

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE JOINT APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG RANGE BUILDING
March 31, 1981

The meeting was called to order by JACK K. MOORE, Chairman, at 1:05 p.m. in Room 108. All Committee members were present except SEN. ETCHART and SEN. THOMAS. Also in attendance was BOB ROBINSON, Fiscal Analyst.

Testimony was given by JOHN FRANKINO, Co-Chairman of Fund Raising; CURT CHISHOLM, Deputy Director of the Department of Institutions; PHIL HAUCK, Director of Architecture and Engineering; TOM O'CONNELL, Architect, BOB ARCHIBALD, Director of the Historical Society; J.D. HOLMES, Lobbyist for Arts Council, GENE HUNTINGTON, Office of Budget and Planning.

THE CHAIRMAN stated they would discuss the Prison Religious Center, Conservation of the Capitol Murals, and HB 478, in that order.

MR. FRANKINO, Co-Chairman of the Fund Raising Drive for developing a Religious Activity Center at the Montana state Prison, stated the last legislative session authorized the spending of this project. Through a Committee, they are raising the money through private donations. He read from EXHIBIT A, regarding \$300,000 that has already been pledged by private sources from every district in the State of Montana. He also read EXHIBIT B, by JOE McELWAIN, requesting the state to appropriate \$25,000 to defray architectural fees. He asked to place on record, EXHIBIT C, regarding the grant application, and many letters of support.

MR. CHISHOLM stated that Mr. Frankino notified the Department of Institutions in regard to the fact that this building will be a turn-key operation for the State of Montana. The Department does support the appropriation of \$25,000 to help pay the architect fees.

THE CHAIRMAN stated he had recently spoken to MR. FRANKINO and MR. McELWAIN, and they indicated that if the state could pay the architectural fees, the fund raising money could be used for the construction. He noted the construction cost would be around \$350,000, and \$25,000 could be boiler-plated in HB 666 from the Bond Proceeds Account.

MR. HAUCK stated he is in favor of this proposal, however, he sees a slight problem. The problem is when they go to bid there would be a need for all of the funds before the money pledged has come in. He suggested that the state put up front money to get the project built as soon as possible, and then reimburse the account.

REP. BARDANOUE asked if there would be a problem with the state appropriating money for a Religious Center.

MR. FRANKINO stated early in the campaign, they had this question raised regarding the constitutionality of this question. The attorney for the Department of Institutions reviewed this situation,

and in the past the chapel at Galen was financed privately and then donated to the state, and the best information they have is there is no problem regarding this.

MR. O'CONNEL stated he also checked this out with their Department attorney, and he was informed that as long as it was a nondenominational chapel, he felt there would not be any problem regarding this.

SEN. HIMSL stated if necessary the name could be changed to a therapy room instead of a chapel, and this would meet all legal questions. He asked what utility this Center would have for the inmates.

MR. FRANKINO stated the use is for the inmates. The inmates have been involved in a Committee which did most of the preliminary work in developing the idea and concept. This Center, besides religious training, would be used as a Counseling Center. During the whole process the inmates have been involved in this, and they also participated in the fund raising campaigns throughout the state.

THE CHAIRMAN stated he would like to have the Committee refer to EXHIBIT D regarding the bill for \$9,872 for SID improvements to Pine Hills School. It has been agreed that Pine Hills will be funded for 57 units by the special improvement district. He stated he notified the Special Improvements Director that the state was not going to pay this amount, and wanted them to have other members in the district billed for this amount.

REP. BARDANOUE moved that the request for the Pine Hills \$9,872 SID improvements be tabled. THE MOTION PASSED.

MR. CHISHOLM stated he is not sure that this has been checked out by the Department's attorney. He noted they were brought into this Special Improvement district a few years ago. They were appropriated money beginning in the next biennium, however, the SID request is to have payment for the first half of 1981. He stated he would check with their attorney regarding the legality of this billing.

THE CHAIRMAN stated they would discuss the Conservation of the Capitol murals, which is one of the cultural and aesthetic projects.

MR. ARCHIBALD stated the Capitol Mural project began in FY 79, and it was anticipated then it would be a five year project. As of January 1, 1981, four murals in the Supreme Court have been completed, four murals in the House lobby nearly completed, the mural in the rotunda completed, the large mural in the House chamber, plus two murals in the Law Library completed. They anticipate as of July of this year, a total of nine more murals will

be completed, which will leave a total of 14 more murals to be completed in the next biennium. The request is for \$108,489 for the biennium. He noted in FY 79, \$44,130 was authorized and \$100,000 for FY 80 and FY 81. He stated that \$108,489 will complete this project and will also allow for some work to be done on particular fragile pieces held by the Historical Society. He answered REP. BARDANOUE'S statement about having better art to preserve, by stating that the art pieces are of value not only in regard to their significance as pieces of art, but also they belong to part of the history of the Capitol.

MR. HOLMES, representative of the Montana Institute of the Arts Foundation, stated this project is one of their top priorities.

MIKE McCORD, Curator at the Historical Society, stated he has had an opportunity to review the restoration of the murals, and he feels it is being well done and well worth it. He felt whether or not they are good art or not was strictly a personal judgement, and it was necessary to look at this whole project and how they fit into the Capitol complex.

