

NINETEENTH DAY

Wednesday, February 12, 1992

The Senate of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1992, convened at 11:35 o'clock a.m. with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by the Reverend Alison M. Dingley, Institute for Human Services, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present with the exception of Senators George, Matsuura, Mizuguchi and Nakasato who were excused.

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

Senator Chang then introduced to the members of the Senate Dr. Volker Anding as follows:

"Mr. President, this morning, I have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Volker Anding, Deputy Consul General of the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany, based in San Francisco. Coincidentally, Mr. President, the consulate general is located in the Spreckels Building in San Francisco, named after Mr. Claus Spreckels who is famous on the Island of Maui.

"Last year, I had the honor of presenting Dr. Anding with a Senate certificate commemorating the first anniversary of the re-unification of Germany.

"Dr. Anding was recently one of the distinguished keynote speakers at the dedication ceremony at Honolulu Community College to mark the new Berlin Wall Freedom Monument. The creation and presentation of this monument from a three-ton piece of the Berlin Wall was a momentous occasion and an eminent reminder of the struggle that the people of the Federal Republic of Germany have overcome.

"Dr. Anding, we are honored by your presence. May I ask the Deputy Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany to rise and be recognized."

Dr. Anding, who was seated on the floor of the Senate, rose to be recognized.

Dr. Anding then presented the President with a remnant of the Berlin Wall and a book that describes the Federal Republic of Germany. The President presented Dr. Anding a gift from the Senate of the Sixteenth Legislature.

At 11:44 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 11:50 o'clock a.m.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

The following messages from the Governor (Gov. Msg. Nos. 157 to 159) were read by the Clerk and were placed on file:

Gov. Msg. No. 157, dated February 4, 1992, transmitting the FY 1990 Annual Report of the Department of Human Services, in response to Chapter 351, HRS.

Gov. Msg. No. 158, informing the Senate that on February 12, 1992, he signed into law House Bill No. 72 as Act 1, entitled: "RELATING TO PUBLIC FUNDS."

Gov. Msg. No. 159, to Senate President Richard Wong, dated January 21, 1992, as provided in Section 9, Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, requesting immediate consideration and passage of Administration Proposal HMS-4(92), which makes supplementary appropriations and authorization for the expenditure of additional funds in FY 1992 for the Hawaii State Medicaid Program.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Senator Matsuura, for the Committee on Science, Technology and Economic Development, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1649) recommending that S.B. No. 1526, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be recommitted to the Committee on Science, Technology and Economic Development.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 1526, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES," passed Second Reading and was recommitted to the Committee on Science, Technology and Economic Development.

Senator Nakasato, for the Committee on Tourism and Recreation, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1650) recommending that S.B. No. 2522, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 2522, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR A BIKE LANE FROM MAKAHA BEACH PARK TO YOKOHAMA BEACH PARK," passed Second Reading and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Nakasato, for the Committee on Tourism and Recreation, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1651) recommending that S.B. No. 2639 pass Second Reading and be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 2639, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR A RECREATION/SPORTS COMPLEX FOR KAPOLEI, OAHU," passed Second Reading and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Nakasato, for the Committee on Tourism and Recreation, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1652) recommending that S.B. No. 3039 pass Second Reading and be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 3039, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WORLD UNIVERSITY ROWING CHALLENGE IN HAWAII," passed Second Reading and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Fernandes Salling, for the Committee on Transportation and Intergovernmental Relations, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1653) recommending that S.B. No. 3054, as amended in S.D.

1, pass Second Reading and be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 3054, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO OPEN TAXI MANAGEMENT," passed Second Reading and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Fernandes Salling, for the Committee on Transportation and Intergovernmental Relations, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 1654) recommending that S.B. No. 3456, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.B. No. 3456, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF CIVIL AIR PATROL HANGARS AND FACILITIES," passed Second Reading and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ORDER OF THE DAY

THIRD READING

S.B. No. 2543:

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, S.B. No. 2543, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO FOSTER PARENTS AS VOLUNTEERS," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 21. Noes, none. Excused, 4 (George, Matsuura, Mizuguchi, Nakasato).

S.B. No. 1528:

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, S.B. No. 1528, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE PENAL CODE," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 21. Noes, none. Excused, 4 (George, Matsuura, Mizuguchi, Nakasato).

S.B. No. 2210:

On motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, S.B. No. 2210, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CHILD SUPPORT," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 21. Noes, none. Excused, 4 (George, Matsuura, Mizuguchi, Nakasato).

