NEW YORK STATE SENATE

THE STENOGRAPHIC RECORD

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January 13, 2014

3:29 p.m.

REGULAR SESSION

SENATOR PATRICK M. GALLIVAN, Acting President

FRANCIS W. PATIENCE, Secretary

P R O C E E D I N G S

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The Senate will come to order.

I ask everyone present to please rise and repeat with me the Pledge of Allegiance. We will stand by until our Color Guard posts the colors.

(The Color Guard entered the chamber through the rear double door and presented and posted the colors.)

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

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: In the absence of clergy, may we please bow our heads in a moment of silence.

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

(The Color Guard marched to the rear of the chamber and exited.)

(Applause.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Everybody can take their seats.

Reading of the Journal.

THE SECRETARY: In Senate, Sunday, January 12, the Senate met pursuant to

adjournment. The Journal of Saturday, January 11, was read and approved. On motion, Senate adjourned.

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

Presentation of petitions.

Messages from the Assembly.

Messages from the Governor.

Let the record show we're in receipt of the State of the State message from the Governor. I hand it down and ask that it be filed in the Journal.

Reports of standing committees.

Reports of select committees.

Communications and reports from state officers.

Motions and resolutions.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

On behalf of Senator Ball, I move that the following bills be discharged from their respective committees and be recommitted with

instructions to strike the enacting clause. That would be Senate Print Number 2568, 2804 and 3876.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: So ordered.

Senator Gianaris.

SENATOR GIANARIS: Thank you, Mr. President.

On behalf of Senator Parker, I move that the following bills be discharged from their respective committees and be recommitted with instructions to strike the enacting clause: Bill Numbers 1580, 1620, 1621, 2848, 3121 and 3128.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: So ordered.

SENATOR GIANARIS: And on behalf of Senator Latimer, I move that the following bill be discharged from its respective committee and be recommitted with instructions to strike the enacting clause: Bill Number 5201.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: So ordered.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

I believe there's a privileged

resolution at the desk by Senator LaValle. May we please have it read in its entirety and move for its immediate adoption after you call on Senator LaValle.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Legislative Resolution Number 2693, by Senator LaValle, commending the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard upon the occasion of presenting the colors at the start of the session of the New York State Senate, January 13, 2014.

"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 organizations and individuals who are devoted 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 commend the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the

Civil Air Patrol Color Guard upon the occasion of presenting the colors at the start of the session of the New York State Senate, to be held on Monday, January 13, 2014, at the New York State Capitol in Albany, New York; and

"WHEREAS, The Civil Air Patrol enjoys a proud legacy of selfless sacrifice and service to country and community that spans decades; the organization was born one week prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; and

"WHEREAS, Thousands of volunteer members of the Civil Air Patrol answered America's call to national service and sacrifice by accepting and performing critical wartime missions; and

"WHEREAS, On July 1, 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 476 incorporating the Civil Air Patrol as a benevolent, nonprofit organization; on May 26, 1948, Congress passed Public Law 557 permanently establishing the Civil Air Patrol as the auxiliary of the new United States Air Force; and

"WHEREAS, Three primary mission areas were set forth at the inception of the Civil Air Patrol: aerospace education, cadet

programs, and emergency services; and

"WHEREAS, Today, the Civil Air Patrol handles 90 percent of inland search and rescue missions, with approximately 75 lives saved each year; its members are generally the first on the scene transmitting satellite digital images of the damage within seconds around the world and providing disaster relief and emergency services following natural and manmade disasters, including such phenomena as 9/11, Hurricane Katrina, Texas and Oklahoma wildfires, tornadoes in the south and central United States, North Dakota flash flooding and the October 2006 earthquake in Hawaii, as well as humanitarian missions along the United States and Mexican border; and

"WHEREAS, In response to the devastating effects of Hurricane Sandy, the Civil Air Patrol's New York Wing promptly reacted by flying 373 damage-assessment sorties and providing 143,360 aerial photographs to New York disaster relief organizations, FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers; providing air transportation throughout the affected region for disaster response teams; deploying 30 volunteers

to assist with shelter operations conducted by the New York City Office of Emergency Management; and installing 40 volunteers to assist the Red Cross with the logistics of relief supplies; and

