2001 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES
SB 2165

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2165

Senate	Natural	Resources	Comi	mittee
DOME	11464141	1 VOOU GLOOD	COM	1111100

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date 1-12-01

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter#
1	X		Start - 20,4
ommittee Clerk Signatu	re (2) 1/	(10000	

Minutes:

Attendance was taken with all committee member present.

SENATOR THOMAS FISCHER, Committee Chairman, opened the hearing on SB 2165. A
BILL RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE BUILDING AUTHORITY TO
LEASE AND LEASEBACK STATE PROPERTY.

KARLENE FINE, Executive Director and Secretary of the Industrial Commission of North Dakota, testified in support of SB 2165. (See attached testimony).

SENATOR CHRISTMANN: questioned if the rating agency changes their mind and there are leases on bonds will this change our over all state rating.

KARLENE FINE: no, they would not go back on a previous standard they have taken unless they see an overall down grade on the state.

<u>SENATOR TRAYNOR</u>: asked if the rating set by the legislature has been dependable and if they have ever defaulted.

KARLENE FINE: the rates set have been reliable and there has never been a default.

SENATOR CHRISTMANN: questioned if the transfer of title fee of \$10,000.00 is per item bonded and take title to.

KARLENE FINE: it varies and the highest ever was \$10,000,00.

ROD BACKMAN, Director of the Office of Management and Budget testified in support of Bill 2165. He felt it is important to tie a bond rating to a specific forecast then you would have a formula and when the bond is issued you can see that you are in compliance with the law.

<u>SENATOR TRAYNOR</u>: to clarify the bill, the state would retain the title to the building and the Industrial Commission would be the tenant.

ROD BACKMAN: in effect, the tenant would be the agency that is using the utilities, making the lease payments to the state and the state makes the bond payments.

<u>SENATOR TRAYNOR</u>: questioned why have the leaseback, doesn't the lease set the mode for the bond program.

ROD BACKMAN: because the state holds the debt, the state needs to own the asset, giving collateral behind the debt.

<u>SENATOR TRAYNOR</u>: questioned the leaseback authority and if a sublease could be made to a private entity

KARLENE FINE: the leaseback authority gives more flexibility that might be needed 10 years from now and that private facilities are not allowed to be in state buildings.

SENATOR FISCHER: closed the hearing on SB 2165.

SENATOR CHRISTMANN: made a motion for a "DO PASS" of Bill 2165.

Page 3
Senate Natural Resources Committee
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2165
Hearing Date 1-12-01

SENATOR TRAYNOR: second the motion.

Discussion was held.

SENATOR TRAYNOR: asked what the fiscal impact would be.

KARLENE FINE: no dollar amount could be given because it would depend on each project.

Roll vote was taken indicating 7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

SENATOR CHRISTMANN will carry Bill 2165.

FISCAL NOTE

Requested by Legislative Council 12/26/2000

Bill/Resolution No.:

SB 2165

Amendment to:

1A. State fiscal effect: Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.

	1999-200	1 Biennium	2001-2003	3 Biennium	2003-200	5 Blennium
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.

	1999	9-2001 Blenr	nlum	200	1-2003 Bienn	ilum	2003	3-2005 Blenr	nium
	Counties	Citles	School Districts	Countles	Cities	School Districts	Countles	Cities	School Districts
l	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

2. Narrative: Identify the aspects of the measure which cause fiscal impact and include an, omments relevant to your analysis.

The Authorized Officers for the North Dakota Building Authority are unable to identify specific dollar amounts for each biennium because we do not know what projects will be approved for financing. In the past we have found that the costs involved in transferring title have been approximately \$10,000 (not including staff time).

- 3. State fiscal effect detail: For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:
 - A. Revenues: Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.
 - B. Expenditures: Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.
 - C. Appropriations: Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, of the effect on the biennial appropriation for each agency and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget. Indicate the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations.

