

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 21, 1981

The forty-ninth meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee met on the above date in room 108 of the State Capitol. Senator Himsl called the meeting to order at 8:19 a.m. Roll call was taken with all members present except for Senator Etchart.

Senator Himsl said he had requested Gordon McOmber, Department of Agriculture to explain his position on House Bill 867 since he was not sure after hearing the bill that the sponsor was really in favor of it, and thought perhaps the committee should hear what Mr. McOmber had to say.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 867: Mr. Gordon McOmber, Administrator of the Department of Agriculture said this bill would provide the money to provide a negotiator to negotiate with the Milwaukee for some land. I support the concept of buying that property and rail banking it. We would save it for future rail road or whatever. The Governor had a meeting on it, the Federal Land Association is supportive of it. Letters from Representative Williams that up to \$27 million is available from FRA and a portion of that has been earmarked for Montana 2 to 3½%. The FRA does want indication of support from the state. The Milwaukee made a commitment that they would negotiate with the state if the state showed good faith. There are several things that could be done on it. There is the possibility of a water line, pipe line, etc on it. There would be some liability, of course. I feel it is a good investment for the state. Two months--and the effective date on this bill is July 1, and that kills the bill. I realize it is late in the day, but I just have to take a run at it. My proposed amendments would be: 1. Effective date immediately. 2. \$50,000 be authorized for use other than just hiring a negotiator. There will be a need for title work. 3. A select Legislative committee be used with the Interim Finance Committee, or another one that the negotiator and the negotiation team reports to. Our proposal envisions that after the negotiator and negotiation team have talked to the Milwaukee that a report be made back to the individual Legislators. If they agree, they would vote to come back into session and do something about it. The point on which I wish to impress you is that if nothing is done on this bill, it closes the book and the project is gone.

The Chairman asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Nelson: If you have been working on this for 3 years, how come we are on the 88th day and nothing is done? McOmber: They had no interest to sell. Now they have indicated they will. This is not a last ditch effort, we have been working on it throughout the entire session.

Senator Keating: What section, what rights? McOmber: The determination was made that the portion of the line from Miles

City to Butte was probably the most favorable to buy. We can connect there to points west, but the right-of-way ends at Idaho with one connection there, and did not seem feasible.

Senator Keating: How about west of Butte? McOmber: If we went on we would stop at the Idaho line.

Senator Dover: What would you use to buy it with? McOmber: If there was an agreement and if the Legislative Interim Committee would agree, then the Legislature would be called back to provide the money. The companion bill is House Bill 848 that would put up \$2½ million to make a down payment. The Executive branch does not have the authority to do this.

Senator Boylan: Would they sell it outright or reserve some of it? I bought some and got quit claim deeds. They kept all the easements. McOmber: Montana Power has easements on some of the land. They do want to sell it on quitclaim deeds. South Dakota put a condition in it that said they would not purchase the ones that had too many ties on it.

Senator Keating: Is there any particular project in mind, or is it all hypothetical? McOmber: I guess at this stage, I would have to say it is hypothetical. Someplace down the line they will be talking about going back into railroading.

Senator Story: Most of the railroads promised the adjacent land owners they would maintain the fences. McOmber: The operating railroad--the state law says the railroad will keep up the fences.

Senator Story: I just can't picture who would be providing a power corridor from somewhere it is generated to somewhere it is needed. McOmber: The potential is there. If Northern Tier had known about it, they could have used it to put in part of their line. Portions of that line would be available if needed.

Senator Johnson: With the Department of Commerce you have now there is not funds in there? McOmber: The effective date of the new Department of Commerce is not until the first of July. With the agreement to do something within two months there is nothing that can be done by them. There is a certain amount of money for contracting. That would be there if it was in for the proper date.

Senator Smith: Do I understand it that there are sections in the present line that automatically go back to someone else? If that is so, there is no way the state would want to get involved in it. McOmber: It is over 3,000 parcels of land going through Montana. Our research shows the railroad exercised its power of eminent domain only on the branch lines. The main line --this did not happen.

