By: Shapiro, et al.

S.J.R. No. 1

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing a constitutional amendment to provide financial support 2 for public education by creating the Texas education fund, imposing 3 a state property tax, increasing the state general sales and use tax 4 rate, expanding the general sales and use tax base to include 5 certain services, increasing the state motor vehicle sales and use 6 7 tax rate, abolishing the school district property tax for maintenance and operations purposes, dedicating the proceeds of any 8 state lottery to public education, authorizing a school district 9 10 property tax for the purpose of educational enrichment, and repealing the restriction on the legislature's authority to limit 11 annual increases in the appraised value of residence homesteads for 12 ad valorem tax purposes. 13

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BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

15 SECTION 1. Section 3, Article VII, Texas Constitution, is 16 amended by amending Subsection (e) and adding Subsections (f) and 17 (g) to read as follows:

(e) The Legislature may [shall be authorized to] pass laws
for [the assessment and collection of taxes in all school districts
and for] the management and control of the public school or schools
of school [such] districts. A school district may levy and collect
an ad valorem tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.10 for each \$100 of
taxable value of the property for the purpose of providing an
enriched educational program. The[, whether such districts are

composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or 1 2 more counties, and the] Legislature may authorize an additional ad 3 valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts [for the further maintenance of public free schools, and] for the 4 erection and equipment of school buildings therein. A school 5 district may not levy a tax under this subsection unless the tax is 6 approved_by[; provided that] a majority of the qualified voters of 7 the district voting at an election [to be] held for that purpose $[\tau]$ 8 9 shall approve the tax].

10 (f) The Legislature may pass laws for the creation of junior college districts, the management and control of those districts, 11 and the assessment and collection of ad valorem taxes in those 12 13 districts. A junior college district may not levy a tax under this subsection unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified 14 voters of the district voting at an election held for that purpose. 15 A junior college district is not a school district for purposes of 16 this section. 17

18 (g) An ad valorem tax approved by the voters of a junior 19 college district under this section before November 4, 2003, is not 20 affected by the amendment of this section adopted November 4, 2003, 21 and the junior college district is not required to hold a new 22 election to authorize the existing tax. This subsection expires 23 January 1, 2004.

24 SECTION 2. Section 3-b, Article VII, Texas Constitution, is 25 amended to read as follows:

26 Sec. 3-b. <u>(a) A</u> [No] tax for the <u>enrichment</u> [maintenance] 27 of public free schools voted in any independent school district <u>or a</u>

[and no] tax for the maintenance of a junior college voted by a junior college district, and [nor] any bonds voted in any such district, but unissued, are not [shall be] abrogated, cancelled, or invalidated by change of any kind in the boundaries of the district [thereof].

(b) After any change in boundaries, the governing body of 6 7 any such district may, without the necessity of an additional election, [shall have the power to] assess, levy, and collect ad 8 9 valorem taxes on all taxable property within the boundaries of the 10 district as changed, for the purposes of the enrichment 11 [maintenance] of public free schools or the maintenance of a junior 12 college, as the case may be, and for the payment of principal of and 13 interest on all bonded indebtedness outstanding against, or attributable, adjusted, or allocated to, such district or any 14 territory in the district [therein], in the amount, at the rate, or 15 16 not to exceed the rate, and in the manner authorized in the district before $[\frac{\text{prior to}}]$ the change in its boundaries $[\tau]$ and $[\frac{\text{further}}]$ in 17 accordance with the laws under which all such bonds, respectively, 18 were voted. The[; and such] governing body of the district may 19 20 [also shall have the power], without the necessity of an additional election, [to] sell and deliver any unissued bonds voted in the 21 22 district before [prior to] any such change in boundaries, and may [to] assess, levy, and collect ad valorem taxes on all taxable 23 property in the district as changed, for the payment of principal of 24 25 and interest on such bonds in the manner permitted by the laws under which such bonds were voted. 26

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(c) If [In those instances where] the boundaries of any such

independent school district are changed by the annexation of, or 1 2 consolidation with, one or more whole school districts, the taxes 3 to be levied for the purposes [hereinabove] authorized by this 4 article may be in the amount or at not to exceed the rate previously [theretofore] voted in the district having at the time of such 5 change the greatest scholastic population according to the latest 6 7 scholastic census, and only the unissued bonds of such district voted <u>before</u> [prior to] such change $[\tau]$ may be subsequently sold and 8 9 delivered. Unissued [and any voted, but unissued,] bonds of the 10 other school districts involved in such annexation or consolidation may [shall] not [thereafter] be issued after the annexation or 11 12 consolidation.

