

THE FOURTH DAY

CARSON CITY (Thursday), January 22, 1981

Assembly called to order at 11 a.m.

Mr. Speaker presiding.

Roll called.

All present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Father Robert G. Pumphrey.

Pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

Assemblyman Vergiels moved that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and the Speaker and Chief Clerk be authorized to make the necessary corrections and additions.

Motion carried.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, Carson City, January 21, 1981

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day passed Senate Bill No. 27.

JANICE L. THOMAS

Assistant Secretary of the Senate

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES

By the Committee on Economic Development and Natural Resources:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3—Requesting all agencies of the United States to apply for water rights pursuant to state law.

Assemblyman Jeffrey moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Economic Development and Natural Resources.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Economic Development and Natural Resources:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4—Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to execute the Washoe Project Contract and to release water from Stampede Reservoir for municipal and industrial uses within the Carson-Truckee Conservancy District.

Assemblyman Jeffrey moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Economic Development and Natural Resources.

Motion carried.

By the Committee on Economic Development and Natural Resources:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Commending Senator Paul Laxalt for his efforts to obtain a federal appropriation for repairs to and improvement of the Newlands Project; and urging him to expand his request to include repairs of facilities on the Carson River.

THE REMARKS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT LIST

THE STATE OF THE STATE
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

Thursday, January 22, 1981 at 7:00 p.m.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honored Justices, elected state officials, distinguished members of the legislature, citizens of Nevada:

It is difficult to describe the pride . . . and honor . . . I feel tonight as I report on the State of our State to this joint session of the Nevada Legislature.

It is a feeling born out of a love for our state, for our people and for our heritage. And it is coupled with the rekindled faith in America that I felt as I stood with my fellow governors as our new President, Ronald Reagan, took his oath of office on Tuesday.

And it is particularly appropriate in the State of the State address for me as your governor to officially recognize the enormous pride and relief every citizen of this state feels as the 52 Americans who were cruelly imprisoned in Iran begin their journey home.

I stand before you a few hours short of my seven hundred and fifty-fourth day as governor of the State of Nevada.

On that cold January morning when I took the oath of office as the state's chief executive officer, I spoke to you and the citizens of our state about meeting the challenges of the new Nevada.

We took strong and decisive action to meet those challenges. In the legislative session that followed, we:

- Deleted the business inventory tax;
- Removed the sales tax on food;
- Removed the tax on household goods and personal property;
- Put lids on certain types of government spending;
- Approved extensive construction projects for prisons, university systems, mental health facilities and museums;
- Established the commission on the future of Nevada;
- And created the department of wildlife.

We have learned some hard lessons in Nevada during the past two years.

— We learned that the ill effects of inflation, unemployment and the rising cost of fuel do not necessarily stop at Nevada's borders:

— We learned that our state economy requires stimulation and diversification:

The agenda for state government has been comprehensive and demanding during the past two years.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, tonight we face new challenges.

We meet here in the legislature of the fastest growing state in the United States of America.

We are passing through an invisible membrane of time: A kaleidoscope of change is transforming Nevada before our eyes.

We are on the cutting edge of that change and we must bend our own shoulders to the plow as we meet the challenges, both economic and personal, that are part of the new Nevada.

Tonight, as we begin the Sixty-first Session of the Nevada Legislature, I will be making recommendations that will both protect and improve the future for all Nevadans. Those recommendations deal with taxes and tax reform, a recommendation on the restructuring of one of the state's most crucial agencies — the public service commission, and I will present a short explanation of our 1981-1982 budget.

I am optimistic about the future but I am also realistic. We must be responsive to the need for change. We must make hard decisions on difficult problems. I look forward to working with you as members of the legislature in that process.

Like a family, the state must look to current needs, as well as prepare for tomorrow . . . or be blown like a leaf before the winds of change.

The governor's commission on the future of Nevada recently issued its final report which will be used as a blueprint for managing our state's affairs in the future.

Emphasis has been placed on both broadening and the diversification of our economic base, and the protection of our natural resources.

