

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 2023**

**2:46 P.M.**

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The House will come to order.

The Reverend Donna Elia will offer a prayer.

REVEREND ELIA: Let us pray. God of hope and justice, thank You for this day, for our loved ones, and for the privilege of serving in public office or in whatever way You call us to serve. Thank You for prophetic voices who have come before us and especially on this day we give You thanks for the life and legacy of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Thank You for his reminder that everybody can be great because everyone can serve. Empower us that we might carry his vision and dream forward in real and tangible ways. And strengthen us as we seek to do the part of bringing about racial justice and healing that is ours to do. Keep us from apathy or despair. This Legislature gathers to further the good of our State and

the people they serve. Give them courage and perseverance as they make vital decisions. And help them to work with the Governor as they seek fair and just solutions to any challenges including budgetary challenges. Remind them that budgets are moral documents. Help them to find a way through disagreement with civility and a large measure of problem-solving skills. And pour out a generous measure of Your spirit and wisdom upon all. Thank You for the tireless work of staff people. Bless and keep them. If any feel well, give -- if any on this day feel unwell give them healing. If any grieve, give them comfort. If anyone feels weary give them strength and be a strong and loving presence in the world as we continue to work and pray for peace. In Your holy name we pray. Amen.

MEMBERS: Amen.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Visitors are invited to join the members in the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Whereupon, Acting Speaker Aubry led visitors and members in the Pledge of Allegiance.)

A quorum being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of Monday, January 16th.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with the further reading of the Journal of Monday, January 16th and ask that the same stand approved.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Without objection, so ordered.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Thank you, sir.

Colleagues and guests that are in the Chambers we're going to start our Session today as usual with a quote. Clearly many of us in our districts across the State and across the nation celebrated the birthday of Dr. -- Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, so this quote today is from him, and I'm sure they'll be many quotes to follow. *People fail to get along because they fear each other; they fear each other because they don't know each other; and they don't know each other because they have not communicated with each other.* Sir, we're getting much better at that in these Chambers and I hope that we will continue to do so. Colleagues and Mr. Speaker, members have on their desks a main calendar. For the first business of the day we will take up the resolution honoring the life of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King. Immediately following adoption of that resolution, Mr. Speaker, we're going to stand at ease. At that time we will be calling for the following Committees to meet off the floor. These Committees will meet in the Speaker's Conference Room in the following order: Agriculture, Corporations, Health and Rules. These Committees will produce an A-Calendar which we will take up today. With that as a general outline of where we're going for today, Mr. Speaker. If there are any introductions and/or housekeeping now would be an appropriate time.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, Mrs. Peoples-Stokes. We do have introductions.

Mr. Kim for the purposes of a introduction.

MR. KIM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you Majority Leader for allowing me to interrupt the procedures for an introduction of a very special guest that have joined us on the floor today to celebrate the passing of the Korean-American Resolution Day which what happened last Friday, Friday the 13th. But we don't usually do this resolution on the floor, but I felt it was a special year for us to celebrate Korean-American Day. First and foremost, we also made history as a Body. We have elected and seated the first Korean-American woman in the history of New York.

(Applause)

Lower Manhattan. And I'm also joined by Mr. Charles Yoon and Mr. Chairman Kim and Ambassador Kim, I'm going to be introducing a couple of these guests first. Mr. Charles Yoon is the President of the Korean-American Association of Greater New York which is the largest and oldest association non-profit group overseeing the interests of Korean-Americans in the Tri-State Region; Connecticut, New York, New Jersey. He served his second term, this is his last couple of months, but during his years in COVID he raised close to 750,000 to a million dollars in mutual aid in which he redistributed for people -- for -- for underserved communities throughout the City of New York. But more strikingly, when there was conflict between different communities, especially involving some of my colleagues in South Queens, he stepped in to resolve some of the tensions that have come up between the Black, Korean,

and Asian communities where there was a potential for greater conflict but we stepped in, he stepped in to resolve it diplomatically. Now we have -- now we have a model for the State of New York on how to do intercommunity development properly to make sure at a time when there's so much hatred, so much tension and violence against Koreans and Asian-Americans, he has set a great model of how to do things properly in terms of community growth. So congratulations on your term. We look forward to working with you in the future and with that, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to hand it over to my colleague to extend the cordialities of these -- of these individuals and next I'm going to hand it over to my colleague Grace Lee to introduce the Ambassador.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Ms. Lee, would you like to do that? Certainly.

MS. LEE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Majority Leader. I am proud to speak today on the resolution, also to officially recognize Korean-American Day. As Assemblymember Kim talked about the recent rise of anti-Asian hate has taught us that we have a lot of work to do. And taking the time to celebrate Korean-American history and teaching others about our culture like we are doing today, helps bring more understanding between our communities and others. So along with our esteemed guests from KAAGNY, it is my honor to introduce Consul General Kim Youngwan from the Consul General of the Republic of Korea. Ambassador Kim began his duties as a Consul General in New York

on December 23rd, 2022. As a prolific author and international expert on public affairs, he brought to the office over 30 years of an extensive and multifaceted career in public service. His top priorities are community, empowerment, engagement, and co -- cooperation at all levels of government and society. His prior post include his service in the Korean government's anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission ACRC as a Commissioner and Director General of various departments specializing in public engagement and government accountability at ACRC. Speaker, I ask that you please welcome our distinguished guests and extend to them all the cordialities of the floor.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Certainly. On behalf of Assemblymember Kim, Assemblymember Lee, the Speaker, and all the members, we welcome you here to the New York State Assembly. Consul General, we welcome you, also. We extend to you the privileges of the floor and appreciate the fact that you have come to join us on this occasion where we begin our first discussion with a woman from the continent of Korea. Thank you so very much for being here. Thank you for the work that you've done in your communities and have continued to support the great State of New York. Thank you so very much.