RE-REFERRAL OF HOUSE BILL

The President re-referred the following House bill that was received:

House Bill Referred to:

No. 3860, H.D. 1 Committee on Ways and Means

RE-REFERRAL OF SENATE BILLS

The President re-referred the following Senate bills that were introduced:

Senate Bill	Referred to:
No. 2279	Committee on Consumer Protection and Business Regulation, then to the Committee on Judiciary
No. 2643	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 2820	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 2955	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 2964	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 3012	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 3017	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 3198	Committee on Ways and Means
No. 3247, S.D. 1	Committee on Housing and Hawaiian Programs, then to the Committee on Ways and Means

Senator Solomon then rose to speak on a point of personal privilege as follows:

"Mr. President, I rise to speak on a point of personal privilege.

"Mr. President, last week's hearing on the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in Washington, D.C., served to make us all aware again of the federal government's failure to conform to the clear mandate of Congress in enacting the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

"The Bush administration has stated its position to be that no trust relationship was ever established by the Act. As can be seen from Hawaii's position as expressed by Attorney General Price, the Bush administration's position is simply not supportable as a matter of law or reason.

"Without doubt, the federal government has present obligations under that Act both as to the payment of money and as to the return of lands to the benefit of native Hawaiian people.

"This issue is a microcosm of something far more pervasive to the well-being of Hawaii and all its people. Not only does the federal government have obligations and duties to the native Hawaiians by congressional mandate, but it has a continuing and essential obligation to the state by the terms of the 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution to avoid transgression of state sovereignty.

"The federal government has failed in its obligation to the people of Hawaii to refrain from interference in the powers reserved to them by the Bill of Rights.

"We who are on the firing line in protecting and maintaining state sovereignty are well aware that there has been an incredibly rapid erosion of state sovereignty in the recent past.

"I need only mention as a clear example the horrendous issue of unfunded mandates. Already medicaid expenditures account for an average of 14 percent of the 50 states' budgets ... that's 14 percent, Mr. President, of those budgets over which the federal government has assumed complete control. Other areas of eroding state power are readily apparent in agriculture, banking, taxation, transportation, education, etc. ... where the

U.S. government has exercised federal power in derogation of state sovereignty.

"Anthony Lewis of the 'New York Times' has characterized the contemporary centralization of state powers by the federal government as 'state-ism,' and he correctly, I think, draws a parallel with the breakdown of existing governmental structures in Russia and Eastern Europe as, in part, a reaction to such 'state-ism.'

"We are living in perhaps the most revolutionary period in world history in the last 150 years. George Kennan has stated that the changes now occurring in world affairs are certainly as, or more, significant as those of 1917 or 1848. Old patterns of thought won't do.

"A new paradigm is needed. In Hawaii that paradigm will question why a huge percentage of our lands must be committed to the control of the federal government for the purposes of national security when certainly there is not now, nor can we reasonably anticipate, an issue of world military confrontation.

"Hawaii, as a state which maybe is the clearest example of the usurpation of state sovereignty by the federal government, should take the lead in organizing the various states by conference, compact, or convention to cause the creation of a new paradigm by which federal/state powers may be re-ordered by the restoration of state control over that which are properly matters of state sovereignty.

"I call on the governor, as well as yourself, Mr. President, to effectively organize the full power and resources available to you and to him, both legal and political, to cause the prompt return of all lands being held or obtained by the federal government under an outdated concept of national security. Much of such lands so returned will be, of course, Hawaiian home lands and can be developed for the benefit of the native Hawaiian people notwithstanding the Bush administration's demonstrated disregard of its obligations to them.

"Thank you, Mr. President."

Senator Iwase also rose to speak on a point of personal privilege and stated:

"Mr. President, I'd like to join in the comments of the previous speaker and ask that it be incorporated as my own. I would also like to add a few comments in that regard.

"Speaking not just about the state but also the county governments, I can recall sometime back in the late 1980s as chair of the council's budget committee, trying to find \$15 million in lost funds because the federal government had eliminated grants-in-aids. I do not recall if any of that money was ever returned to the city government in some other form but I do know that it was sucked away by the federal vacuum cleaner.

"I think the point that we are trying to make here, Mr. President, to the administration in Washington: 'Stop the preaching and stop the philosophizing. If you have a program which is a worthy program, implement it, using your funds and using your personnel. If you require the assistance of state governments or county governments, fund it; help us pay for it. We who sit in Hawaii as state officials, those who are in the counties, we have our own goals, we have our own programs, and we have our own programs to try to meet the unique needs of the people who live here, and we do not need to be hampered by programs and philosophies issued ten thousand miles

away in Washington, D.C., without the accompanying funds.'