"WHEREAS, In addition, Civil Air Patrol members are dedicated to counter-drug reconnaissance and to teaching a new generation about aerospace and its impact on our future; its cadet programs ensure our youth receive the finest leadership training the nation has to offer; and

"WHEREAS, The members of the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard include: Cadet Technical Sergeant Richard Breier, Cadet Airman Jarett Buczynski, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Carello, Cadet Staff Sergeant Christopher Dark, Lieutenant Colonel Louis Fenech, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Liddle, Lieutenant Colonel Gerald L. Marketos, Cadet Staff Sergeant Connor Morse, Cadet Airman Millissia Murro, Major Benjamin Nodar, Colonel Jack Ozer, Captain Dennis Woytowitz, Senior Member Aysha Ozyilmaz, First Lieutenant

Edward Nelson, Cadet Airman Robert Bieniek, First Lieutenant Ed Rymas, and Captain Deborah Ozer; and

"WHEREAS, The Civil Air Patrol makes a huge impact each and every day, going above and beyond to make a profound difference in America's communities; and

"WHEREAS, This occasion presents a unique opportunity for this Legislative Body to recognize and pay tribute to the members of the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard; and

"WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Legislative Body that when organizations of such noble aims and accomplishments are brought to our attention, they should be recognized by all the citizens of this great Empire State; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to commend the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard and its members upon the occasion of presenting the colors at the start of the session

of the New York State Senate; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to Colonel Jack Ozer, New York Wing, Civil Air Patrol, and the aforementioned members of the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard."

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator LaValle on the resolution.

SENATOR LaVALLE: Thank you, Mr. President.

I would like to welcome and thank the Francis S. Gabreski Cadet Squadron from the Long Island Group of the Civil Air Patrol Color Guard and their leaders for being with us today. They have done this for a number of years.

The Civil Air Patrol is made up of young men and women who provide a wonderful service, and you have heard that in the resolution that was read. But what is most important is they realize that they are part of a very rich legacy, a legacy that people who came well before them have given of their time and sacrifice and provided a service to our country.

When I think of just the region that I represent, the role that they played during 9/11 and afterward and also Hurricane Sandy -- and you heard that their peers across the country have done things with Hurricane Katrina, in Texas and Oklahoma wildfires.

And so they really provide us with a wonderful service historically, a great legacy, and they make a difference for all of us. So I would like this body to recognize them, if you would.

(Standing ovation.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The question is on the resolution. All in favor signify by saying aye.

(Response of "Aye.")

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The resolution is adopted.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, I believe that Senator LaValle would like to open the resolution up for cosponsorship.

So as the policy of the house goes, if there's a member who wishes not to be on the resolution, please let the desk know. Otherwise, all members will be recorded as cosponsors of the resolution.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The resolution will be open for all members.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

I believe there is a privileged resolution at the desk sponsored by Senators Skelos, Klein, and Stewart-Cousins. May we please have it read in its entirety and, before we move for its adoption, we would call on those three Senators and then anyone else who would like to speak on the resolution.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Legislative Resolution Number 2885, by Senators Skelos, Klein and Stewart-Cousins, mourning the death of Nelson Mandela, former president of South Africa, civil rights leader, teacher, freedom fighter, father of his nation and inspiration to the

global community.

"WHEREAS, It is with profound intent that this Legislative Body is moved to pay homage to a man of indomitable faith and dedication whose purposeful life and accomplishments will forever stand as a paradigm and inspiration for others; and

"WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Legislative Body to give acclaim to individuals of great character whose lives exemplify the highest ideals of humanity; and

"WHEREAS, Born into a royal clan on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela died on December 5, 2013, at the age of 95; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela attended local boarding schools and then Fort Hare University; while studying law, he developed an interest in African nationalism and nonviolent resistance; and

"WHEREAS, Later, while working as a law clerk, Nelson Mandela became active in the African National Congress (ANC), eventually serving as its vice president as the South African government continued to enforce

apartheid; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela was charged with conspiring against the government and sentenced to life in prison in 1964; he, along with seven other ANC members, were sent to Robben Island Prison; and

"WHEREAS, He delivered his famous 'I am prepared to die' statement from the dock at the opening of the Rivonia Trial, which declared 'I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die'; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela completed his law degree by correspondence at Robben Island; throughout his time in prison, local and international pressure built for the South African government to release him; and