Name:	Karlene Fine	Agency: Industrial Commission
Phone Number:	328-3722	Date Prepared: 01/11/2001

Date: / -12 - 0 / Roll Call Vote #: /

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3/65

Senate NATURAL RESOURCE	ES			Com	mittee
Subcommittee on or Conference Committee		and the second s			to did up vision stade to to o
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Legislative Council Amendment N	lumber	** ****	anguna anguna ng anguna ng angunangan angunangan angunangan garapa da kangunangan kangunangan kangunangan kang	apartugungan diang adalah permatan 1 () tahah permatan 1	
Action Taken Do P	ass				·· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Motion Made By Senator C	hristm		econded V Senator	Trayn	Ur
Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Sen. Thomas Fischer, Chairman	V	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sen. Michael A. Every	V	
Sen. Ben Tollefson, Vice Chair.	<u> </u>		Sen. Jerome Kelsh	<u> </u>	
Sen. Randel Christmann					
Sen. Layton Freborg					
Sen. John T. Traynor	L.				
					
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Total (Yes) 7		No	<u> </u>		
Absent . O					
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If the vote is on an amendment, brie	efly indicat	e inten	t:		

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410) January 12, 2001 10:41 a.m.

Module No: SR-04-0927 Carrier: Christmann Insert LC: Title:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2165: Natural Resources Committee (Sen. Fischer, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2165 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2001 HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES
SB 2165

2001 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2165

House Natural Resources Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date February 9, 2001

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
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Committee Clerk Signate	in Ma	NA-	
Minutes:			

Chairman Earl Rennerfeldt, Vice Chair Jon O. Nelson, Rep. Brekke, Rep. DeKrey, Rep. Drovdal, Rep. Galvin, Rep. Keiser, Rep. Klein, Rep. Nottestad, Rep. Porter, Rep. Weiler, Rep. Hanson, Rep. Kelsh, Rep. Solberg, Rep. Warrich.

Chairman Rennerfeldt: I will open the hearing on SB 2165.

Karlene Fine - Executive Director for the Industrial Commission: (See written testimony).

Rep. Droydal: When you lease back a building to somebody else, does the money go into the general fund? Or does it go into the Commission fund?

Fine: Lease payments made by the agency they go back to the agency, the agency pays the building authority and we pay the bond holders.

Chairman Rennerfeldt: Any more questions from the committee?

Page 2
House Natural Resources Committee
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2165
Hearing Date February 9, 2001

Rod Backman - OMB; I would like to speak in favor of SB 2165 for the same reasons that Karlene has just pointed out. Particularly on the second section. The question comes up when we are dealing with bond ratings. What happens if your sales tax are lower than the 10%. It makes the bond rating agencies nervous to have a statute out that says you can't go above a certain number and not really know what we are supposed be multiplying 1/10th of 1% by. So all this does is clarify that, it gives us a fixed number that we can look back to that number and make those computations. It identifies that number.

<u>Vice Chair Nelson</u>; What are you basing that number on today?

Backman: Today we base it on the forecast. The problem is the law is not clear and when bond rating agencies look at the law the question always come up to them, it doesn't say what you're supposed to be basing it on. We don't really have anything else to base it on, it is just not clear to the bond rating companies.

<u>Chairman Rennerfeldt</u>: Any other questions of the committee? Anyone else care to testify in favor of HB 2165. Any opposition to SB 2165. If not I will close the hearing.

COMMITTEE WORK

Chairman Rennerfeldt: Let's take SB 2165.

Rep. DeKrey: I move a Do Pass.

Rep. Winrich: I second.

Chairman Rennerfeldt: Okay, does everyone understand the bill?

Rep. Klein: No, what was wrong with the way it was?

Rep. DeKrey: It has to do with the way we bond for state projects? And the relationship with the State Industrial Commission. When we bond we have to go out on the money market to get the money, there is cost to the state for that. The way the state can do that cheaper is if our bonds

have a AA or AAA rating by the bond rating outfits. That is an indicator of our risk. The way we do it now, the bond companies don't understand that and they give us a lower rating. This costs us more money. If we do this with a lease option, then the bond companies understand that and the money will be appropriated for this project and we as a state get a higher rating. So North Dakota saves a few bucks.