(Applause)

Ms. Rozic for the purposes of a introduction.

MS. ROZIC: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Madam Majority Leader. Today I have the pleasure of introducing Danielle

Ellman who serves as the CEO of Commonpoint Queens.

Commonpoint Queens is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of individual, family, and communal life. They have been a lynchpin for the borough of Queens for nearly 70 years and are one of the most innovative and responsive human services -- service organizations in all of New York City. As they continue to meet the evolving needs of our growing communities, Commonpoint responded to the pandemic by implementing a hotline and online portal for emergency services, virtual college counseling and career assistance for high school and college success programs, emergency childcare centers for children of essential workers, and more than quadrupled their food pantry services delivering groceries to vulnerable community members. Commonpoint also opened up its own hub dedicated to employment services where they provide locational skill training and job placement services as well as other career help, benefit enrollments, financial literacy, and other emergency services, they really do it all. And similar to this employment hub, thanks to funding provided by this House and the Speaker's leadership, we celebrated the opening of a new youth opportunity hub in my district this past October. This new hub was opened in response to the mental health crisis that our youth are facing. These opportunities help reduce the likelihood of involvement in violence and provide ongoing assistance and individualized support services to aid young people and frankly all community members in need.

So Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and the entire Queens delegation of members, it is my honor today to welcome Danielle and her team from Commonpoint Queens to the People's House. Thank you.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you so very much. On behalf of Ms. Rozic, Mr. Weprin, the Speaker, and all the members, we welcome you here to the New York State Assembly, extend to you the privileges of the floor. My congratulations on the work that you do in my home borough of Queens. Wish that you will continue that great work and know that you are always welcome here in the Assembly. Thank you so very much.

(Applause)

Mr. Durso for the purposes of a introduction.

MR. DURSO: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise today - and please everybody hold your applause or booing until the end - depending on where you sit. I rise today to welcome back with great pride one of our former members, Mike Lawler. Mike Lawler is -- I'll give him a little bit of a résumé breakdown just real quick. He's the former Deputy Town Supervisor of Orangetown, former New York State Assemblyman for the 97th District, and the current Congressman for the 17th District. Mike Lawler has come back to visit us today. I know yourself, Mr. Speaker, you said before once a member, always a member, but I'd just like to say for myself, Mike, I'm very proud of what you've accomplished. We've become very close friends over the past two years. I'm glad you're back to visit, I'm sure everybody else



is, also.

So, Mr. Speaker, if you could offer Mr. Lawler the cordialities of the floor and welcome him to the People's House today.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Certainly. On behalf of Mr. Durso, the Speaker, and all the members, Mr. Lawler he stole my line. Once a member, always a member no matter where you've gone. We are happy to have you back, glad to see you, saw you again on Sunday, if you forget these Sunday morning things that wake me up, I can't take it. Thank you so very much. Please continue your great service to this country. Thank you.

(Applause)

Page 3, Resolutions, the Clerk will read.

THE CLERK: Assembly Resolution No. A00011, Heastie.

Legislative Resolution commemorating the Observance of the 38th Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Day in the State of New York on January 16th, 2023.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Mr. Cunningham on the resolution.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the resolution honoring the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. There will be many who choose to sanitize Dr. King's words, but let me be clear. Dr. King was no accommodationist. Dr. King's teachings were as complicated as times in which he lived. Dr. King Day is a time not only to sit down and ponder about how

successful we have become at achieving some of these dreams, but a time to mobilize and fight. This Session, as a legislative Body, we have an opportunity to honor that dream by tackling boldly and courageously housing and economic injustice. Let us seize this opportunity to be the embodiment of his dream and not his nightmare. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Lavine.

MR. LAVINE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Being a little bit older than a lot of the people in this room, I have some recollections though they are somewhat vague, of what the world was like before the Supreme Court finally struck down segregation, school segregation specifically in 1954. A memory remains with me of being in a department store in Chicago with my grandmother. And I must just have started to learn how to read because I noticed above the water fountains, there was one water fountain that said Colored and one that said White. There was one bathroom that said Colored and one bathroom that said White. Now, the possibility to me as a six-year-old of being able to get colored water at the fountain marked Colored fascinated me. After all, it would be so much more interesting than that translucent, tasteless water that I was certainly used to. But I guess even then I must've had the makings of a bit of a liberal. But it's funny how the world as seen through the eyes of a child stays with us throughout the passage of time. That same year 1954, the year of Brown vs. The Board of Education was the very

same year that a very young Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. accepted the pastorship of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. His predecessor in that pulpit was the Reverend Vernon Johns. As is true of so many other real American heroes, Reverend Johns is today largely unremembered. Critical of the entire community without the slightest consideration of the shade or tone of their skin -- skin color, Johns agitated for the fairness that loathes from respect for human dignity and human rights. He continually put his own life in danger. His courage and dedication certainly helped paved the way for a young Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. but even Johns stood on the shoulders of the giants who had gone before. Including but in no way limited to people such as Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, the Founders of the Free African Society that would grow into the early African Methodist Episcopal Church. Medgar Evers, Viola Liuzzo, Mickey Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman are just a few, a very few of the names of the brave Americans whose lives were sacrificed in the battle for justice and whose memories ought as well to be remembered today. Should we fail to recognize and honor all who contributed to this historic and uniquely American movement and battle for human rights and let us not forget human rights are civil rights and civil rights are human rights no matter which side of the aisle we choose to sit on or are privileged to sit on. But if we don't honor everyone who fought and sacrificed, then we're missing part of the true significance of this hallowed day. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would not have wanted it

any other way. On a personal note I was privileged to be able to see and hear Dr. King when I was a freshman at the University of Wisconsin in the autumn of 1965 and each of us has events in their lives that help shape them. And I certainly hope and I know that my experience that day help shaped my view of the world. So it's highly appropriate that we gather today in this ceremony to honor Dr. King whose legacy demands nothing less than that each and every one of us dedicate ourselves fully to the continuation of the struggle for human rights here in our own nation and throughout the world. And let us each resolve to do our utmost to help bend the long arc of human development towards justice and fairness. Thank you.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Ms. Hyndman.

