

## FOURTH DAY

Monday, January 21, 1980

The Senate of the Tenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1980, convened at 9:45 o'clock a.m., with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Reverend Sergeant J. Edwards of Calvary Episcopal Church, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present, with the exception of Senators Abercrombie and Ushijima, who were excused.

The President announced that he had read and approved the Journal of the Third Day.

## MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

A message from the Governor (Gov. Msg. No. 3) submitting for consideration and consent to the State Supreme Court, the nomination of Edward H. Nakamura, Associate Justice, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI, Section 3, of the Hawaii State Constitution, for a term of ten years, was read by the Clerk and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

## STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator Yamasaki, for the Committee on Legislative Management, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1-80) informing the Senate that Senate Resolution Nos. 1 and 2 have been printed and are ready for distribution.

On motion by Senator Yamasaki, seconded by Senator George and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted.

At 9:55 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair to meet in joint session with the House of Representatives in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

## JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was called to order at 10:00 o'clock a.m., by the Honorable James Wakatsuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At this time, the Speaker introduced the following to the members of the Joint Session: the First Lady of Hawaii, Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi, Donn Ariyoshi, son of Governor and Mrs. Ariyoshi, Lieutenant Governor Jean King and Chief Justice William Richardson.

The Speaker then appointed the Committee from the Senate, composed of Senators Kawasaki, Kuroda and Yee, and the Committee

from the House, composed of Representatives Fukunaga, Kihano, Peters and Kamalii, to escort the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii, to the dais.

Representative Fukunaga then presented Governor Ariyoshi with a red carnation lei on behalf of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented to the members of the Tenth Legislature, the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, stating:

"Members of the Tenth Legislature, distinguished guests, visitors, ladies and gentlemen, it is my high privilege and honor to present to you our Governor, Governor George R. Ariyoshi."

Governor Ariyoshi addressed the Joint Session as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the Tenth Legislature, Lieutenant Governor Jean King, Chief Justice Richardson, members of the consular corps, my fellow Hawaiians:

"It is my pleasure to appear before this distinguished gathering, and the people of Hawaii, to share some of my thoughts and observations, and to report on our stewardship of the past, and some of our plans for the future as we face the new year and a new decade.

"I look forward to this 'coming together' each year. It is in this way that we contribute to a better understanding of the goals that we seek and lay the groundwork for the role which government will play in achieving them.

"The era of the 1970's ended less than a month ago, and this month heralds the beginning of a new decade -- the 1980's. It is a point in our history which presents us with a unique opportunity -- with a wisdom which only an ending enjoys, and the hope which only a beginning offers.

"As citizens of the United States, it would be unrealistic if we entered this new decade without acknowledging that our nation, and its leaders, carry heavier burdens and greater responsibilities than ever before.

"There are major national and international conditions which will test the strength and moral fiber of all Americans. We, who call this State our home, will share with our fellow citizens, the problems, the sacrifices, and

the changes which are inevitable.

"But I do not face the future with fear.

"To be sure, there are problems which cannot and should not be dismissed. But this nation has faced many problems in the past -- the excruciating problems of war, of economic depression, and of political villainy.

"The important thing is that we have survived as a nation -- one indivisible -- and actually seemed to have gained strength and purpose from our adversities.

"It is our purpose here today to address ourselves to Hawaii and her people -- where we began, where we are, and what we need to do if we are to deal with the challenges of the 1980's in a way to assure each of us a life of promise and satisfaction.

"Perhaps no peoples in our world have reached the level of social, economic and political sophistication as rapidly and as completely as those in Hawaii in the 25-year period preceding the 1970's.

"We moved from a plantation economy dominated by a few closely interlocked companies, to an economy made up of a variety of large and independent commercial enterprises.

"We transformed our public educational system from one where some graduates could not compete on an equal basis with their contemporaries to one that offers a quality educational experience. The University of Hawaii has progressed from a small land grant college offering limited options, to a university which has achieved major standing in the academic world.

"Our visitor industry and our federal establishment expanded to become equals with, and then to surpass sugar and pineapple as our economic mainstays.

"As the decade of the 70's proceeded, we had the opportunity to reflect upon, and to assess what we had become and what we wanted Hawaii and ourselves to become in the future.