HB 478

MR. HAUCK stated the plan began in their office. He felt that as the State Architect, it was necessary to point out the inadequacies of facilities for the legislature as he saw them. He proposed this to the Capitol Planning Committee, and he felt the legislature facilities were inadequate, and with the removal of the Justice Department, it would be necessary to look at additional space for the Legislature. He referred to EXHIBIT F and outlined the three major problems. (1) Better and larger committee rooms, (2) A formal hearing room for large hearings within the Capitol Building and (3) Semi private office space for each legislator. EXHIBIT G relates the financing of the Capitol remodeling, and the earnings of the Capitol Land Grant Account is shown in EXHIBIT G, Page 2. He stated the time to do this project would be now. The Supreme Court and the Law Library would be vacating the Capitol approximately in September 1982, and this would be the first time there is a possibility to relieve a space crunch that is happening in the Capitol. They feel that the second floor should remain entirely for the Executive Branch, since that is the showplace or seat of State Government, and the rest of the building could be devoted to the Legislative Branch. (SEE EXHIBIT H, for floor plans,)

The purpose to divide the Capitol at the rotunda with the west side being the House Chambers, and the east side for the Senate. The Law Library would be converted into a new Senate, and all their functions and office space would be on the east wing. In the

center would be all the Committee rooms and the formal hearing room. The formal hearing room would be the existing Supreme Court Chamber, and would only need minor remodeling, and would have a seating capacity for 310 people. Moving the Senate to the Law Library, the existing Senate chamber could be floored over and four committee rooms could be made for the House, to accomodate 55 people each on both the third and fourth floors, which would be a total of eight new committee rooms.

The question has arisen regarding the paintings in the Senate Chamber, and they could either be left, moved or destroyed. He noted those picturea are the least significant and least historical in the whole Capitol. In the existing Law Library, they would retain all of the paintings. They are quite valuable and are original DeCamp's. There is plenty of room in the Library for the Senate to contain a balcony for 144 people. There is approximately 1,400 more square feet in this wing than there is in the existing Senate chamber. In addition to the movement of extra space, they would take care of many other maintenance items. One would be the addition of the fire exits from both the east and west wings. There would be new stair towers from the basement to the balconies of both the House and Senate. This would not only provide fire exits, but would also give a private exit for the Senators and Representatives to their private space areas. They would also replace windows for energy conservation, provide a new cafeteria, new wiring, new fire alarm systems, and would include air conditioning. They would also provide anciliary space in new toilet areas for both men and women and for the handicapped. There would be new concession areas, for both the House and the Senate.

MR. HAUCK feels if this project is not done now, offices would be moving into those spaces and it would be difficult to have this proposal approved in the future. If this proposal does go through, it would require moving people from the Legislative Auditors office on the west wing, and would also need to move the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from the east wing. They are now attempting to get the concurrence of the Legislature. They feel they may never get a complete agreement from the Legislature, but are recommending to have a Committe work with them during the interim and designing what they would like to have done. The \$6,750,000 is the top dollar and includes everything that has been discussed. As the program gets reduced so does the price.

REP. SPILKER, HB 478 sponsor, stated the House has had a good discussion regarding this proposal. The money to pay off the bonds on this would come out of the earmarked account, that has been established in early years to take care of Capitol projects. She felt this was a once in a life time opportunity, and it was now the time to begin a project of this magnitude.

MR. HUNTINGTON asked the Committee to refer to EXHIBIT G regarding the Financing. He felt this decision would be a legislative one. He sees this as an opportunity to finance this project at the least cost to the state. The alternative to what they are proposing, is to do this project a little at a time, or wait until some future date and do the entire project. He stated there are three pieces of legislation that deal with the Capitol remodeling, (1) Senate Joint Resolution 21, which expressed the Legislative intent, (2) HB 478 would finance the sale of bonds, and (3) HB 666 which contains the appropriation for the money necessary. HB 478 would authorize \$5,000,000 in Long Range Building Bonds. The appropriation bill will appropriate \$6,750,000 and the difference between these amounts would be the interest they could earn on those bond proceeds during the construction period. He referred to EXHIBIT I, showing the proposed renovation schedule and the completion date of January 1985. Over that period of time, there would be \$5,000,000 that could be invested. He stated if they wait until the next biennium when the Supreme Court moves out, they have lost the opportunity to earn interest off the bond proceeds. Another advantage would be to use the space one session sooner, than if this is delayed.

REP. MANUEL asked how many legislatures would share the small private space designed for them.

MR. HAUCK stated this depends, they have proposed that no changes be made in the permanent partitions. They would use moveable partitions and the highest number to a room would be six. All the leadership would have private offices.

THE CHAIRMAN asked where the Auditor and the OSPI offices would be moved to.

MR. HAUCK stated that these details would have to be firmed up, but the OSPI has indicated they would like to move to the Public Service Commission building. The Public Service Commission hasn't found a spot, but are also looking at rental space in the IBM building. He stated this will have to be dealt with during the biennium, and no one would have to move until the next session.

THE CHAIRMAN asked what they would do with all of the vacant space in the building when they are not in session.

MR. HAUCK stated the formal hearing room would be used for all of the administrative hearings that take place throughout the state, plus the many meetings that are constantly being held in Helena. The office space and the committee rooms would be pretty vacant except for the use that could be derived during the interim. He noted that some of the Senators have indicated their unwillingness to move, but he asked as many as possible to take a look at the

Law Library and the potential that wing has. He noted that area has far more historical significance than the existing Senate Chamber which was gutted and rebuilt in 1965.

SEN. HAFNEY asked how much empty space was there now, compared to what would be.

MR. HAUCK stated the biggest part of the increased space would be the first floor of the east and west wings, which would be the semi-private offices. He feels some of that space could be used by interim-committees and certain offices. He stated in order to keep the character of the Law Library room, if the Senate did not want to move into it, it should be used for a large function. He noted it could be another formal hearing room.