MS. HYNDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I, too, rise to commemorate the life of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I think about the husband, the son, the father, the brother, that was taken away from us by a hand of hate. I think about how much it took sustaining a man, an individual, to fight daily against threats on his life, against threats on his family's life, against threats about bombings and lynching in the '60s. Of speaking out against the hatred towards this man and a non-violent movement to change this country. I think about as an African-American what it took to sustain the movement of non-violence no matter what was going on around them. To sit at the -- in the White House with a former president, Lyndon B. Johnson, to say that the rights of African-Americans to

vote were just as important as other rights of that every American could have. We talk a lot about his I Have a Dream Speech, but we must remember the totality of his career, the totality of his actions, and the totality of working even after 1965 to make sure that African-Americans could live out this American Dream. I'm sure he would look at this House and the diversity in this room and say that we have done a lot of work, but poverty is still an issue in this country. Racism is still an issue in this country. Sexism is still an issue in this country. And so let us remember the totality of his work, his writings, the reach of this man, the Pulitzer Prize that he gained, and the family he left behind far too early in order to pursue what every American has the right to pursue, which is the American Dream. I think about when he went to the Jamaica West Indies and wrote -- and finalized his last book how he marveled at the government in that country and that everyone looked like him. And they were able to make rules and laws that benefitted a totality of a nation. His reach is long and still today we commemorate his life and a lot of times as I said before we remember the I Have a Dream Speech, but that was just one of the speeches that the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King made in his lifetime. I encourage my colleagues to look at the other speeches he made while he was a pioneer for justice in this nation. So we have the right to vote as African-Americans because of the work that he did, even though we were considered equal in the eyes of the law but not in the common practice. I also think about the work he did for unions to make sure that African-Americans had the same rights as their other

union brothers and sisters. So as I go to my seat, there is still to more to learn about a man who sustained so much but still showed his best face to this country. And it was a pleasure to me to drive into this Capitol last night and see the State buildings lit up in red, black and green to commemorate a life of a man that we only remember once a year but we must remember his legacy on a day-to-day basis, especially in this House. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Mr. Vanel.

MR. VANEL: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for recognizing me to speak on this resolution on Dr. Martin Luther King.

So much to say about Dr. Martin Luther King. One of the things we talk about -- directly about Dr. Martin Luther King in Albany -- in New York is actually 1961, on June 16th, 1961 Dr. Martin Luther King came to Albany to address a -- to address a school in Albany. And he was invited back on October 9th, 1961 by the Governor -- the then Governor Rockefeller to address -- to address the State. That was almost 62 years ago. One of the things I'll talk about when it comes to Dr. Martin Luther King is one of his main speeches they talk about the drum major instinct. Everybody wants to be the best. Everybody has the instinct to be the drum major. The drum major instinct. And he said that he wanted to be known and he wanted to be the best in service. He wanted to be the best servant. Today what are we doing here in New York State, in the New York State Assembly? What should we be the best in? And we talk about

being the best State, the Empire State. We, too, have the drum major instinct, but what should we be best in? I posit that in light of -- in spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King, we should be the best in an empire in justice. We should make sure that we have the best justice for New Yorkers in New York State.

We should have the drum major instinct for equality to make sure that people have the best equality in New York State. We should make sure that we have provide equity. We should make sure that we -- we close the wealth gap and the wealth divide to be the drum majors and to be leading in that. We should also make sure that we lead in environmental justice. So today on my heart I'm thinking about making sure that we are the best and we lead in being the best servants in this State. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, sir.

Ms. Dickens.

MS. DICKENS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Yesterday we honored an icon of civil and human rights but also economic and political empowerment for all people, but particularly Black people who had and continue to struggle for free and rightful justice. In one of his speeches Martin said, give us the ballot and we will no longer have to worry the Federal government about our basic rights. Give us the ballot and we will no longer plead to the Federal government for passage of racist laws. As he has said over the years, he fought hard for his dream. But his dream happened while he was sleeping. What he did was awaken from that dream and made that

dream become a reality by fighting, by working hard, by not allowing anyone to bully him including the government of the United States of America. Yes, he was jailed and yes, he was beaten, yet he stood tall to fight. He was not afraid of that fight. Yet he knew he would die early, but he feared not. He continued that fight and he taught the rest of us. He led the pathway that we must follow for civil rights, human rights, but economic empowerment and political empowerment for all people, including people of color. We stand today in the State of New York in the People's House where we vote and argue on laws. But our laws that we enact and pass must be fair to the people, the residents of the State of New York. We must always remember that. And I'm going to leave you with one other quote from the great Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King. "We are now faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are confronted with the fierce urgency of now. In this unfolding conundrum of life and history, there is such a thing as being too late. This is no time for apathy nor complacency. This is a time for vigorous and positive action." We hear you, Dr. King. We stand up and salute you. Not just on Stevie Wonders' words of happy birthday, that's the refrain, But I challenge all of us to read the actual song and digest the meaning. Thank you.

