

Texas State Constitutional Amendments

on the ballot

NOVEMBER 7, 2023

Information taken from Ballotpedia

Proposition 1 - HJR 126

The constitutional amendment **protecting the right to engage in farming, ranching, timber production, horticulture, and wildlife management.**

- A **"yes"** vote supports establishing a right to farming, ranching, timber production, horticulture, and wildlife management in the Texas Constitution.
- A **"no"** vote opposes establishing a right to farming, ranching, timber production, horticulture, and wildlife management in the Texas Constitution.

Proposition 1 (continued)

Supporters & Opponents

- **Supporters**

- **Officials**

- Texas Commissioner of Agriculture [Sid Miller](#) (R)

- **Organizations**

- South Texans Property Rights Association
- Texas Cattle Feeders Association
- Texas Farm Bureau (AGFUND)
- Texas Forestry Association
- Texas Landowners Council
- Texas Nursery & Landscape Association
- Texas Poultry Federation
- Texas Seed Trade Association
- Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association
- Texas Wildlife Association
- Travis County Farm Bureau

- **Arguments**

- **Reps. DeWayne Burns (R-58), Dustin Burrows (R-83), Mary Gonzalez (D-75), Trent Ashby (R-9), and Diego Bernal (D-123):** "Farmers and ranchers who engage in production agriculture within municipal boundaries are being subjected to broad overregulation by municipal ordinances that prohibit and greatly restrict normal practices of agricultural operations, such as the raising and keeping of livestock, the production of hay, and the cultivation of certain row crops. H.J.R. 126 seeks to address this issue and empower landowners in the state by constitutionally protecting their right to engage in certain generally accepted agricultural practices on their own property."

- **Passed in house and senate by 100%** (3 did not vote)

- **Opponents**

- **Organizations**

- Farm and Ranch Freedom Alliance
- Humane Society

Proposition 1 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- Proposition 1 would add [a new section to Article I](#) of the state constitution to establish a right to farming, ranching, timber production, horticulture, and wildlife management on owned or leased personal property. The amendment states that the right does not preclude the state legislature from passing laws to regulate farming, ranching, timber production, horticulture, or wildlife management practices to protect public health and safety, prevent danger to animals or crop production, or preserve the natural resources of the state. The amendment also states that it does not prevent the state legislature from acquiring property for public use including the development of natural resources.

Proposition 1 (continued)

Actual Language

- Sec. 36. (a) The people have the right to engage in generally accepted farm, ranch, timber production, horticulture, or wildlife management practices on real property they own or lease.
- (b) This section does not affect the authority of the legislature to authorize by general law the regulation of generally accepted farm, ranch, timber production, horticulture, or wildlife management practices by:
 - (1) a state agency or political subdivision when there is clear and convincing evidence that the law or regulation is necessary to protect the public health and safety from imminent danger;
 - (2) a state agency to prevent a danger to animal health or crop production; or
 - (3) a state agency or political subdivision to preserve or conserve the natural resources of this state under Section 59, Article XVI, of this constitution.
- (c) This section does not affect the authority of the legislature to authorize by general law the use or acquisition of property for a public use, including the development of the natural resources of this state under Section 59, Article XVI, of this constitution.[\[6\]](#)

Proposition 2 - SJR 64

The constitutional amendment authorizing a **local option exemption from ad valorem taxation** by a county or municipality of all or part of the appraised value of **real property used to operate a child-care facility**.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to allow counties or municipalities to authorize a property tax exemption from ad valorem taxation on all or part of the appraised value of real property used to operate childcare facilities.
- A "**no**" vote opposes this constitutional amendment to authorize local property tax exemptions from ad valorem taxation on properties used to operate childcare facilities.