MR. O'CONNELL stated the columns in the Law Library give a little different perspective of space than the House Chamber. They could remove every other column, but he did not feel there was a real need to remove too many of them. The area to the rear could be a very nice lobby, similar to the House.

REP. MANUEL asked if this price would include the furnishings such as desks, chairs, etc.

MR. HAUCK stated they have planned to take the existing podium and the dais presently in the Senate. He was not sure whether this includes the Senate desks or not. The chairs in the House are scheduled to be redone and repaired shortly. He noted this proposal does include a new restaurant.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that the new restaurant was the only thing so far discussed that was absolutely needed. He felt there would be so little use made of this remodeling except four months every two years.

MR. HAUCK stated he feels this is something that has been needed for a long time. He would like to have a legislative committee empowered to assist A&E, and the other involved committee's on this during the interim. He answered the question of where the new cafeteria would be located, as being located underground to the rear. This again is something very necessary and could operate year around.

REP. SPILKER stated she has recently seen the breakdown of the costs. She indicated that when looking through these costs, the life and safety code work is by far the most costly. She felt the most controversial issue would be the unused space when the legislature is not in session. She noted there was an amendment to the original Joint Resolution doing away with the private office space, and it failed by a good majority. She stated it

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was the feeling of the members that it was past time that they could each have their own private desks, phone and file cabinet. The major problem in the Senate was whether or not the Senate would move. If they refuse to move, then the House would be minus eight committee rooms. Another area of contention is what to do with the Legislative Auditor. One solution was to go back to the original Long Range Plan, and have the legislature take over the office of the Attorney General. She noted the Executive Branch wishes to have that space. There was also the thought there could be a central office for the heads of the legislature, and perhaps have a legislative annex, that would house most of the auditors. She stated she is sure much of this can be worked out. This Senate Joint Resolution 21 will probably be going to a Conference Committee.

There being no further discussion or comments, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.



JACK K. MOORE, Chairman

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MONTANA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

P. O. BOX 1708 530 N. EWING
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

3/31/81

TO: Long Range Building Sub-Committee

FROM: John Frankino, Co-Chairman
State Fund Raising Committee
Non-Denominational Prison Religious Activities Center

RE: Architectural Fees

I have given your secretary a copy of a grant proposal to the M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust. The proposal outlines the basic rationale for the Activity Center to be built at the Montana State Prison, the need for the Center, the various uses planned for the Center and letters of support.

Approximately ~~\$225,000~~^{\$200,000} has been contributed by individuals from every district in the state, from corporations, and Charitable Trusts such as the Murdock Trust. These contributions will adequately finance the "bricks and mortar". On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Religious Activities Center, the prison chaplains, co-chairman Joe McElwain and the thousands who have contributed, I ask that you give favorable consideration to this request which will provide for the architectural fees.

Thank you for your help and cooperation in this worthwhile citizens effort.

J. Frankino
Department of Architecture
State Prison Building

John Frankino

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH A. McELWAIN
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Montana Power Company

Before the LONG RANGE BUILDING SUB-COMMITTEE
Representative Jack K. Moore, Chairman

Tuesday, March 31, 1981 - Helena, Montana

Chairman Moore and members of the committee:

My name is Joe McElwain, and I am chairman and chief executive officer of the Montana Power Company. I am also co-chairman of the Finance Committee to solicit funds to build a Religious Activities Center at the Montana State Prison.

The campaign goal has been set at \$440,000. As of this date we have received in donations and pledges around ~~\$25,000~~^{\$325,000}. The campaign has reached a magnitude that we are assured that we can go forward with the project sometime in 1981, hopefully around August or September.

As you probably are aware, the building will be turned over to the State of Montana following its completion. It is with this in mind that the Religious Activities Center Finance Committee requests consideration of your Committee of an appropriation in the sum of \$25,000 to defray some of the architectural fees so that the money which we have collected can go into actual building of the structure.

I am deeply proud of the people who have been involved in this project and I am greatly pleased to see the various corporate business entities operating in the State of Montana contributing very generously to this project.

With success in sight, I urge consideration of your Committee to help us with this project.

exhibit 2

MEMBERS, LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE

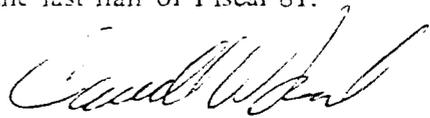
A Special Improvement District began providing water and sewer services to a large area of Custer County in October of 1980. Pine Hills School, at that time, was included in the S.I.D.

The yearly assessment on the School for Fiscal Years 82 and 83 is included in House Bill 500, however, the partial assessment for 1981 cannot be paid out of an House Bill 500 appropriation.

The assessment for 1981 was not provided for by the 1979 Legislature, and the School's budget is such that they are incapable of paying the assessment without an appropriation.

House Bill 666 has an immediate effective date and would seem to be a good vehicle with which to make funds available for the payment of the assessment.

I would appreciate your consideration for an appropriation of \$9,872 in House Bill 666 to allow the state to pay the S.I.D. assessment for the last half of Fiscal 81.



CARROLL V. SOUTH, Director
Department of Institutions

Exhibit 0

When I first inspected the thirty-five murals in the Montana State Capitol, I realized that the conservation job ahead would be large, but not unmanageable.

--from "Art Conservation: The Twentieth Century Science" (part 2), by Richard Trela, Art West Vol. III, Issue 3

"Driving the Golden Spike" (right) was taken out of the Rotunda in January 1979 for treatment that was completed in July the following year. A technical photograph (below) uses rake-lighting to show the canvas's sags and bulges before treatment. See closeups of the treatment process on page 2.