"WHEREAS, In the late 1980s, the campaign to release Nelson Mandela reached its apex, with demonstrators across the world's major cities gathering and chanting the slogan 'Free Nelson Mandela!'; and

"WHEREAS, In February of 1990, the hopes and dreams of Nelson Mandela's supporters were answered when President Frederik De Klerk announced his release; and

"WHEREAS, Soon after he was freed, this magnanimous leader set about creating the world he envisioned; Nelson Mandela began negotiations with the South African government, leading to the gradual dismantling of apartheid from 1990 to 1993, which earned both him and De Klerk a joint Nobel Peace Prize in 1993; and

"WHEREAS, Admired by his country and the world at large, Nelson Mandela won South Africa's first multiracial elections on April 27, 1994, becoming its first black president; he vowed to build a 'rainbow nation at peace with itself and with the world'; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the intention of resolving the gaping wounds left by apartheid, and working toward national unity; and

"WHEREAS, At the end of his term in 1999, Nelson Mandela withdrew from political life but remained active in various causes, particularly in the fight against AIDS, the

disease that claimed the life of his son, Makgatho, in 2005; and

"WHEREAS, South African cleric Desmond Tutu, the first black archbishop of Cape Town and a vocal opponent of racial segregation, described this extraordinary man 'a global icon of reconciliation'; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela is survived by his wife, Graca Machel, and three children, as well as his former wife, Winnie Madikizela; and

"WHEREAS, Nelson Mandela's monumental legacy will continue to shine forth as a beacon of hope for all those who aspire to create a just and peaceful world; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to mourn the death of Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, remembering his purposeful life and countless achievements, and expressing its sincerest condolences to his family and nation; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the family of Nelson Mandela."

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Skelos on the resolution.

SENATOR SKELOS: Thank you, Mr. President.

It's my honor and privilege to join the members of the New York State Senate as we bring this important resolution to the floor for a vote.

Nelson Mandela was recognized around the world as an enduring symbol of peace and freedom. He stood tall against racial injustice and certainly was an inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Mandela was a great humanitarian who persevered through great suffering to lead an historic revolution against oppression, a peaceful revolution against oppression.

And I remember -- and many of us do -- when he was released from jail, how he walked out after so many years with his head held high and understanding that there was a true future for the people of South Africa, a democratic future.

His passing was a tremendous loss to the people of South Africa and the world, including those who call New York their home.

With the unanimous approval of this resolution, we will remember and honor the legacy of Nelson Mandela today and always.

Nelson Mandela belongs to the ages now, but his spirit lives on in all of our hearts, minds and actions.

Mr. President, if you could recognize Senator Klein at this time.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Klein on the resolution.

SENATOR KLEIN: Thank you, Mr. President.

My Senate colleagues, it's certainly an honor to join today to honor a man whose actions and leadership have served as a role model for all of us in public service. It is only appropriate that we begin the 2014 legislative session with a resolution to honor and pay respect to the passing of Nelson Mandela.

The imprint that Nelson Mandela left not only on South Africa but the entire world truly reflects the very best that humanity has to offer.

Nelson Mandela had a vision to

recognize the injustice of apartheid, and through his faith and dedication he led a nonviolent resistance for change. Mr. Mandela's vision of positive change for his country continues to serve as a model for our work in this house every day.

For 26 years Mr. Mandela was imprisoned due to his steadfast leadership against the injustice of apartheid. As he said later in life, it was the commitment of others around the world to the ideals and values he held dear that kept him going through all those years. He not only dedicated his time in prison to advancing the cause of justice, he also educated those around him and earned a law degree during his incarceration.

With a worldwide campaign to free Nelson Mandela, Mr. Mandela was rightfully released in February of 1990. Upon his release, Mr. Mandela sought to create the world he had envisioned for decades, a world without apartheid and without racial, ethnic or religious divides among people.

By 1993, under the leadership of Mr. Mandela, apartheid was finally destroyed in

South Africa, providing opportunities to generations of Africans who had been unjustly denied even the hope of a better life.

The resounding hope of Mr. Mandela was recognized later that year with the highest honors of a Nobel Peace Prize. Continuing his role as a national and international leader of humanity, Mr. Mandela was elected as South Africa's president in the historic elections of 1994. The first multiracial election in South African history, it was only appropriate that Mr. Mandela became the first black president in the country's history.