Senator Haffey: Does not Montana Power have a 100,000 volt line that goes from Two Dot to Missoula? McOmber: They have an

easement. They used to run their trains on that line. They have about 200 miles of lines for using that transmission line. Mr. Stoll said all building deals will be held up waiting to see what the Legislature would do.

Senator Hims1 declared the hearing closed and said he had asked Gary Wickes to come in and explain the \$4 million on the revenue generated from the support of the gas tax. It provided \$4 million for a fluid fund for emergency Highway repairs. It was unclear to me and I asked Mr. Wickes to come in and share his opinion with us.

Gary Wickes, Administrator, Department of Highways said this involved use of a concern the House and other people had district. There were highway problems that could not be addressed through the financial district laws. It would be an \$8 million fund to reconstruct. If you take that \$8 million and spread it through financial district law you have not enough to do anything. First, this bill would take money from a coal tax income fund and use it to fund these kind of major problems. It appeared there was no money for these projects and so we took a look at our own budget and 499 passed over to the Senate. That increases the gas tax 2¢ and on diesel on July 1, 2¢ on gas next year and 3¢ on diesel. With that money it puts the Highway Department in line of having some money by 1983--about \$22 million in reserve. With the House appropriation committee we discussed the need for having some money in for emergency repairs. We would have \$22 million if we transfer \$8 million out of the fund we would have \$14 million. It would free up the \$8 million free of the finance district law. With the \$8 million we can go into an area that is ready but does not have the funds under the financial district law. We are looking at this as a demonstration program. We thought abcut coming back with a direct account funded from a different source. We would like to demonstrate by spending it on a much shorter time frame. We would like to do it in 2 years instead of 8 years. We could then come back and have some idea of the money we need to put in to solve some of the problems. House Bill 499 was heard in Senate Taxation committee. I think there was an adverse committee vote on it and there is still expectations that it will come through.

Senator Smith: Say we have some project, maybe one or two years down the line in a bad district. If the money is pulled out of the reserve would it have any effect on a project in that district? Wickes: In 1982 and '83 if we have it we should be able to take care of the problems. Obviously if you pumped more money in we could do more projects. Highway 23 would take between \$4 and \$5 million. If going through the financial district law you could not come up with that much money. A lot of Financial Districts are right at their limit and they can do no projects.

Senator Smith: If there is additional money in reserve, then

what would you do if the people had built up money. Wickes: We are trying to attack it in two ways. Keep the financial district running at the same level as now and match the federal dollars coming down the pipe. The 4¢ gas tax increase is our way of doing that. We are also looking at the long term primary needs in the state. That is going to require some other funding source. With this demonstration project we can use this mechanism and we could attack some of the major problems not being reached by the financial district law.

Senator Keating: This money is coming from a reserve account? Wickes: All the money from GVW, mineral royalties, etc. and this money would come from the earmarked revenue account.

Senator Keating: \$20 million reserve? Wickes: No. Keating: Is that reserve fund tied to the Financial District relationship? Wickes: No. The 10% reserve fund is something most states use.

Senator Keating: What is the account for? Wickes: Emergency situations. Federal funds through interest serviced is available. Small problems. In a general fund agency that is the only money available.

Senator Dover: Could you use the same bonding deal the committee used for building to build the Highways? Wickes: I don't know about that. I don't know the specks of the LRB program. We looked at bonding as one way and found it better not.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 873: The chief sponsor, Representative Menahan said this particular legislation came out of meeting with the social task force in Deer Lodge and the churches in Anaconda. Talking to the Task force we came up with some of the problems of the impact on some of the social agencies. The Anaconda company has changed from a producing smelter to moth balls. It will cost the county a minimum in taxes of \$5,000. Then we will have people not working and people not being able to pay taxes in the school district of 222 students. The police force has been laid off to 2 per shift for the entire county. They have in Head Start an increase in the number of students where the mothers are working and the fathers left to find work. Alcohol cases were averaging 31 per month, now over 60. They have \$5,773 the county cannot make matching funds for on mental health and it has increased the load by 30%. The \$15,000 for moving--this would revert funds on an agreement signed with the people who moved and will be given up to \$500 per family to move. When this bill was heard before the House committee it passed unanimous. It is evident the problem is there. It will help some people to a transition of about \$5,000. The largest payroll in DeerLodge County is social security. There is a huge inventory loss in the cattle laws. It will take about 600 mills to operate the county.