Rep. Keiser; I think I understand that, the good faith of the state of North Dakota is behind any obligation which the state incurs. That obligation is a triple A regardless because of the state's rating. However, this puts behind the good faith and name of North Dakota a source of funds dedicated to the repayment. That gives you a few points on the good side, such as a secured loan with the funds appropriated to back that up. So the bond companies will give you a slightly better rate/

Rep. Winrich: One more point to understand is that the recognition of appropriation debt by the bonding underwriters is a relatively recent change. Before that recognition was given in order to secure the highest rating on the bonds, the bonds had to be graranteed by the state holding title to the property and so if the state held title, that is what backed up the bond. Now, because the bonding underwriters recognize appropriation debt, we don't have to hold title anymore, we can lease the property, this allows that option.

Rep. Keiser: I understand, however, appropriation debt bonding only applies to states which can't deficit spend. According to our constitution, North Dakota cannot deficit spend. So we are obligated automatically to appropriation debt. Regardless of the language here. If for some reason we had a deficit after one year after we adjourned and we could not meet that deficit, we will have a special session by law and we will tax or do other things to bring the budget back into balance.

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House Natural Resources Committee
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2165
Hearing Date February 9, 2001

Chairman Rennerfeldt: Is everyone clear on that? Any further discussion? If not, take the roll.

MOTION FOR A DO PASS

YES, 15 NO, 0

CARRIED BY REP. KEISER

02/09/01 Date: Roll Call Vote #: 1

2001 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 5/8 2/65

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Legislative Council Amendment Nun	nber _			andreamen of Magazine Polymon	na. a dapah pahi-Prij Ajar
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Motion Made By Rep De K	rey	Se By	conded Rep Wi	NIIC	h
Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Earl Rennerfeldt - Chairman	V		Lyle Hanson	<i>L</i> -	
Jon O. Nelson - Vice Chairman	V		Scot Kelsh	~	
Curtis E Brekke	V		Lonnie B. Winrich	<u></u>	
Duane DeKrey	V		Dorvan Solberg	[سيا	
David Drovdal					
Pat Galvin					
George Keiser					
Frank Klein					
Darrell D. Nottestad					
Todd Porter					
Dave Weiler	V				
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If the vote is on an amendment, briefly	/ indicat	e intent	t:		

2001 TESTIMONY

SB 2165



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NORTH DAKOTA

John Hoeven Governor Wayne Stenehjem Attorney General

Roger Johnson
Commissioner of Agriculture

Testimony on Senate Bill No. 2165
by Karlene Fine
Executive Director & Secretary
Industrial Commission of North Dakota
January 12, 2001 – Natural Resources Committee

Mr. Chairman and members of the Natural Resources Committee, my name is Karlene Fine and I am Executive Director and Secretary for the Industrial Commission. The Industrial Commission by statute is also the North Dakota Building Authority. I, along with Rod Backman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, serve as the Authorized Officers for the Authority.

Before actually going into Senate Bill 2165 I thought it might be helpful to explain what the Building Authority is and what it does. The North Dakota Building Authority was established by the 1985 Legislative Assembly to provide the Legislature with another option as it considers how to pay the costs of projects declared by the Legislature to be in the public interest. This is how it works:

- (1) The Legislature determines whether a project is in the public interest of the State and passes legislation authorizing the specific projects and authorizing the Building Authority to issue evidences of indebtedness (generally these are tax exempt lease revenue bonds payable from appropriations).
- (2) The Building Authority, working with the appropriate agencies, issues its bonds to acquire funds for the authorized projects.
- (3) The state or agency repays the bonds from the rent paid under leases. The leases run from the North Dakota Building Authority to the various state agencies utilizing the projects. The lease agreements are renewed every two years with rental funds provided from a legislative appropriation in each biennium.

