

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD**  
**Austin, Texas**

**FISCAL NOTE, 84TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION**

**May 11, 2015**

**TO:** Honorable Dennis Bonnen, Chair, House Committee on Ways & Means

**FROM:** Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

**IN RE:** SB1760 by Creighton (Relating to the transparent and equitable application of ad valorem taxation procedures.), **As Engrossed**

**The bill would allow a court to give preference to the testimony of an appraisal district employee who is authorized to appraise real estate under Section 1103.201 of the Occupations Code. If this provision resulted in fewer decisions in favor of appraisal districts, there would be a state cost through the operation of the school district funding formula. The cost would commence in fiscal year 2021.**

The bill would amend Chapter 1 of the Tax Code, regarding general property tax provisions, to include refunds in the list of communications related to a person's property the property owner may direct the appraisal district, appraisal review board, and each taxing unit to deliver to a specified person (who may be an agent) instead of to the property owner.

The bill would amend Chapter 5 of the Tax Code, regarding state property tax administration, to require the Comptroller to prepare an annual list including the total tax rate imposed by each taxing unit in this state, other than a school district, if the tax rate is reported to the Comptroller, for the year preceding the year in which the list is prepared if the tax rate is reported to the Comptroller. The tax rates would be listed in descending order. The Comptroller would be required to publish the list on the Comptroller's website not later than December 31st of each year.

The bill would amend Chapter 11 of the Tax Code, regarding taxable property and exemptions, and amend Chapter 26 of the Tax Code, regarding property tax assessment, to specify that a person is not required to apply for a property tax refund to receive the refund.

The bill would amend Chapter 26 of the Tax Code to provide that at least 60 percent of the members of the governing body must vote in favor to adopt a tax rate that exceeds the effective tax rate.

The bill would amend Chapter 26 of the Tax Code, regarding property tax assessment, Chapter 140 of the Local Government Code, regarding miscellaneous local government financial provisions, and Chapter 49 of the Water Code, regarding provisions applicable to all districts, to require that the taxing unit describe the purpose for which the increased taxes will be used in the notice of a meeting of a governing body to vote on a proposed tax rate increase, in a school district tax rate ratification election ballot, in a county or city notice of a tax rate that exceeds the lower of the effective tax rate or the rollback tax rate, and in a water district notice of a specified tax increase.

The bill would amend Chapter 42 of the Tax Code, regarding judicial review of property tax appraisals, to permit a court to give preference to testimony, regarding real property value, of an appraisal district employee who is authorized to appraise real estate under Section 1103.201 of the Occupations Code. The bill would also amend Section 42.23 to modify the interest rate on a refund to a taxpayer after a court determination that lowers the taxpayer's tax bill to an annual rate of 9.5 percent, rather than two percent plus the prime rate but not more than eight percent.

The bill would amend Chapter 140 of the Local Government Code to provide that the current tax rate notice for cities and counties must be posted by the earlier of October 1 or the 30th day after the date the taxing unit's appraisal roll is certified, rather than not later than September 1.

The bill's provisions that would increase the interest rate on refunds to taxpayers from 2 percent plus the prime rate (capped at 8 percent) to 9.5 percent would create a cost to units of local government because the proposed refund interest rate is higher than the current rate.

The bill's provision that would allow a court, beginning in 2020, to give preference to an appraisal district employee's testimony as to the value of real property in a district court appeal if that employee is authorized to appraise real estate under Section 1103.201 of the Occupations Code could create a training cost to units of local government because appraisal districts would be encouraged to use an appraiser authorized under that section of the Occupations Code to increase their chances of winning in court. Appraisal district appraisers are authorized to appraise property under Chapter 1151 of the Occupations Code, so their testimony would not be given preference under the bill.

Insufficient information is available to estimate the costs to local governments of the bill's proposed interest rate increase and preferential treatment of district court testimony from certain appraisal district appraisers. If the bill's provision that would allow a court to give preference to the testimony of an appraisal district employee who is authorized to appraise real estate under Section 1103.201 of the Occupations Code from appraisal district appraisers were to result in fewer decisions in favor of appraisal districts, there would be a state cost through the operation of the school district funding formula, but the cost would commence in fiscal 2021 and cannot be estimated.

The bill would take effect January 1, 2016, except that the provision related to a court's ability to give preference to certain testimony would take effect on January 1, 2020.

### **Local Government Impact**

The bill's provisions that would increase the interest rate on refunds to taxpayers from 2 percent plus the prime rate (capped at 8 percent) to 9.5 percent would create a cost to units of local government because the proposed refund interest rate is higher than the current rate.

The bill's provision that would allow a court, beginning in 2020, to give preference to an appraisal district employee's testimony as to the value of real property in a district court appeal if the employee is authorized to appraise real estate under Section 1103.201 of the Occupations Code could create a training cost to units of local government because appraisal districts would be encouraged to use an appraiser authorized under that section of the Occupations Code to increase their chances of winning in court.

**Source Agencies:** 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts

**LBB Staff:** UP, KK, SD, SJS, KVe

