

limits, or city limits would have a chance to file a protest, the county would have a chance to work with that problem. On the other hand, if the people right outside the city limits, across the street, if their value wasn't messed with but they're below where they should be, that would still remain a problem unless the county board, unless the county board of equalization took the bull by the horns and did internal adjustments. This would not solve the problem of the undervalued property that doesn't get brought up-to-date. It would only provide a remedy for those people who have been valued above market value. Is that a fairly accurate statement, or could you maybe comment on that.

SENATOR HALL PRESIDING

SENATOR HALL: Senator Warner.

SENATOR WARNER: To an extent, Senator Bromm, that is accurate. But my assumption is, out of this, is the people who are undervalued are not going to argue about that to start with.

SENATOR BROMM: That's right.

SENATOR WARNER: And if we're going to narrow that range that we now have of like property, I think this provides an avenue to get that done that does not now exist, in that after the Board of Equalization has met then you can go in and protest a valuation that currently you cannot do. And that apparently would fit the situation you described. I'm a little...the property that's outside, is that still residential property? I mean, I would assume that that was...

SENATOR BROMM: Yes, yes.

SENATOR WARNER: ...the same class, it should have been affected.

SENATOR BROMM: It would be residential property on tracts or subdivisions that are...

SENATOR WARNER: Oh, okay,...

SENATOR BROMM: ...not within the city limits...

SENATOR WARNER: ...a subdivision, or they were...