"We thought about the impact excessive growth would have on our environment and on our lifestyle.

"We recognized our vulnerability to the ebbs and flows of an economy too heavily dependent upon tourism.

"We acknowledged the need to continue to provide meaningful jobs for our children in sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality to allow them to remain in Hawaii.

"We recognized the danger inherent

in being so highly dependent on forces outside of our shores for the basic necessities of life.

"We determined that we must strive for a greater measure of self-sufficiency, acknowledging at the same time that we probably could not produce everything that we need but that we should do as much as possible in that regard. In addition, we concluded that it would also be in our best interest if we produce, grow and manufacture those things which we can sell outside of our State -- and not just commodities -- but also the expertise, and the talents and the abilities of our people.

"And so in response to those conclusions about ourselves and about our lifestyle, and as the 70's drew to a close, we set in motion a number of initiatives and took numerous actions which we felt were essential if we were to retain the uniqueness that Hawaii represented not only to the world, but also to our own people. It is about that period of assessment and adjustment, those programs that we have undertaken, and about our direction for the 80's that I would now like to speak.

"I believe that the most significant action we took in the decade just past was to address the problem of too rapid growth of our population and of our economy.

"The result was the preparation and adoption of our Hawaii State Plan.

"It is a unique document. It sets out and establishes as public policy the goals and the directions for our future. It is the product of your efforts, of this Administration, and of many thousands of concerned citizens.

"But the State Plan, prepared in the later years of the 1970's, is just the beginning of a more comprehensive and long-range task, a task which we will now address in the 80's.

"In this session you will have the opportunity to review the next step in this significant planning process: the functional plans. They have been prepared for the major areas of Transportation, Agriculture, Energy, Health, Housing, Education -- both higher and lower -- Historic Preservation, Water Resources Development, Recreation, Conservation Lands, and Tourism. And it is from these more specific guidelines that we will draw our directions for the 80's in each of the particular areas which they address.

"I encourage you to study them carefully

for they are at this time our recommendations to you and it is for you as legislators to adopt or modify them as you conclude to be appropriate. We are available to assist in whatever way we can.

"During the 1970's we also spent considerable time discussing the foundations of our economy. There were many in our community who argued that the only viable economic future for Hawaii in the 1980's and beyond rests with an expansion of the visitor industry.

"They seemed to dismiss the potential of any other economic endeavor as insignificant.

"As important as tourism is -- and I will refer to it again shortly -- I simply do not agree with the premise that all else is unproductive.

"I have said on many occasions, and I repeat it here today, that Hawaii has the potential in the 1980's and beyond, to dramatically increase its self-sufficiency in agricultural products, and to increase its exports of many other products.

"There is no doubt that sugar and pineapple will remain foremost in agriculture here. Our efforts to diversify agricultural production are in no way a denigration of these basic and vital industries. But our potential for diversifying our agricultural base is only just beginning.

"Already, because of both public and private sector initiatives, phenomenal growth has been experienced in recent years in the economic contribution of cut flowers and foliage, nursery plants, macadamia nuts, papaya, guava, passion fruit, vegetables and melons.

"And I would remind you that the development of agriculture serves two purposes: it has value in our economy in producing income to Hawaii, and it contributes the open spaces which are so vital to those of us who live here, and so important to those who visit us.

"It is for these reasons that in the most recent past we have undertaken programs for setting aside lands for agricultural parks, negotiated long-term leases for farming on State lands, funded the promotion of Hawaii agricultural products both here and throughout the world, provided low-cost loans to farmers, and provided agricultural expertise to new farmers.

"Our supplemental budget request contains recommendations for increased funding in many of these areas.

"Our efforts to develop an aquaculture industry parallel those of diversified agriculture.

Aquaculture can become a vital income-producing part of our economy. It, too, needs the kind of government support that agriculture has received. We are the only state in the nation which has developed an Aquaculture Master Plan and our efforts now need to be directed toward its implementation.

"Hawaii is the only island state, and that fact affords us the opportunity to utilize the resources of the ocean which surrounds us.

"We are continuing our efforts to secure for Hawaii the economic benefits which will come from the mining and the harvesting of the resources of the ocean.