"Thank you, Mr. President."

Senator Cobb also rose to speak on a point of personal privilege and said:

"Mr. President, I sympathize with the remarks of our Majority Floor Leader and when the debate comes on the helmet law, relative to sovereignty, I will ask that they be incorporated as my own just as I did on the DUI law, that we are in fact reacting to federal mandates. We are losing our freedom, slowly, bit by bit. States are losing their sovereignty; counties are losing their rights; we as individuals, very slowly, but inexorably are losing our freedoms. It's not only a case of the federal government failing to live up to its original commitment and mandate, it's also a case of the federal government mandating the states to do things or withholding funds and imposing financial penalties for the failure to do so.

"Thank you."

Senator McMurdo also rose to speak on a point of personal privilege and stated:

"Mr. President, I rise on a point of personal privilege.

"I would like to talk about the helmet bill which Senator Cobb preempted me on. That's okay. I'd like to make some remarks and expound on the ones that were made the day before yesterday by my colleagues, one from Kailua and the other from Kalihi, relating to the bill on motorcycle helmets, and also to address Senator Cobb's concerns.

"The good Senator from Kailua was right when he said his peripheral vision was not hindered at all when wearing a helmet. According to the requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation motorcycle helmet standard, the helmet must provide peripheral vision clearance of 210 degrees for the wearer. Now, those of you who understand peripheral vision know that it is only 180 degrees, so, the safety margin is built into the helmet.

"As for the Senator from Kalihi's concern on interference with critical hearing, the DOT stated, and this was also verified by Morgan Keane who is a motorcycle rider herself and a member of the safety helmet coalition, any sound loud enough to be heard over the noise of the motorcycle and the wind will be loud enough to be heard inside the helmet.

"Mr. President, from 1968 to 1977 when we had the all-rider safety helmet law, there were less than 10 fatalities per year. However, since the repeal of this law, the fatality rate has nearly tripled. In addition, the repeal has cost the people of Hawaii over \$3 million every year in medical and disability related costs and nearly 80% of these costs are passed on to the public through increases in health and auto insurance charges and premiums. These figures are based on the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration report.

"Also, one of the concerns and one of the arguments presented by those who do not want to ride with helmets and who fight against the mandatory law is that motorcyclists are just hurting themselves. Why not leave them alone? They are not just hurting themselves, they are hurting taxpayers as well. The issue of the individual liberty versus the public good was clearly examined in an exchange of articles in the American Journal of Public Health in 1981 and the issue was also fought out in court in a case in Massachusetts which challenged the constitutionality of the motorcycle helmet use law. A

lower court wrote an opinion which the United States Supreme Court upheld in 1972.

"The opinion reads in part: 'While we agree with the plaintiff that the act's only realistic purpose is the prevention of head injuries incurred in motorcycle mishaps, we cannot agree that the consequences of such injuries are limited to the individual who sustained the injury. The public has an interest in minimizing the resources directly involved. From the moment of injury, society picks the person up off the highway; delivers him to a municipal hospital and municipal doctors; provides him with unemployment compensation, if after recovery he cannot replace his lost job; and if the injury causes permanent disability, may assume the responsibility for his and his family's subsistence. We do not understand a state of mind that permits plaintiff to think that only he himself is concerned.' This is Sargent v. Sargent, U.S. Supreme Court, 1972.

"An important, but certainly not an overriding consideration, is that if Hawaii does not adopt an all-rider helmet use law by September 30, 1993, which is the beginning of fiscal year 1994, a portion of our federal highway construction dollars will be redirected. Based on Hawaii's 1992 formula, one-and-a-half percent in fiscal year 1994 would total \$1.1 million and, for succeeding years, a 3% reduction would total \$2.3 million. This, at a time when we are talking rapid transit?

"Also, I would like to say to the good Senator from Kahala, maybe we don't like being mandated but it's a fact, and right now since it is a fact, maybe we better accept it and save the money.

"There is also a \$62 million grant which - if we pass a helmet bill now - we will get a bigger share of that pot, but, the more states who come into line with the federal government, the smaller the pot will be in ensuing years.

"Mr. President, I was informed that night before last we had another critical head and facial injury to a motorcyclist not wearing a helmet. How many more of these injuries and disabling accidents can we endure? During the four-year period, from '86 to '89, 61% of the motorcycle related fatalities resulted from head injuries. During the period, from '86 to '88, 78% of moped related fatalities resulted from head injuries. This year, according to the police, we have had seven traffic fatalities on Oahu; four of these were pedestrians, the other three were motorcyclists with no helmet.