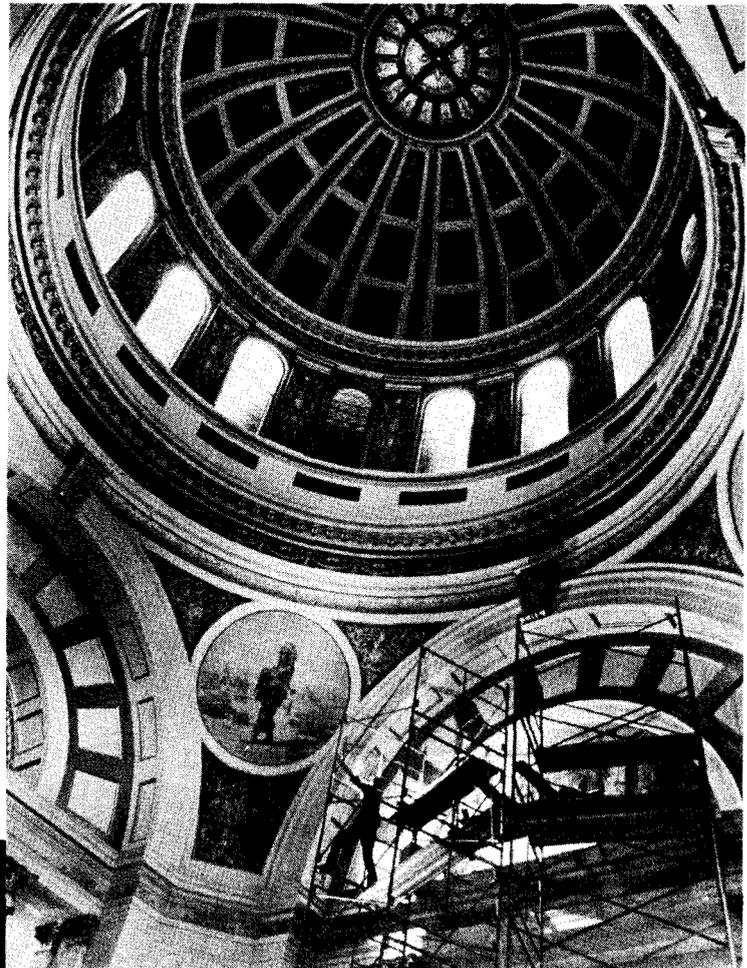
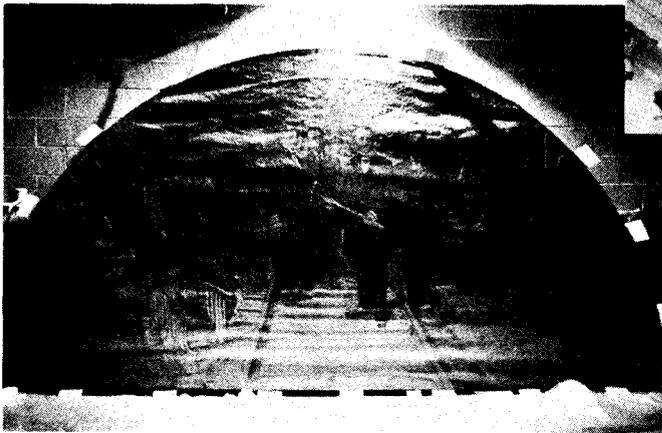


Photo by Gene Fisher, Helena Independent Record



THE CAPITOL MURAL PROJECT:
HOW FAR WE'VE COME IN PRESERVING MONTANA'S HERITAGE
January 1981

WHAT WE HAVE

The appraised (1979) value of the collection of Capitol murals is \$1,612,000.

All the murals are oil on canvas, painted early this century. They include four, round, 7-ft. diameter paintings and a semi-circular paint-

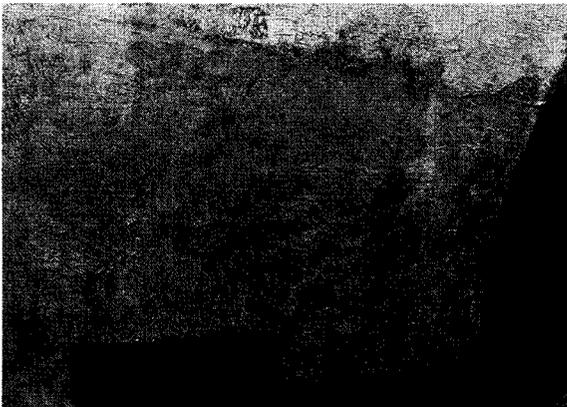
ing approximately 8 x 16 ft. mounted high in the Rotunda. The House of Representatives Chamber contains an 11 x 25 ft. C. M. Russell mural, while the House Lobby holds six murals by E. S. Paxson, ranging in size from 4 x 7 ft. to 7 x 13 ft. The Senate Chambers hold six concave murals on the ceiling ranging in size from 8 x 14 ft. to 14 x 17 ft. The

(continued on p. 3)

Exhibit E



The technical photo above was shot at an oblique angle after "Driving the Golden Spike" had been removed from its original mounting strainer. It documents a notable color change in areas that had already been cleaned. Note blowups of this photo's center, below, that illustrate the two steps of cleaning this painting. At left, dark areas are the untreated surface; the medium gray area shows surface with only the dirt removed. At right, same area showing varnish removal (lightest area). Like all the other capitol murals, this painting received a protective coating of hard, synthetic varnish that doesn't change color or solubility and should not, under normal circumstances, have to be removed for 100 years.



