

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Okay. And that's 41.46 cents. Okay. You take that times the population of, pick out any community that you, that you're looking at, and then away from that you take their average property tax levy that they have times the valuation of that town. Okay. And then if the number is a negative number, and it's...you almost have to go and write it down. Basically, what it is, Jim, is if they...if you've got a small town, or any town for that matter, that doesn't have a lot of valuation and has a high levy, and so when they get hit with these levy caps they're going to get some...some relief. They're going to...they're going to get more out of this fund than a community that has perhaps a higher levy, but they've also got higher valuations so they've got the ability to do this. In other words, that's the reason that it isn't probably correct to talk about spending as much as it is talking about their valuation and their levy compared to the rest of the state. It's a way of helping out those smaller communities that do not have the valuation and, because they don't have the valuation, their levies look higher than everybody else's.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Well, what enters my mind, I guess, is that some towns have a higher levy because they do not have any sales tax. Correct? Is that assumption...

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes, that...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Okay.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Okay, the formula is based, figures in the cities that do have a sales tax. Correct?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, they figure everybody in to the formula, right. But you'll find the ones that have the sales tax are going to have a lot lower levy...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Yes.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...so they're not going to fair as well under this formula because their...their average levy is down so far.