(Applause)

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Ms. Forrest.

MS. SOUFFRANT FORREST: Thank you, Mr.

Speaker. It's really truly a pleasure to be with all of you today as we



reflect on the life of Dr. Reverend Martin Luther King. And as a Black woman representing historic Black neighborhoods in the beautiful AD 57 I am truly blessed. But I also feel a heavy responsibility. Dr. King dedicated his life to fighting for true social, political and economic democracy in which Black people were full participants. He is known for his speech I Have a Dream and being a man always in service. But for me, I know him beyond the speech as a great fighter for the redistribution of wealth within our society. In his last book before he died Dr. King wrote, the contemporary tendency in our society is to base our distribution on scarcity, and to compress our abundance into the overfed mouths of the middle and upper class until they gag with sup-- suppla-- superfluity. If democracy is to have full breadth of meaning, it is necessary to adjust this inequity. It is not only moral, but it is also intelligence [sic]. We are wasting and degrading human life by clinging to archaic thinking. I'm sure Dr. King would be saddened to know that these inequities still exist in year 2023. Dr. King knew in order to have a deep and flourishing democracy we must redistribute the abundance in our modern society. Because make no mistake, we have enough resources for everyone, but in order to have true democracy the resources have to reach everyone. Everyone must have access to housing, healthcare, education, employment and they must have access to art, beauty, and dare I say joy. Dr. King knew that spending money on war instead of human welfare is an affront to democracy. And he knew that just because Black people and other minorities might have legal rights, it

doesn't mean that the work for fighting for those rights is complete. I'm so proud to stand in Dr. King's tradition as a Democratic Socialist and that's why I fight to redistribute the resources so that people can live the full reality of the democracy instead of the unfulfilled promise of it. That's why I fight here with you all everyday and work in collaboration with all of you all everyday to make sure that we increase the taxes on the rich so that instead of worrying about the threats to democracy we can appreciate its (inaudible). If Black women are twice as likely to be evicted than their White women -- their White counterparts, that is a threat to democracy. If Black enrollment in CUNY and SUNY are declining, that is a threat to democracy. If CEOs can sit and make 400,000 -- \$400 -- 400 times more than the people who are working to make New York State work, that is a threat to democracy. So this year, with this year's resolution, let us commit to enacting Dr. King's vision of a true democracy and following -- viewing these threats as opportunities for transformative change. For as Dr. King wrote: There is nothing but a lack of social vision to prevent us from paying an adequate wage to every American whether he be, or she be, a hospital worker, laundry worker, maid or day laborer. There is nothing except short sightedness that prevents us from guaranteeing an annual minimum and livable income for every American family. And there's nothing that keeps us from remolding a recalcitrant status quo with bruised hands until we have fashioned it into brotherhood. Thank you brothers and sisters.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Otis.

MR. OTIS: Over the weekend many of us attended events to honor Dr. King and heard often quotes from his great sermons, speeches and writings. And in pieces those are moving words but one theme that I think we should remember today is the tool that he used to change this country and change the world. And the tool was to say that discrimination, segregation, poverty, injustice is immoral. He used immortality, the message of immortality to shame the country, our country, and the world to change its ways. And you have to ask the question today, what would Dr. King make of the world -- what -- make of America that we live in today? And we see a rise in hate crimes, we see a rise in an indifference to some of the values that shame push away. And so I think that as we think about how we can live up to Dr. King's legacy going forward, we should be there to call out immorality when we see it, we should remind people that discrimination and hate is wrong, and we should make sure that those views and that sensibility prevails in this country like it did when he was at his best. Thank you very much.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Mr. Keith Brown -- Keith Brown.

MR. K. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Today we pause our deliberations to honor the great Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who battled injustice peacefully with love and kindness. Dr. King showed the world what it meant to truly love thy neighbor regardless

of their identify or beliefs. And still today his fight for a more compassionate, more just world continues. I was not yet born on April 4th, 1968 when Martin Luther King was taken from us, but I was blessed with a father who taught me and my siblings that respect is earned and to treat everyone the same. One of my father's good friends was an ex-boxer from Huntington who was larger than life and he had such a way about him. I can remember placing my small hand as a child in his seemingly enormous hand to shake. When he would come to my house he would fill up the room with laughter. And I remember visiting his family at their home in the Caribbean, they were incredibly sweet and welcoming, and I never thought of him as anything but my father's friend. I try to teach my children what it means to try to overcome adversity and expose them to the incredible stories of the great Jackie Robinson and racial injustice. One of my proudest moments as a father was when one of my sons came home proudly showing me the number on the back of his jersey. The number was 42. And I've always encouraged my boys to appreciate the great musicians from Bob Marley to Ray Charles to the great Miles Davis to Jimi Hendrix. My children have come to appreciate not only their musical talents but their ability to unite us through music regardless of their race or ethnicity. The great American poet Eli Siegel said quote, "Contempt is the disposition in every person to think he will be more for himself by making less of the outside world," end quote. Racism is the embodiment of contempt between different peoples and as President Lincoln once said, it will only serve

to tear our great nation apart. So as I reflect on the memory of Dr. King, it is my fondest hope that this generation and future generations will work tirelessly to erase the injustice of racism. But until then we must never forget Dr. King's contribution to the cause of America's freedom and his commitment to human dignity. On this day I'm reminded of the intense responsibility and commitment that I owe to his legacy to enhance and preserve human dignity. Dr. King who loved and served humanity taught us that non-violence peaceful protest must be exercised before violence, courage before fear, and that love will triumph over hate because America is not just an ideal, it's a nation of people who must stand for the ideal of making more, not less of people. May God bless and guide the United States of America. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, sir.  
Ms. Walker.