As a result of this increased emphasis on planning, the State of Nevada was able to take steps in September to protect, one of the world's most precious natural treasures, Lake Tahoe. The ratification of the revised Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Compact marked the successful conclusion of an effort by thousands of dedicated individuals to save that scenic wonder for all time.

The State of Nevada has taken a leadership role in efforts by western states to gain control over their public lands. The basis for the sagebrush rebellion is that these lands belong to the people, not to the bureaucracy of Washington, D.C. The futures commission has outlined a very responsible approach for the utilization of these public lands, and I urge legislative adoption of their proposals. The thrust of those recommendations is to absolutely guarantee to all Nevadans access to and use of the lands of our state.

The state has also assumed a leadership role in the issue of nuclear waste disposal since it was discovered that improperly packaged nuclear waste was being transported through Nevada cities, and buried at the Beatty Nuclear Waste Facility. The repeated closure of the facility helped wake a dozing citizenry to this danger of our nuclear age.

The battle is not concluded. We must regain control of the Beatty disposal site for the people of Nevada. I ask for your help tonight.

One of the greatest challenges we face, of course, is proposed deployment of the massive MX Missile System - - a system targeted for Nevada in order to provide for our national security. MX — those two letters have come to promise an economic bonanza to some Nevadans . . . destruction of precious resources to others . . . but to most of us it represents a mixture of benefits and liabilities. Personally, I would prefer to have it deployed elsewhere, but putting personal opinion aside, I have launched a massive statewide effort to assess the *true* impact of the proposed MX missile so that we will be prepared should a portion be deployed in Nevada.

In the event of construction, my administration is committed to minimizing any negative impact of the system . . . and to maximizing every positive aspect. Your assistance is required.

Nevada had some rough moments in 1980. The bombing of Harvey's Resort Hotel at Lake Tahoe, and the tragic fire at the MGM-Grand Hotel in Las Vegas were events which have had far-reaching impact on individuals and government.

The State of Nevada is currently involved in an extensive review of the existing fire safety codes throughout the state. We have learned that Nevada has one of the most stringent fire-code standards in the United States. However, we are committed to strengthening these codes to ensure the health and safety of all who live in, and work in, and visit Nevada.

As we begin 1981, we face an important agenda of unfinished business.

The number-one item on that agenda is tax reform.

Last November fourth, the voters of this state rejected question six . . . correctly so . . . but they did not reject tax reform.

Two years ago, Nevada enacted the most extensive and far-reaching tax relief plan in our state's history. As I said earlier, among those reforms was the significant removal of sales tax on food. Another was the decision for state government to give up all of its share of property taxes. As you know, state government does not get one nickel of property tax money. As we are all well aware, however, local governments continue to receive substantial sums from property taxes.

The reform that we started in 1979, however, was a beginning . . . not a conclusion.

Every property owner continues to be faced with massive increases in reassessments of property.

The whopping reassessments on property throughout the state in recent months show the need for additional, immediate action.

Again, I seek your help.

Property assessments reflect inflated real estate values and fall almost exclusively on Nevadans . . . but the tax revenue itself is, in many cases, used to support services enjoyed by our many visitors.

The property owners of Nevada are paying for police protection and public services for an estimated 25 million visitors a year. Nevada property owners are paying for parks . . . and other recreational opportunities for 25 million people who come here — and we welcome them — but can this be fair?

Can this be fair in a state where only 13 percent of the land is privately owned? Only 13 percent of the land . . . the other 87 percent, controlled by the Federal Government, is largely exempt from state taxes.

And, we are now looking at the MX System . . . that, if built, will involve billions — billions of dollars of improvements on federal land — federal improvements that will not produce one penny in property tax. The MX System would bring thousands of workers to our state — all of whom would expect, and receive, public services but most of whom will never own any property in Nevada.

Therefore, tonight, I am proposing that we reform our tax structure — reform it in the name of fairness, in the interest of equality.

I call for a dramatic slash in property taxes, and a massive program of tax reform.

I propose that we adopt a tax reform plan which will save property owners one hundred fifty million dollars on property taxes the first year alone. Let us shift the tax burden to all the people who utilize state services through the sales tax; and finally I propose that we revise the gasoline tax system to enable the state to better meet the needs of the growing number of citizens.