SECTION 3. Subsection (a), Section 5, Article VII, Texas
 Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

The permanent school fund consists of all land 15 (a) 16 appropriated for public schools by this constitution or the other laws of this state and other properties belonging to the permanent 17 school fund. The available school fund consists of [principal of 18 all bonds and other funds, and the principal arising from the sale 19 of the lands hereinbefore set apart to said school fund, shall be 20 the permanent school fund, and] all the interest derivable from the 21 22 permanent school fund [therefrom] and the taxes [herein] authorized by this constitution or general law to be a part of [and levied 23 shall be] the available school fund. The available school fund 24 25 shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools. Except as provided by this section, the legislature may not enact a 26 27 [no] law [shall ever be enacted] appropriating any part of the

permanent <u>school fund</u> or available school fund to any other purpose. The permanent school fund and the available school fund <u>may not</u> [whatever; nor shall the same, or any part thereof ever] be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school[; and the available school fund herein provided shall be distributed to the several counties according to their scholastic population and applied in such manner as may be provided by law].

8 SECTION 4. Article VII, Texas Constitution, is amended by 9 adding Section 5A to read as follows:

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Sec. 5A. The Texas education fund consists of:

11 (1) all proceeds of the state ad valorem tax imposed by 12 Section 1-e, Article VIII, of this constitution;

13 (2) certain proceeds of the state general sales and 14 use tax as provided by Section 25, Article VIII, of this 15 constitution;

16 (3) certain proceeds of the state motor vehicle sales 17 and use tax as provided by Section 26, Article VIII, of this 18 constitution;

19 (4) the net revenue, as determined by general law, 20 excluding any unclaimed lottery prizes, of any state lottery 21 operated under Section 47(e), Article III, of this constitution;

22 (5) funds transferred from the available school fund 23 <u>as provided by general law; and</u> 24 (6) other funds transferred or dedicated to the fund

25 by general law.

26 SECTION 5. Subsection (i), Section 1, Article VIII, Texas 27 Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

Notwithstanding Subsections (a) and (b) of this 1 (i) 2 section, the Legislature by general law may limit the maximum 3 [average] annual percentage increase in the appraised value of residence homesteads for ad valorem tax purposes [to 10 percent, or 4 a greater percentage, for each year since the most recent tax 5 appraisal]. A limitation on appraisal increases authorized by this 6 7 subsection:

8 (1) takes effect as to a residence homestead on the 9 later of the effective date of the law imposing the limitation or 10 January 1 of the tax year following the first tax year the owner 11 qualifies the property for an exemption under Section 1-b of this 12 article; and

(2) expires on January 1 of the first tax year that neither the owner of the property when the limitation took effect nor the owner's spouse or surviving spouse qualifies for an exemption under Section 1-b of this article.

SECTION 6. Subsection (e), Section 1-b, Article VIII, Texas
 Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

The governing body of a political subdivision [, other19 (e) than a county education district,] may exempt from ad valorem 20 taxation a percentage of the market value of the residence 21 22 homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one living [In the manner provided by law, the voters of a county 23 alone. education district at an election held for that purpose may exempt 24 25 from ad valorem taxation a percentage of the market value of the residence homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one 26 living alone. The percentage may not exceed twenty percent. 27

However, the amount of an exemption authorized pursuant to this 1 2 subsection may not be less than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) 3 unless the legislature by general law prescribes other monetary restrictions on the amount of the exemption. 4 An exemption authorized by this subsection does not apply to ad valorem taxes 5 levied on a residence homestead by a school district under Section 6 7 3(e), Article VII, of this constitution for the purpose of providing an enriched education program. An eligible adult is 8 9 entitled to receive other applicable exemptions provided by law. 10 Where ad valorem tax has previously been pledged for the payment of 11 debt, the governing body of a political subdivision may continue to levy and collect the tax against the value of the homesteads 12 exempted under this subsection until the debt is discharged if the 13 cessation of the levy would impair the obligation of the contract by 14 15 which the debt was created. The legislature by general law may 16 prescribe procedures for the administration of residence homestead exemptions. 17

18 SECTION 7. Section 1-e, Article VIII, Texas Constitution, 19 is amended to read as follows:

20 Sec. 1-e. <u>(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b) of this</u> 21 <u>section, no</u> [No] State ad valorem taxes shall be levied upon any 22 property within this State.