MS. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have prepared remarks, of course, to speak about the great work of Dr. King as it relates to voting rights, peaceful protest, and non-violence. Included also in these remarks are portions of his 1957 speech, "Give Us the Ballot" which he gave at the Lincoln Memorial. But something told me to go to the letters from a Birmingham jail. And one of the things that, of course, my teacher tells me all the time is that repetition is the best form of teaching. So I'd like to, of course, use this again always as a teachable moment. We talk about the fact that the document that allowed the Constitution that created the abolition of

slavery says that slavery was abolished except in the case of criminal punishment. And so when someone is subjected to the criminal justice system they are returned back to slavery in the truest sense because the very document that allows for the freedom of Black people who were brought here to this country as -- for child slavery, that very same document says that once you are subjected to the Criminal Justice system you're right back 400 some odd years ago. After the abolition of slavery there were the Black Codes that said if you don't have anyplace to live that's a crime. If you don't have a job vagrancy that's a crime. And those things were utilized, the Black Code, et cetera to return people back to slavery almost immediately because once Master said it's time to go, you had no job and you had no place to live, you were arrested, locked up, and put right back onto the very same plantations that you thought you had escaped from. Following the Black Code, of course, were segregation laws that were created. And one of the things that we know Dr. King fought against was segregation. And in this Letter to a Birmingham Jail is where he came up with a profound statement that while he lived in Atlanta and this was happening in Alabama, that a threat that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. He went on to say that, We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly. And never again can we afford to live with the narrow terminology as outside agitators. And so it tells us that we all have a call to action to stand up when injustice is created even if it's in other communities

and/or other districts. He also spoke about police brutality and he says that in Alabama at that time, its ugly record of police brutality is known in every section of this country. It's unjust treatment of Negroes in the courts is a notorious reality. These are the hard, brutal and unbelievable facts. And although he went and spoke to political leaders in order to address him, he went on to state that political leaders consistently refuse to engage in good faith negotiations. He also stated that justice too long delayed is justice denied and that we have waited more than 340 years, now over 400 some odd years for our God given and constitutional rights. And we know that when a person is subjected to a crime, a criminal, they are no longer considered having the opportunity to engage in the Constitution. Quite frankly the Constitution didn't speak to Black people arguably until 1965. And just like when you were a slave the Constitution didn't speak to you when you were incarcerated, it does not. Which is why it's so easy for people to say that just because someone is accused of a crime, not that they have ever been convicted, they are not allowed the opportunity for the Constitutional right of due process. That even if they are accused of a crime all of the criminal justice laws that we have argued, and fought for, and received, we are constantly seeing the beat-back based on the media, based on public and political sentiment, but we are saying that we are standing up together in order to make sure that the object that people are innocent until proven guilty actually sees its day here in America. Thank you.

(Applause)

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Mr. Burke.

MR. BURKE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wasn't going to -- to say anything but I had -- I had an engagement with someone about a month ago which I think is relevant for this resolution. So I was -- I was checking out at a store. There were two tellers, two clerks who were older women, they were taking a while and there was a gentleman in front of me. He looks back at me with frustration. He looks to his left, he sees Valentine's Day stuff already out, and he looks at me and he says Valentine's Day stuff already, huh? And I don't know what to say. So I say, Yeah. Soon enough it will be St. Patrick's Day stuff. And he says, Yeah. I wasn't that quick, was I?

(Laughter)

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Excuse us, Mr. Burke. Go ahead.

MR. BURKE: He said, Yeah. And then it will be Martin Luther King stuff. And I had that thing like, oh, I know where this is going and it's not going to be good. So I kind of give him an uncomfortable look. He turns around and he turns back and he says, Can you believe it? And I said, What? And he said he gets a whole day and he gets everything named after him. And my -- my blood started to boil and I just looked down at his feet and this is the middle of the day -- middle of the workday and I noticed he was wearing Crocs. So instead of saying anything I say, Sir, you're wearing Crocs



in the middle of the day. And because -- oh, see. I screwed the story up. What he said was that everything should be named -- or he should have just as many things named after him. I said, Sir, you're wearing Crocs in the middle of the day, why should anything be named after you? And he -- he looked back at me naturally angry and he said, Well, what did he ever do? And then I kind of -- I kind of lost it a little bit, you know. And I screamed back, He led the civil rights movement and he was murdered for it. And everyone kind of, you know -- everyone kind of stood back and everyone looked and saw that something was happening. But I think the point is that I'm making in a sort of roundabout long way, I apologize, is that there is blatant racism that we see, but there is a subtle racism that we see all the time that we can interact with or we can choose to look the other way. Someone says a Black joke, someone says something and you can choose to be uncomfortable with it and not say something but I think if -- if we're all the people I think we claim to be you have to say something. And if you're going to honor Martin Luther King's legacy and if you're going to honor the legacy of so many other people who were martyrs to the civil rights movement and to equality you have to say something. So that was my little story of -- of feeling like I had to say something that I feel applied so much and I -- I know everyone here would but I just wanted to share that with you. Thank you.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

Ms. Glick.

MS. GLICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Like Mr.

Burke I wasn't planning on speaking today except last night TCM replayed Freedom on My Mind which is a documentary about the fight for the voting rights in Mississippi. And as painful as it was to watch you cannot turn away. Martin Luther King talked about the need to use non-violence and to shame people, and I think that today we still think about there are people who have no shame. That you can't shame some people. I was -- I -- I saw what people had to do to fight for the basic right to vote. Many of whom got killed for it. Medgar Evers. And I thought about my experience which was in a nice, you know, White community where when I turned 18 I just went and registered and that was that and then I had the right to vote. And the hostility, the anger, the vitriol that people faced and that we still have people who want to restrict the right to vote. I think it's important for us to commemorate on this day the work of Dr. Martin Luther King. But I think it should be more of a reminder to us that we have in no way fulfilled a vision that he had of people coming together and peacefully engaging in the Democratic process.