Under my tax proposal, most property owners would realize a sixty-five to seventy-five percent reduction in property taxes the first year.

Under this proposal, the property tax would no longer be the source from which flows police and fire protection . . . libraries and parks. Instead, the greatly reduced property tax would be used exclusively for schools, retirement of bonded indebtedness and support of general and special improvement districts.

What kind of figures are we talking about? What will this mean to individual property owners?

Let's say that you have a family of four, and that in 1975, you bought a house for forty thousand dollars. Today the assessor tells you that house is worth one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1975, you paid seven hundred dollars in property taxes a year. Today you are paying twelve hundred and seventy-four dollars in property taxes.

My tax proposal will cut that twelve-hundred dollar figure to two hundred and sixty dollars — a little less in Reno, a little more in Las Vegas.

Apartment property owners will realize similar proportionate savings; these savings should be passed through to those Nevadans who rent from them.

I also want to emphasize that property tax savings realized by public utilities in Nevada will be mandated to be passed along to utility customers — a significant step in driving down high utility bills.

This dramatic property tax cut does not affect state revenue since the state no longer receives property tax revenue. State government will have to exist on current resources. but it will have an effect on local governments and school districts.

How do we do this . . . in a year of dipping governmental revenues? Partly by keeping government growth down . . . but, frankly, watching the budget at the local level won't make up all the difference . . . I propose we make up the difference by increasing the sales tax rate by two and one-quarter cents to a maximum level of 5-3/4 cents. This will ensure that the cost of government services will be shared by all.

In fact, we calculate that approximately 25 percent of our state's sales tax is paid by non-Nevadans.

Frankly, when I first considered this proposal, my concern was how much it would cost each of us. A typical Nevada family of four pays only \$136.00 a year in sales tax at the present time. Of course they pay no sales tax on food or drugs, a big part of every family's budget.

For you and your family of four with an income of 20 thousand dollars . . . The yearly sales tax would go up by only 88 dollars.

Can we do it? Will it balance? Can we continue to support our schools, our city governments, our county governments with this increase in the sales tax? the experts tell me yes . . . because once again, the sales tax is shared by those 25 million non-Nevadans.

In addition, my tax-reform package includes a new fee on a percentage of the gross revenues received by gaming establishments to offset the high property tax windfall that the gaming establishments will receive. This fee will not increase the amount of total taxes paid by industry. This fee will ensure that gaming establishments will be paying their fair share for government services.

For the long run, I support a constitutional amendment that permits residential

property to be placed in a separate tax classification from commercial and resort property. But a constitutional amendment takes time. This special fee will equalize the tax burden in the interim.

I propose severing the bond between the mining industry and the state's property tax laws by creating a separate rate for the net proceeds of mines tax. This new revenue will then be collected at the state rather than the local level. However, while we will be asking the mining industry to pay a greater share of the tax load, it is absolutely essential to the future growth of the industry that we not change the basic concept of a net proceeds tax.

Nevada's mining industry is undergoing a third renaissance and we certainly don't want to restrain that prosperity. The nation is once again depending on Nevada for precious mineral resources. And because mining can be a boom or bust industry, the tax will be tied directly to production, not property.

The state would collect the tax and, in turn, return a part of it to the county of origin to support local services.

And, finally, I propose that the present gasoline tax be changed from a flat six cents per gallon rate to a sliding scale that would move up or down based on the cost of a gallon of gasoline. At current levels this would mean a tax increase of three and a half cents a gallon. These additional funds would be used to repair and maintain the five-thousand mile highway system in Nevada.

With the present gasoline tax . . . a tax rate enacted 26 years ago . . . we cannot afford to maintain our five-thousand miles of roads. The cost of repair has skyrocketed and, in addition, our roads are constantly deteriorating at a rate of 10 to 15 percent each year.

It is absolutely essential that Nevada's highway system be brought up to standard in the next two years. We are a large state, and our highways link us. We are a tourism state, and visitors drive to us.

In fact, our Department of Transportation estimates approximately 40 percent of the gasoline tax is borne by non-Nevadans. They will help us repair our highways . . . they use them and this increase will fall on all highway users equally.

