

has more power...who would have more power, comparing the two situations, the present board that we have or the new board?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, the present...what I'm really replacing is the district court and to the extent...the district court has such extreme broad powers for contempt for certain equity orders and so on. In terms of maybe raw power, a district court has, but just because you have the power doesn't necessarily mean they dispense it wisely and to that extent I think that this probably has a better targeted power to do the job.

SENATOR ROBINSON: But if I ask you the question which group or would the public be better served under which situation, you would say this one, I'm sure.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes, I really would. I just have no second thoughts at all that this would do a better job than 93 district courts would do.

SENATOR ROBINSON: You may have touched on this and if you have, maybe a quick answer. Can your commission, the commission that you're bringing forth here, can they refuse appeals? I don't know if you'd mentioned...that's been asked or not.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: They cannot refuse someone to come to them. There is an absolute right to go the Equalization and Review Commission.

SENATOR ROBINSON: So they're guaranteed a hearing then. Is that correct?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: They're guaranteed to at least have their stuff presented to them. Now they may have a master take in some of their information, but they are guaranteed a decision by the...(inaudible).

SENATOR ROBINSON: Either a master or...

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: The master is more or less just an agent.

SENATOR ROBINSON: Yeah. Now the commissioners, would they meet as a group or could they meet individually or is that up to the commission?