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(4) To provide additional security to the bond purchasers that the state will repay the debt, the Building Authority has generally in the past taken title to the authorized projects. The titles for those particular projects are then held as security for the bondholders. Currently the Authority holds title to portions of the State Penitentiary, State Hospital, Developmental Center in Grafton, Youth Correctional Center, portions of the University can puses, etc.

The Legislature has established a ceiling of General Fund dollars the State can utilize for Building Authority debt service. That ceiling is currently 10% of 1¢ of the sales use and motor vehicle taxes. Attached to my testimony is a debt service schedule for all the current outstanding Building Authority bond issues and a column showing the ceiling based on the most recent forecast.

Now, to Senate Bill 2165. This past year the rating agencies—Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service—have begun to recognize the financial soundness to what they call "appropriation debt". That is, bond issues that have as a source of debt service payment appropriations made by the state legislatures. Because of this recognition of what we, as issuers, believe is already a strong commitment to paying outstanding debt, it is no longer necessary to actually take title to an Authority project.

What Section 1 of Senate Bill 2165 does is allows the state agency to **lease** a property to the Building Authority rather than transferring title to the Authority. In addition to staff time there are costs to complete a title transfer transaction—title insurance, preparation of a title opinion, sometimes we have needed a new land survey, purchase or update of abstracts, etc. Those costs are added to the bond issuance costs and increase the size of the financing and the total costs to the state. Because of this recent flexibility shown by the rating agencies, we are proposing that the Commission be given the option of obtaining a lease on a property rather than taking title to the property. This would lower the costs of doing the bond issue, lower the debt service payments and simplify the bond transaction. It may not be a lot of dollars but every savings helps.

Testimony on Senate Bill 2065
Page 3
January 12, 2001

Section 2 of Senate Bill 2165 deals with the limitation or ceiling that I mentioned earlier. The question posed to Rod Backman and me on prior bond issues is what numbers should be used in determining the ceiling. Is it the forecast the Governor uses when the Governor prepares the Executive Budget? Is it the forecast at the end of the session? Is it a forecast that may be received during the interim? Or is it the actual sales and motor vehicle tax collections? The proposed language in Section 2 clarifies this provision of the law and states that the numbers to be used in the computation are the numbers projected in the final forecast of the legislative session.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on Senate Bill 2165.

North Dakota Building Authority Debt Service By Bond Issue

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L	1998B-1991										Other	Total	10% of \$.01	Available
Biennium	1986	19988-1992 1993-1990	1993-1990	1993В	1995A	1998 A	1998C	2000A	2001A**	Totals	Source	Gent France	Safe Tar	i i
1999-2001	1,881,171	589,427	6,010,096	2,597,288	2,740,428	1,297,154	775,604	0	ø	15,891,168	1,938,269	12,952,399	16,037,684	2.084.785
2001-2003	2,453,550	577,764	6,018,469	2,506,773	3,045,255	1,293,644	776,704	714,907	563,993	17,956,059	2,146,606	15,809,453	16,731,920	922.457
2003-2005	2,294,313	585,239	6,025,459	2,486,468	3,046,755	1,295,354	776,656	709,539	567,593	17,787,376	1,367,980	16,419,396	17,401,197	921,801
2005-2007	2,154,851	597,539	6,017,560	2,468,658	3,045,626	1,300,220	775,267	715,716	568,571	17,544,008	1,250,182	16,353,826	18,097,245	1,703,419
2007-2009	2,001,550	0	5,945,162	2,445,155	3.052,394	1,297,291	767,814	717,791	566,030	16,793,197	1.165,955	15,627,242	18,827, 134	3.193.892
2009-2011	1,641,765	0	1,926	2,420,253	3,047,731	1,295,702	0	715,628	569,846	9,892,851	586,790	9,306,061	19,573,980	10,267,919
2011-2013	0	0	0	2,403,940	3,049,639	1,297,694	0	717,985	554,036	8,033,294	282,944	7,750,350	20,356,939	12,606,589
2013-2015	0	ဂ	c	1,100,565	3,047,310	1,297,925	6	719,496	567,820	6,733,116	129,537	6,603,579	21,171,217	14,567,638
2015-2017	ø	0	0	0	1,520,796	1,292,610	ပ	723,600	569,459	4,106,459	ci	4,106,459	22,018,065	77,911,606
2017-2019	. 0	0	0	0	0	628,683	Ö	723,127	564,010	1,915,820	0	1,915,820	22,898,788	20,382,968
2019-2021		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	292,942	282,942	0	0	23,814,739	23,814,739
Totals	12,627,210	2,349,969	30,018,672	18,429,100	25,565,926	12,296,277	3,872,045	6,457,789	5,389,300	117,036,290	8,868,263	107,885,085	5,389,300 117,036,290 8,868,253 107,885,085 216,922,908 109,037,823	109.037 823