Even so, I was initially very concerned about how much a year this would cost, and how it would compare to the property tax cuts.

For you and your Nevada family of four . . . the change in the gasoline tax will amount to an increase of thirty-five dollars a year if you buy 20 gallons of gasoline a week at \$1.25 per gallon.

So where does that leave you and your family of four? Thirty-five dollars more in gasoline tax, eighty-eight dollars more in sales tax and nine hundred and forty dollars less in property tax. The difference is 817 dollars — 817 dollars in your pocket. And that, even with today's inflation, is a substantial amount.

My tax reform package, building on the progress we made two years ago, proposes additional caps on government revenues, as well as government expenditures. Not only will we restrict the amount of money spent by local governments, but we also will place a strict ceiling on the amounts of tax dollars local governments can collect.

One of the side benefits of this tax reform package will be an anticipated increase in economic diversification throughout the state.

Business and industries from the rest of the country will be attracted by Nevada's new property tax rate — which will be the lowest in the nation.

This means more jobs, more tax revenues, and more investment in Nevada.

Another benefit will be immediate tax relief for Nevada's senior citizens, an important and too often overlooked segment of our society.

My plan represents the most significant tax reform package ever proposed in the history of the state.

It is, overall, a plan of which I am proud. I urge you to consider it, to study it, and then, ladies and gentlemen of the Nevada Legislature, to adopt it.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In recent months, Nevadans have been continuously shocked by the rapid increases in their utility bills. As I address you this evening, hundreds of families are sitting in chilly living rooms, because they cannot afford to pay the high cost of energy.

Energy is expensive . . . the need for conservation is very real. But in addition,

we must act — quickly and decisively — to reassure and guarantee Nevadans that public utilities are fairly and properly regulated.

As you know, a petition has been filed which requires action by the legislature within the next thirty-seven days. The thousands of Nevadans who signed the petition are demanding a stronger voice in the utility rate setting process. The people of Nevada have been ravaged by rising utility rates. They want relief . . . frankly, I don't think they care how we do it . . . but they are adamant that the time for us to effectively address the problem is now.

I have analyzed the approach set forth in the petition very carefully . . . in my opinion it does not go nearly far enough.

The problem as it exists now is that the staff of the Public Service Commission is expected to simultaneously protect the consumer . . . hold down the rates . . . look after the interests of the utility companies, insure their profits . . . take care of the stockholders and make sure they get their dividends . . . and at the same time work for and be loyal to the three members of the P.S.C.

The only guys I know who could truly appreciate those conflicting signals received by the P.S.C. team are Jim Plunkett and Ron Jaworski when they take the football field in Sunday's Super Bowl.

It is time the utility consumers of our state have their own team and their own quarterbacks.

The approach advocated by the petition would not change the existing Public Service Commission nor the utility rate setting process. It would only create a new bureaucracy that would have to be paid for by the consumer.

The total cost of this new layer of bureaucracy would be almost seven hundred thousand dollars a year. Yet, it would still not provide the proper funding or technical expertise that is required if the consumer is to be properly represented before the Public Service Commission.

I urge you to reject this paper tiger.

I propose that we place the existing staff of specialists of the Public Service Commission into an autonomous utility customer representation agency outside of the control of the Public Service Commission.

The new and sole responsibility of this independent agency would be to represent utility customers before the Public Service Commission.

Under my plan the utilities would be responsible for justifying their own rate requests, and the newly independent staff would be responsible for representing the consumer.

There are a number of benefits to this proposal, including:

- The new utility customer representation agency would utilize an existing staff of experts, rather than adding another layer of bureaucracy at a time when we are fighting to keep government costs down; and

- This staff of experts would not be learning jobs while on the public payroll.

The budget being submitted to you allows for this program, and permits fast start once approved. It is time we put the public back into the regulation of public utilities.

MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE

In May, I asked a group of Nevada's leading citizens to assist me in establishing and funding a Governor's Management Task Force. The mission was to examine, with the help of 23 loaned executives from private enterprise, the fundamental, internal operations of state government.

The response was eager and enthusiastic. The project went forward with more than two hundred thousand dollars contributed from the private sector.