"I would like to see my colleagues think about this in the ensuing weeks. Thank you, very much."

Senator Blair also rose to speak on a point of personal privilege and stated:

"Mr. President, on a point of personal privilege, I am tempted to say, 'I told you so.' We are now debating bills before they are reported out of committee. But since that is the will of the Senate, I would like to address the topic raised by the previous speaker.

"Some of you may remember that I have introduced legislation to require driver licensing for mopeds. I am very concerned for the safety of people riding two-wheeled vehicles on the highway. I do, however, have one problem, as yet unresolved, with the motorcycle helmet law. I mention it now only so that the bill's proponents will be prepared to address the issue when the bill comes up for third reading.

"If we accept the proposition that the fact that individual conduct imposes a cost on society is a sufficient justification for society to ban the particular conduct,

where exactly do we draw the line? The consumption of alcohol and the consumption of cigarettes also result in easily quantified cost to society. Will we then ban the sale of cigarettes? Ban the sale of alcohol? For that matter, there are certain quantifiable costs attendant to eating red meat at McDonald's more than once a week. Are we going to get into regulating diets as well?

"I raised the question, perhaps, to a logically absurd point; but the point nonetheless needs to be addressed before I am asked to accept the argument that private conduct, because it imposes cost on society, should be subject to government regulation; I'd like the proponents to be able to draw a clear, bright line for me so that I will know I am not on a slippery slope to 'big brotherhood.' Thank you."

Senator McMurdo responded:

"Mr. President, just one comment to the previous speaker. Let's hope that when he's on that slippery slope he has his seat belt fastened!"

Senator Reed also rose on a point of personal privilege and stated:

"Mr. President, I too was wanting to resist this topic until the bill was before this body. But since we're into the discussion, an issue that we should consider is the larger one of whether or not we have a right to outlaw risky behavior. Senator Blair touched upon that when he mentioned the high-risk nature of alcohol and tobacco. Use of alcohol and tobacco is risky behavior that has a far-reaching economic impact on the rest of society in terms of health care, work loss, etc. In a larger sense, diet can also represent risk. People are doing far more harm to themselves through what they eat, and we pay far more in related health costs than as a result of motorcycle-related injuries.

"To take it even further, if indeed we are to outlaw risky behavior, then we should make the NFL and AFC flag football leagues because tackle football is very dangerous and even with the gear that is worn people get hurt. So if we want to outlaw risky behavior and make it a law as to what people can or cannot do, then let us outlaw tackle football. Perhaps we should also make professional boxers wear headgear and surfers surf with square-nosed surfboards because those pointed surfboards sure are dangerous. One thing after another, and it is indeed in the field of 'big brother,' be it the federal level or the state level, when we begin to dictate what type of risky behavior is allowed and what type of risky behavior is not allowed. What we get down to is a person's basic right to choose what kind of risky behavior you want to engage in or not. We tend to discriminate against those in the minority, such as those who ride motorcycles, and therefore have very little political clout. To me this is objectionable for those philosophical and other reasons. Thank you."

Senator Cobb, again, rose to state:

"Yes, Mr. President, while the debate or discussion today"

Chair interjected:

"It shouldn't be a debate but"

Senator Cobb continued:

"It's turning into one which I think is a good thing. We don't have enough of it here on the floor. Too often we pass things with very little public discussion, very little thought, very little self-examination and I think this is a

good and healthy thing. I only touched on motorcycle helmets as an example of our loss of individual and collective freedom. I'm glad other Senators took up the cudgel and wanted to discuss it in more detail and did so.

"But George Santayana said it and bears repeating: 'Those who forget history are condemned to repeat it.' Are we forgetting that in the 1920s when alcohol was banned in the United States that gave rise to the likes of Al Capone and gangsterism, nationwide, and the Mafia came about as a result.

"Banning a behavior that is risky has been proven in history not to work! The great American example of prohibition proves that. We had an amendment to the federal constitution to ban the importation, consumption, sale and distribution of alcohol in the United States. It failed! And so we had another amendment to the United States Constitution to repeal that.

"We talk about choice. Mr. President, the remarks of the chairman of the Human Services Committee illustrate classically that when it comes down to the bottom line, whether it's on helmets or whether it's on 21-age drinking, it is very clearly, indisputably a case of federal blackmail. Even though blackmail is a dirty word. It is without a doubt federal blackmail and we're being asked to react to it.