Representative Moore spoke as a proponent of House Bill 873. He said I would like to say briefly we heard the testimony and would support this bill 100%. There is a crying need in that community. They are in tough shape right now. This would help

people to relocate.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and the Chairman asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Aklestad: How much did Anaconda Company donate to the area? Moore: They paid their taxes in advance for 3 years and then will get a tax break and get the \$3 million back. They hired a developer to come out who had an excellent track record. It has given loans to some companies, Grizzley Boots, for instance, to try to get business started. 20 businesses or so have gone broke. Some of the land owners are not paying their taxes.

Senator Aklestad: What was the average salary of the people who got laid off? Mennahan: \$12 to \$15,000 a year.

Senator Haffey: It would probably be good to expand on the \$3 million. It was used most prudently for investment, not to meet expenses in the county. It is an investment in the future. They made a big decision to develop an industrial park site with this money.

Senator Aklestad: Develop an industrial park without any indication anyone was moving in? Haffey: There are some, the Grizzley Boot Company and others.

Representative Menahan closed by saying you have to take Anaconda for what it is. Marcus Daley picked it out for water. There is no agriculture now. The land is no good, there is nothing there. There is no agriculture base, no railroad except the BAP. We have to find a way to survive for ourselves. We need a small bit of help to survive. If we don't succeed, the county will go bankrupt and it will be a bigger cost to the state. The only one getting a tax break is the Anaconda Company. Their property was shifted in tax structure. If they would maintain the \$2 million in taxes it would solve it instead of going down to \$500,000.

Senator Himsel: On page 19, line 19 and 20. Is this \$160,000 each year? Menahan: No. We talked it over and it is for that and that. It is \$160,000 for this and the biennium with one appropriation.

Senator Himsel declared the hearing closed.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 563: This is the bonding bill, Senator Himsel said. If the bonding does not go the rest of the program will not go. A question was raised the other day. The general obligation bonds and the special tax revenue bond in the LRB at the present time ending June 30, 1980 was \$32.5 million general obligation LRB bonds from sinking fund personal income and corporation license tax and cigarette excise tax. All monies received from other products which may be levied will be deposited. The amount needed to pay it is \$3.9 million. The bonding capacity is there. There is no question about that. It is a matter of philosophy more than of economics.

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Senator Smith: How much spent during the last time? Himsi: I think it was \$19 million. Cash position is about \$9 million now and anything over that is bonds.

Senator Smith: The \$19 million in addition, we are asking this over and above the \$19 million? How many bonds retired? Himsi: The indebtedness now is about \$32.5 million.

Senator Smith: We would add \$30 million to that? Himsi: No. There are other bonds, but this is just the LRB bonds.

Senator Regan: I have some concerns. 1) We made a list of all the buildings we want to build and came up with how much to pay the bill. If we are to set a building level and then have the LRB put things in priority, we would probably come up with a much lower valuation. I have been talking to the LFA and its effect down the road. If we build new buildings we have to maintain them, and this is just the first step. In looking at the cost of maintenance, we are rapidly approaching the state where the cost of maintenance will eat up the LRB program. I am concerned about the size. There is something there for everyone, and it is very difficult to say no to yourself. I would hope we will. I would favor some kind of figure that is more modest. In addition to this, we have the Capitol bond and several others. I would like to ask the fiscal analyst a question. I would ask Curt Nichols, LFA, is this the total package? Robinson, LFA, answered the question. House Bill 666 has all the construction projects. Capitol building program, LRB, and bonding program, and cash program is in here. There are two bond authorization bills out. One is for \$30 million and Spilker's for \$5 million.

Senator Smith: Maybe we should have taken a look at 666 first and then reduced the building bonds.

Senator Dover: Could we take 666 first?