"We are proposing the establishment of a marine education program in our public schools.

"We are also submitting to you a Hawaii Fisheries Development Plan which has my wholehearted support. It was prepared in a cooperative effort by the public and private sectors and it concludes that the potential for expanding Hawaii's role in the fisheries industry is indeed very great.

"There is no more exciting potential for Hawaii to expand its economy in the 1980's, in my view, than as the hub of the interchange between the United States and countries in the Pacific-Asian Basin. In matters of trade, finance, insurance, cultural and recreational relationships, and scientific and technological exchange, our long-perceived role as the broker between East and West finally is being realized.

"Multi-national companies are looking increasingly to Hawaii to establish headquarters. In the past year, eight major American corporations established regional headquarters here.

"These join 23 other such corporations which have recognized the importance of this meeting ground between East and West.

"We intend to intensify our efforts in the 1980's to attract new corporations to our islands, not only to provide jobs for our people, but also to firmly establish our position in the Pacific.

"These activities are to complement, rather than to compete with, the existing corporations and businesses of Hawaii.

"Many of the present corporate entities of Hawaii have been among the foremost

builders of our modern society. They have provided the capital, and the initiative and the goodwill that has been so necessary to achieving the social miracle that has been wrought in Hawaii.

"But each society must renew itself. Each society must look beyond itself and its present boundaries for new ideas, and new approaches, and new opportunities. This we are doing in our approach to making Hawaii the meeting place of the Pacific and the world, not just in a physical or economic sense, but also as a way of life, and of style, and of understanding.

"Work on the Aloha Tower Complex fits significantly into this picture of the future.

"Regional cooperation is emerging as a dominant theme in our Pacific community. For example, two major conferences, drawing together many of the island countries in the Pacific to discuss mutual concerns and interests will be held in our State this year. Increasingly, we are becoming the facilitator of information and dialogue in this part of the world.

"The role Hawaii increasingly can play and will play in the world was demonstrated this past year by two very different, but significant trips, I took as the Governor of Hawaii.

"In the one case, as representative of the President of the United States, I participated in independence ceremonies in the new Republic of Kiribati. My presence served to emphasize Hawaii's role as the only island state of the United States and also our preeminent importance in the Pacific.

"The other significant trip was as a member of a National Governors' Association tour of the People's Republic of China.

"China is a vast and ancient land, the cradle of much of Asia's heritage, language, and philosophy, and just as Kiribati struggles to become a part of the modern world, and to find its place in it, so does China.

"The magnitudes are different, the outcome unquestionably will be different, and the impact on the world will be vastly different, but each in its own way reflects the world's long delayed recognition of the importance of the Pacific and its rim nations in the destiny of all the peoples of this world.

"I am truly convinced that the skills and the expertise of Hawaii's people will be called upon by the People's Republic of China in the years immediately ahead. We can offer them much and we can, at the same time, receive much in return.

"The role Hawaii increasingly is playing

on the world stage is exceedingly significant not only to those of us who live here, but also to those unknown and unseen around the world who will benefit in the years to come from the successful social and economic experiments that have taken place in these islands.

"It was here, in our red soil and black volcanic rock, that a new society was born. It was here that many from other societies gathered in disparate ways to start a new life and form a new society. It was here that the sons and daughters of these early immigrants learned their lessons of tolerance and understanding and Americanism.

"It was here that they learned the verity that all men truly are created equal. And it was here that they learned that no one is bound by previous status, but rather bound only by the limitations of their own creation. It was here that hard work and application were rewarded.

"This is the lesson of Hawaii, and it is one that increasingly is being learned by the world.

"Let me turn now to our most important economic segment -- the visitor industry. The 1970's saw tremendous growth in the number of visitors who came to these Islands and in the dollars that they spent.

"At no time in our history has the need for maintaining a viable visitor industry been more crucial. It is a major source of employment for our people and a major contributor of tax revenues for the operation of our State government. Our proposed Tourism Functional Plan sets the kinds of goals and directions for it which will assure its appropriate place in our future. You will have the plan before you for your consideration.

