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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

2 proposing a constitutional amendment increasing the amount of the residence homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation for public 3 4 school purposes and providing for a reduction of the limitation on the total amount of ad valorem taxes that may be imposed for those 5 purposes on the homestead of an elderly or disabled person to 6 7 reflect the increased exemption amount, authorizing the legislature to prohibit a political subdivision that has adopted an 8 optional residence homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation 9 from reducing the amount of or repealing the exemption, and 10 prohibiting the enactment of a law that imposes a transfer tax on a 11 transaction that conveys fee simple title to real property. 12

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

SECTION 1. Sections 1-b(c), (d), and (e), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, are amended to read as follows:

The amount of \$25,000 [Fifteen Thousand Dollars 16 (C) (\$15,000)] of the market value of the residence homestead of a 17 married or unmarried adult, including one living alone, is exempt 18 from ad valorem taxation for general elementary and secondary 19 20 public school purposes. The legislature by general law may provide that all or part of the exemption does not apply to a district or 21 22 political subdivision that imposes ad valorem taxes for public education purposes but is not the principal school district 23 24 providing general elementary and secondary public education

throughout its territory. In addition to this exemption, the 1 2 legislature by general law may exempt an amount not to exceed [Ten Thousand Dollars (] \$10,000[) of the market value of the residence 3 4 homestead of a person who is disabled as defined in Subsection (b) of this section and of a person [sixty-five (] 65[) years of age or 5 older from ad valorem taxation for general elementary and secondary 6 7 public school purposes. The legislature by general law may base the amount of and condition eligibility for the additional exemption 8 9 authorized by this subsection for disabled persons and for persons 10 [sixty-five (] 65[) years of age or older on economic need. An 11 eligible disabled person who is [sixty-five (] 65[) years of age or older may not receive both exemptions from a school district but may 12 13 choose either. An eligible person is entitled to receive both the exemption required by this subsection for all residence homesteads 14 15 and any exemption adopted pursuant to Subsection (b) of this 16 section, but the legislature shall provide by general law whether an eligible disabled or elderly person may receive both the 17 18 additional exemption for the elderly and disabled authorized by this subsection and any exemption for the elderly or disabled 19 adopted pursuant to Subsection (b) of this section. 20 Where ad valorem tax has previously been pledged for the payment of debt, the 21 22 taxing officers of a school district may continue to levy and collect the tax against the value of homesteads exempted under this 23 24 subsection until the debt is discharged if the cessation of the levy 25 would impair the obligation of the contract by which the debt was The legislature shall provide for formulas to protect 26 created. 27 school districts against all or part of the revenue loss incurred by

1 the implementation of <u>this subsection</u>, <u>Subsection</u> (d) of this
2 <u>section</u>, and <u>Section 1-d-1 of this article</u> [Article VIII, Sections
3 <u>1-b(c)</u>, <u>1-b(d)</u>, and <u>1-d-1</u>, of this constitution</u>]. The legislature
4 by general law may define residence homestead for purposes of this
5 section.

6 (d) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, if a 7 person receives a residence homestead exemption prescribed by Subsection (c) of this section for homesteads of persons who are 8 9 [sixty-five (] 65[)] years of age or older or who are disabled, the total amount of ad valorem taxes imposed on that homestead for 10 11 general elementary and secondary public school purposes may not be increased while it remains the residence homestead of that person 12 13 or that person's spouse who receives the exemption. If a person [sixty-five (] 65[) years of age or older dies in a year in which 14 15 the person received the exemption, the total amount of ad valorem 16 taxes imposed on the homestead for general elementary and secondary public school purposes may not be increased while it remains the 17 residence homestead of that person's surviving spouse if the spouse 18 is [fifty-five (] 55[)] years of age or older at the time of the 19 20 person's death, subject to any exceptions provided by general law. The legislature, by general law, may provide for the transfer of all 21 or a proportionate amount of a limitation provided by this 22 subsection for a person who qualifies for the limitation and 23 establishes a different residence homestead. 24 However, taxes 25 otherwise limited by this subsection may be increased to the extent the value of the homestead is increased by improvements other than 26 27 repairs or improvements made to comply with governmental