Senator Regan: The problem of looking at 666 we will get into a tremendous problem in trying to protect our turf. The question is how much should we be committing ourselves for. I have great concerns. I would favor a setting of an amount and then sending it back to the LRB and telling them to find a solution.

Senator Haftey: I understand but do not share your concerns. We did this. To say the \$32 million could be less--to say that it is less than it could have been is also right. I think we are buying the avoidance of future maintenance cost by avoiding the problems associated with the old building and building new ones. To prove the maintenance would be greater, the LRB stands as an already trimmed bond program.

Senator Himsi: It is a real difficult position at this period. The information that was involved in the process has pretty well indicated to the community that they are getting the projects. As to begging off the projects now, it would be hard to do. I think we have been put in a difficult position in this whole thing this year.

Senator Smith: I think we are acting in an irresponsible manner. It is hard to believe that in voting for this we are voting for everything in the bill. By voting for this we are obligating ourselves. It proves we are acting irresponsibly now.

Senator Himsl: We have to recognize the committee has been working on this. Whether you accept the committee report or not, it is a problem. The question now is, do we go along with it or throw it all in.

Senator Keating: We don't know what the bonds will be sold for. On the market they will be competitive with the interest rates of other bonds. There is no limit as to interest they may pay. If these bonds go out at 12 or 13% interest rate to be competitive, then within 10 years the cost will be double on the bonds, or more than double and on the other hand if we stay with the pay-as-you-go plan you are looking at a doubling of the cost of them during this inflationary problem. We really have to look at it whether or not it will save in the long run. It is hard for me to make a final decision on this. The other concern is that we have a tub of new buildings in 666. Are these the last of the buildings to be built for awhile? When do we reach a saturation point? When do we say enough, we can't bond any more. What about next year? Unless I had some assurance these were enough and no more building until we retired some bonds -- at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of them-- to retire the debt by at least $\frac{1}{2}$.

Senator Haffey: I can't resist expanding on this. You would not run a business by saying we will not replace that old machinery because we replaced that one last year. You would do it on the basis of incoming cash. The state has to look at it the same way. The state should be able to assess it. Number two, I think the \$20 million approach is not unfair to compare it to an across the board cut.

Senator Thomas: The indebtedness is based on sound financial principles. Part of it goes to a cash program. The rest goes to the general fund and is used for general fund approaches. We have this money. There is a period of time whereas the maintenance costs are so high we have to start replacing the buildings. The energy cost in some existing buildings is very high. In some of the institutions almost $\frac{1}{2}$ million a year for utilities. We are talking about replacing them and doing it in a fiscally prudent manner. We are retiring the bonds out of the cigarette tax. The bonds will be sold, and it is difficult to know at this time, but the bonding company says that September should be a good time to buy the bonds. We have had very good luck in buying bonds. The committee did not deal with this lightly. There was a great deal of discussion and weaning out. All projects were not accepted. You have this right to scrutinize them and look at them. The committee tried to be fiscally prudent in selecting this.

Senator Smith: You talked about running a business. I know one thing--You do not make all the big investments in one year. If you used up all the capital and then you would be foreclosed. I think you are finding yourself selling bonds and

going out and blowing yourself, you will get into serious trouble. I have never seen us to replace a building that it would not be full. I don't think this inflation thing is going to continue. What are you going to do with the old buildings? The inefficient ones? You are replacing them.

Senator Thomas: The ones at the University System, the film and T.V. are in attics and spread all over the campus now. Some in the Missoula complex I am not sure what they will be doing. Part of the building program is to provide heat and retrofit within the building. It is not just building.

Senator Johnson: The bonding indebtedness last session. Hims1: \$19 million and that was part of it though. You would have to look up the review. It is not all in buildings.

Senator Thomas: Last year it was \$12 million. The Justice building was the largest one last year. There was repair and maintenance.

Senator Keating: Are these retired entirely out of the cigarette tax money. That is feasible use of it? Does the LRB anticipate any more buildings in that period? Thomas: In the past the cash program was used for repairs and maintenance. Hims1: There is a wish book and there is more projects. There is no limit to the desires..