"I am recommending, too, that the Legislature reconsider its action of last year which significantly reduced government funding for the Hawaii Visitors Bureau. The increasing cost of fuel and its impact on airline fares may well discourage travelers to Hawaii. Therefore I believe that it is in our own best interest to vigorously support the Hawaii Visitors Bureau at this time.

"In other efforts to reinforce and to expand our economic base in the 80's, we are also asking for your favorable consideration of funds to encourage the development of an electronics industry here. It is my belief that

expanding markets in the Pacific Basin area make Hawaii's location ideal for those mainland electronic companies who wish to take advantage of the potential for increased business. In this connection, I addressed leaders of the electronics industries on two separate occasions last year in the San Francisco area. I reminded them that Hawaii imports \$43 million worth of electronic products every year, and that our strategic location in this part of the world should be recognized for the potential which it holds for those who would do business in the Pacific region.

"And finally in this quest for greater self-sufficiency, we are continuing our efforts to promote locally-manufactured Hawaii products throughout the world -- a 'made in Hawaii' program. These products include garments, jewelry and perfumes, processed foods such as candy, tofu, and tropical drinks, recycled aluminum and many others.

"It is in all of these ways that I believe Hawaii will become master of its own economic destiny.

"In the last decade, we became acutely aware that much of our most beautiful land and coastal areas were becoming inaccessible to many of our people. Private development and the burgeoning visitor industry continually were shutting off selected areas for general recreational use.

"In response to this concern we have made major progress in our efforts to retain many of our most beautiful beach and mountain areas in open space. In Windward Oahu alone we have determined that the area from Waiahole to Kahuku should remain as rural and as agricultural as possible. We have purchased hundreds of acres in that region -- at Malaekahana Bay, over a thousand acres, to Sacred Falls, Heeia Kea-Matson Point, Waiahole Valley -- to assure that future generations may enjoy these lands as we have. We are also doing this in other areas of our State. To maintain these and to protect all of our conservation and recreation areas, we are recommending additional funding in our supplemental budget request. This effort will remain one of our primary concerns as we move into the 80's.

"Probably no area of State government efforts attracted more attention in the latter part of the 1970's than that of energy -- the attempt to find alternative sources of energy for Hawaii and in the actual use of such sources in the daily lives of our people.

"Of all the 50 states, Hawaii is possibly the best endowed with the various potential alternatives to fossil fuels. We have an

abundance of sun, sea and wind, and a favorable geological substructure.

"In just a few short years, but with the assistance of many, we have made tremendous progress.

"Where once sugarcane waste was a pollutant in our oceans, today it provides a substantial portion of the energy used on the Islands of Hawaii and Kauai.

"Where once geothermal energy was only a scientific probability, early next year, we will be generating electricity from it and will seek proposals for its commercial use.

"Where once, OTEC -- Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion -- was an unproven scientific concept, we here in Hawaii have seen its first actual successful test. We are now assisting in the application for a \$150 million OTEC project for Hawaii in a joint venture with several large local and mainland corporations.

"Our commitment to education, for all of our people, remains constant and of the highest priority. Education is what makes achievement possible, and what also makes possible a worthwhile and rewarding life.

"We have seen a revolution in education in these Islands in the recent past.

"In the years to come, we are going to reap the benefits of the efforts that have been expended in education, not only in the area of competency on the part of our citizens, but also in the enjoyment of life and in their contributions to our communities.

"The emphasis this Administration, and the previous Administration, have placed on education is, I am convinced, of paramount importance to this State and its people.

"To be sure, we read and hear that our children, as a whole, do not measure well on national tests. Some of this, without question, is due to an imperfect knowledge of the English language. Because of that, I am proposing a \$776,000 appropriation to identify and resolve problems of immigrant children. But the heartening fact is that our children are, in significant areas, measuring better in national testing.

"I am especially pleased to see the increasing involvement of parents in the educational program. An interested and enlightened parent serves as

a positive reinforcement to the efforts of school teachers, principals and administrators.

"At the University, too, we have made great strides in offering advanced educational opportunities to those who wish to pursue such a course.

"For a number of years in the 60's and the 70's, we set a goal of offering a university experience that served all the needs of every person regardless of the cost.

