1	RESULUTION AMENDING REVENUE AND
2	TAXATION PROVISIONS OF UTAH
3	CONSTITUTION
4	2002 GENERAL SESSION
5	STATE OF UTAH
6	Sponsor: John L. Valentine
7	This joint resolution of the Legislature proposes to amend the Revenue and Taxation Article
8	of the Utah Constitution. This joint resolution modernizes the makeup of County Boards
9	of Equalization to accommodate current county governmental structure. This joint
10	resolution clarifies and reorganizes provisions relating to revenue and taxation and makes
11	technical changes. This joint resolution directs the lieutenant governor to submit the
12	proposal to voters and provides an effective date. h This joint resolution provides a coordination
2a	clause. ĥ
13	This resolution proposes to change the Utah Constitution as follows:
14	AMENDS:
15	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1
16	ENACTS:
17	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 4
18	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 7
19	ARTICLE XXII, SECTION 5
20	REPEALS AND REENACTS:
21	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 2
22	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 3
23	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 5
24	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 6
25	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8
26	REPEALS:
2.7	ARTICLE XIII. SECTION 9



28	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 10
29	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 11
30	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 12
31	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 13
32	ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 14
33	Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of
34	the two houses voting in favor thereof:
35	Section 1. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 1, to read:
36	Article XIII, Section 1. [Fiscal year.]
37	The Legislature shall by statute establish the fiscal year of the State.
38	Section 2. It is proposed to repeal and reenact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 2,
39	to read:
40	Article XIII, Section 2. [Property Tax.]
41	[(1) All tangible property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, or
42	under this Constitution, shall be taxed at a uniform and equal rate in proportion to its value, to be
43	ascertained as provided by law.]
44	[(2) The following are property tax exemptions:]
45	[(a) the property of the state, school districts, and public libraries;]
46	[(b) the property of counties, cities, towns, special districts, and all other political
47	subdivisions of the state, except that to the extent and in the manner provided by the Legislature
48	the property of a county, city, town, special district, or other political subdivision of the state
49	located outside of its geographic boundaries as defined by law may be subject to the ad valorem
50	property tax;]
51	[(c) property owned by a nonprofit entity which is used exclusively for religious,
52	charitable, or educational purposes;]
53	[(d) places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit; and]
54	[(e) farm equipment and farm machinery as defined by statute. This exemption shall be
55	implemented over a period of time as provided by statute.]
56	[(3) Tangible personal property present in Utah on January 1, held for sale or processing
57	and which is shipped to final destination outside this state within twelve months may be deemed
58	by law to have acquired no situs in Utah for purposes of ad valorem property taxation and may be

exempted by law from such taxation, whether manufactured, processed or produced or otherwise originating within or without the state.]

- [(4) Tangible personal property present in Utah on January 1, held for sale in the ordinary course of business and which constitutes the inventory of any retailer, or wholesaler or manufacturer or farmer, or livestock raiser may be deemed for purposes of ad valorem property taxation to be exempted.]
- [(5) Water rights, ditches, canals, reservoirs, power plants, pumping plants, transmission lines, pipes and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating land within the state owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall be exempted from taxation to the extent that they shall be owned and used for such purposes.]
- [(6) Power plants, power transmission lines and other property used for generating and delivering electrical power, a portion of which is used for furnishing power for pumping water for irrigation purposes on lands in the state of Utah, may be exempted from taxation to the extent that such property is used for such purposes. These exemptions shall accrue to the benefit of the users of water so pumped under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe.]
- [(7) The taxes of the poor may be remitted or abated at such times and in such manner as may be provided by law.]
- [(8) The Legislature may provide by law for the exemption from taxation: of not to exceed 45% of the fair market value of residential property as defined by law; and all household furnishings, furniture, and equipment used exclusively by the owner thereof at his place of abode in maintaining a home for himself and family.]
- [(9) Property owned by disabled persons who were disabled in the line of duty during any war, international conflict, or military training in the military service of the United States or of the state of Utah and by the unmarried surviving spouses and minor orphans of such disabled persons or of persons who during any war, international conflict, or military training in the military service of the United States or the state of Utah were killed in action or died in the line of duty as a result of such service may be exempted as the Legislature may provide.]
- [(10) Intangible property may be exempted from taxation as property or it may be taxed as property in such manner and to such extent as the Legislature may provide, but if taxed as property the income therefrom shall not also be taxed. Provided that if intangible property is taxed as property the rate thereof shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation.]