Proposition 2 (continued)

SUPPORT

- The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. [Royce West](#) (D-23). Sen. West said, "The Texas child-care shortage is likely to have devastating effects on early childhood education, economic growth, and employment opportunities for parents."
 - According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation, Texas' economy loses more than \$9 billion every year due to inadequate child care. S.J.R. 64 seeks to address this issue by allowing the legislature, by general law, to exempt from property taxation all or part of the appraised value of real property used to operate a child-care facility."
- The amendment also received endorsements from Methodist Healthcare Ministries and Texas Restaurant Association.
- **Passed in house and senate by 2/3 but all democrats voted FOR and 1/3 of republicans voted against.**

Proposition 2 (continued)

OVERVIEW & ACTUAL LANGUAGE

- Overview
 - Proposition 2 would authorize the [state legislature](#) to pass a law to exempt from ad valorem taxation all or part of the property used to operate a child-care facility. It would also authorize the state legislature to define *child-care facility* and impose eligibility requirements for qualifying for the tax exemption.
- Actual language
 - Section 1-r. The governing body of a county or municipality may exempt from ad valorem taxation all or part of the appraised value of real property used to operate a child-care facility. The governing body may adopt the exemption as a percentage of the appraised value of the real property. The percentage specified by the governing body may not be less than 50 percent. The legislature by general law may define "child-care facility" for purposes of this section and may provide additional eligibility requirements for the exemption authorized by this section.^[5]

Proposition 3 - HJR 132

The constitutional amendment **prohibiting the imposition of an individual wealth or net worth tax**, including a tax on the difference between the assets and liabilities of an individual or family.

- A **"yes"** vote supports amending the Texas Constitution to prohibit the Legislature from enacting a wealth or net worth tax in the future.
- A **"no"** vote opposes amending the Texas Constitution to prohibit the Legislature from enacting a wealth or net worth tax in the future.

Proposition 3 (continued)

Supporters & Opponents

- Support

- State Rep. [Cole Hefner](#) (R-5) was the primary sponsor of the amendment.
- ALL Republican legislators voted in favor of the amendment
- Half of democrats voted against

- As of 2023, Texas is one of eight states without a personal income tax.
- No state has adopted a wealth tax as of 2023.

- Opponents

- “Every Texan”
 - Formerly known as the Center for Public Policy Priorities (CPPP), is an Austin-based, nonpartisan, nonprofit policy institute. The Congregation of Benedictine Sisters in Boerne, Texas, founded CPPP in 1985 to improve health care access for the poor.
- “Texas American Federation of Teachers”
 - AFT is the second largest teacher's labor union in America (the largest being the National Education Association). The union was founded in Chicago.

Proposition 3 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- Would add language to the [Texas Constitution](#) to prohibit the [state legislature](#) from imposing a tax based on the wealth or net worth of an individual or family. As of 2023, no state had adopted a wealth tax. In 2019, Texans approved [Proposition 4](#) to prohibit the state legislature from adopting a state income tax.
- Actual language:
 - The ballot measure would add a Section 25 to [Article 8](#) of the [Texas Constitution](#). The following underlined text would be added:
 - Sec. 25. The legislature may not impose a tax based on the wealth or net worth of an individual or family, including a tax based on the difference between the assets and liabilities of an individual or family.

Proposition 4 - HJR 2 (2nd Special Session)

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to establish a **temporary limit** on the maximum appraised value of real property other than a residence homestead for ad valorem tax purposes; to **increase the amount of the exemption from ad valorem taxation** by a school district applicable to **residence homesteads from \$40,000 to \$100,000**; to adjust the amount of the limitation on school district ad valorem taxes imposed on the **residence homesteads of the elderly or disabled** to reflect increases in certain exemption amounts; to except certain appropriations to pay for ad valorem tax relief from the constitutional limitation on the rate of growth of appropriations; and to authorize the legislature to provide for a **four-year term of office for a member of the board of directors of certain appraisal districts.**"

- A **"yes"** vote supports amending the state constitution to:
 - increase the homestead tax exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000;
 - authorize the state legislature to limit the annual appraisal increase on non-homestead real property;
 - exclude appropriations made to increase state education funding from the state appropriations limit; and
 - authorize the state legislature to provide for four-year terms for members of the governing body of an appraisal entity in counties with a population of 75,000 or more.
- A **"no"** vote opposes this constitutional amendment to increase the homestead property tax exemption; authorize the state legislature to limit the annual appraisal of non-homestead real property; and exclude increased state education funding from the appropriations limit.