23 (b) A State ad valorem tax for elementary and secondary 24 public free school purposes is imposed on real property and 25 tangible personal property not otherwise exempted by this 26 constitution or by the legislature under the authority of this 27 constitution. The tax is imposed at a rate of 75 cents for each \$100

1	of taxable value, unless the legislature by general law enacted
2	after January 1, 2004, provides for the tax to be imposed at a lower
3	rate.
4	(c) The legislature may provide for the appraisal of
5	property subject to state ad valorem taxes, for the equalization of
6	the taxable values of that property, and for the collection of the
7	state ad valorem taxes imposed on that property.
8	(d) Property described by Section 1-j of this article or by
9	Section 1-n of this article, as added by S.J.R. No. 6, 77th
10	Legislature, Regular Session, 2001, is not exempt from taxes
11	imposed under Subsection (b) of this section in a tax year if the
12	property is located in a school district that taxes the property for
13	that tax year.
14	(e) State ad valorem taxes shall be assessed on the
15	valuation of property subject to those taxes as determined by the
16	appraisal officials in the county in which the property is located.
17	If an appraisal official uses generally accepted appraisal
18	standards and practices to appraise property subject to the state
19	ad valorem tax and the valuation of the property subject to that tax
20	conforms to or is equalized by the local appraisal review process to
21	conform to the accepted standards and practices, the assessment of
22	a state ad valorem tax on that valuation is not invalid. This
23	subsection expires at the end of the 2004 ad valorem tax year.
24	SECTION 8. Article VIII, Texas Constitution, is amended by
25	adding Sections 25 and 26 to read as follows:
26	Sec. 25. (a) The state shall impose the sales and use tax

27 authorized by Chapter 151, Tax Code, or its successor, at the rate

1	of 7.25 percent.
2	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a) of this section, the
3	legislature by general law may raise or lower the rate of the tax or
4	modify or repeal the tax.
5	(c) The state shall impose the tax described by Subsection
6	(a) of this section on the sale or use of all services unless the
7	legislature by general law provides exemptions from the application
8	of the tax. This subsection does not apply to a service that is
9	specifically and not generally exempt, either wholly or partly,
10	from taxation under Chapter 151, Tax Code, regardless of whether
11	that exemption was enacted before the date this section takes
12	effect.
13	(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
14	constitution, the following shall be deposited to the credit of the
15	Texas education fund created under Section 5A, Article VII, of this
16	constitution:
17	(1) the net revenue derived from an increase in the
18	rate of the tax described by Subsection (a) of this section over the
19	rate of the tax on June 30, 2004;
20	(2) the net revenue derived from the imposition of the
21	tax described by Subsection (a) of this section on the sale or use
22	of a service that was not a taxable service on June 30, 2004; and
23	(3) the net revenue derived from the imposition of a
24	sales and use tax by a political subdivision of this state on the
25	sale or use of a service that was not a taxable service on June 30,
26	2004, and that becomes subject to the tax because Subsection (c) of
27	this section requires that taxation.

1	(e) This section takes effect July 1, 2004, and applies to
2	taxes imposed on or after that date. Taxes imposed before that date
3	are governed by the law in effect on the date the taxes were
4	imposed, and that law is continued in effect for the purposes of the
5	liability for and collection of those taxes.
6	Sec. 26. (a) The state shall impose the tax on the sale or
7	use of a motor vehicle authorized by Chapter 152, Tax Code, or its
8	successor, at the rate of 8.75 percent.
9	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a) of this section, the
10	legislature by general law may raise or lower the rate of the tax or
11	modify or repeal the tax.
12	(c) The net revenue derived from an increase in the rate of
13	the tax described by Subsection (a) of this section over the rate of
14	the tax on June 30, 2004, shall be deposited to the credit of the
15	Texas education fund created under Section 5A, Article VII, of this
16	constitution.
17	(d) This section takes effect July 1, 2004, and applies to
18	taxes imposed on or after that date. Taxes imposed before that date
19	are governed by the law in effect on the date the taxes were
20	imposed, and that law is continued in effect for the purposes of the
21	liability for and collection of those taxes.
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SECTION 9. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 4, 2003. The ballot shall be printed to permit voting for or against the proposition: "The constitutional amendment providing financial support for public education, reducing school property tax rates, expanding the general sales and use tax base to include certain

services and increasing the rate, increasing the state motor vehicle sales and use tax rate, and repealing the 10 percent restriction on the legislature's authority to limit annual increases in the appraised value of residence homesteads for ad valorem tax purposes."