"We have come to realize now that with limited State resources, a more prudent course of action is to seek selective excellence.

"Health and social services program expenditures as a percentage of total State spending grew faster than any others in the decade of the 70's. This is eloquent testimony to the generosity and willingness of our citizens to provide for those needing help.

"At the same time, we have attempted to protect the integrity of the program by the careful screening of applicants, and by increased efforts to detect fraud and abuse. In this way we can assure the continuance of the public's support and confidence in this area.

"Also, we have expanded fivefold our expenditures to provide services to the elderly, the children, the family and the afflicted so that they, too, may enjoy a meaningful life.

"For the mentally ill and developmentally disabled the decade saw the successful implementation of our efforts to provide a more home-like environment for their treatment and for the living of their daily lives.

"In the future we will see our programs shift further from treatment to prevention -- to 'wellness' for the individual; we will explore the need for a gerontology program; we will bring our hospitals up to standard; and reduce the pollution of our waters.

"For our people of Hawaiian ancestry, the work of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in the 1970's has been clearly remarkable. More homes were built for Hawaiians on homestead land in the past five years than in the preceding 25 years of the program. While we will continue to maintain a viable housing program, we are now also turning our attention to providing native Hawaiians with new opportunities to become successful farmers and ranchers. Not only will we continue to make agricultural lands available, but most importantly we will provide monies and technical assistance necessary to effectively utilize those lands.

"We are also focusing on programs to develop businesses and jobs such as in a recent moss rock project in Nanakuli where a new business was formed and employment created for 23 young native Hawaiians. These will be our continued directions in the 80's, offering native Hawaiians hope and optimism for control and determination of their own future.

"This was the expressed hope in the creation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs by the recent amendment to the Hawaii Constitution.

"Our society was built on the foundation of Aloha which we all inherited from those who were here before us. It is incumbent upon us all that we retain the Hawaiian heritage, and the Hawaiian way. I will have a bit more to say about this later.

"Our progress in modernizing major transportation facilities can be seen each day as we move about the Islands but there remains several major projects needed to complete that picture. In this regard, let me stress the importance that I place on your authorization for the Barber's Point deep draft harbor, a new inter-island terminal at Honolulu, and the completion of our highway network.

"For too long now we have put off the issue of a new general aviation airport for Oahu. I cannot over-emphasize the need for action in this session.

"We have carefully looked at all the reasonable alternatives and we are convinced that the Poamoho site, while not perfect, is the most feasible one.

"If you do not agree with our selection of a site at Poamoho then I ask that you designate a suitable alternative.

"Those are some of the areas of program emphasis which I see emerging as we begin our new decade. There are others which are not mentioned because of time constraints.

"The beginning of the 1980's also provides us with the opportunity to implement the amendments to our State Constitution. These include among others, the structuring of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, funding the Hawaiian Culture and Language program for which we are requesting \$335,000, adopting standards for determining how grants of public moneys may be provided, establishing a tax revenue estimating committee. In each of these areas, we are prepared to provide

you with whatever assistance you may need.

"There are a number of legislative proposals which we will be forwarding to you in the early days of this session and we ask for your favorable consideration of them. Members of my cabinet will take the leadership in discussing them with you. For now, I would like to discuss two of them: one is a proposal for a tax rebate and the other for collective bargaining cost items.

"Because of the prudent manner in which we have managed the State's funds and also because of the rise in tax collections, we now have a sizeable surplus in the treasury and we expect that condition to continue. I am convinced that the accumulation of a surplus for any long period is neither necessary nor desirable, and I am further convinced that it should be returned to the taxpayers in an equitable manner.

"I would remind you, too, that this is now a fundamental policy of our State, as that policy was adopted by the people when they approved the amendments to the State Constitution.

"I will therefore propose to you that a sizeable portion of that surplus be refunded to each resident of Hawaii who qualifies as an exemption under our income tax law. It will be in an amount which will approximately offset the 4 percent tax on food and drugs which the average person now pays.

"In addition I will propose that a substantial portion of the balance of the surplus be used for the repair and maintenance of our public facilities, especially our schools. In recent years we have made significant investments in our physical plant facilities and there is a clear need to maintain them adequately as time and wear take their toll.