"When it comes to the concept of choice, Mr. President, we support choice. I think a majority in this body support choice for women on the right of abortion; on the right of what to do with their own bodies. That is a personal decision, even though in the eyes of many in our society that results in a death. That is an element of choice that we at least in the Majority support and I know that there are differing opinions on the floor of the Senate and I respect those opinions. We support choice for women; we support choice for native Hawaiians; we support the right of Hawaiians to petition the federal government and we are doing so now.

"So where do we draw the line on choice? I think the Judiciary chairman raised a very valid consideration. Where do we draw that line on this slippery slope of risky behavior where the government tells us what we can or cannot do, based on the ancillary cost of that behavior. I think that is highly germane and I, like him, am going to be listening very carefully for the answers. Thank you."

The Chair then remarked:

"Before we go any further, one correction, Senator Cobb. I just want you to understand that the point of personal privilege is not for the purpose of debate. Whether or not the Senators had a great deal of debate is really not the question. The use of personal privilege has been given tremendous latitude within the Senate. That has been my personal philosophy. All I want is to remind you that at no time has the Senate not welcomed debate on a measure that is pending on the floor for a vote. I want to make that very clear."

Senator Cobb responded:

"Thank you, Mr. President. In brief response, I will correct the word 'debate' to 'discussion.' I think it's too seldom that we have open discussion that really gets as far-ranging as this and I think that it's a healthy thing once in a while. Thank you."

Senator Chang also rose on a point of personal privilege and said:

"Mr. President, I had not planned to participate in this discussion but the mention of personal diet in relation to

social burdens prompts me to respond. Certainly, if this discussion is prolonged, it will keep me from lunch and thereby relieve me of any guilt in relation to social burdens. (Laughter.)

"I want to remind the Judiciary chairman that the slippery slope of distinctions is indeed a very dangerous area and I certainly hope he remembers the responsibilities involved when he considers the matter of firearms that look dangerous but are not necessarily so. (Laughter.)

"I fully agree with the Senator from St. Louis Heights that this involves more than social burden. It is a matter of federal blackmail.

"I would like to request, on a matter of personal privilege, that the chairman of the Transportation and Intergovernmental Relations Committee contact both the Council on State Governments and the National Conference of State Legislatures. These organizations have been very much bothered by the entry of the federal government into mandates and preemptions and there is an advisory council on intergovernmental relations that may offer us guidance in this area.

"Thank you."

Senator Holt also on a point of personal privilege then stated:

"Mr. President, speaking on personal privilege, and since there has been a lot of discussion about the helmet law, I decided that I would go and ask some experts about what they thought and so I went to my father who has a 41 Harley-Davidson and those Indian types where they used to shift with the hand. Since my father used to race at Kahuku, I asked him what he thought about the helmet law and he said, 'The only reason (for helmets) is because they don't know how to drive.'" (Laughter.)

Senator Crozier then rose to speak on a point of personal privilege as follows:

"Mr. President, I rise on a point of personal privilege.

"Mr. President, originally, I was going to get up and share with the members that today is Abraham Lincoln's birthday and I was going to read the Gettysburg Address but I don't think I'll do it. But I do think it's appropriate that we do reflect on him and remember the great thoughts and laws that he put into place and some of the human endeavors that he outlawed, like slavery.

"The reason I wanted to talk about Abraham Lincoln is because he was the greatest Republican that they ever had. He was the apex of the Republican Party. They are on the down side now, I don't know how far down but they can come back.

"What I'd like to do ... I'd just like to salute the Senator from the Kaneohe area. The area where the Koolaus stand like a sentinel to catch the clouds that pour in from the realm of 'kanaloa' from the ocean and capture the raindrops to make those lands green so that people can be nourished and the beauty can be appreciated by all. The other day, the good Senator talked about the problem in Waialeale where the people were being battered around trying to get in line for the homes and he mentioned a bill and the bill is House Bill 664, relating to sale to owner-occupants, which would allow optional lotteries. Well, we've taken his thoughts to heart; I've talked with the chair of the House conference committee and we will be bringing the bill back to the conference table to work on it. The date has not been set

but I would like to thank the good Senator from Kaneohe for his efforts."

Senator Koki also rose on a point of personal privilege and stated:

"Mr. President, I would like to commend the chairman of the Senate Housing Committee for responding to a real public concern so this will prevent decent people from having to stand all night for a house. I want to thank him for giving me advice on who to contact to get the sufficient support that is necessary to put a bill like this through.

"I just also want to comment that being that Abraham Lincoln was probably one of the first Republicans and for us to have reached our apex at its very beginning is really not correct. We have not yet begun to fight!"

ADJOURNMENT

At 12:22 o'clock p.m., on motion by Senator Solomon, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Thursday, February 13, 1992.