Conservator Richard Trela in process of treating the Russell mural. Small cotton swabs were used to clean the entire 11.5' x 25' panel. Funded by the 1979 Legislature, the project took six months. Note light areas that are already cleaned.



Photo by Gordon Warren, Helena Independent Record

Supreme Court Chambers contain seven murals similar to those found in the Senate Chambers, and the State Law Library houses ten murals by R. E. DeCamp.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

The Montana Legislature has so far funded a total of \$144,000 via two consecutive biennial appropriations for the work. This funding comes from the Park Acquisition and Management Allocation of the Coal Severance Tax Income.

So far, twelve murals have received treatments. These include C. M. Russell's Lewis and Clark Meeting Indians at Ross' Hole, located in the House Chambers, Amedee Joullin's The Driving of the Golden Spike, in the Rotunda, two murals by R. E. DeCamp in the State Law Library, four murals by E. S. Paxson in the House Lobby and four murals in the Supreme Court Chambers. Nine additional murals will join the list by the end

of FY 81. Further, the Paxson murals will receive protective glazing, i.e., tempered glass will be installed during the current fiscal year.

WHAT IS YET TO BE DONE

Another year and a half is needed to finish treating the remaining fourteen murals in the Capitol.

But the urgent need for conservation services in Montana goes beyond the Capitol. A high priority must be given to treating neglected works of art and history in the collections of the Montana Historical Society, and other state agencies such as the University of Montana. These works include paintings not only by Russell, Paxson, and DeCamp, but by other Western and American masters as well. Further, a great many decorative artifacts and objects of histor-

ic significance--made of ceramic, porcelain, glass, wood, metal, leather or feathers--are silently crying out for help!

These silent victims of time and/or abuse are the raw materials of our heritage. Their preservation is dependent upon conservation services

centered and dispensed here, where the collections are. It is therefore hoped that help can be provided, in part, by the same fund which will complete the Capitol mural project. \$120,000 is needed to complete the mural project and to begin treating the valuable but neglected treasures of the State of Montana.

This technical photograph made during the treatment of the Russell mural shows harmful intense lighting that has since been removed. Lighter patches in the painting's upper corners indicate areas where it had already been cleaned when photo was made. Numbers across the bottom and up the left side aid in photo-documentation of conservation work.



250 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of 30¢ per copy for a total cost of \$75 which includes \$75 for printing and \$0 for distribution.

FACT SHEET
SJR 21
CAPITOL BUILDING RENOVATION

The intent of this resolution is to provide more adequate legislative space within the Capitol Building.

Upon completion of the Justice Building, the space presently occupied by the Supreme Court, the Law Library and the Attorney General will become available for use by the Legislature.

The plan as presented for consideration addresses three (3) areas of concern that are necessary to improve the function of the Legislature:

1. Better and larger committee rooms.
2. A formal hearing room for large hearings within the Capitol Building.
3. Semi private office space for each legislator.

The concept, as outlined, would divide the Capitol Building at the rotunda with all House functions to the west and all Senate functions to the east. The first, third and fourth floors would be totally legislative space with the second floor reserved for Executive Branch functions. This will divide the congestion presently caused by the close proximity of the Senate and House Chambers.

The Senate chambers would be moved from its existing location to the area presently occupied by the Law Library. The law library is approximately 1,900 sq.ft. larger than the present Senate Chamber. A new gallery would be constructed to seat 144 spectators in comparison to 123 seats in the present Senate gallery. Adequate space is available on the proposed Senate floor for an Invitation gallery for 60 family members or guests. Every other column in the Law Library is false and could be removed if desired. The paintings in the Law Library were painted by a Helena artist, Ralph DeCamp, about 1912, and are considered to be the most significant in the Capitol Building next to the "Big Russell". They all depict scenes of Montana.

The existing Senate Chamber would be floored over and divided into four committee rooms on each of the third and fourth floors. These committee rooms would house approximately 55 people. The pictures on the ceiling of the existing Senate Chamber, while neither valuable nor historically significant could be removed, relocated, or saved depending on the cost. The artist for these paintings is unknown. The existing Senate dias and podium would be moved intact to the new chambers in the Law Library. In total, there would be 20 committee rooms; all holding between 40 and 100 persons.

The existing Supreme Court chamber would be used as a large hearing room with virtually no modification needed. This area will allow seating for 150 on the third floor and 160 in the gallery for a total of 310.

Exhibit F.

The proposal for providing individual desks and phones for each legislator in a semi-private environment is based on the following understanding:

1. That desks be fit into existing room configurations with little or no major renovation except possibly low partitions for visual privacy. This will put anywhere from one to six legislators per space. All representatives will be housed in the west wing and all Senators will be housed in the east wing. All leadership would have private offices.
2. That the Legislative Auditors Office would be required to move out of the first floor west wing, and
3. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction would be required to move out of the first floor and basement of the east wing.

Needless to say, each would have to be provided adequate rental space.

In addition to improving direct legislative space, ancillary space would also be improved. New public and private toilet facilities, for both men and women, including handicapped would be provided.

Concession areas will be provided in each wing as well as a new Capitol cafeteria underground.

New stairwells in the east and west wings will provide fire egress as well as private access for legislators between their desks and the Senate and House floors.

New windows in the east and west wings will greatly improve energy conservation as will necessary modifications to the mechanical and electrical systems in the building.

A new fire alarm system would be installed and the basement would be sprinklered. Air conditioning is included as well as preventive maintenance work on the stone exterior of the building.

Funding for this project is being considered by the Long Range Building Program Committee. However, the cost is approximately \$6,750,000 which would be financed through the sale of bonds and retired from the Capitol Land Grant Account.