"Let me say this about our surplus tax dollars. If you do not agree to a rebate, let me caution you about the use of these tax dollars for programs which require continuous future expenditures. We will soon be operating under a Constitutional spending limit and to commit us at this time to future spending increases now could lead us to great fiscal problems.

"With respect to the collective bargaining contracts which we recently signed with our public employees, I will send you a message in the next few days asking your expeditious passage of a bill to provide those increased benefits to our employees as quickly as possible. I believe this is only fair to them and the State has the funds available to make these payments promptly.

"Finally, let me say a word to the people of Hawaii about our legislators who are assembled here today. As one who has served long in this branch of government, and who has been in public service for more than a quarter of a century, it disturbs me greatly that so many of our citizens feel a strong sense of cynicism about public officials and the legislative process.

"I can say that there is a genuine desire and sincere intention in each of the legislators here to make the right decisions, and to make Hawaii a better place for all of us.

"But just as with any human endeavor it is easier to agree on the general objectives than on the specific ways to achieve it.

"For the legislator, the right decision is not always clear, because the issues are complex and the solutions are very difficult. I know that they frequently agonize over what the 'right decision' truly is.

"This is the public officials' dilemma.

"People want more and better programs, but they want to pay less taxes. People want faster services, but want our officials to follow a more time-consuming process. People want perfect solutions where there are no perfect solutions; perhaps, in some instances, no solutions at all. A given response may help some but may create other problems.

"In this Legislature, I see compassion, I see initiative and creativity. I see people with vision serving us. They are our neighbors -- decent human beings. And they are not infallible. They make mistakes, just as we all make mistakes. But they do give us their very best efforts. I therefore ask for your understanding, patience and the prayers for our public officials.

"At the beginning of each new and challenging task, involving the cooperation, the goodwill and the Aloha of many people, I am reminded of the most poignant moment -- for me -- of man's adventure in space.

"It was the Apollo 8 crew, who for the first time in the history of mankind, had broken free of the gravity of earth and were soaring at the rate of thousands of miles an hour toward the moon.

"As they saw their home planet, the Earth, recede and grow smaller, and as they saw its blue beauty glowing in the black and white austerity of the rest of the universe, they all wondered

aloud why men on earth could not live in peace and harmony.

"From their unique vantage point, they could see that those of us who inhabit this earth truly are one people, and that the differences that separate us are insignificant compared to the common feelings that bind us together.

"In my 1977 State-of-the-State message, I offered a conviction which has become the theme of this Administration, and of this State. It is that we will be the masters of our destiny.

"In the three years since I appeared before you then, we truly have taken giant steps toward becoming the masters of our destiny.

"In closing, I want to share with you my unbounded optimism about this State and its people.

"Whenever I travel, I always return to these Islands and become refreshed and restored. It is not merely because I am coming 'home,' but rather because we truly do have a unique society here, one which is responsive to our past, and also one which looks to the future and is aware of its needs.

"All of us living in these Islands have a unique opportunity, and a very unique obligation, to do our best as stewards, and to keep the beacon of Hawaii ever bright throughout the world.

"Never before have the people of this State been so much in control of their future, and I applaud you and all of our citizens who make this possible.

"Just as we are one world, we also are one State, and one people.

"We have our differences, to be sure, but we also have a commonality of purpose that makes us one in the pursuit of what is best for our beloved Hawaii.

"I wish all of you well for a productive and a fruitful session.

"Mahalo, Aloha, and God bless you."

Senate President Wong then rose and stated:

"Thank you for your words of concern and wisdom, in terms of the State Administration's presentation toward the Legislature. I must say this, Governor, that differences are not in the subject matter, rather one of approach.

"I can assure you that your proposals and your suggestions will be fairly heard and considered and the legislative input will be part of the total package that in the end will result in a better Hawaii.

"Thank you very much, Governor.

"There being no further business, I adjourn this Joint Session of the Tenth State Legislature."

At 10:45 o'clock a.m., the President declared the Joint Session adjourned.

The Senate reconvened at 10:50 o'clock a.m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 10:55 o'clock a.m., on motion by Senator Mizuguchi, seconded by Senator Anderson and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, January 22, 1980.