No government funds were used in this project.

The final report, submitted last month, was the most significant, independent review of state government ever undertaken. The result . . . which is now emerging . . . promises a new level of excellence in the operation of government. And a substantial savings for the taxpayer.

The 223 recommendations consist in large part of proposals which can, and are being implemented at my directive.

Forty-four recommendations require legislative action, and I commend them to your attention. I believe you will find most of them to be sound in practice as well as in principle.

At this point, I would also like to commend the individuals who served on the Nevada Industrial Commission Advisory Board of Review. Their recommendations will enable us to provide greater levels of service to all the workers of Nevada.

Like the men and women who served on the task force they have performed an invaluable service to the state and the timing couldn't be better. We all owe them a debt of thanks.

BUDGET IN BRIEF

These are spartan times in Nevada.

The budget I submit to you tonight reflects those times.

We have learned a hard lesson: Nevada is not necessarily recession proof. For the first time in history our tax revenues are failing to keep pace with inflation.

Government is facing the same pressures as every man, woman and child living in Nevada. Revenues are down, costs are up; yet, we, too, must balance our budget.

My administration has taken the lead in cutting and trimming the cost of state government and as a result I am able tonight to present you a new and austere budget.

The budget is one of maintenance. Current levels of service and programs are maintained with a renewed emphasis on efficiency in government.

One major aspect of that budget, will be a continued control over the hiring of new state employees.

Last July, as revenue figures became increasingly alarming, I placed a freeze on filling vacancies, unless absolute need was justified. Today there are 234 positions in state government vacant, allowing a savings of \$7.5 million over the next biennium.

The hiring freeze shall continue . . . the savings shall grow.

The budget I present to you tonight includes few new positions.

However, the new positions I *do* propose are an indication of my commitment to meet the needs of our rapidly growing state.

I am proposing forty-five new positions in gaming control to insure that the quality of gaming regulation in our state remains at the highest level.

Now, more than ever, we cannot afford questions about the integrity of our state's largest industry. In the past months, gaming control has been bolstered, and accounting and investigative procedures have been strengthened. In a relatively short period of time, the state's gaming control mechanism has tackled and dealt with that small minority of licensees who, temporarily, blotted our record.

We owe that agency a vote of thanks.

I am proposing two hundred and thirty two new positions in the department of prisons to staff new facilities scheduled to open during the next two years.

I propose twenty-four new positions in the welfare division in the area of medicare and child support enforcement to guard against fraud as our welfare roles increase during these difficult economic times.

While we have added these new jobs we have also eliminated three hundred and twenty-one existing jobs in state government.

These are not simply wholesale reductions of state employees but rather the result of our effort to streamline state government.

The most significant budget item in terms of dollars is the proposed salary package for state employees.

In most state agencies, we are asking fewer state employees to serve more citizens.

If we in state government are going to ask our employees to do *more*, we must be willing to pay them *more*!

Recent salary surveys that compared the salaries of our employees with those of public and private industry in Nevada and public employees in neighboring western states clearly show that we have fallen substantially behind.

The only raise Nevada state workers have had in the past 18 months was a 6.5 percent increase. During this period we have experienced an annual 14 percent inflation rate. The tremendous loss of valued employees reflects our failure to keep pace with the cost of living which has led to a tremendous loss of our highly valued employees.

In keeping with our policy to increase the quality of government — while holding down the quantity — the budget proposes an across-the-board increase of 14 percent to help catch up with inflation and a cost-of-living boost next year.

The largest percent of the turnover in state government is within the jobs of correctional officers and clerical workers . . . and I propose action to reduce that rate. Currently, we undergo the costly exercise of training people in these positions, only to have them leave for higher paying jobs elsewhere. This is not fair to the taxpayers.

The budget reflects an additional 5 percent boost for our correctional officers, and a special boost for clerical workers to better compete with private enterprise.

Even these steps will not allow the state workers to completely catch up with the ravages of inflation, but at this time, it is all the state can afford.

In the previous legislative session nearly two hundred million dollars was spent for new buildings — this time, only \$10.8 million is recommended, mostly for prison needs.