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90	[(11) The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources
91	of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. For the
92	purpose of paying the state debt, if any there be, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax
93	annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and to pay the principal of such debt, within twenty
94	years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.]
95	(1) So that each person and corporation pays a tax in proportion to the fair market value
96	of his, her, or its tangible property, all tangible property in the State that is not exempt under the
97	laws of the United States or under this Constitution shall be:
98	(a) assessed at a uniform and equal rate in proportion to its fair market value, to be
99	ascertained as provided by law; and
100	(b) taxed at a uniform and equal rate.
101	(2) Each corporation and person in the State or doing business in the State is subject to
102	taxation on the tangible property owned or used by the corporation or person within the boundaries
103	of the State or local authority levying the tax.
104	(3) The Legislature may provide by statute that land used for agricultural purposes be
105	assessed based on its value for agricultural use.
106	(4) The Legislature may by statute determine the manner and extent of taxing livestock.
107	(5) The Legislature may by statute determine the manner and extent of taxing or exempting
108	intangible property, except that any property tax on intangible property may not exceed .005 of its
109	fair market value. If any intangible property is taxed under the property tax, the income from that
110	property may not also be taxed.
111	(6) Tangible personal property required by law to be registered with the State before it is
112	used on a public highway or waterway, on public land, or in the air may be exempted from
113	property tax by statute. If the Legislature exempts tangible personal property from property tax
114	under this Subsection (6), it shall provide for the payment of uniform statewide fees or uniform
115	statewide rates of assessment or taxation on that property in lieu of the property tax. The fair
116	market value of any property exempted under this Subsection (6) shall be considered part of the
117	State tax base for determining the debt limitation under Article XIV.
118	Section 3. It is proposed to repeal and reenact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 3,
119	to read:

Article XIII, Section 3. [Property tax exemptions.]

120

121	[(1) The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment on all
122	tangible property in the state, according to its value in money, except as otherwise provided in
123	Section 2 of this Article. The Legislature shall prescribe by law such provisions as shall secure a
124	just valuation for taxation of such property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax
125	in proportion to the value of his, her, or its tangible property, provided that the Legislature may
126	determine the manner and extent of taxing livestock.]
127	[(2) Land used for agricultural purposes may, as the Legislature prescribes, be assessed
128	according to its value for agricultural use without regard to the value it may have for other
129	purposes.]
130	(1) The following are exempt from property tax:
131	(a) property owned by the State;
132	(b) property owned by a public library;
133	(c) property owned by a school district;
134	(d) property owned by a political subdivision of the State, other than a school district, and
135	located within the political subdivision;
136	(e) property owned by a political subdivision of the State, other than a school district, and
137	located outside the political subdivision unless the Legislature by statute authorizes the property
138	tax on that property;
139	(f) property owned by a nonprofit entity used exclusively for religious, charitable, or
140	educational purposes;
141	(g) places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit;
142	(h) farm equipment and farm machinery as defined by statute; and
143	(i) water rights, reservoirs, pumping plants, ditches, canals, pipes, flumes, power plants,
144	and transmission lines to the extent owned and used by an individual or corporation to irrigate land
145	that is:
146	(i) within the State; and
147	(ii) owned by the individual or corporation, or by an individual member of the corporation.
148	(2) (a) The Legislature may by statute exempt the following from property tax:
149	(i) tangible personal property constituting inventory present in the State on January 1 and
150	held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
151	(ii) tangible personal property present in the State on January 1 and held for sale or