After leading politics in 1999, Mr. Mandela remained a leader on numerous social issues, including the fight against AIDS.

With the passing of Mr. Mandela this past December, we extend our condolences to his family and nation as appreciation for all that he has accomplished. Mr. Mandela's passing allows us the opportunity to celebrate all that he has done to make our world a better place for generations to come.

Let us use the good deeds of Mr. Mandela as a positive influence to fulfill

our roles as public servants working to make the best possible life for our constituents. I have no doubt that Mr. Mandela's legacy will continue for years to come so long as we do our part to remember his great legacy and educate our children about it each and every day.

I am extremely proud to stand here today and be part of this resolution that properly honors one of the greatest humanitarians and civil rights leaders in our history.

Thank you, Mr. President.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Stewart-Cousins on the resolution.

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

I too am honored to stand here with my colleagues and talk about the great Nelson Mandela and mourn his passing.

When I listened to the resolution and we talk about apartheid, it's almost a part of vocabulary. But I think it's important that we know the history, that it was a post-World War II apartheid. Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 in a segregated situation in South Africa. But in 1948, apartheid became the law of the

land.

And apartheid means just that, "apart from us." And every person of color, every black person was suddenly not part of the overall society. And citizenship was taken from black South Africans in 1970.

So I think it's important when we talk about this giant, this icon, that we contextualize it in the time that most of us were walking this earth. And certainly how much we here, in this country, inspired Nelson Mandela to do what he did.

And yes, most of it was peaceful. But some of it wasn't. And the reality is is that he was given an opportunity three times during this incarceration of 27 years to say, Okay, I will conditionally come out. But the courage, the commitment, the conviction and the understanding that he could not come out of those prison cells with anything less than the total emancipation of his people was what kept him there for 27 years.

And when he was able to emerge and negotiate with De Klerk in terms of dismantling apartheid, it was only then that he was able to

build the groundwork to become the first black president of South Africa. And, as he promised, he walked away after the first term. Because for Nelson Mandela, it was never about him.

So as we honor this great man and send condolences to his family and all, all of humanity, frankly, who was enriched by his presence, let us remember his words and his courage and how he -- in the resolution it says, and I'll just end with this, "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

I don't think we're called upon to do that in this chamber. But the courage, the idealism for justice, equality, and freedom is certainly what we must abide by.

So thank you, Mr. President.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Hassell-Thompson on the resolution.

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

I rise to thank my colleagues for bringing forth this resolution to commemorate the life of an extraordinary man worldwide.

It's interesting, very often we do resolutions in this chamber and sometimes it's for weddings, sometimes it's for people who have been on a job or -- but today we do something that I believe is extremely and profoundly important to our consciousness.

Many years ago I was fortunate to have received letters from what then were considered the underground, from Cherry Hill, New Jersey, reading about the life of Stephen Biko as well as a man called Nelson Mandela, who at that time I had never heard of. But I had heard, obviously, as most of us had, of the war in South Africa around civil rights and certainly around apartheid. When Stephen Biko was killed, it sent shivers around the world. But when Nelson Mandela was arrested and sent to prison, it began to shake the whole foundation.

I was very pleased when David Dinkins and others began to look at where we were putting our finances and what we were supporting. And when David Dinkins withheld our

pension funds from those companies that were supporting apartheid in South Africa, I couldn't have been more pleased.

I could not have been more pleased when systematically this country began to recognize that the life and the imprisonment of Mandela was not just horrific for him and the people of his village, but it was horrific in terms of what he stood for. And so that anti-apartheid activities began to become the thing of the day.

When Nelson Mandela was released from prison and subsequently elected, many of us were totally elated. I continued to follow, as many of us here probably have done, watching his life and watching how he evolved and how that new government of South Africa evolved.

I would hope that as we celebrate Nelson Mandela today that we realize that some of the essences of apartheid continue to occur here in this country, and that we all consciously do what we can to ensure that we never get to that kind of need to overthrow a behavior and an attitude that is bad for all people.

Again, I thank my colleagues for

recognizing Nelson Mandela and the awesome work and the impact that he has had on the world, and the statements that his life has made to us that apartheid anywhere is wrong.

Thank you, Mr. President.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The question is on the resolution. All in favor signify by saying aye.

(Response of "Aye.")

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The resolution is adopted.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, I believe all three leaders would like to open the resolution for cosponsorship.

