

FORTY-FIRST DAY

Monday, April 4, 1994

The Senate of the Seventeenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1994, convened at 11:36 o'clock a.m. with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by the Reverend Roy Sasaki, Kahuku and Hope United Methodist Churches of Kaaawa, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present with the exception of Senator B. Kobayashi who was excused.

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

HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications from the House (Hse. Com. Nos. 340 to 344) were read by the Clerk and were placed on file:

Hse. Com. No. 340, returning S.B. No. 2963, which passed Third Reading in the House of Representatives on March 31, 1994.

Hse. Com. No. 341, returning S.B. No. 2966, which passed Third Reading in the House of Representatives on March 31, 1994.

Hse. Com. No. 342, returning S.B. No. 2970, which passed Third Reading in the House of Representatives on March 31, 1994.

Hse. Com. No. 343, returning S.B. No. 2971, which passed Third Reading in the House of Representatives on March 31, 1994.

Hse. Com. No. 344, returning S.B. No. 3047, which passed Third Reading in the House of Representatives on March 31, 1994.

At 11:43 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 11:44 o'clock a.m.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Senator Ikeda, for the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2735) recommending that H.B. No. 3090, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, as amended in S.D. 2, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 3090, H.D. 1, S.D. 2, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAX," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2736) recommending that S.R. No. 132, as amended in S.D. 1, be adopted.

By unanimous consent, action on Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2736 and S.R. No. 132, S.D. 1, was deferred to the end of the calendar.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2737)

recommending that S.C.R. No. 172, as amended in S.D. 1, be adopted.

By unanimous consent, action on Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2737 and S.C.R. No. 172, S.D. 1, was deferred to the end of the calendar.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2738) recommending that H.B. No. 2319 pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 2319, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO PARENTAGE," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2739) recommending that H.B. No. 2318, H.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 2318, H.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO PARENTAGE," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2740) recommending that H.B. No. 1642 pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 1642, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE FAMILY COURTS," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2741) recommending that H.B. No. 1590, H.D. 1, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 1590, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CIVIL SERVICE," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2742) recommending that H.B. No. 3138, H.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 3138, H.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2743)

recommending that H.B. No. 3470, H.D. 1, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 3470, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE RELEASE OF PRETRIAL INMATES," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2744) recommending that H.B. No. 3511, H.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 3511, H.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO HAWAII RULES OF EVIDENCE," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2745) recommending that H.B. No. 2322, H.D. 1, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 2322, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO ATTORNEYS' FEES," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

Senator Graulty, for the Committee on Housing, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2746) recommending that H.B. No. 2760, H.D. 2, as amended in S.D. 1, pass Second Reading and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.

On motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and H.B. No. 2760, H.D. 2, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO RESIDENTIAL LEASEHOLDS," passed Second Reading and was placed on the calendar for Third Reading on Wednesday, April 6, 1994.

At 11:46 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 12:17 o'clock p.m.

ORDER OF THE DAY

THIRD READING

H.B. No. 2460, H.D. 1, S.D. 1:

On motion by Senator Baker, seconded by Senator Aki and carried, H.B. No. 2460, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CONDOMINIUM MANAGEMENT," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 19. Noes, 3 (Ikeda, Matsuura, McCartney). Excused, 3 (Iwase, Kobayashi, B., Nakasato).

H.B. No. 3145, H.D. 1:

On motion by Senator Baker, seconded by Senator Aki and carried, H.B. No. 3145, H.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO HOUSING," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 23. Noes, none. Excused, 2 (Iwase, Kobayashi, B.).

H.B. No. 2873, H.D. 1, S.D. 1:

On motion by Senator Baker, seconded by Senator Aki and carried, H.B. No. 2873, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION," having been read throughout, passed Third Reading on the following showing of Ayes and Noes:

Ayes, 23. Noes, none. Excused, 2 (Iwase, Kobayashi, B.).

