## 2005 SESSION

**INTRODUCED** 

059264248 **HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 820** 1 2 Offered January 21, 2005 3 Proposing an amendment to Section 6 of Article X of the Constitution of Virginia, relating to a partial 4 exemption from taxation for certain dwellings. 5 Patrons—Brink, Ebbin, Eisenberg and Van Landingham; Senators: Ticer and Whipple 6 7 Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections 8 9 RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, a majority of the members elected to 10 each house agreeing, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Virginia be, and the same hereby is, proposed and referred to the General Assembly at its first regular session held after the next 11 general election of members of the House of Delegates for its concurrence in conformity with the 12 13 provisions of Section 1 of Article XII of the Constitution of Virginia, namely: 14 Amend Section 6 of Article X of the Constitution of Virginia as follows: 15 ARTICLE X 16 TAXATION AND FINANCE Section 6. Exempt property. 17 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the following property and no other shall be 18 19 exempt from taxation, State and local, including inheritance taxes: 20 (1) Property owned directly or indirectly by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof, 21 and obligations of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof exempt by law. (2) Real estate and personal property owned and exclusively occupied or used by churches or 22 23 religious bodies for religious worship or for the residences of their ministers. (3) Private or public burying grounds or cemeteries, provided the same are not operated for profit. 24 25 (4) Property owned by public libraries or by institutions of learning not conducted for profit, so long as such property is primarily used for literary, scientific, or educational purposes or purposes incidental 26 27 thereto. This provision may also apply to leasehold interests in such property as may be provided by 28 general law. 29 (5) Intangible personal property, or any class or classes thereof, as may be exempted in whole or in 30 part by general law. 31 (6) Property used by its owner for religious, charitable, patriotic, historical, benevolent, cultural, or 32 public park and playground purposes, as may be provided by classification or designation by an 33 ordinance adopted by the local governing body and subject to such restrictions and conditions as 34 provided by general law. 35 (7) Land subject to a perpetual easement permitting inundation by water as may be exempted in 36 whole or in part by general law. 37 (b) The General Assembly may by general law authorize the governing body of any county, city, 38 town, or regional government to provide for the exemption from local property taxation, or a portion 39 thereof, within such restrictions and upon such conditions as may be prescribed, of real estate and 40 personal property designed for continuous habitation owned by, and occupied as the sole dwelling of, 41 persons not less than sixty-five years of age or persons permanently and totally disabled as established by general law who are deemed by the General Assembly to be bearing an extraordinary tax burden on 42 said property in relation to their income and financial worth. 43 (c) Except as to property of the Commonwealth, the General Assembly by general law may restrict 44 45 or condition, in whole or in part, but not extend, any or all of the above exemptions. 46 (d) The General Assembly may define as a separate subject of taxation any property, including real 47 or personal property, equipment, facilities, or devices, used primarily for the purpose of abating or preventing pollution of the atmosphere or waters of the Commonwealth or for the purpose of 48 49 transferring or storing solar energy, and by general law may allow the governing body of any county, city, town, or regional government to exempt or partially exempt such property from taxation, or by 50 51 general law may directly exempt or partially exempt such property from taxation. 52 (e) The General Assembly may define as a separate subject of taxation household goods, personal 53 effects and tangible farm property and products, and by general law may allow the governing body of any county, city, town, or regional government to exempt or partially exempt such property from 54 55 taxation, or by general law may directly exempt or partially exempt such property from taxation. (f) Exemptions of property from taxation as established or authorized hereby shall be strictly 56 57 construed; provided, however, that all property exempt from taxation on the effective date of this section 58 shall continue to be exempt until otherwise provided by the General Assembly as herein set forth.

(g) The General Assembly may by general law authorize any county, city, town, or regional
 government to impose a service charge upon the owners of a class or classes of exempt property for
 services provided by such governments.

(h) The General Assembly may by general law authorize the governing body of any county, city,
town, or regional government to provide for a partial exemption from local real property taxation, within
such restrictions and upon such conditions as may be prescribed, of real estate whose improvements, by
virtue of age and use, have undergone substantial renovation, rehabilitation or replacement.

(i) The General Assembly may by general law allow the governing body of any county, city, or town
to exempt or partially exempt from taxation any generating equipment installed after December
thirty-one, nineteen hundred seventy-four, for the purpose of converting from oil or natural gas to coal
or to wood, wood bark, wood residue, or to any other alternate energy source for manufacturing, and
any co-generation equipment installed since such date for use in manufacturing.

(j) The General Assembly may by general law allow the governing body of any county, city, or town
to have the option to exempt or partially exempt from taxation any business, occupational or
professional license or any merchants' capital, or both.

(k) The General Assembly may by general law authorize the governing body of any county, city, or
town to exempt from property taxation, within such restrictions and upon such conditions as may be
prescribed, up to the first \$100,000 of value of real estate designed for continuous habitation, owned
and occupied by the same individuals as their dwelling.