Now, many of you know that I spend some time in the -- hopefully this summer -- in the country and I have to say that every small town has commemorative statue to people who have sacrificed from that community for whether it was World War II or Korean War but also the Civil War. And to see people in our State flying Confederate flags and saying it's about their heritage which, of course, if they are from Upstate New York that is not about their heritage. And we have so much further to go to reach across whatever

is the barrier between us to ensure that the next generation does not go through what we are seeing today. A revival of intense racial divisions. I believe that people in this Chamber are people of good will. And it's our obligation to reach out to our communities to ensure that we send a message everyday to our constituents that we still haven't reached the promise of America and that there is still so much more to do. I'm grateful to my colleagues here who raise our awareness from their own experience. And I know as a woman, as a Jew, as a lesbian, that I face discrimination. But in some ways it has never been anything like what people of color, Black people in our country have faced. And we have a long way to go. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER LAVINE: Thank you, Ms. Glick.

Ms. Lee.

MS. LEE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As the co-chair of the APA task force and the representative from Manhattan's Chinatown I wanted to share why I believe it's important for the Asian-American community to reflect on the significance of this day. Time and again throughout history we can see how Asians have benefitted from the voices of Black leaders and the civil rights movement. Whether it was Frederick Douglass standing with the Chinese against the Chinese Exclusion Act or a century later when Jesse Jackson used his national profile to help amplify the story of the hate-driven murder of Vincent Chin. Or more recently in today's time

during the pandemic when Black leaders were among the very first to call out anti-Asian hate. We must always remember that solidarity. My namesake the renowned, social active -- social justice activist, Grace Lee Boggs and her husband James were an interracial couple who fought for the rights of both Asian and Black Americans. Grace was the first to point out that the term "Asian-American" came out of the Black Power movement. This term was revolutionary for our community because we had never thought of ourselves as both Asian and American. This was a gift bestowed upon our community by Black leaders and is something that has helped to shape our story ever since. So as I go forward in this new role, I wanted to share these stories, I wanted to pick up the mantle of where my namesake -- where my namesake had left off. And continue to teach and tell these stories so that we can remember the solidarity of the Black community with the Asian community and that we can continue to come together and fight for the rights of other marginalized communities. Thank you.

ACTING SPEAKER LAVINE: Thank you, Ms. Lee.

Mr. Aubry.

MR. AUBRY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It is a -- a day in which I think Martin Luther King would look down upon us and be proud of who we are. I think the growing diversity that we represent in this Body would be something that he would be pleased with. Today I want to speak not for myself today only in part, but for

the generation, that surrounded part. Because while Martin is the figure and Martin was the leader, it was that generation coming out of World War II. Black soldiers, workers, who decided that the world had to change. And did they change it just for themselves? No. They freed all of us. They freed your relatives, your ancestors, because the sin of slavery, the sin of segregation, the sin of Black Codes that my colleague talked about slowed America down from being what it could be. It defeated the marvelous words that were constructed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It said that those words were a lie because we chose to look at people as not being equal. As not being human in many cases. And when you choose to devote hatred and fear and violence against someone because of the color of their skin or any of those attributes that God gave them, you cannot claim the high moral ground. I think of my parents (inaudible) who were raised in the segregated South. I was born in the segregated South who had to walk in the shadow of that horrible system where they could not consider themselves the equal to any other man because of the color of their skin. I think of my grandmother deeper in the South, again raised in the same stultifying denying your humanity place. That they survived that. That they had a vision for a better future for themselves all of which led to the sentience of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Because it was those folks who stood up with him. He didn't walk across the Pettus Bridge by himself. He didn't integrate cafeterias by himself. He didn't pass the many laws -- the laws for both education and voting by himself. He did that because

his people stood with him. And I'm sure it was of great comfort to him even as he shouldered the burden of his fight that his people stood with him.

I think of the time that I was in a church in Mobile, Alabama as a young man. I had gone there because my grandmother insisted that I go with my brother and so raised in the North, we would go and sit in the front of the church because they wanted all the kids to be in the front so you wouldn't carry on, which we would. And so my brother and I unbeknownst went and sat in the front of the church. This was a church that wasn't necessarily segregated, that is it did have both place -- both had Black and White congregation. But as a young Black person or any Black person we were forced to move from the seat -- the place we sat to behind the chain that was marked for Colored Only. Things like that you never forget. Things like that mark your soul. Did they intend that? There were -- as I -- when I came back North and asked the ministers and the brothers that I was associated with in the church that I went to, why would that be allowed? And the answer to me even here in the North was that it was the social norms of the time. I never got over that. I never could again look at those who practice the faith I practiced in the same way. But you find yourself as an adult listening to Dr. King talk about forgiveness and reconciliation and that the world must find forgiveness and reconciliation. We're still searching for that. I hope that here in this representative Body that those things are found. Thank you, Martin Luther King, Jr.

(Applause)

ACTING SPEAKER LAVINE: Many, many thanks,  
Mr. Aubry.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Thank you, Mr.

Speaker. What an honor it is for me to stand here on today and honor the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King in my mother's attire. I have listed intently at the comments that my colleagues have shared and I really want to thank you all so much for this, it was a great learning experience. It is something that we should never forget that we have the opportunity to learn. Every day is a learning day, and so we learned some new things.