152	processing and shipped to a final destination outside the State within 12 months;
153	(iii) subject to Subsection (2)(b), property to the extent used to generate and deliver
154	electrical power for pumping water to irrigate lands in the State;
155	(iv) up to 45% of the fair market value of residential property, as defined by statute; h AND
156	(v) household furnishings, furniture, and equipment used exclusively by the owner of that
157	property in maintaining the owner's home $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$ [‡].
157a	(b) THE EXEMPTION UNDER SUBSECTION (2)(a)(iii) SHALL ACCRUE TO THE BENEFIT OF
157b	THE USERS OF PUMPED WATER AS PROVIDED BY STATUTE.
157c	(3) THE FOLLOWING MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM PROPERTY TAX AS PROVIDED BY
157d	STATUTE: ĥ
158	h [(vi)] (a) h property owned by a disabled person who, during military training or a military
159	conflict, was disabled in the line of duty in the military service of the United States or the State;
160	<u>and</u>
161	h [(vii)] (b) h property owned by the unmarried surviving spouse or the minor orphan of a
161a	<u>person</u>
162	who:
163	$\hat{\mathbf{h}} \left[\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{A}} \right]$ (i) $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$ is described in Subsection $\hat{\mathbf{h}} \left[\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{A}} \right]$ (3)(a) $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$: or
164	h [(B)] (ii) h during military training or a military conflict, was killed in action or died in the
164a	<u>line</u>
165	of duty in the military service of the United States or the State.
166	h [(b) The exemption under Subsection (2)(a)(iii) shall accrue to the benefit of the users of
167	pumped water as provided by statute.
168	(3) (4) În The Legislature may by statute provide for the remission or abatement of the taxes of
169	the poor.
170	Section 4. It is proposed to enact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 4, to read:
171	Article XIII, Section 4. [Other taxes.]
172	(1) Nothing in this Constitution may be construed to prevent the Legislature from
173	providing by statute for taxes other than the property tax and for deductions, exemptions, and
174	offsets from those other taxes.
175	(2) In a statute imposing an income tax, the Legislature may:
176	(a) define the amount on which the tax is imposed by reference to a provision of the laws
177	of the United States as from time to time amended; and
178	(b) modify or provide exemptions to a provision referred to in Subsection (2)(a).
179	Section 5. It is proposed to repeal and reenact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 5,
180	to read:
181	Article XIII, Section 5. [Use and amount of taxes and expenditures.]
182	[(1) The Legislature may not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town.
104	IVIT THE ECCIONATOR HAY HEL HIDOSE TAXES FOR THE DUIDOSE OF AIR COUNTY, CITY, IOWII.

183 school district, or other political subdivision of the State, but may, by statute, vest in the governing 184 bodies thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such political 185 subdivision. 186 [(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution, political 187 subdivisions may share their tax and other revenues with other political subdivisions as provided 188 by statute and the State may guarantee the debt of school districts and may guarantee debt incurred 189 to refund the school district debt as provided in Article X, Section 5. 190 (1) The Legislature shall provide by statute for an annual tax sufficient, with other 191 revenues, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each fiscal year. 192 (2) (a) For any fiscal year, the Legislature may not make an appropriation or authorize an 193 expenditure if the State's expenditure exceeds the total tax provided for by statute and applicable 194 to the particular appropriation or expenditure. 195 (b) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to an appropriation or expenditure to suppress 196 insurrection, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war. 197 (3) For any debt of the State, the Legislature shall provide by statute for an annual tax 198 sufficient to pay: 199 (a) the annual interest; and 200 (b) the principal within 20 years after the final passage of the statute creating the debt. 201 (4) Except as provided in Article X, Section 5, Subsection (5)(a), the Legislature may not 202 impose a tax for the purpose of a political subdivision of the State, but may by statute authorize 203 political subdivisions of the State to assess and collect taxes for their own purposes. 204 (5) All revenue from taxes on intangible property or from a tax on income shall be used 205 to support the systems of public education and higher education as defined in Article X, Section <u>2.</u> 206 207 (6) Proceeds from fees, taxes, and other charges related to the operation of motor vehicles 208 on public highways and proceeds from an excise tax on liquid motor fuel used to propel those 209 motor vehicles shall be used for: 210 (a) statutory refunds and adjustments and costs of collection and administration; 211 (b) the construction, maintenance, and repair of State and local roads, including payment 212 for property taken for or damaged by rights-of-way and for associated administrative costs; 213 (c) driver education;