So as the policy of the house goes, if someone chooses not to be on the resolution, let the desk know. Otherwise you will on be on the resolution as a cosponsor.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The resolution is open for cosponsorship. If you do not wish to be a cosponsor, please notify the

desk.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, there will be an immediate meeting of the Rules Committee in Room 332.

We will stand at ease, and we will then come back into session.

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

The Senate will stand at ease.

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

(Whereupon, the Senate reconvened at 4:26 p.m.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The Senate will come to order.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

Can we please return to reports of standing committees. I believe there is a report of the Rules Committee at the desk.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Reports of standing committees.

The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Senator Skelos, from the Committee on Rules, reports the following bills:

Senate Print 5922, by Senator Skelos, an act authorizing;

Senate 5931, by Senator Seward, an act to enact;

Senate 5985, by Senator Seward, an act to amend the Tax Law;

Senate 5987, by Senator Griffo, an act to amend the State Finance Law;

Senate 6004, by Senator Valesky, an act to amend the Canal Law;

Senate 6127, by Senator DeFrancisco, an act to amend Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2006;

Senate 6178, by Senator Golden, an act in relation to providing additional civil service credit;

Senate 6236, by Senator Klein, an act to amend the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law;

Senate 6244, by Senator Maziarz, an act to repeal subdivision 24 of Section 1005 of the Public Authorities Law;

Senate 6247, by Senator Bonacic, an act to amend Chapter 510 of the Laws of 2013;

Senate 6248, by Senator Robach, an act to amend Chapter 508 of the Laws of 2013;

Senate 6249, by Senator Ranzenhofer, an act to amend the Education Law;

Senate 6250, by Senator Boyle, an act to amend the General Business Law;

Senate 6251, by Senator Carlucci, an act to amend the Mental Hygiene Law;

Senate 6252, by Senator Robach, an act to amend the Insurance Law;

Senate 6253, by Senator Flanagan, an act to amend the Civil Service Law;

Senate 6288, by Senator Boyle, an act to amend the Mental Hygiene Law;

Senate 6300, by Senator LaValle, an act to amend Chapter 486 of the Laws of 2013;

And Senate 6301, by Senator Valesky, an act to amend the Economic Development Law.

All bills reported direct to third reading.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Mr. President, I

now move to accept the report of the Rules Committee.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: All in favor of accepting the report of the Rules Committee signify by saying aye.

(Response of "Aye.")

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Opposed, nay.

(No response.)

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The report is accepted.

Senator Libous.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

At this time could we please take up Calendar Number 7, noncontroversial.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY: Calendar Number 7, by Senator Golden, Senate Print 6178, an act in relation to providing additional civil service credit.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Senator Golden on the bill.

SENATOR GOLDEN: Thank you,

Mr. President.

This bill is for the children of firefighters and police officers who lost their lives because they were part of the post-9/11 rescue and recovery effort.

This bill corrects an injustice that this Legislature intended to correct last year with the enactment of Chapter 376 of the Laws of 2013.

If you look at the history of the legacy points, you will see that the Legislature always intended to provide legacy points to the children of firefighters and police officers who lost a parent because he or she participated in post-9/11 rescue and recovery efforts. These children applied for these credits and they were denied these legacy credits. This bill helps these children and gives them the legacy points that they should have received.

I want to thank the Republican leadership and Beth Garvey and Adam Richardson for moving this bill, and I want to thank the Independent Democrats and the Democratic Conference for allowing this bill to move to the floor as it has.

The last phase of this test is on 1/15. They will have the run, and these legacy credits will be applied to a class starting on 1/27.

God bless the future of these children and the future of our great city and state.

Thank you, Mr. President. I vote aye.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Read the last section.

THE SECRETARY: Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: Call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll.)

THE SECRETARY: Ayes, 60.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: The bill is passed.

Senator Libous, that completes the noncontroversial reading of the calendar.

SENATOR LIBOUS: Thank you, Mr. President.

Is there any further business at the desk?

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: There is no further business at the desk.

SENATOR LIBOUS: There being no further business, Mr. President, I move that we adjourn until Tuesday, January 14th, at 11:00 a.m.

ACTING PRESIDENT GALLIVAN: On motion, the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, January 14th, at 11:00 a.m.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the Senate adjourned.)