Senator Regan: We have a bill 666 that has a goody for everyone. Once everyone had a little something they totaled it and came up with a check. It is sort of a blank check. If we were to be responsible, we would set a spending limit and then live within the budget.

Senator Van Valkenburg: There remains some checks and balances. The bonding bill requires 2/3 vote of each house. Second, the fact that the Senate operates on 4 year terms and $\frac{1}{2}$ will be back next session and that is also a check and balance on a bonding program. The LRB has recommended a level and the buildings. It would appear to me there is sufficient money coming in to service the bonds. The only real question is as to whether there is an increase in maintenance cost as a result of these buildings. I have not yet heard anyone say that the savings will be so great as to offset the detriments.

Senator Regan: Every time you build a building the original cost is a small part. Can you tell me when we built a building what the percentage of building is to the cost of the maintenance? Hauck: That is hard to say in the rising cost of energy. We are figuring now between \$2 and \$2.50 per square ft per year.

Senator Regan: There are some other figures you used to quote. Hauck: Maintenance obviously is lower on a new building than an old one. I have no comparison figures. Obviously things about new buildings that are much cheaper. Especially in these days of energy conservation measures.

Senator Dover: On page 9 of 666. \$3 million for fish acquisitions to acquire. How does this fit in with LRB? Thomas: That is part of the coal tax that is set aside. I believe it is coal tax money increase. It is three programs and it is not a part of the bonding program. All the budgets are in the bill, but not a part of the bonding program.

Senator Smith: This is different than the funding process than the other bills. I want to point out on page 12 of 666 you will find in line 1 through--we had a real problem with that before.

Senator Dover: The thing that bothers me is what will we buy?

Senator Haffey: We could ask Representative Moore and Mr. Robinson to make the problem clear.

Senator Himsel: If we don't pass 563 we will blow the other bill apart.

Senator Haffey: I understand what you are saying and this would tend to throw out 563 as a result. Let's not look at 666 and continue with 563 to find what we do with 666.

Senator Story: Yesterday Representative Bardanouye said if 666 is reduced and 563 would go through the like amount of dollars would be reduced. There is something for everyone.

MOTION by Senator Thomas that 563 be concurred in.

Senator Smith: I don't appreciate the way this was handled when it is brought down to the last day. It sounds like there was an ulterior motive.

Senator Regan: I think, Senator Smith, you are being a little harsh. They had to work around every other committee. I am not questioning their sincerity or their hard work. They had to work around all the other meetings. I certainly don't want to suggest any ulterior motives. The thing that concerns me is the extent of the bonding.

Senator Himsel: From the figures, the bonding capacity is there. They can be met. You do not have to go to the full capacity when you authorize that much in bonds.

QUESTION was called, the motion was voted, passed, 11-4 with Senator Etchart absent.

Senator Regan: I would like to ask Mrs. Rippingale, when looking at the LRB fund available to the state on a continuing basis could you give me any indication as to how much is used solely for maintenance? Rippingale: I don't have the percentage that was strictly on repair and maintenance. For the past 3 sessions I staffed that committee. A good portion is committed to buildings you have now.

Senator Regan: May I ask she get this sort of information for us Mr. Chairman? Himsel: Certainly. Rippingale: I will get it.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 666: Representative Moore, chief sponsor of the bill, Chairman of the Long Range Building Committee said I would like to start with some explanations. LRB was a very responsible committee. We took the whole Governor's program and some new bills introduced. We did not give everybody what they wanted by a long shot. Many others were requested. In prior years the LRB never got started until the 50th day. We worked around everything and we started our first meeting in January. The Committee did an outstanding job in selection. We heard many hours of testimony. I am proud of the committee, their work and the conscientious effort put into it. 563 is only for the construction of new buildings. We have several accounts to operate from. 563 is the new buildings. In the LRB Bond Proceeds and Insurance Clearance account, cash program there was \$9,267,448 from which to work with. Cash, Capitol Land Grant Account established in 1889 when Montana began as a state. The monies available out of that account \$2,843,613. The bond account is only for construction. Fish, Wildlife and Parks has 7 separate accounts. 1. Interest from coal tax Park and Recreation fund, 2. Hunting and fishing license earmarked revenue account; 3. State Parks Miscellaneous Revenue account; 4. Fishing site aquisition earmarked account; 5. Federal Land and Water Fund (the old BOR money); 6. Fish and Game Federal and Private Revenue Account; and 7. Renewable Resource BPPICA account.