Proposition 4 (continued)

Support

- Greg Abbott
- The bill passed in the **House** by a vote of 132-5 with 13 absent.
- The bill passed in the Senate by a vote of 31-0.
- All Republicans voted FOR

Proposition 4 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- Proposition 4 would increase the homestead tax exemption by raising it from \$40,000 to **\$100,000**. This proposed change would take effect for the tax year commencing on January 1, 2023. The amendment authorizes the state legislature to limit the annual appraisal increase for non-homestead real properties. This limitation would be contingent upon the lesser of the property's recent market value as evaluated by the appraisal entity or **120%** (or a potentially higher percentage) of the previous tax year's appraised value. The amendment enables the state legislature to introduce laws outlining supplementary eligibility prerequisites for this appraised value limitation, which would be effective either upon the law's enactment or from January 1 following the initial year of property ownership, depending on the later date. This subsection of the amendment would expire on **December 31, 2026**.^[2]
- The amendment requires that the state legislature must incorporate a reduction in the limitation on property taxes for elderly or disabled homeowners with homesteads. This reduction would equate to **\$15,000** multiplied by the 2022 tax rate designated for general elementary and secondary public school objectives. Commencing from the 2023 tax year, if there are changes in the general school district residence homestead exemption for various categories of residents, the legislature must implement reductions in the limitation amount for those homesteads subject to the prior year's limitation. The reduction should be proportional to the changed exemption and the applicable tax rate for public school purposes. Proposition 4 would authorize the state legislature to enact laws concerning the governing board of an appraisal entity in counties with populations exceeding 75,000. The amendment would exclude state tax revenue appropriations for ad valorem tax payments from the constitutional appropriations limit.
 - I believe the reduction was \$10,000, prior to this proposition.

Proposition 4 (continued)