^{*}Revised January 01 forecast used for 01-03 biennium with a 4% increase each subsequent biennia.



^{**}Pending: sale of \$3,000,000 for Williston State College (WSC) project. Total project size is \$4,500,000.

WSC to provide a cash contribution of \$1,500,000 for construction.

WSC to provide a total of \$1,500,000 in ten equal annual payments for the retirement of proposed bonds.



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NORTH DAKOTA

John Hoeven Governor Wayne Stenehjem Attorney General Roger Johnson
Commissioner of Agriculture

Testimony on Senate Bill No. 2165
by Karlene Fine
Executive Director & Secretary
Industrial Commission of North Dakota
February 9, 2001 – Natural Resources Committee

Mr. Chairman and members of the Natural Resources Committee, my name is Karlene Fine and I am Executive Director and Secretary for the Industrial Commission. The Industrial Commission by statute is also the North Dakota Building Authority. I, along with Rod Backman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, serve as the Authorized Officers for the Authority.

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- (1) The Legislature determines whether a project is in the public interest of the State and passes legislation authorizing the specific projects and authorizing the Building Authority to issue evidences of indebtedness (generally these are tax exempt lease revenue bonds payable from appropriations).
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- (3) The state or agency repays the bonds from the rent paid under leases. The leases run from the North Dakota Building Authority to the various state agencies utilizing the projects. The lease agreements are renewed every two years with rental funds provided from a legislative appropriation in each biennium.

Testimony on Senate Bill 2005 Page 2 February 9, 2001

(4) To provide additional security to the bond purchasers that the state will repay the debt, the Building Authority has generally in the past taken title to the authorized projects. The titles for those particular projects are then held as security for the bondholders. Currently the Authority holds title to portions of the State Penitentiary, State Hospital, Developmental Center in Grafton, Youth Correctional Center, portions of the University campuses, etc.

The Legislature has established a ceiling of General Fund dollars the State can utilize for Building Authority debt service. That ceiling is currently 10% of 1¢ of the sales use and motor vehicle taxes. Attached to my testimony is a debt service schedule for all the current outstanding Building Authority bond issues and a column showing the ceiling based on the most recent forecast.

Now, to Senate Bill 2165. This past year the rating agencies—Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service—have begun to recognize the financial soundness to what they call "appropriation debt". That is, bond issues that have as a source of debt service payment appropriations made by the state legislatures. Because of this recognition of what we, as issuers, believe is already a strong commitment to paying outstanding debt, it is no longer necessary to actually take title to an Authority project.

What Section 1 of Senate Bill 2165 does is allows the state agency to lease a property to the Building Authority rather than transferring title to the Authority. In addition to staff time there are costs to complete a title transfer transaction—title insurance, preparation of a title opinion, sometimes we have needed a new land survey, purchase or update of abstracts, etc. Those costs are added to the bond issuance costs and increase the size of the financing and the total costs to the state. Because of this recent flexibility shown by the rating agencies, we are proposing that the Commission be given the option of obtaining a lease on a property rather than taking title to the property. This would lower the costs of doing the bond issue, lower the debt service payments and simplify the bond transaction. It may not be a lot of dollars but every savings helps.