FINANCING OF THE CAPITOL REMODELING

The projected cost of remodeling the Capitol Building would be \$6,750,000. The Executive Budget proposed that the remodeling project be financed by selling \$5,000,000 in Long Range Building Bonds and \$1,750,000 in interest that could be earned on the \$5,000,000 bond proceeds during construction. If the interest earnings are not realized, the scope of the remodeling project will be reduced.

The \$5,000,000 in Long Range Building Bonds would be retired over a period of 20 years at a projected interest rate of 8.5%. The projected annual payments of principle and interest on the Long Range Building Bonds would be \$520,000. The Executive Budget proposes that the annual principle and interest payments be made from the Capitol Land Grant Account. The Capitol Land Grant Account was established by the Enabling Act of the U. S. Congress in 1889. The Enabling Act provided:

"that upon the admission of each said states into the Union in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of unappropriated public lands and are hereby granted to said states for public buildings at the capitol of said states and the acquisition of necessary land for such buildings and payment of interest and interest on bonds issued for any of the above purposes."

For many years, the Capitol Land Grant Account only produced enough revenue to provide for repair and minor renovation of the Capitol. In recent years, the earnings of these dedicated lands

exhibit 6

have increased. The last legislative session authorized the construction of the addition to the Cogswell Building from the Capitol Land Grant Account.

The earnings of the Capitol Land Grant Account in recent years are as follows:

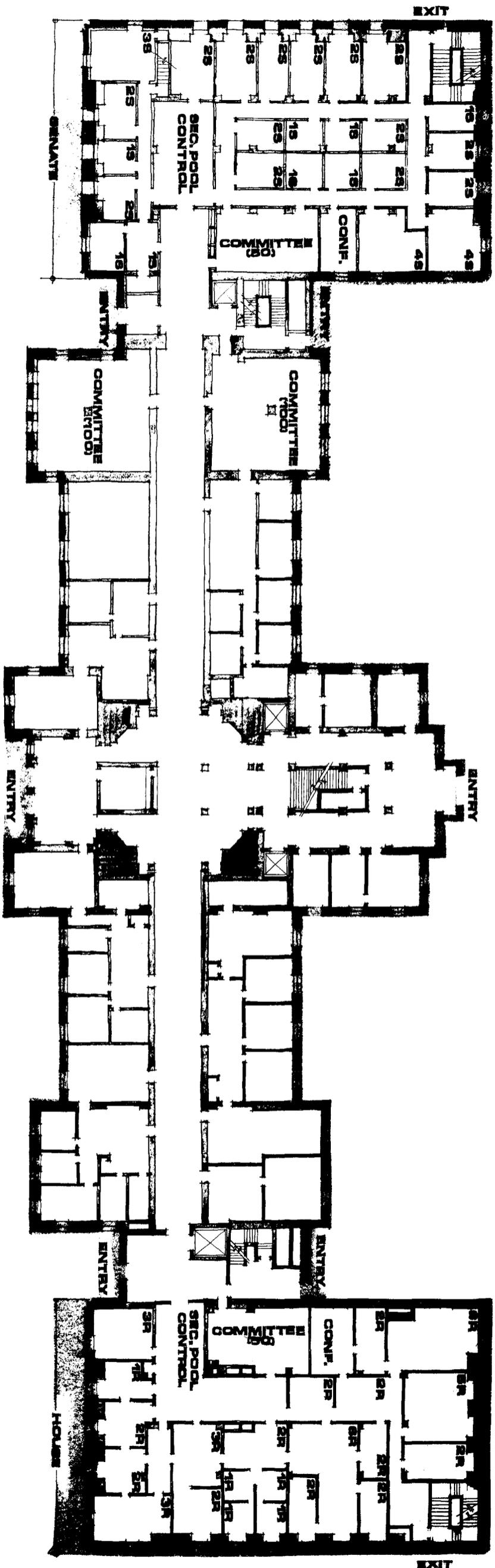
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Earnings</u>
1975	\$174,661
1976	191,113
1977	214,879
1978	688,977
1979	733,785
1980	943,556

The primary sources of earnings for the Capitol Land Grant Account are; mineral leases and royalties (393,463 in fiscal year 1980) and state forest timber sales and grazing (\$349,086 in fiscal year 1980).

PROPOSED SCHEDULE
CAPITOL BUILDING RENOVATION

- April 1981: The Legislature authorizes the proposed project, appropriates the necessary funding, and appoints individual legislators to serve as part of a design committee which will work with the Architecture & Engineering Division and the Consultant during the planning process.
- July 1981: A professional consultant will be appointed by the Board of Examiners for the purpose of preparing a program which recognizes legislative needs while at the same time working with the recommendations in the historic structures report (preliminaries of this report will be available in August).
- September 1981: The Board of Examiners authorizes the sale of bonds for the Capitol Renovation Project.
- October 1981: A historic structures report will be completed which will provide recommendations for the preservation and restoration of the Capitol Building as well as establish design parameters for subsequent work.
- September 1982: The consultant completes the plans and specifications and the project is advertised for bid.
- October 1982: The Justice Building and Montana State Library Building is completed and the Supreme Court, the Law Library and the Attorney General move out of the Capitol Building.
- October 1982: A contract is awarded and the Contractor begins to order materials and organize his construction schedule, possibly working in areas not directly affecting forthcoming legislative activities.
- January 1983: The Forty-Eighth Session of the Legislature convenes.
- April 1983: The Legislature adjourns.
- April 1983: The Contractor begins work in areas that have been occupied during the legislative session and begins full scale operations.
- November 1984: The Capitol Renovation is completed.
- January 1985: The Forty-Ninth Session of the Legislature convenes and uses the new facilities for the first time.
- January 1985 -
Infinity: Everyone lives happily everafter ! !

