votes on resolutions. The rules are clear.
9	And I would ask for a ruling of the chair.
10	SENATOR BRESLIN: Madam
11	President, point of order, please.
12	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
13	Breslin.
14	SENATOR BRESLIN: Yes, Madam
15	President. I refer you to our rules that
16	would be 9.3(e), wherein it talks about that
17	you are allowed to provide an explanation of
18	your vote. Resolutions or motions are
19	included.
20	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
21	DeFrancisco.
22	SENATOR DeFRANCISCO: That
23	section says the vote shall thereupon be taken
24	upon such bill, resolution, et cetera, but
25	without further debate without further

```
debate -- except that upon a roll call any
 1
 2
         Senator may speak, not to exceed two minutes
 3
         in explanation.
 4
                    That was not a roll call vote, that
 5
         was a voice vote.
                    SENATOR BRESLIN: We call for a
 6
 7
         roll call vote.
 8
                    SENATOR DeFRANCISCO:
                                            We've had
 9
         the vote, and the vote has been taken.
10
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                       Madam President,
         the vote has been taken. A role call vote on
11
         a resolution is not in order, is not in the
12
         rules of this house. And I believe the
13
         resolution was before the house, I believe a
14
15
         vote was taken and the resolution passed.
         that correct, Madam President?
16
                    SEVERAL SENATORS:
17
                                         No. No.
18
                    SENATOR BRESLIN:
                                        Madam
         President --
19
20
                    SENATOR LIBOUS: What do you
21
         mean, no? I've got all these critics?
                    Madam President, I believe half of
22
23
         the house is out of order right now.
                    UNIDENTIFIED SENATOR:
24
                                             Which
25
        half?
```

1	SENATOR MAZIARZ: A little less
2	than half.
3	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
4	Libous, what I'd like to do, if it's okay, is
5	that I had told Senator Duane that he could
6	explain his vote. So I would like to make the
7	exception this time so that he can briefly
8	explain his vote, because I told him he could
9	do it, and then we'll proceed from there.
10	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
11	I would allow that with unanimous consent for
12	this one time only. Do we have unanimous
13	consent of the house? And it would be allowed
14	for this one time.
15	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Is there
16	any objection?
17	(No response.)
18	SENATOR LIBOUS: There appears to
19	have unanimous consent, Madam President, to
20	let Mr. Duane speak.
21	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Senator
22	Duane, you have two minutes to explain your
23	vote.
24	SENATOR DUANE: Thank you, Madam
25	President.

Sadly, it has become clear to me 1 2 that there really are no really shining 3 examples of either what happened over the past 4 two years or what is happening now. And my 5 hope is, my desire is, my wish and my belief of what we should do is to make rules that 6 7 going forward in this house will provide for 8 fairness, transparency, and equality, and not make rules based on the bad behavior of some 9 10 members over the past few years. So with that, Madam President, I'm 11 12 going to vote no, but with the fervent desire that we can take members at their word that 13 14 they actually are going to do more to improve 15 our rules. The people of New York State deserve no less. 16 Thank you, Madam President. 17 18 SENATOR LIBOUS: Announce the results. 19 20 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Thank 21 you, Senator Duane. 22 Senator Breslin. SENATOR BRESLIN: I'd request a 23 show of hands, if I could, please. 24 25 ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: Very

592

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The question is on the resolution.
1
         Those in favor signify by raising their hands.
 2
                    (Senators raised their hands.)
 3
 4
                    SENATOR BRESLIN:
                                         As before,
 5
         Madam President, I would request that we have
         the names of those voting in the affirmative.
 6
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
 7
 8
         Secretary will announce the results.
                    THE SECRETARY:
9
                                       In relation to
10
         Resolution Number 338: Ayes, 36. Nays, 24.
                    Those recorded in the affirmative
11
12
         on Resolution Number 338 are Senators Alesi,
13
         Ball, Bonacic, DeFrancisco, Farley, Flanagan,
14
         Fuschillo, Gallivan, Golden, Griffo, Grisanti,
15
         Hannon, Johnson, Lanza, Larkin, LaValle,
         Libous, Little, Marcellino, Martins, Maziarz,
16
17
         McDonald, Nozzolio, O'Mara, Ranzenhofer,
18
         Ritchie, Robach, Saland, Seward, Skelos,
         Young, Zeldin, Carlucci, Klein, Savino and
19
20
         Valesky.
                    ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
21
                                                The
22
         resolution is adopted.
                    Senator Libous.
23
24
                    SENATOR LIBOUS:
                                        Madam President,
25
         is there any other business before the house?
```

1	I didn't say we adjourned yet. Is
2	there any other business before the house?
3	Madam President?
4	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: There is
5	no other business.
6	SENATOR LIBOUS: Madam President,
7	I hand up the following committee assignment
8	from Senator Skelos and ask that it be filed
9	in the Journal.
10	And, Madam President, there being
11	no further business, the Senate will stand
12	adjourned could I have some order in the
13	house?
14	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG:
15	(Gaveling).
16	SENATOR LIBOUS: The Senate will
17	stand adjourned until noon tomorrow.
18	ACTING PRESIDENT YOUNG: So
19	ordered, Senator Libous.
20	On motion, the Senate stands
21	adjourned until Tuesday, February 1st, at
22	12:00 o'clock noon.
23	(Whereupon, at 8:20 p.m., the
24	Senate adjourned.)
25	