I want to share with you something that most people are not aware of. In fact, it was a week ago or so before I was even aware of it. Dr. King was a jazz lover. So in 1964, he was invited to Berlin for the jazz festival. And even though he could not make it that festival because of the dates and the work that he was already engaged in in America, he was able to send comments. And those comments were featured very widely in Berlin during the weeks -- during the days of September the 24th through the 27th at that 1964 festival. The words that Dr. King shared with those folks about jazz in 1964 I think speaks volumes to where we are in 2023. The words are "God has brought many things out of oppression. He has endowed his creatures with the capacity to create and from this capacity has flowed the sweet sounds, songs of sorrow, and the joy that have allowed man to cope

with this environment and many different situations. Jazz speaks for life. The Blues tells a story of life's difficulties and if you think for a moment you will realize that they take the hardest realities of life and put them in to music with a new sense of hope and a sense of triumph. This is triumphant music. Modern jazz has continued in this tradition singing the songs of more complicated urban -- of a more complicated urban existence when life itself offers no order and meaning, the musician creates an order and meaning from the sounds of the earth which flow through his instruments. It's no wonder that so much of the search for identity among American Blacks was championed by jazz musicians. Long before the modern essays or scholars wrote of racial identity as a problem for -- for a multi-racial [sic] world, musicians were returning to their roots to affirm that which was stringing, stirring in their souls. Much of the power of our Freedom Movement in the United States has come from music. It has strengthened us with sweet rhythms when courage began to fail. It has calmed us with these rich harmonies when spirits were down, and for now jazz is exported throughout the world. For the particular struggle of Blacks in America there is something akin to the universal struggle of the modern man. Everybody has the Blues, everybody longs for meaning, everybody needs to love and be loved, everybody needs to clap hands and be happy, everybody longs for faith in music, especially in the broad category called jazz. There is a stepping stone towards all of these." Again, Mr. Speaker, the words of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King in 1964. I want to thank colleagues for



bringing comments and regarding the opportunity to honor him and thank you for the opportunity to speak.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you.

On the resolution, all those in favor signify by saying aye; opposed no, the resolution is adopted.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Mr. Speaker, we will now stand at ease while the Agricultural Committee meets.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: House will stand at ease. Agriculture in the Speaker's Conference Room.

(Whereupon, at 4:52 p.m. the House stood at ease)

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ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The House will come to order.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Thank you, sir. Members and colleagues, you have on your desk a A-Calendar. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to move -- advance that A-Calendar so that we may take it up immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: On Mrs. Peoples-Stokes' motion the A-Calendar is advanced.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Thank you, sir.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: A-Calendar, page 3, the Clerk will read.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00012, Kim.

Legislative Resolution memorializing Governor Kathy Hochul to proclaim January 13th, 2023, as Korean-American Day in the State of New York.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: On the resolution, all those in favor signify by saying aye; opposed, no. The resolution is adopted.

Page 4, Rules Report No. 1.

The Clerk will read.

THE CLERK: Assembly -- Assembly No. A00607, Rules Report No. 1, Barrett. An act to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022, directing the Department of Agriculture and Markets, in cooperation with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, to develop and produce guidance and educational materials on the use of agrivoltaics in farming, relating to cooperative extension offices and New York State soil and water conservation districts.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

First vote of the day requires that you press your button. If you've forgotten how we'll have a tutorial after class.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Mr. Speaker.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Mrs.

Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Colleagues, this is a tad bit different than it was the last time we were in this room, at this point. But the Speaker is exactly right. You have to press your button yourself. Please do that with some expediency so we can move on to the next bill. Thank you, sir.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, Mrs.

Peoples-Stokes.

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00612, Rules Report No. 2, Dinowitz. An act relating to the availability of training for State approved education or training programs required for certification of home health aides, personal care aides, and certified nurse aides.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The bill is laid aside.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00614, Rules Report No. 3, Peoples-Stokes. An act to amend the Public Health Law, in relation to requiring written in-person or electronic notifications to be utilized for registration in the Donate Life registry.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record

the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Mr. Palmesano to explain his vote.

MR. PALMESANO: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues. I just wanted to thank the sponsor of this legislation for her continued leadership on the issue of organ donation. For the newer members in this Chamber, our Majority Leader -- there's no more stronger advocate for this issue than our Majority Leader so I just wanted to say thank you to you. I know this issue is very personal to her, this issue is very personal to me. I know this issue is very personal to a number of members inside this Chamber and I know this issue is very personal to a number of members who used to serve inside this Chamber including our former floor leader who used to sit right here where Andy Goodell sits Jim Conte who served in this Chamber from 1988 until he died in 2012. He was a two-time organ transplant -- kidney transplant recipient himself, but passed away in 2012. So there was no fiercer advocate.

Just to throw some statistics for our members here to think about. Right now in New York we have a long way to go. There are 8,500 New Yorkers waiting for an organ transplant. Twelve -- more than 1,200 have been waiting for more than five years. There are 52 registries across this country but we are number 50 out of 52. We're only ahead of Puerto Rico and New Jersey. We have the third highest need for organ -- organs but the third worst registry rate. The national average for organ donation is 62 percent, New York is

number 50 at 44 percent. In 2021 we lost nearly 500 New Yorkers waiting for a life-saving organ transplant. These are pretty staggering statistics but probably the most powerful statistic, my colleagues, is one person, just one person who donates at the time of their death can save up to eight lives and improve the lives of 75 others. So we need to focus on this issue, use our offices to continue to promote and educate. We made a lot of progress.