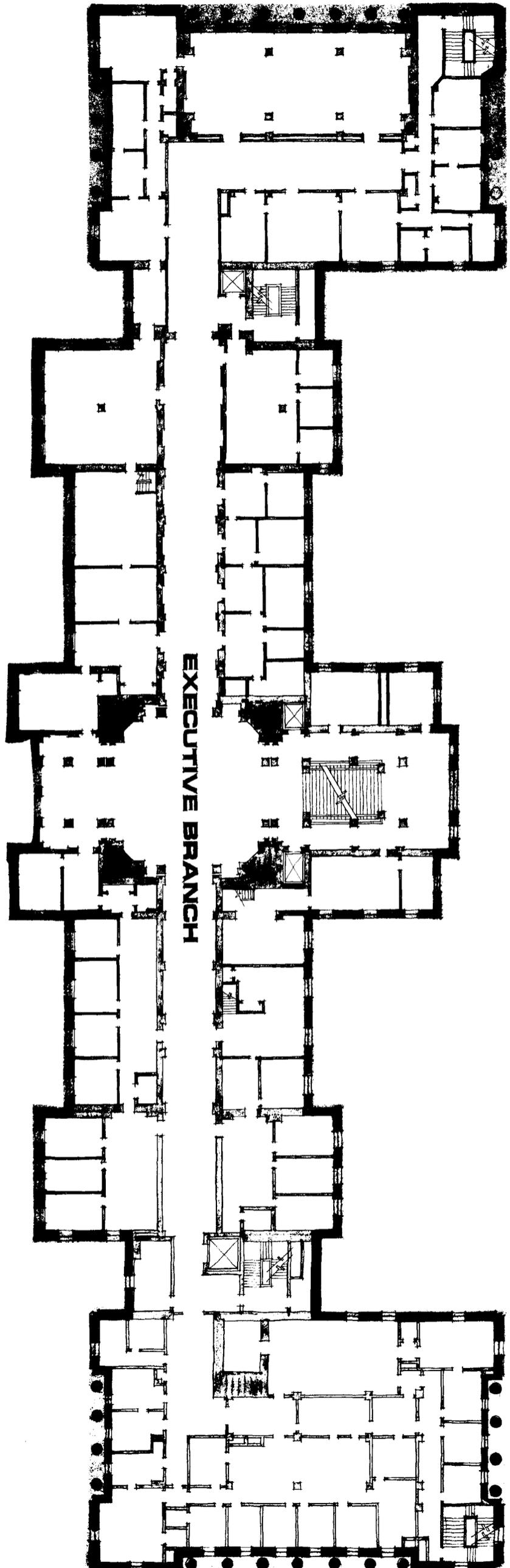
Exhibit I

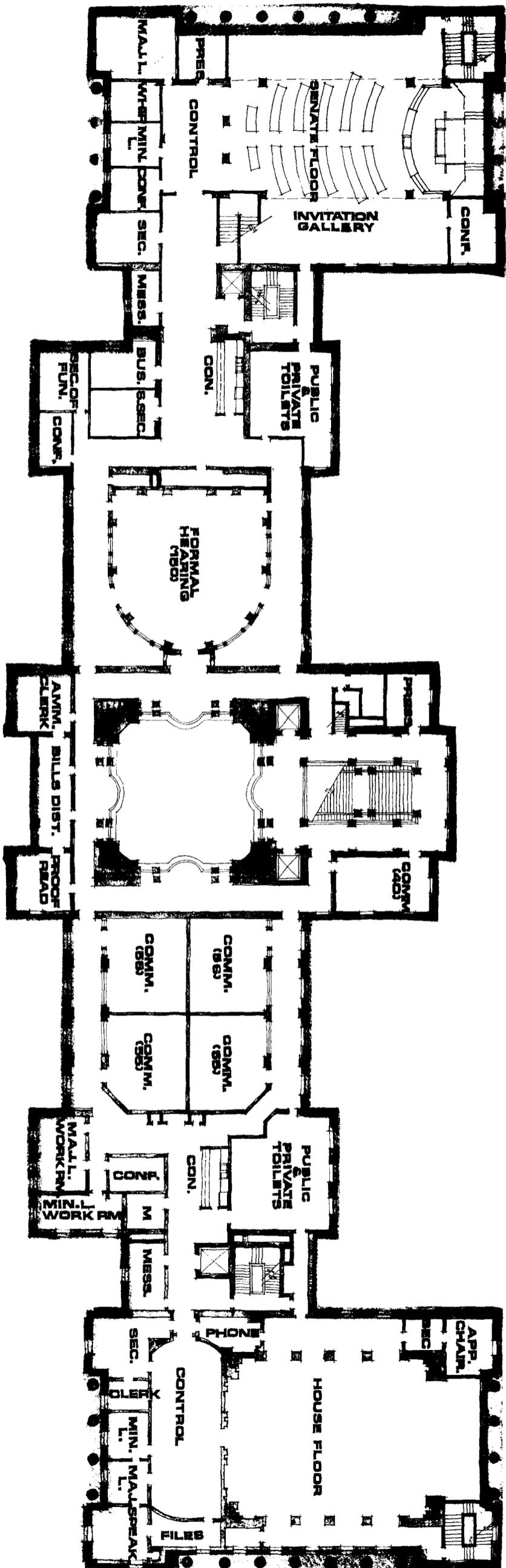


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

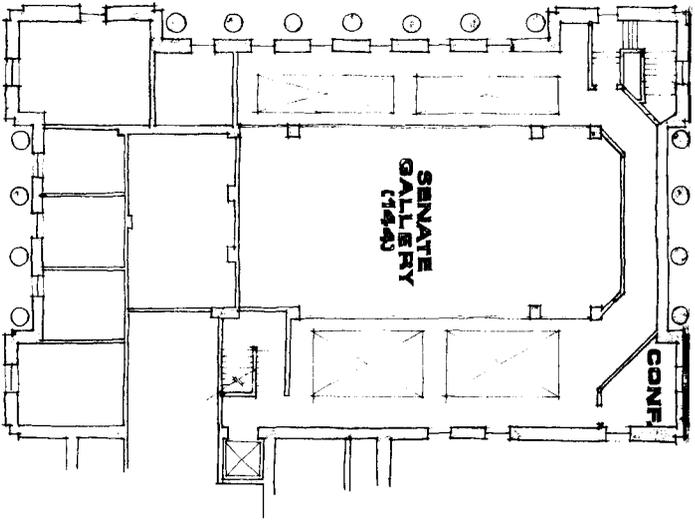
4

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

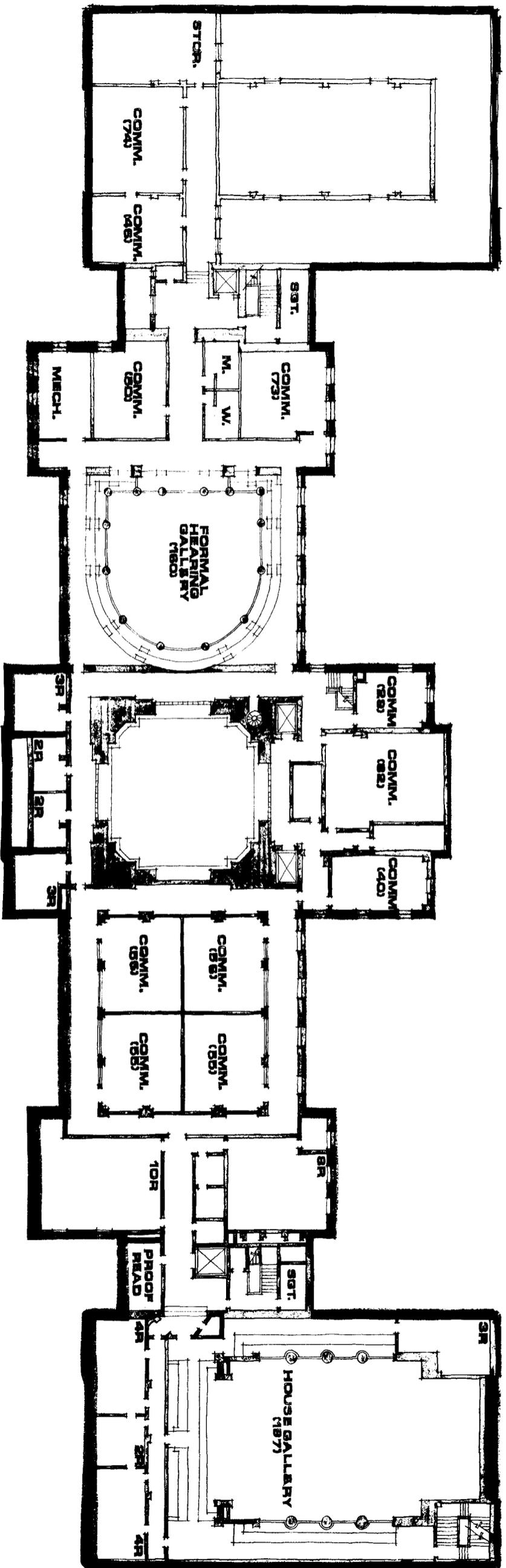




THIRD FLOOR PLAN



GALLERY PLAN



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 478
 2 INTRODUCED BY SPILKER Norby Mickley
 3 BY REQUEST OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING AND PLANNING COMMITTEE
 4
 5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE
 6 ISSUANCE AND SALE OF \$5 MILLION PRINCIPAL AMOUNT LONG-RANGE
 7 BUILDING PROGRAM BONDS BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO FINANCE
 8 COSTS OF STATE CAPITOL BUILDING IMPROVEMENT; APPROPRIATING
 9 INCOME FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING LAND GRANT TO THE PAYMENT
 10 OF THE BONDS."
 11

12 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
 13 Section 1. Bonds authorized. The board of examiners is
 14 authorized to issue and sell long-range building program
 15 bonds, upon the conditions and in the manner stated in Title
 16 17, chapter 5, part 4, in the principal amount not to exceed
 17 \$5 million, for the purpose of financing costs of
 18 improvements to the state capitol building.

19 Section 2. Appropriation. There is appropriated to the
 20 sinking fund account established pursuant to 17-5-405 from
 21 the revenues of the capitol building land grant (exclusive
 22 of income derived from investment of accumulated revenues)
 23 in each fiscal year during the term of the bonds authorized
 24 by section 1 an amount sufficient to pay the principal of
 25 and interest on the bonds as due and to establish and

1 maintain required reserves therefor. The appropriation shall
 2 be reduced in each fiscal year by the amount, if any, of
 3 income received in that year from investment of the reserve
 4 attributable to the bonds. The appropriation made by this
 5 section is solely for the benefit of the state and is not
 6 enforceable by the holders of the bonds.

-End-