

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Okay, and if I do this wrong, you come back and ask me more questions or I'll put my light on. But when you...when you look at what the Constitution, as a rule book does, there are rules for constitutional interpretation. The first rule is you read the entire document and give meaning to every word. The second rule is that if there is a more specific provision, you read the more specific provision to control a more general rule. So if you have something that is specific, it will take precedent or be given more credence in reading than a general rule will be. The Constitution...the Supreme Court can't say that the Constitution is unconstitutional, as they can with a state statute. They can say the state statute violates the Constitution but they will read and give the entire document meaning and try to read it as a consistent document.

PRESIDENT MOUL: One minute.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: That...and then within that, there may be a standard. For example, to convict someone you need a standard of beyond reasonable doubt which is a higher standard than let's say a preponderance of the evidence, which is just more than 50/50 and in between that and in some theories of the law there is a clear and convincing standard that's between preponderance and beyond a reasonable doubt. There are...they are standards, they are guidelines that you go by.

SENATOR HILLMAN: And your purpose here then, in looking at reasonable is a standard that we're going to be looking at in taxation, personal property tax, right?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: In those future exemptions, that's right.

SENATOR HILLMAN: Okay.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: This is going to those future exemptions that I want a standard, I don't want a silent standard where I just have a minimum, I mean, I want a standard that you have some legitimate state interest and the means...

PRESIDENT MOUL: Time.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...to do that.

SENATOR HILLMAN: Thank you.