

that reasonable definition that you laid...just laid out and offer as an amendment to the Lindsay amendment?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, you've got to read this whole Constitution together, I mean, if I just had the word...if I could make reasonable exemptions, some of them may fall into that, yes.

SENATOR HALL: I mean, the argument is that none of them would be subjective in nature, all of them would be objective in (interruption).

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, I don't think that you could say that. I think some of that may well be subjective if you start to pick and choose.

SENATOR HALL: But weren't they passed by the Legislature?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Absolutely.

SENATOR HALL: And they were done on an objective basis by the Legislature?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: No, I don't think that's true. That's the reason I put the reasonable standard in there is so that you just don't have whatever 25 people say it is.

SENATOR HALL: But some of them could meet the reasonable standard?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Oh, yes, some of them could meet a reasonable standard, yes.

SENATOR HALL: And in their sum and substance could they exceed, say, for example, 60 percent of all the property that exists in the personal property tax class?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: I...I'm sorry, Senator Hall, I was trying to understand what that question means and I just don't understand that.

SENATOR HALL: If...if, as a reasonable...under that reasonable test, if the total of all those reasonable exemptions exceeded 60 percent of all the potentially taxable personal property, would that then still be a reasonable standard by which...or an