And when I talked about this issue back -- years ago instead of talking about 44 percent we were talking about 23 percent. Instead of talking -- we were 51 out of 52. Instead of talking about nearly 8,500 of New Yorkers on the waitlist, we're talking about more than 10,000 New Yorkers on the waitlist. We made some success in this Chamber. Lauren's Law, which is sponsored by Mr. Conte which basically when you get asked on your driver's license do you want to be an organ donor, you have to answer that question. We allowed 16- to 17-year-olds to register if you intend to be an organ donor. We created an online organ donation registry. If you answer a few questions you can become an organ donor. And just last month Governor Hochul signed into law the Living Donor Support Act which will help improve organ donation registration as well to save lives when we have nearly 7,000 New Yorkers waiting for kidney transplants right now. So living donors will help that. But we have more we can do in this Chamber. We should lead. We talk about being the Empire State, let's do more. The more we get this question in front of people, people will say yes. We should ask the question on

your taxes, on your financial aid college applications, everything. Ask people the question, New Yorkers will do the right thing and say yes. So thank you again to the sponsor of this legislation, I do vote yes.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Mr. Palmesano in the affirmative. Thank you, sir.

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00615, Rules Report No. 4, Thiele. An act to amend the Agriculture and Markets Law, in relation to the establishment and priorities of the New York State Council on Hunger and Food Policy.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00617, Rules Report No. 5, Woerner. An act to amend the Agriculture and Markets Law, in relation to natural fiber textile development.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00627, Rules Report No. 6, Lunsford. An act to amend the Public Health Law, in relation to infection control planning in residential health care facilities.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00971, Rules Report No. 7, Santabarbara. An act to amend the Agriculture and Markets Law, in relation to authorizing the delivery of liquefied petroleum gas in times of emergency.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Mr. Goodell to explain his vote.

MR. GOODELL: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. When this bill came up last year there was quite a bit of concern, two or three no votes. I wanted to commend the sponsor. He has amended the bill. And the amendment provides that in the event a emergency natural gas supplier fills some other company's tank on an emergency basis, that the temporary emergency supplier shall assume all liability that might result from the improper filling inspection or testing of the tank. And that is a real concern within the industry because these tanks, of course, have a high potential liability so they want to make it very clear that if there's emergency supplier and it was not the owner of the tank, the new supplier -- the emergency temporary supplier assume liability. And for that reason I will be supporting it and would recommend it to my colleagues. Thank you, sir.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Thank you, sir.

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00973, Rules Report No. 8, Gunther. An act to amend the Public Health Law and the Insurance Law, in relation to requiring space for donate life registration in the initial process of setting up an online member service portal with an insurer; and to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022 amending the Public Health Law and the Insurance Law relating



to requiring space for donate life registration on certain insurance forms, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 8805 and A. 10186, in relation to the effectiveness thereof.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A02978, Rules Report No. 9, Paulin. An act to amend the Public Service Law, in relation to requiring gas corporations to file gas safety reports.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00979, Rules Report No. 10, Paulin. An act to amend the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and the Public Health Law, in relation to clarifying provisions related

to the creation, operation, and duties of natural organic reduction facilities as cemetery corporations; and to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022 amending the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, relating to the creation, operation, and duties of natural organic reduction facilities as cemetery corporations, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 5535 and A. 382, in relation to the effectiveness thereof.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The bill is laid aside.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00981, Rules Report No. 11, Rosenthal. An act to amend the General Business Law, in relation to showcasing pets for adoption; and to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022 amending the Agriculture and Markets Law and the General Business Law relating to the sale of dogs, cats and rabbits, as proposed in legislative bills number S. 1130 and A. 4283, in relation to the effectiveness thereof.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00986, Rules Report No. 12, Sayegh. An act to amend the Public Service Law, the Public Authorities Law and the Executive Law, in relation to the restoration

of electric power services during a widespread outage; to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022 amending the Public Service Law, the Public Authorities Law and the Executive Law relating to requiring electric corporations and the Long Island Power Authority service provider to prioritize restoring services to police departments, fire departments and ambulance services, when electric services are interrupted, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 926-C and A. 3318-C, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; and to repeal certain provisions of the Executive Law relating thereto.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

THE CLERK: Assembly No. A00987, Rules Report No. 13, Sayegh. An act to amend the Public Service Law and the Public Authorities Law, in relation to defining medical needs for essential electricity and to require certain service providers' emergency response plans to include outreach plans for customers who have documented their need for essential electricity for medical needs; and to amend a chapter of the Laws of 2022, amending the Public Service Law and the Public Authorities Law, relating to

defining medical needs for essential electricity and requiring certain service providers' emergency response plans to include outreach plans for customers who have documented their need for essential electricity for medical needs, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 931-A and A. 3217-A, in relation to the effectiveness thereof.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Read the last section.

THE CLERK: This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: The Clerk will record the vote.

(The Clerk recorded the vote.)

Are there any other votes? Announce the results.

(The Clerk announced the results.)

The bill is passed.

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Mr. Speaker, do you have any resolutions or further housekeeping?

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: We have no other housekeeping but we do have many fine resolutions which we will take up with one vote. All those in favor of the resolutions I hold signify by saying aye; opposed, no. The resolutions are adopted.

(Whereupon Assembly Resolution Nos. 13-37 were unanimously approved.)

Mrs. Peoples-Stokes.

MRS. PEOPLES-STOKES: Mr. Speaker, I now move that the Assembly stand adjourned and that we reconvene at

11:30 a.m., Wednesday, January 18th, tomorrow being a Session day.

ACTING SPEAKER AUBRY: Happy Wednesday.

The Assembly is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 6:06 p.m., the Assembly stood adjourned until Wednesday, January 18th at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday being a Session day.)