Senator Aklestad: What was the total of the last account? The balance available when you started. Moore: Interest from Coal tax \$109,000; Hunting and fishing license, \$109,469. etc.

Representative Moore continued by saying, there is a lot of boiler plate language in the bill which is normal language. There was \$14 million authorized last year. There were 4 or 5 buildings built plus the \$7 million for the Supreme Court building. In the language you will see where some of the money is re-appropriated, some is carried over. Construction is in Section 6, so that is where we will start.

Representative Moore went through Section 6 project by project giving some explanation of the project, some history on some of the projects, the money to be spent and where it came from and in addition to the attached sheet, said the information was all available at the analysts office.

The meeting was recessed since all members had a caucus.

The meeting re-convened at 11:28 a.m. and Representative Moore continued to explain the bill starting on section 7 at the top of page 9. He said it is the intent to try to sell the bonds at the most opportune time and hope to get them in the neighborhood of 8 to 9%. That bonding will earn interest and with part of the interest goes back into the cash account and we will use

that money. Of the money used out of the cash program, that is the \$9 + million we had requests of over \$11,506,000. We should still have \$402,000 in the cash account as a cushion. We took care of the capitol building fund and pumped money in there. We also have taken care of the 7 different accounts in the Fish and Wildlife.

Section 7 would provide acquisition to the fishing areas. \$1,175,000 is BOR monies and the federal and private revenue accounts in the \$750,000 appropriation for Wildlife habitat.

Section 8. He explained this is the bonding program, the buildings we have here, and there were many more requested. He said the \$6,750,000 for the renovating of the Capitol would be the bonding program for \$5 million and the remaining would be collected from interest on the \$5 million. He went through the remainder of section 8 giving explanations on the need for the building, the time since the requests were originally made, etc. and told of the research on the projects, the requirement on public input, etc. He said some of the buildings would be paid by the Federal government in the form of rent, or through money generated by the state agency to make the payments on the bond for that particular building. He said section 10 was self explanatory and that section 12 was added as a floor amendment as was section 9.

Senator Himsel said there would be further discussion on this bill, but felt the hour was late and he would ask the committee to come back at 3 P.M. when the hearing would be continued.

The meeting was recessed at 12:08 p.m.

SENATOR HIMSL, Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS
Appropriation as of 4/5/81

Building and acquisition proposals by fund source.

Priority	Description	Interest From				Federal		Renewable
		Coal Tax Park & Rec. Trust Fund	Hunting & Fishing License ERA	State Parks Miscell. ERA	Fish Access Site Acq. ERA	Land & Water Conservation Fund (BOR)	F & G Fed. & Private Rev. Acct.	Resources B.P.I.C.A.
16	Fish Access Acquisition	<u>02036</u>				\$1,175,000		
23	Regional Headquarters Maint.		\$20,000*					
24	Fishing Access Site Protection		25,000			75,000		
27	Lewis & Clark Cavern Improvements							\$50,000 ✓
28	Acquire Wildlife Habitat						\$750,000	
32	Giant Springs Park Improvement					75,000 150,000		
40	Develop Wildlife Management Areas		24,000				72,000	
42	Rosebud Battlefield Improvements	\$20,000**						
43	Bannack State Monument			12,500		12,500		
49	Makoshika Park Improvements	60,000**				21,000		
50	Salmon & Placid Lake Area Paving					200,000		
51	Purgatory Hill Improvements					34,000		
53	Council Grove Improvements	55,000**				55,000		
Total Request								\$60,000 ✓
*Revised at Department Request								
**Approved 4/4/81								

