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served. And in the case of a telephone company or a railroad or a pipeline, the ownership does end up with that private corporation. But in order to be qualified to have the right of eminent domain, they have to serve a public purpose, which is exactly what happens under this law. You see the ownership may end up with Micron, but it's serving the public purpose that we have determined, under the law, is the economic benefit to the state and the well-being of the state, that's the public purpose that is being served.

SENATOR JONES: That's where I was mixed up. I thought Micron was private.

SENATOR MATZKE: Micron is private.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Time.

SENATOR JONES: But...but it's serving a public purpose is what you're saying.

SENATOR MATZKE: Yes, we are determining, under the law and under our constitution, that it is a public purpose, the economic development...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Time, Senators.

SENATOR MATZKE: ...and the well-being of the state.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Thank you. Senator Wickersham.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Thank you, Madam President. Senator Matzke, if you would just stay at your microphone. This is just an easy one, Senator Matzke. You've described a process where the owner of property that's subject to condemnation could just simply go in and pick up the money, is that right? Hello, hello.

SENATOR MATZKE: That's correct, that's exactly what my father did when the highway department condemned the right-of-way through our farm.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Okay.

SENATOR MATZKE: He didn't even...he didn't even hire a lawyer, he just waited until the...the...