requirements and except as may be consistent with the transfer of a 1 2 limitation under this subsection. For a residence homestead subject to the limitation provided by this subsection in the 1996 3 4 tax year or an earlier tax year, the legislature shall provide for a reduction in the amount of the limitation for the 1997 tax year and 5 subsequent tax years in an amount equal to \$10,000 multiplied by the 6 7 1997 tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence homestead. For a residence 8 9 homestead subject to the limitation provided by this subsection in the 2014 tax year or an earlier tax year, the legislature shall 10 11 provide for a reduction in the amount of the limitation for the 2015 tax year and subsequent tax years in an amount equal to \$10,000 12 13 multiplied by the 2015 tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence 14 15 homestead.

16 (e) The governing body of a political subdivision, other than a county education district, may exempt from ad valorem 17 taxation a percentage of the market value of the residence 18 homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one living 19 In the manner provided by law, the voters of a county 20 alone. education district at an election held for that purpose may exempt 21 22 from ad valorem taxation a percentage of the market value of the residence homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one 23 24 The percentage may not exceed twenty percent. living alone. 25 However, the amount of an exemption authorized pursuant to this subsection may not be less than [Five Thousand Dollars (]\$5,000[)] 26 27 unless the legislature by general law prescribes other monetary

restrictions on the amount of the exemption. 1 The legislature by general law may prohibit the governing body of a political 2 subdivision that adopts an exemption under this subsection from 3 reducing the amount of or repealing the exemption. An eligible 4 adult is entitled to receive other applicable exemptions provided 5 by law. Where ad valorem tax has previously been pledged for the 6 7 payment of debt, the governing body of a political subdivision may continue to levy and collect the tax against the value of the 8 homesteads exempted under this subsection until the debt is 9 discharged if the cessation of the levy would impair the obligation 10 of the contract by which the debt was created. The legislature by 11 general law may prescribe procedures for the administration of 12 13 residence homestead exemptions.

SECTION 2. Article VIII, Texas Constitution, is amended by adding Section 29 to read as follows:

16 Sec. 29. (a) After January 1, 2016, no law may be enacted 17 that imposes a transfer tax on a transaction that conveys fee simple 18 title to real property. 19 (b) This section does not prohibit:

20 (1) the imposition of a general business tax measured
21 by business activity;

22 (2) the imposition of a tax on the production of 23 minerals;

24 <u>(3) the imposition of a tax on the issuance of title</u>
25 <u>insurance; or</u>

26 (4) the change of a rate of a tax in existence on 27 January 1, 2016.

SECTION 3. The following temporary provision is added to the Texas Constitution:

3 <u>TEMPORARY PROVISION. (a) This temporary provision applies</u>
4 to the constitutional amendment proposed by S.J.R. 1, 84th
5 <u>Legislature, Regular Session, 2015.</u>

(b) The amendments to Sections 1-b(c), (d), and (e), Article
VIII, of this constitution take effect for the tax year beginning
January 1, 2015.

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(c) This temporary provision expires January 1, 2017.

SECTION 4. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be 10 submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 3, 2015. 11 The ballot shall be printed to permit voting for or against the 12 proposition: "The constitutional amendment increasing the amount 13 of the residence homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation for 14 15 public school purposes from \$15,000 to \$25,000, providing for a 16 reduction of the limitation on the total amount of ad valorem taxes that may be imposed for those purposes on the homestead of an 17 18 elderly or disabled person to reflect the increased exemption amount, authorizing the legislature to prohibit a political 19 subdivision that has adopted an optional residence homestead 20 exemption from ad valorem taxation from reducing the amount of or 21 repealing the exemption, and prohibiting the enactment of a law 22 that imposes a transfer tax on a transaction that conveys fee simple 23 24 title to real property."

President of the Senate Speaker of the House I hereby certify that S.J.R. No. 1 was adopted by the Senate on March 25, 2015, by the following vote: Yeas 23, Nays 8; and that the Senate concurred in House amendments on May 29, 2015, by the following vote: Yeas 25, Nays 6.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.J.R. No. 1 was adopted by the House, with amendments, on May 24, 2015, by the following vote: Yeas 138, Nays 0, one present not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House