CAPACITY OF VARIOUS EARMARKED AND FEDERAL FUNDS ABOVE

Accounting Entity	Description	Projected FY '81 Year-End Balance	1982-83 Biennial Revenues	Approved Biennial Expenditures	Balance Available for Building & Acquisition
02036	Interest from Coal Severance - Park Trust Fund	\$ 181,736	\$1,194,466	\$ 1,266,733	\$ 109,469
02131	Hunting & Fishing License ERA	848,739	23,162,674	19,291,496	4,719,917
02204	State Parks Miscellaneous ERA	123,383	485,000	608,400	-0-
02305	Fishing Access Site Acq. ERA	569,253	957,953	-0-	1,527,201
04186	Fed. Land & Water Cons. Fund(BOR)	---	4,900,000	-0-	4,900,000
04522	Fish & Game FPRA				
	(Pittman-Robertson Share)	1,733,031	5,100,000	4,313,426	2,519,605
	Renewable Resources BPICA	(804,441)	1,600,890	-0-	796,449

RJR:jntn

1 INTRODUCED BY Sen. [unclear] Don Bran

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE \$50,000
5 TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTRACTING A
6 TEMPORARY NEGOTIATOR FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE MILWAUKEE
7 RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY" and providing for an
8 immediate effective date.

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

10 Section 1. Appropriation. There is appropriated from
11 the general fund to the governor's office for the biennium
12 ending June 30, 1983, \$50,000 for the purpose of contracting
13 a temporary negotiator for the state purchase of the
14 Milwaukee Railroad right-of-way. The selection of the
15 negotiator is subject to the approval of a majority of the
16 legislative finance committee.

End

The governor's office will periodically
report to a select interim committee on the
progress of negotiations.

SECTION 2. Effective date. This act is
effective on passage and approval.

THIRD READING
HB 867

April 20, 1981

AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 867

TITLE, Line 7: after final word Right-of-Way." strike period and add, and providing for an immediate effective date.

Section 1, Line 11: After the word office and before the word for insert for the biennium ending June 30, 1981 and.

Section 1, Line 12: after the word contracting, insert for.

Section 1, Line 13: after the word negotiator, insert and related expenses accrued in the negotiation process. There will be a negotiation team comprised of an experienced negotiator and selected state personnel.

Line 14: after the word right-of-way, strike the following sentence beginning with, The Selection... and replace with The Governor's office will periodically report to a select interim legislative committee on the progress of negotiations. When the negotiation team reports to the select committee the terms as a package, that the team believes to be the best available package the select committee shall relay these terms to the individual legislators, and poll each legislator as to his or her concurrence or rejection of the package. If a majority approves, a special session of the legislature shall be convened either by a recommendation that the Governor call such a session, or the legislature itself may call the special session.

NEW SECTION: Insert Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on passage and approval.

ROLL CALL

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

47th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - - 1981

Date

4-21

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart			✓
Senator Story	✓		
Senator Aklestad	✓		
Senator Nelson	✓		
Senator Smith	✓		
Senator Dover	✓		
Senator Johnson	✓		
Senator Keating	✓		
Senator Boylan	✓		
Senator Regan	✓		
Senator Thomas	✓		
Senator Stimatz	✓		
Senator Van Valkenburg	✓		
Senator Haffey	✓		
Senator Jacobson	✓		
Senator Himsel	✓		

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMSDate 1-12-71Bill No. 568 Time 9:3

NAME	YES	NO	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart			✓	
Senator Story				
Senator Aklestad				
Senator Nelson				
Senator Smith		✓		
Senator Dover		✓		
Senator Johnson	✓			
Senator Keating	✓			
Senator Boylan	✓			
Senator Regan		✓		
Senator Thomas		✓		
Senator Stimatz	✓			
Senator Van Valkenburg	✓			
Senator Haffey	✓			
Senator Jacobson		✓		
Senator Himsel		✓		

Sylvia Kinsey
SecretarySenator Himsel
ChairmanMotion: 12-1

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 21

81

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MR. President.....

We, your committee on Finance and Claims.....

having had under consideration

House..... Bill No...... 563

(Thomas)

Respectfully report as follows: That..... House..... Bill No...... 563

W.C.
BE CONCURRED IN

XXXXXX
XXXXXX