Testimony on Senate Bill 2006
Page 3
February 9, 2001

Section 2 of Senate Biil 2165 deals with the limitation or ceiling that I mentioned earlier. The question posed to Rod Backman and me on prior bond issues is what numbers should be used in determining the ceiling. Is it the forecast the Governor uses when the Governor prepares the Executive Budget? Is it the forecast at the end of the session? Is it a forecast that may be received during the interim? Or is it the actual sales and motor vehicle tax collections? The proposed language in Section 2 clarifies this provision of the law and states that the numbers to be used in the computation are the numbers projected in the final forecast of the legislative session.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on Senate Bill 2165.



North Dakota Building Authority Debt Service By Bond Issue

22,018,065 22,898,788 23,814,739 18,097,245 18,821,134 19,572,980 21,171,217 16,731,920 17,401,197 20,356,939 10% of \$.01 15,809,453 17,240,879 17,510,062 16,734,758 10,411,561 8,232,573 5,736,970 6,320 760 3,542,157 Gen. Fund 1,538,269 2,146,506 1,557,626 2,508,871 2,439,296 1,859,198 755,021 753,088 754,373 2,527,561 883,901 Other Source 15,891,168 17,956,059 19,749,750 20,037,623 12,270,759 10,418,386 4,295,245 19,174,054 9,116,574 2,666,428 6,491,991 Totalis 1,962,374 2,393,615 2,385,092 2,379,425 2,380,857 2,377,908 2,383,458 2,385,532 2,383,486 2001B*** 564,036 564,010 568,993 567,593 566,030 567,820 569,459 282,942 568,571 569,846 2001A** 709,539 723,600 715,716 717,791 714,907 715,628 717,985 719,496 723,127 2000A 775,267 776,704 776,556 757,814 775,604 1998C 1,297,925 1,292,610 57.3,683 1,297,154 293,644 1,295,354 ,300,220 ,297,291 1,295,702 297,694 1998 A 2,740,428 3,045,255 3,046,755 3,045,626 3,052,394 3,047,731 3,049,639 3,047,310 1,520,790 1995A 2,506,773 2,486,468 2,468,658 2,420,253 2,403,940 1,100,565 0 0 2,597,288 2,445,155 19938 1,926 1998B-1992 1993-1990 6,010,096 6,018,463 6,025,459 6,017,560 5,945,162 0 585,239 597,539 577,764 589,427 O 0 0 2,453,550 2,294,313 2,001,560 1,841,765 1.881.17; 2,154,851 1998B-1991 1986 Béconium 2013-2015 2017-2019 2007-2003 2007-2009 2009-2011 2011-2013 2015-2017 2019-2021 2021-2023 1959-2001 2003-2005 2005-2007

160,318

587,193 2,086,377

922,487

Avetable

9,162,419 11,496,179 12,938,544 15,261,095 23,814,739 24,767,329

24,767,329

366,026

1,156,481

1,156,481

19,356,631

123,658,065

139,224,518 18,489,837 118,032,171 241,690,237

22,188,228

5,389,300

6,457,789

3,872,045

12,296,277

25,595,928

18,429,100

30,018,672

2,349,969

12,627,210

Totals

Job Service project \$2,302,000, all Debt Service to be paid by other funds.

01/17/01

Revised January 01 forecast used for 01-03 biennium with a 4% increase each subsequent biennia.

[&]quot;Pending sale of \$3,000,000 for Williston State College (WSC) project. Total project size is \$4,500,000. WSC to provide a cash contribution of \$1,500,000 for construction.

WSC to provide a total of \$1,500,000 in ten equal annual payments for the retirement of proposed bonds.

Department of Health project \$2,700,000; 65 % of DOH Debt Service to be paid from other funds. Proposed 2001 Projects:

Minot State University total project \$7,850,000; \$175,000 from General Fund, MSU to provide \$2,599,000 in ten equal annual payments.