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214	(d) enforcement of state motor vehicle and traffic laws; and
215	(e) the payment of the principal of and interest on any obligation of the State or a city or
216	county, issued for any of the purposes set forth in Subsection (6)(b) and to which any of the fees,
217	taxes, or other charges described in this Subsection (6) have been pledged, including any paid to
218	the State or a city or county, as provided by statute.
219	(7) Fees and taxes on tangible personal property imposed under Section 2, Subsection (6)
220	of this article are not subject to Subsection (6) of this Section 5 and shall be distributed to the
221	taxing districts in which the property is located in the same proportion as that in which the revenue
222	collected from real property tax is distributed.
223	(8) A political subdivision of the State may share its tax and other revenues with another
224	political subdivision of the State as provided by statute.
225	Section 6. It is proposed to repeal and reenact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 6,
226	to read:
227	Article XIII, Section 6. [State Tax Commission.]
228	[An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be
229	published annually in such manner as the Legislature may provide.]
230	(1) There shall be a State Tax Commission consisting of four members, not more than two
231	of whom may belong to the same political party.
232	(2) With the consent of the Senate, the Governor shall appoint the members of the State
233	Tax Commission for such terms as may be provided by statute.
234	(3) The State Tax Commission shall:
235	(a) administer and supervise the State's tax laws;
236	(b) assess mines and public utilities and have such other powers of original assessment as
237	the Legislature may provide by statute;
238	(c) adjust and equalize the valuation and assessment of property among the counties;
239	(d) as the Legislature provides by statute, review proposed bond issues, revise local tax
240	levies, and equalize the assessment and valuation of property within the counties; and
241	(e) have other powers as may be provided by statute.
242	(4) Notwithstanding the powers granted to the State Tax Commission in this Constitution,
243	the Legislature may by statute authorize any court established under Article VIII to adjudicate,
244	review, reconsider, or redetermine any matter decided by the State Tax Commission relating to

245	revenue and taxation.
246	Section 7. It is proposed to enact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 7, to read:
247	Article XIII, Section 7. [County boards of equalization.]
248	(1) In each county, there shall be a county board of equalization consisting of elected
249	county officials as provided by statute.
250	(2) Each county board of equalization shall adjust and equalize the valuation and
251	assessment of the real and personal property within its county, subject to the State Tax
252	Commission's regulation and control as provided by law.
253	(3) The county boards of equalization shall have other powers as may be provided by
254	statute.
255	(4) Notwithstanding the powers granted to the State Tax Commission in this Constitution
256	the Legislature may by statute authorize any court established under Article VIII to adjudicate,
257	review, reconsider, or redetermine any matter decided by a county board of equalization relating
258	to revenue and taxation.
259	Section 8. It is proposed to repeal and reenact Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 8,
260	to read:
261	Article XIII, Section 8. [Annual statement.]
262	[The making of profit out of public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not
263	authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as
264	provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.]
265	The State shall publish annually an accurate statement of the receipt and expenditure of
266	public money in a manner provided by statute.
267	Section 9. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 9:
268	Article XIII, Section 9. [State expenditure to be kept within revenues.]
269	[No appropriation shall be made or any expenditure authorized by the Legislature if the
270	expenditure of the State, during any fiscal year, shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law
271	and applicable for the particular appropriation or expenditure, unless the Legislature making the
272	appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax to pay the appropriation or expenditure
273	within the current fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to
274	suppress insurrections, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.]
275	Section 10. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 10:

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276	Article XIII, Section 10. [All property taxable where situated.]
277	[All corporations or persons in this State, or doing business herein, shall be subject to
278	taxation for State, County, School, Municipal or other purposes, on the real and personal property
279	owned or used by them within the Territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.
280	Section 11. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 11:
281	Article XIII, Section 11. [Creation of State Tax Commission Membership
282	Governor to appoint Terms Duties County boards Duties.]
283	[(1) There shall be a State Tax Commission consisting of four members, not more than
284	two of whom shall belong to the same political party.]
285	[(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the
286	consent of the Senate, for such terms of office as may be provided by law.]
287	[(3) (a) The State Tax Commission shall administer and supervise the tax laws of the
288	State.]
289	[(b) It shall assess mines and public utilities and adjust and equalize the valuation and
290	assessment of property among the several counties.]
291	[(c) It shall have such other powers of original assessment as the Legislature may provide.]
292	[(d) Under such regulations in such cases and within such limitations as the Legislature
293	may prescribe, it shall review proposed bond issues, revise the tax levies of local governmental
294	units, and equalize the assessment and valuation of property within the counties.]
295	[(4) The duties imposed upon the State Board of Equalization by the Constitution and
296	Laws of this State shall be performed by the State Tax Commission.]
297	[(5) Notwithstanding the powers granted to the State Tax Commission in this Constitution
298	the Legislature may authorize any court established under Article VIII to adjudicate, review,
299	reconsider, or redetermine any matter decided by the State Tax Commission or by a County Board
300	of Equalization relating to revenue and taxation as provided by statute.]
301	[(6) In each county of this State there shall be a County Board of Equalization consisting
302	of the Board of County Commissioners of said county.]
303	[(7) The County Boards of Equalization shall adjust and equalize the valuation and
304	assessment of the real and personal property within their respective counties, subject to such
305	regulation and control by the State Tax Commission as may be prescribed by law.]
306	[(8) The State Tax Commission and the County Boards of Equalization shall each have

307	such other powers as may be prescribed by the Legislature.]
308	Section 12. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 12:
309	Article XIII, Section 12. [Stamp, income, occupation, license or franchise tax
310	permissible Reference to United States laws in imposition of income taxes Income or
311	intangible property taxes allocated to public education system and higher education system.]
312	[(1) Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from
313	providing a stamp tax, or a tax based on income, occupation, licenses, franchises, or other tax
314	provided by law. The Legislature may provide for deductions, exemptions, or offsets on any tax
315	based upon income, occupation, licenses, franchises, or other tax as provided by law pursuant to
316	this section.]
317	[(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution, the Legislature, in any law
318	imposing income taxes, may define the amount on, in respect to, or by which the taxes are imposed
319	or measured, by reference to any provision of the laws of the United States as the same may be or
320	become effective at any time or from time to time and may prescribe exemptions or modifications
321	to any such provision.]
322	[(3) All revenue received from taxes on income or from taxes on intangible property shall
323	be allocated to the support of the public education system and the higher education system as
324	defined in Article X, Section 2 of this Constitution.]
325	Section 13. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 13:
326	Article XIII, Section 13. [Revenue from highway user and motor fuel taxes to be
327	used for highway purposes.]
328	[The proceeds from the imposition of any license tax, registration fee, driver education tax,
329	or other charge related to the operation of any motor vehicle upon any public highway in this State,
330	and the proceeds from the imposition of any excise tax on gasoline or other liquid motor fuels used
331	for propelling such vehicle, except for statutory refunds and adjustments allowed thereunder and
332	for costs of collection and administration, shall be used exclusively for highway purposes as
333	follows:]
334	[(1) the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of city streets, county roads,
335	and State highways, including but not restricted to payment for property taken for or damaged by
336	rights of way, and for administrative costs necessarily incurred for said purposes;]
337	[(2) the administration of a driver education program;]