RE-REFERRAL OF HOUSE BILL

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

House Bill Referred to:

No. 2308, H.D. 1 Jointly to the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Ways and Means

MATTERS DEFERRED FROM EARLIER ON THE CALENDAR

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2736 (S.R. No. 132, S.D. 1):

On motion by Senator Graulty, seconded by Senator Matsunaga and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.R. No. 132, S.D. 1, entitled: "SENATE RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A MODEL DRUG LAWS TASK FORCE TO CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE MODEL DRUG LAWS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON MODEL STATE DRUG LAWS," was adopted.

Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2737 (S.C.R. No. 172, S.D. 1):

On motion by Senator Graulty, seconded by Senator Matsunaga and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted and S.C.R. No. 172, S.D. 1, entitled: "SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT FOR HAWAII'S SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO MINORS LAW," was adopted.

MOTION TO RECALL HOUSE BILL NO. 2312

Senator Reed then moved that House Bill No. 2312 be recalled from the Committee on Judiciary, seconded by Senator Aki.

Senator Reed then stated:

"Mr. President, the people of Hawaii feel strongly about the issue of same-sex marriage. It is understandable and, in fact, inescapable that on this issue there are very strong feelings on both sides. And, indeed it is an issue that turns on principle, conscience and each individual's sense of morality.

"The vast majority of those who pay us to represent their views are opposed to same-sex marriage. And for most people this opposition is not borne of intolerance. The people of Hawaii, as we all know, are very tolerant.

But there is a difference between tolerance and acceptance. Majority of people in our islands do not want government giving homosexual behavior a stamp of official acceptance or approval by legalizing same-sex marriage."

Senator Chang interjected:

"Point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. Is the present speaker limiting his remarks to the pertinence of recalling the motion or debating the merits of the bill itself?"

Senator Reed answered:

"The former."

The Chair then stated:

"Senator Reed, would you limit your debate to justifying the recall of this measure."

Senator Reed, answering in the affirmative, then continued:

"I would like, rather than addressing the merits of the bill, to address the larger issue before us as it relates to the motion before this body.

"I believe that this debate over our handling of H.B. 2312 has brought to the surface and made clear a deeper issue that usually remains submerged and often seems obscured, perhaps because we're all too close to it. That larger issue is openness, accountability and democracy. The work being done in this legislature is the people's business. It is our honor to be allowed, for a relatively brief period of time, to do the people's business, and we should want to do the business of the people, in the open.

"We often talk about legislative reform. Some of us talk about reform so eloquently and convincingly that reporters who haven't been around for long believe it. Those reporters give some members of this Senate high marks based on the belief that they are a part of a new breed of elected officials who have the courage and integrity to fight for reform in openness, even at the risk of alienating other members of the Senate."

Senator Chang rose again on a point of parliamentary inquiry, as follows:

"Point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. With all due respect to my colleague from Maui, perhaps I'd have less reservations about the tenor of his remarks if I could see the relationship between these broad, general concerns and his need to recall the bill from committee. Perhaps if he could establish some foundation for these broad, general concerns about governance in Hawaii, his remarks might be more understandable and germane within that context."

Senator Reed then responded:

"Mr. President, everything that I'm saying is providing the very foundation for this discussion and I would appreciate the opportunity to make my brief remarks directly on that point.

"This, today, is the opportunity for those brave new reformists, those courageous, few Democrats who've shown some indication that they can't be bought with chairmanships and power and the promise of respectability to take the last step out from behind the circle of wagons. Here's the opportunity for those brave Democrats to speak with their actions. This is the tension from which heroes emerge. This is a career-making

opportunity. All we have to do is rise above the crowd and take the opportunity.

"All we're taking about, Mr. President, is moving a bill from a committee into the sunshine of this public forum. All we need, to pass this motion and pull the same-sex marriage issue onto the floor before the entire Senate where it belongs, is the support of one-third of this Senate; nine votes; nine people who, regardless of their views on homosexual marriage, care more about reform, openness and democracy than about time-honored practices, internal allegiances and their own standing in the status quo; nine people who are willing to anger their colleagues to stand up for democracy.

"A few days ago when the Judiciary chairman prematurely announced the demise of H.B. 2312, one of the Senators standing to applaud that move talked of a 'betrayal of loyalty.' That is a key concept in this discussion. What did he mean when he said, 'betrayal of loyalty'? What had happened was, this particular Senator had made it clear that he intended to avoid taking a stand on the same-sex marriage issue. He told several colleagues that he intended to be 'unavailable' when it was time to sign the committee report on H.B. 2312. He told several colleagues that he intended to find a way to avoid voting on H.B. 2312 if it got to the floor. What happened is that some of those Senators told outsiders, members of the public, constituents even, the Senator's intent about the same-sex marriage issue."

Senator Chang then rose on a point of order and stated:

"Mr. President, point of order. I'm sitting here trying my darnedest to understand why the Senator from Maui feels compelled to recall this bill from the Committee on Judiciary. For the last five minutes I've been subjected to a broad, general lecture on governance and reform and hearing some aspersions cast without any idea as to whether these matters pertain at all to whether the bill should be recalled in this particular manner."

Senator Reed responded:

"Mr. President, everything I'm saying"

The Chair interjected:

"Senator Reed, please confine your remarks to the recall."

Senator Reed then said:

"I would like to ask the President, however, to understand that everything I'm saying is justifying a vote in favor of this motion and I would appreciate the opportunity to speak without being interrupted.

"What is meant by loyalty and trust in this environment? What is a loyal Senator? A loyal Senator can be trusted to subordinate the interest of the people to the interest of the Senate. A loyal Senator can be trusted to keep his or her mouth shut when a fellow Senator tells you he plans to be unavailable when it's time to sign a controversial committee report. A loyal Senator can be trusted to keep controversial bills bottled up in his committee, rather than embarrass his colleagues with a public floor vote. A loyal Senator can be trusted to vote in support of the Senate President's superficial and undemocratic ruling that a motion is dead on the bogus pretense that the second was not voiced fast enough. A loyal Senator can be trusted to vote with the majority even when doing so is contrary to his or her own views, conscience or principles. A loyal Senator can be trusted to betray his or her own sense of what is right, honest or

just, rather than ever betraying loyalty to the leadership or Senate majority.

"Most legislators believe they must be seen as trustworthy in this context. Being trusted, being loyal to the majority and to leadership determines what committee you get to chair; what office you occupy; how much power or legislative clout you have; how many of your bills are passed; how you are perceived in the community; how much respect you are accorded. To get along, go along. Loyalty and trustworthiness above all else.

"Last week, as I watched all but four members of this Senate vote in support of the President's clearly inappropriate and brazenly undemocratic quashing of an unpopular motion, I was once again struck by the depth and rigidity of this loyalty. Even Senators who oppose same-sex marriage and want H.B. 2312 to pass voted against the effort to move the bill out of committee. Members in favor of same-sex marriage, but still pride themselves in being civil libertarians who support openness, went along with what was clearly an affront to openness and democracy.

"As I looked at the faces of my colleagues who betrayed their own principles, betrayed their own concept of democracy and belied everything they've said privately to friends and family members about wanting a more open Senate, I could not help but consider how common this human flaw is and how often throughout history this same consciousness has produced injustice. This same consciousness is responsible for countless crimes against humanity, ranging from a group of children taunting another child to tears; to white Americans sitting silently while black Americans were forced to walk to the seats at the back of the bus; to the horrendous atrocities illustrated so poignantly in the current movie about Nazi Germany's treatment of Jews, 'Schindler's List.' This collective consciousness, this collective subordination of individual principles"

Senator Ikeda interjected:

"Point of order, Mr. President. Mr. President, I think that this discussion or remarks of the speaker are pointedly off track and not adhering to the motion itself, and I would like a ruling from the Chair."

The Chair responded:

"Senator Reed, again, would you pertain your remarks to the merits of the recall, and maintain your remarks in this specific area."

Senator Reed then remarked:

"I'm doing precisely that and I'd like to remind the previous speaker that this is America. She may not like what I have to say, but she certainly should be willing to defend my right to say it."

The Chair then stated:

"You're out of order if you do not limit your remarks to the recall."

Senator Reed continued:

"Mr. President, I think given what we have seen over the past few days and the past few years in this body, we should never again have to wonder how people can be swayed by peer pressure to do things they would never do on their own. We should never again express amazement or disgust that others have been willing to subjugate their own principles to the demands of the clique, club, group, gang, organization or nation with which they identify.

"Amin Goethe, the Nazi soldier who personally killed 4,000 Jews during World War II, was granted a moment to speak his last words before being hanged for his atrocities. His last words were, 'Heil Hitler,' loyal to the end, trustworthy to the end.

"All of the abuses spawned by the collective consciousness of this Senate are harmless and insignificant compared to the examples I've just mentioned. The point is nonetheless valid. That same collective consciousness is alive and well here, now. Although such collective consciousness can be likened to cancer, it is much easier to be rid of. All one has to do is stand up and discard it. If we have to choose between having the trust of our colleagues and having the trust of the people, surely it is the trust of the people we should covet.

"I believe, as I have said many times in this body, that all bills should make it to the floor of the Senate for open debate and voting. H.B. 2312 is clearly a bill that demands public debate and the taking of a stand. Those who pay us to serve them are demanding no less. There is talk by members of this body of being frustrated by the lack of openness and the inherent dishonesty of some Senate practices, such as those which allow controversial bills to be bottled up in committee. This is an opportunity to take a stand to act.

"The Majority Leader, last week, spoke in response to a newspaper editorial calling us Senators 'wimps' for ducking the same-sex marriage issue. 'Wimp' is not a nice word. 'Coward' is not a nice word. But if we don't like to be called 'wimps' and 'cowards,' we need only stop acting like 'wimps' and 'cowards.' Stop voting against the effort to recall H.B. 2312 from the Judiciary Committee. Stop all the things that we do to keep the public from knowing where we stand on controversial issues.

"If we won't act with courage now, when will we? If we won't be true to our principles on this bill, when will we? If we won't stop being loyal to a dishonest, undemocratic and cowardly system, and instead act in loyalty to our principles and to the people of Hawaii on this issue, when will we? When?"

Senator Graulty then responded:

"Mr. President, I'd like, at the outset, to state that the comments of the Senator from Maui are unfortunately, embarrassingly misplaced and inappropriate for two reasons.

"First, the bill that is in the committee now is H.B. 2312 which is Representative Tom's procreation bill. A long time ago this Committee on Judiciary felt that that bill did not provide the necessary justification to discriminate against same-sex marriages in the State of Hawaii. If that's what the Senator from Maui would like to see, a vote on the procreation bill, I can guarantee that that bill will not have the support of the committee and neither will it have the support of the Senate.

"Secondly, as to the point that some of the Senators have been unavailable, somehow shirking their responsibility, unwilling to take a stand, I can say for the record that all ten Senators have signed the committee report and we are deadlocked. There is a deadlock in the committee. No one is running away; no one is hiding, contrary to what the previous speaker has indicated. It is simply that we are at a deadlock.

"And I offer those two comments to the Senator from Maui in order that he might be guided accordingly.

"Thank you, Mr. President."

Senator Chang then rose to speak against the motion:

"Mr. President, I'd like to very briefly address the merits of the motion that have been made today.

"Mr. President, we are about doing the people's work -- the House, the Senate, the Legislature of the State of Hawaii. In order to accomplish that work, we have organized into work groups called committees. These committees hold meetings, hold hearings, receive testimony, analyze the bills, talk among themselves in attempting to forge a consensus and formulate good public policy. That is how we are organized, Mr. President.

"We are not subjected to any kind of dictatorship, be it the dictatorship of the officers or leaders and we certainly shouldn't be driven by the dictatorship of rhetoric.

"Now, if the good Senator from Maui was so dedicated to achieving the public's work, he would work within this committee. He would sit in the public hearings; receive all the testimony; note all of the questions that arise; and stay to the end of the hearing so that he can determine all of the viewpoints that need to be reconciled in order to forge a product that will obtain the acceptance of his colleagues on the Committee on Judiciary.

"Now, if any member of the Committee on Judiciary is not willing to perform that task to accomplish those objectives, it seems, to me, disingenuous to then complain that the committee is not doing its work.

"I would note that the good Senator from Kaneohe who is not a member of the Committee on Judiciary has spent many, many hours attempting to analyze the bill and speak with his colleagues in order to achieve a workable draft that the Committee on Judiciary could issue. I've yet to see that kind of effort from some members of the Committee on Judiciary who would prefer a different process in formulating public policy.

"This Senate is about hard work, Mr. President, not about harsh words. Hard work is what builds and formulates good public policy. Thank you."

Senator Aki then rose to speak in support of the motion, as follows:

"Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the motion.

"In the motion a few minutes ago, you point out that this matter has been before the committee for a long time and by the admission of the chairman of the committee that the bill, as drafted by the chairman, is deadlocked and therefore will not be able to come out to this floor. Mr. President, I think it is important that this body vote on these matters. The people of Hawaii, our constituents, voted for us because they expect us to make hard decisions. That's why we're here.

"I do not want to see this matter decided before the courts. I don't think we should delay a decision such as this. I think we have the opportunity to make a decision and I think, furthermore, the voters of our state need to know where we stand on these issues. Otherwise, how are they going to make informed decisions as to who to vote for in the coming elections.

"That is why I seconded the motion and I urge all members to vote in favor of the motion. Thank you."

At 12:38 o'clock p.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 12:41 o'clock p.m.

Senator Koki then inquired:

"I need to be clarified about something. What bill are we proposing to pull out? Is that the original House bill?"

The Chair answered:

"We are proposing to pull out H.B. 2312 as it came over from the House. We are not recalling from committee the seventh draft or the proposed draft that was discussed in committee."

Senator Koki further inquired:

"We are talking about the House version, not the Senate draft. Is there a way of recalling the Senate draft?"

The Chair answered:

"No."

At 12:42 o'clock p.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 12:43 o'clock p.m.

Senator Reed asked:

"Mr. President, I'm wondering if the Judiciary chairman would yield to a related question?"

Senator Grauly having responded in the affirmative, Senator Reed then inquired:

"The chairman said that it is not true that five Senators have ducked signing the bill. If I understand or heard him correctly, and I would ask that he please correct me if I'm wrong in any way, I believe what he said is that all ten members of the Judiciary Committee have signed the bill. Is that true?"

Senator Grauly answered:

"All ten members have signed the committee report. Five have signed 'IDNC' and five have signed free and clear."

The motion to recall H.B. No. 2312, entitled: "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO MARRIAGE," from the Committee on Judiciary was then put by the Chair and, Roll Call vote having been requested, failed to carry on the following showing of Ayes and Noes, in accordance with Article III, Section 12, of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii:

Ayes, 4. Noes, 20 (Baker, Chang, Fernandes Salling, Fukunaga, Grauly, Hagino, Holt, Ikeda, Iwase, Kanno, Kobayashi, A., Levin, Matsunaga, Matsuura, McCartney, Mizuguchi, Nakasato, Solomon, Tanaka, Tungpalan). Excused, 1 (Kobayashi, B.).

ADJOURNMENT

At 12:46 o'clock p.m., on motion by Senator Chang, seconded by Senator Reed and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, April 5, 1994.