Actual language

- Section 1, Article VIII, Texas Constitution, is amended by adding Subsections (n) and (n-1) to read as follows: (n) This subsection does not apply to a residence homestead to which Subsection (i) of this section applies. Notwithstanding Subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Legislature by general law may limit the maximum appraised value of real property for ad valorem tax purposes in a tax year to the lesser of the most recent market value of the property as determined by the appraisal entity or **120 percent**, or a greater percentage, of the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year. The general law enacted under this subsection may prescribe additional eligibility requirements for the limitation on appraised values authorized by this subsection. A limitation on appraised values authorized by this subsection: (1) takes effect as to a parcel of real property described by this subsection on the later of the effective date of the law imposing the limitation or January 1 of the tax year following the first tax year in which the owner owns the property on January 1; and (2) expires on January 1 of the tax year following the tax year in which the owner of the property ceases to own the property. (n-1) This subsection and Subsection (n) of **this section expire December 31, 2026.**
- SECTION 2. Sections 1-b(c) and (d), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, are amended to read as follows: (c) The amount of \$100,000 [\$40,000] of the market value of the residence homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one living alone, is exempt from ad valorem taxation for general elementary and secondary public school purposes. The legislature by general law may provide that all or part of the exemption does not apply to a district or political subdivision that imposes ad valorem taxes for public education purposes but is not the principal school district providing general elementary and secondary public education throughout its territory. In addition to this exemption, the legislature by general law may exempt an amount not to exceed \$10,000 of the market value of the residence homestead of a person who is disabled as defined in Subsection (b) of this section and of a person 65 years of age or older from ad valorem taxation for general elementary and secondary public school purposes. The legislature by general law may base the amount of and condition eligibility for the additional exemption authorized by this subsection for disabled persons and for persons 65 years of age or older on economic need. An eligible disabled person who is 65 years of age or older may not receive both exemptions from a school district but may choose either. An eligible person is entitled to receive both the exemption required by this subsection for all residence homesteads and any exemption adopted pursuant to Subsection (b) of this section, but the legislature shall provide by general law whether an eligible disabled or elderly person may receive both the additional exemption for the elderly and disabled authorized by this subsection and any exemption adopted pursuant to Subsection (b) of this section. Where ad valorem tax has previously been pledged for the payment of debt, the taxing officers of a school district may continue to levy and collect the tax against the value of homesteads exempted under this subsection until the debt is discharged if the cessation of the levy would impair the obligation of the contract by which the debt was created. The legislature shall provide for formulas to protect school districts against all or part of the revenue loss incurred by the implementation of this subsection, Subsection (d) of this section, and Section 1-d-1 of this article. The legislature by general law may define residence homestead for purposes of this section. Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, if a person receives a residence homestead exemption prescribed by Subsection (c) of this section for homesteads of persons who are 65 years of age or older or who are disabled, the total amount of ad valorem taxes imposed on that homestead for general elementary and secondary public school purposes may not be increased while it remains the residence homestead of that person or that person's spouse who receives the exemption. If a person who is 65 years of age or older or who is disabled dies in a year in which the person received the exemption, the total amount of ad valorem taxes imposed on the homestead for general elementary and secondary public school purposes may not be increased while it remains the residence homestead of that person's surviving spouse if the spouse is 55 years of age or older at the time of the person's death, subject to any exceptions provided by general law. The legislature, by general law, may provide for the transfer of all or a proportionate amount of a limitation provided by this subsection for a person who qualifies for the limitation and establishes a different residence homestead. However, taxes otherwise limited by this subsection may be increased to the extent the value of the homestead is increased by improvements other than repairs or improvements made to comply with governmental requirements and except as may be consistent with the transfer of a limitation under this subsection. For a residence homestead subject to the limitation provided by this subsection in the 1996 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 subsequent tax years in an amount equal to \$10,000 multiplied by the 1997 tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence homestead. For a residence homestead subject to the limitation provided by this subsection in the 2014 tax year or an earlier tax year, the legislature shall 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 multiplied by the 2015 tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence homestead. For a residence homestead subject to the limitation provided by this subsection in the 2021 tax year or an earlier tax year, the legislature shall provide for a reduction in the amount of the limitation for the 2023 tax year and subsequent tax years in an amount equal to **\$15,000** multiplied by the 2022 tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence homestead. Beginning with the 2023 tax year, for any tax year in which the amount of the exemption provided by Subsection (c) of this section applicable to the residence homestead of a married or unmarried adult, including one living alone, or the amount of the exemption provided by Subsection (c) of this section applicable to the residence homestead of a person who is disabled as defined by Subsection (b) of this section and of a person 65 years of age or older is increased, the legislature shall provide for a reduction for that tax year and subsequent tax years in the amount of the limitation provided by this subsection applicable to a residence homestead that was subject to the limitation in the tax year preceding the tax year in which the amount of the exemption is increased in an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of the exemption is increased multiplied by the tax rate for general elementary and secondary public school purposes applicable to the residence homestead for the tax year in which the amount of the exemption is increased.
- SECTION 3. Section 22, Article VIII, Texas Constitution, is amended by adding Subsection (a-1) to read as follows: (a-1) Appropriations from state tax revenues not dedicated by this constitution that are made for the purpose of paying for ad valorem tax relief as identified by the legislature by general law are not included as appropriations for purposes of determining whether the rate of growth of appropriations exceeds the limitation prescribed by Subsection (a) of this section.
- SECTION 4. Section 30, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, is amended by adding Subsection (e) to read as follows: (e) The Legislature by general law may provide that members of the governing body of an appraisal entity established in a county with a population of 75,000 or more serve **terms not to exceed four years.**
- SECTION 5. The following temporary provision is added to the Texas Constitution: TEMPORARY PROVISION. (a) This temporary provision applies to the constitutional amendment proposed by H.J.R. 2, 88th Legislature, 2nd Called Session, 2023. (b) The amendments to Section 1-b, Article VIII, of this constitution take effect for the tax year beginning **January 1, 2023**. The amendment to Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution applies to appropriations made for the state fiscal biennium beginning September 1, 2023, and subsequent state fiscal bienniums. (d) This temporary provision **expires January 1, 2025.**
- SECTION 6. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 7, 2023. The ballot shall be printed to provide for voting for or against the proposition: "The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to establish a temporary limit on the maximum appraised value of real property other than a residence homestead for ad valorem tax purposes; to increase the amount of the exemption from ad valorem taxation by a school district applicable to residence homesteads from \$40,000 to \$100,000; to adjust the amount of the limitation on school district ad valorem taxes imposed on the residence homesteads of the elderly or disabled to reflect increases in certain exemption amounts; to except certain appropriations to pay for ad valorem tax relief from the constitutional limitation on the rate of growth of appropriations; and to authorize the legislature to provide for a four-year term of office for a member of the board of directors of certain appraisal districts."

Proposition 5 - HJR 3

The constitutional amendment relating to the **Texas University Fund**, which provides funding to certain institutions of higher education to achieve national prominence as major research universities and drive the state economy.

- A "**yes**" vote supports renaming the National Research University Fund to the Texas University Fund and allocating annually the interest income, dividends, and investment earnings from the state's rainy day fund to the university fund to support research activities at state universities.
- A "**no**" vote opposes renaming the National Research University Fund to the Texas University Fund and establishing an ongoing revenue source for the fund.
- **Estimated Cost: \$273 million in 2024-25** (per True Texas website)

Proposition 5 (continued)

Support

- Greater Houston Partnership,
- Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce,
- North Texas Commission,
- Teaching Hospitals of Texas,
- Texas Association of Business, and
- Texas Business Leadership Council
- Harrison Keller, the Texas Commissioner of Higher Education, said, "The intent is to make these universities more competitive, strong and vital, especially in areas that will be important for regional and state economic development. ... This conversation about equity in funding and boosting emerging research universities has been going on for over a decade among policymakers. TUF is the most substantial investment in a lasting structure that other campuses can use to be more competitive."

Proposition 5 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would rename the National Research University Fund (NRUF) to the Texas University Fund. It would also allocate to the fund the interest, dividends, and investment earnings from the Economic Stabilization Fund (rainy day fund) from the preceding fiscal year. The total amount allocated in fiscal 2024 would be limited to \$100 million. The annual limit would be adjusted for inflation each year but would be limited to a 2% growth rate. The University of Texas and Texas A&M systems would be excluded from receiving money from the fund. The amendment would also exclude money in the fund from the state appropriations limit. Expenses to manage the fund would be paid for by the fund.^[2]
- The [Texas State Legislature](#) also passed [House Bill 1595 \(HB1595\)](#), the implementing legislation, which would take effect if the amendment passes. The bill would require the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) to determine the amount of each distribution, identify eligible institutions, and report the former to the state legislature and comptroller.^[3]

Proposition 5 (continued)

Actual language

- **Article 3, Section 49**

- (p) On the first business day occurring on or after the 90th day of each state fiscal year, an amount equal to the interest income, dividends, and investment earnings attributable to the economic stabilization fund for the preceding state fiscal year, not to exceed the amount determined under Subsection (q) of this section, is appropriated from the economic stabilization fund to the comptroller of public accounts for the purpose of immediate deposit to the credit of the Texas University Fund. For purposes of this subsection, the amount of interest income, dividends, and investment earnings attributable to the economic stabilization fund for a state fiscal year is computed by:
 - (1) determining the amount of interest and dividends due to the fund for that fiscal year, including any interest credited to general revenue under Subsection (i) of this section;
 - (2) adding to the amount determined under Subdivision (1) of this subsection an amount equal to the increase, if any, in the fair market value of the fund between the last day of that fiscal year and the last day of the preceding state fiscal year; and
 - (3) subtracting from the amount determined under Subdivision (2) of this subsection the amount of any expenses of managing the investments of money in the fund that are paid from the fund during that fiscal year.
- (q) The amount of the appropriation made under Subsection (p) of this section may not exceed:
 - (1) for the state fiscal year beginning September 1, 2023, \$100 million; or
 - (2) for a state fiscal year beginning on or after September 1, 2024, the amount determined under this subsection for the preceding state fiscal year adjusted by the increase, if any, in the general price level during the preceding state fiscal year, as determined by the comptroller of public accounts on the basis of changes in the consumer price index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor or a successor agency and not to exceed two percent per state fiscal year.
- **Article 7, Section 20**
- (a) There is established the Texas University Fund ~~national research university fund~~ for the purpose of providing a dedicated, independent, and equitable source of funding to enable emerging research universities in this state to achieve national prominence as major research universities. (g) The legislature shall establish criteria by which a state university may become eligible to receive a portion of the distributions from the fund. A state university that is entitled to participate in dedicated funding provided by Section 18 of this article is ~~becomes eligible to receive a portion of the distributions from the fund in a state fiscal biennium remains eligible to receive additional distributions from the fund in any subsequent state fiscal biennium. The University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University are not eligible to receive money from the fund.~~ (i) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution:
 - (1) money in the fund is dedicated by this constitution; and
 - (2) an appropriation of state tax revenues for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the fund is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.⁴⁴

Proposition 6 - SJR 75

The constitutional amendment creating the **Texas water fund** to assist in financing water projects in this state.[\[5\]](#)

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to create the Texas Water Fund administered by the Texas Water Development Board to finance water projects in the state.
- A "**no**" vote opposes amending the state constitution to create the Texas Water Fund administered by the Texas Water Development Board to finance water projects in the state.
- **Estimated Cost: \$1 billion** (per True Texas website)

Proposition 6 (continued)

Support

- State Sen. [Charles Perry](#) (R-28) sponsored the amendment and said, "Water infrastructure needs in Texas total in the billions in order to cover aging and failing pipes and build out new water supply. It is estimated that the state loses 136 billion of gallons of water a year to leaking water main pipes. Additionally, the state will be 7 million acre feet short of supply in the next 50 years. S.J.R. 75 allows the Texas voters to decide if the state will create the Texas Water Fund to continue investment in water for years to come."
- Other Supporters
 - Texas Water Development Board,
 - Texas Water Conservation Association,
 - Texas Oil & Gas Association,
 - Texas Association of Builders,
 - Texas Association of Business, and
 - Texas Desalination Association

Proposition 6 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would establish in the [Texas Constitution](#) the Texas Water Fund administered by the Texas Water Development Board. The board would be authorized to transfer funds between the state Water Fund and the Water Assistance Fund No. 480, the New Water Supply for Texas Fund, the Rural Water Assistance Fund No. 301, or the Statewide Water Public Awareness Account.
- The Water Fund would consist of money allocated by the state legislature, gifts and grants, and investment earnings of the fund. The amendment would require no less than 25% of the initial allocation to the fund by the legislature to be transferred to the New Water Supply for Texas Fund. Money appropriated by the state legislature to the fund would be excluded from the state's appropriation limit.^[2]
- The state legislature also passed Senate Bill 28, the implementing legislation, during the 2023 regular legislative session.^[3]

Proposition 6 (continued)

Actual language

- Sec. 49-d-16. (a) The Texas water fund is created as a special fund in the state treasury outside the general revenue fund. The fund is administered by the Texas Water Development Board or by that board's successor in function as provided by general law. The legislature may appropriate money for the purpose of depositing the money to the fund to be available for transfer as provided by Subsection (b) of this section. (b) The administrator of the Texas water fund may use the fund only to transfer money to other funds or accounts administered by the Texas Water Development Board or that board's successor in function. The administrator may restore to the fund money transferred from the fund and deposited to the credit of another fund or account. Legislative appropriation is not required for the administrator to transfer money from or restore money to the fund, including the transfer of money from the fund to or the restoration of the money from:
 - (1) the Water Assistance Fund No. 480;
 - (2) the New Water Supply for Texas Fund;
 - (3) the Rural Water Assistance Fund No.A301; or
 - (4) the Statewide Water Public Awareness Account.

- (c) The Texas water fund consists of:
 - (1) money transferred or deposited to the credit of the fund by general law, including money appropriated by the legislature directly to the fund and money from any source transferred or deposited to the credit of the fund authorized by general law;
 - (2) any other revenue that the legislature by statute dedicates for deposit to the credit of the fund;
 - (3) investment earnings and interest earned on amounts credited to the fund;
 - (4) money from gifts, grants, or donations to the fund; and
 - (5) money returned from any authorized transfer.

- (d) The legislature by general law shall provide for the manner in which money from the Texas water fund may be used, subject to the limitations provided by this section. (e) Of the amount of money initially appropriated to the Texas water fund, the administrator of the fund shall allocate not less than 25 percent to be used only for transfer to the New Water Supply for Texas Fund. (f) The expenses of managing the investments of the Texas water fund shall be paid from that fund. (g) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution:
 - (1) money in the Texas water fund is dedicated by this constitution; and
 - (2) an appropriation of state tax revenues for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the Texas water fund is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.

- (h) Any unexpended and unobligated balance remaining in the Texas water fund at the end of a state fiscal biennium is appropriated to the administrator of that fund for the following state fiscal biennium for the purposes authorized by this section.

Proposition 7 - SJR 93

The constitutional amendment providing for the creation of the **Texas energy fund** to support the construction, maintenance, modernization, and operation of electric generating facilities.

- A "**yes**" vote supports creating the Texas Energy Fund to be administered by the Public Utilities Commission and authorizing the state legislature to allocate funds for the modernization of electric generating facilities.
- A "**no**" vote opposes creating the Texas Energy Fund to be administered by the Public Utilities Commission and authorizing the state legislature to allocate funds for the modernization of electric generating facilities.
- The bill transfers \$5 billion from general revenue into the fund to be used to back loans for dispatchable generation. (per True Texas website)

Proposition 7 (continued)

Support & Opposition

• SUPPORT

- ConocoPhillips,
- Koch Companies,
- BASF Corporation Employees PAC,
- Texas Association of Manufacturers,
- Texas Oil and Gas Association,
- Texas Pipeline Association, and
- Valero Energy Corporation PAC

• OPPOSITION

- Oneok, Inc., Environment Texas,
- Texas Advanced Energy Business Alliance, and
- Texas Consumer Association

Proposition 7 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would establish the Texas Energy Fund in the [Texas Constitution](#) to fund the construction, maintenance, modernization, and operation of electric generating facilities. The fund would be administered by the Public Utility Commission (PUC) of Texas, which would be authorized to provide loans and grants to advance the purposes of the fund. The amendment requires that the PUC allocates money to eligible projects in each region of Texas that contain an electric power grid in proportion to that region's load share.^[2]
- Money in the fund would consist of money appropriated by the state legislature; investment returns from the fund; and gifts, grants, and donations contributed to the fund. The expenses of managing the fund would be paid by the fund. Money appropriated by the state legislature would be excluded from the state's appropriation limit.^[2]

Proposition 7 (continued)

Actual Language

- Sec. 49-q. (a) The Texas energy fund is created as a special fund in the state treasury outside the general revenue fund. (b) As provided by general law, money in the Texas energy fund may be administered and used, without further appropriation, only by the Public Utility Commission of Texas or that commission's successor in function to provide loans and grants to any entity to finance or incentivize the construction, maintenance, modernization, and operation of electric generating facilities, including associated infrastructure, necessary to ensure the reliability or adequacy of an electric power grid in this state. The commission shall allocate money from the fund for loans and grants to eligible projects:
 - (1) for electric generating facilities that serve as backup power sources; and
 - (2) in each region of the state that is part of an electric power grid in proportion to that region's load share.
- (c) The entity administering the Texas energy fund may establish separate accounts in the fund as necessary or convenient for the fund's administration. (d) The Texas energy fund consists of:
 - (1) money credited, appropriated, or transferred to the fund by or as authorized by the legislature;
 - (2) revenue that the legislature dedicates for deposit to the credit of the fund;
 - (3) the returns received from the investment of the money in the fund; and
 - (4) gifts, grants, and donations contributed to the credit of the fund.
- (e) The reasonable expenses of managing the Texas energy fund's assets shall be paid from the fund. (f) The legislature by a provision of a general appropriations act may provide for the transfer to the general revenue fund of money that is subject to this section. (g) The legislature may appropriate general revenue for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the Texas energy fund to be used for the purposes of that fund. (h) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution:
 - (1) money in the Texas energy fund is dedicated by this constitution; and
 - (2) an appropriation of state tax revenues for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the Texas energy fund is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.

