

\$10,000, so it raises the upper limit is what it does and lowers the bottom, the minimum. Section 18 is one that deals with replacement housing and this is in current law already. The replacement payment is already in current law and this payment is made to anyone displaced from a dwelling that they have occupied and owned for at least six months prior to the beginning of the negotiations that led to the displacement. That is in current law. The changes...and this is mandated by the feds, are the limits that we have set. Currently, the limit in our statute is \$15,000, for that figure, the limit would go to \$22,000. The actual figure on a case by case basis would be made by the displacing agency and they would have to follow their own rules and regs as they made those...as they filed those limitations. Section 20 is the last one of major consequence and this...what this one does is it raises the payment that is offered to certain renters who are displaced by a publicly financed project and what it does is it raises...the limit in current law is \$4,000, this would raise it to \$5,250. There are a number of other things that have been mandated by the feds but they're not major changes in state law so I'm not going to go over those. The ones that I have gone over are the ones that are the most significant and the most meaningful as far as actual federally mandated changes to our state laws. So, with that, I would be happy to answer questions. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. Senator Pirsch, please.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Senator Baack...

SENATOR BAACK: Yes.

SENATOR PIRSCH: ...I would like to ask you a question if you would yield.

SENATOR BAACK: Certainly, I will try and answer.

SENATOR PIRSCH: I appreciate...

SENATOR BAACK: I'm not guaranteeing anything but I'll try.

SENATOR PIRSCH: I appreciate the amount of time that you did take to go through these and all throughout we were talking about federal mandates. Is this the carrot and stick of federal mandates or how did those come down?