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338	[(3) the enforcement of State motor vehicle and traffic laws; and]
339	[(4) the payment of the principal of and interest on any obligation of the State or any city
340	or county, issued for any of the highway purposes set forth in Subsection (1), and to which any of
341	the proceeds described in this section have been pledged, including any of such proceeds paid to
342	the State or any city or county, as provided by statute.]
343	Section 14. It is proposed to repeal Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 14:
344	Article XIII, Section 14. [Tangible personal property tax exemption.]
345	[Aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, and other tangible personal property, not otherwise
346	exempt under the laws of the United States or under this Constitution, may be exempted from
347	taxation as property by the Legislature. In the exercise of the discretion granted under this section,
348	however, the legislature may only exempt tangible personal property that is required by law to be
349	registered with the state before it is used on a public highway, on a public waterway, on public
350	land, or in the air. If the legislature exempts tangible personal property from taxation under this
351	section, it shall provide for uniform statewide fees or uniform statewide rates of assessment or levy
352	in lieu of the tax on such property. The value of any tangible personal property exempted from
353	taxation, however, shall remain and be considered as part of the state tax base for the purpose of
354	determining debt limitations as set forth in Article XIV of this Constitution. The proceeds from
355	such a tax or fee are not subject to Sec. 13 of this Article and shall be distributed to the taxing
356	districts in which the exempted property is located in the same proportion as the revenue collected
357	from real property tax is distributed to such districts.]
358	Section 15. It is proposed to enact Utah Constitution Article XXII, Section 5, to read:
359	Article XXII, Section 5. [Officers may not profit.]
360	Each public officer who makes a profit from public money or uses public money for a
361	purpose not authorized by law shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished as provided by law,
362	but part of the punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.
363	Section 16. Submittal to voters.
364	The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the
365	state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.
366	Section 17. Effective date.
367	If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those
368	voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1,

369	<u>2003.</u>
369a	ĥ Section 18. Coordination clause.
369b	IF THIS JOINT RESOLUTION AND H.J.R. 30, RESOLUTION TO EXPAND THE GOVERNMENT
369c	PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION, BOTH PASS AND ARE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING
369d	ON THE JOINT RESOLUTIONS AT THE NEXT REGULAR GENERAL ELECTION, IT IS THE INTENT OF
369e	THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE THAT THE OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE
369f	RESEARCH AND GENERAL COUNSEL, IN PREPARING THE UTAH CONSTITUTION DATABASE FOR
369g	PUBLICATION, COMBINE AND COORDINATE THE AMENDMENTS MADE TO ARTICLE XIII IN H.J.R. 30
369h	WITH SUBSECTION (3) OF ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 3, AS SET FORTH IN THIS JOINT RESOLUTION, SO
369i	THAT SUBSECTION (3) OF ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 3, AS COORDINATED WITH THE AMENDMENTS
369j	MADE IN H.J.R. 30, READS AS FOLLOWS:
369k	'(3) THE FOLLOWING MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM PROPERTY TAX AS PROVIDED BY
3691	STATUTE:
69m	(a) PROPERTY OWNED BY A DISABLED PERSON WHO, DURING MILITARY TRAINING OR A
369n	MILITARY CONFLICT, WAS DISABLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE
369o	UNITED STATES OR THE STATE;
369p	(b) PROPERTY OWNED BY THE UNMARRIED SURVIVING SPOUSE OR THE MINOR ORPHAN
369q	OF A PERSON WHO:
369r	(i) IS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(a); OR
369s	(ii) DURING MILITARY TRAINING OR A MILITARY CONFLICT, WAS KILLED IN ACTION OR
369t	DIED IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE;
369u	<u>AND</u>
369v	(c) PROPERTY THAT IS NOT OWNED BUT IS USED, CONTROLLED, AND POSSESSED BY THE

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369w

STATE OR A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE. $\dot{\boldsymbol{h}}$

A limited legal review of this legislation raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel