rehabilitating, and so forth. What is the theory behind this? And how would this property, whatever it is, be obtained from the individual? Or would it be the property owner who is involved, if you can answer that for me?

SENATOR CONNEALY: Until the Legislature comes back and changes rules, it actually wouldn't change much within the use of tax increment financing. The Legislature will have to come back and set up rules. And most likely, in most occurrences, it will keep the same standards that we've had in the past. But we have some places where there's been questionable use of blighted and substandard for places that are maybe not fitting that definition. The Legislature now will have the power to regulate that, because it was a city power; it wasn't something that came back to us, and this gives the Legislature more power.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So a city could still, if the Legislature does not do anything after the passage of this amendment, should the public adopt it, cities could still do exactly as they're doing now?

SENATOR CONNEALY: Until the Legislature comes back and changes, and then...a piece of enacting legislation, yes. It would stay the way it is now until we come back and say, put tighter restrictions or expanded restrictions on it.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And what are the cities doing that motivated you to see the necessity for bringing this constitutional amendment, if you're going to take away the requirement that property be blighted?

SENATOR CONNEALY: We've seen cases where ground that was blank, bare ground, has been declared blighted and substandard. We've seen buildings that were not in disrepair get a determination, and there was no recourse other than just anecdotal, people talking about how they have problems with that. And now the Legislature can set more rules, because it's not going to be just a city power; it's going to be something that's going to be regulated by the Legislature.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But if I read this one-liner and it's