Instead of spending millions for new buildings, I recommend we repair the roofs on our old buildings.

My recommendation for a fiscal program is limited to a 6.8 percent increase in general fund appropriations from the current fiscal year 1981 level to fiscal year 1982, and an approximate 9 percent increase recommended from fiscal year 1982 to fiscal year 1983, such modest increases being due to a combination of frugality and tax reform.

EDUCATION

A strong and effective system of education remains a high priority in this budget, as it has been in past budgets.

It is my sincere belief that a shift away from the traditional reliance of education on property taxes to other forms of revenue will enable the educational system in our state to meet the basic needs of our children in primary and secondary schools.

At the university level, we are asking our students to carry an increased share of the cost of education through increased fees.

The proposed student-to-teacher ratio is higher than I would like to see, but again, it is all the state can afford.

Improving the quality of education through more favorable student-to-teacher relations is a goal I will continue to seek in the future.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Every indication is that the pressures of inflation and growth will continue for both state government and state employees in the years ahead. To better meet these growing pressures I propose the following actions:

- Consolidation of the divisions of banking, savings and loan, credit unions and thrift divisions in the commerce department into a single "Division of Financial Institutions". The result in savings will be eighty-two thousand dollars a year to the state.

- Creation of a Division of Motor Vehicle Services within the Department of General Services. This new department will ensure the efficient and proper use of state vehicles. The result will be lower administrative and maintenance costs and a substantial reduction in the size of the fleet.

- The consolidation of the Department of Prisons and the Parole and Probation Department. The prison population in Nevada has doubled since July, 1976. We must take action to ensure more effective protection of the public from the criminal element.

As chairman of the National Governor's Association Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety, I am proud to report that Nevada today boasts one of the most modern and advanced correctional facilities in the nation. We will continue our efforts to ensure that Nevada's prisons are the most effective in the country.

These are three examples of steps we can taken to cut costs and to improve efficiency to better serve the public. The budget I propose is a stringent spending program, designed to meet the challenges of the 80s.

We shall not merely endure during these times of tight finances, but we shall prevail . . . emerging from this period stronger and better able to serve the people.

CONCLUSION

Today, no matter how big the stumbling blocks we face in Nevada may seem, we shall turn them into stepping stones for a brighter tomorrow.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of gaming in Nevada. The theme marking this milestone is "Silver Turns to Gold".

The theme hints at the abundance we've enjoyed in the past. the state — and its people — have rarely known want . . . our taxes have always been among the lowest in the nation.

This is still true today, we are richer — both in spirit and in material wealth — than many more populous states.

But the lessons of the last year are clear. The Silver State cannot forever expect the golden vein of limitless resources to support ever more people expecting ever more services.

And so ladies and gentlemen of the legislature, we must carefully consider our actions in the next days ahead. We must do our jobs well, always mindful that wisdom is another form of gold.

May God be with us. Thank you and good night.

Senator Raggio moved that the Senate and Assembly in Joint Session extend a vote of thanks to the Governor for his timely, able and constructive message.

Motion carried unanimously.

The Committee on Escort escorted the Governor to the bar of the Assembly.

The Committee on Escort escorted the Justices of the Supreme Court to the bar of the Assembly.

Assemblyman Kovacs moved that the Joint Session be dissolved.
Motion carried.

Joint Session dissolved at 7:40 p.m.

ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

At 7:45 p.m.

Mr. Speaker presiding.

Quorum present.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

There being no objections, the Speaker and Chief Clerk signed Senate Bill No. 1; Assembly Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF ASSEMBLY FLOOR

On request of Mr. Speaker, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Mrs. Eileen Brookman.

On request of Assemblyman Hayes, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Ms. Jean Klebenow.

On request of Assemblyman Vergiels, the privilege of the floor of the Assembly Chamber for this day was extended to Mr. Ralph Whitworth.

Assemblyman Horn moved that the Assembly adjourn until Friday, January 23, 1981, at 10 a.m.

Motion carried.

Assembly adjourned at 7:46 p.m.

Approved:

ROBERT R. BARENGO
Speaker of the Assembly

Attest: MOURYNE B. LANDING
Chief Clerk of the Assembly