Proposition 8 - HJR 125

The constitutional amendment creating the **broadband infrastructure fund** to expand high-speed broadband access and assist in the financing of connectivity projects.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to create the broadband infrastructure fund to finance broadband and telecommunications projects.
- A "**no**" vote opposes amending the state constitution to create the broadband infrastructure fund to finance broadband and telecommunications projects.
- **Estimated Cost: \$1.5 billion.** (per True Texas website)

Proposition 8 (continued)

Support & Opposition

- **SUPPORT**

- AT&T Inc.,
- Comcast Corporation & NBCUniversal,
- Conference of Urban Counties,
- T-Mobile US, Inc., and
- Verizon Communications, Inc.
- State Rep. [Trent Ashby](#) (R-9),

- **OPPOSITION**

- Texans for Liberty

Proposition 8 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The constitutional amendment would create the Broadband Infrastructure Fund in the [Texas Constitution](#). The fund would be financed through money allocated by the [state legislature](#), gifts, grants, and investment earnings. The purpose of the fund would be to enhance the availability and usage of broadband and telecommunications services. Money appropriated to this fund by the state legislature would not be counted towards the state's appropriation limit.^[2]
- The fund would be administered by the [state comptroller](#). Money in the fund could be used in conjunction with federal funds or other state allocations for the purposes of the fund. The constitutional provision authorizing the fund would expire on September 1, 2035, unless extended by a concurrent resolution of the state legislature adopted by a [two-thirds \(66.67%\) vote](#) that would authorize the fund for another 10 years. If the fund expires, money remaining in the fund would be transferred to the state general fund.^[2]
- The amendment would take effect on January 1, 2024.

Proposition 8 (continued)

Actual Language

- Sec. 49-d-16. (a) In this section:
 - (1) "Comptroller" means the comptroller of public accounts of the State of Texas or its successor.
 - (2) "Fund" means the broadband infrastructure fund.

- (b) The broadband infrastructure fund is created as a special fund in the state treasury outside the general revenue fund. (c) The fund consists of:
 - (1) money transferred or deposited to the credit of the fund by this constitution, general law, or the General Appropriations Act;
 - (2) revenue that the legislature by general law dedicates for deposit to the credit of the fund;
 - (3) investment earnings and interest earned on money in the fund; and
 - (4) gifts, grants, and donations to the fund.

- (d) Money in the fund shall be administered by the comptroller. Money from the fund may be used, without further appropriation, only for the expansion of access to and adoption of broadband and telecommunications services, including:
 - (1) the development, construction, reconstruction, and expansion of broadband and telecommunications infrastructure or services;
 - (2) the operation of broadband and telecommunications infrastructure;
 - (3) the provision of broadband and telecommunications services; and
 - (4) the reasonable expenses of administering and managing the investments of the fund.

- (e) The legislature by general law shall provide for the manner in which the assets of the fund may be used, subject to the limitations of this section. Money in the fund may be used in conjunction with other funds or financial resources, including money from the federal government, in accordance with procedures, standards, and limitations established by federal law and general law of this state. (f) The comptroller may transfer money from the fund to another fund as provided by general law. The state agency that administers the fund to which the money is transferred as authorized by this subsection may use the money without further appropriation only for the expansion of access to and adoption of broadband and telecommunications services as provided by general law. (g) Unless extended by adoption of a concurrent resolution approved by a record vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature, this section expires on September 1, 2035. A resolution suspends the expiration of this section until September 1 of the 10th year following the adoption of the resolution. (h) Immediately before the expiration of this section, the comptroller shall transfer any unexpended and unobligated balance remaining in the fund to the general revenue fund. (i) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution:
 - (1) money in the fund is dedicated by this constitution; and
 - (2) an appropriation of state tax revenues for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the fund is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.

- TEMPORARY PROVISION. (a) This temporary provision applies to the amendment to Article III of this constitution as proposed by the 88th Legislature, Regular Session, 2023, creating the broadband infrastructure fund to expand high-speed broadband access and assist in the financing of connectivity projects. (b) The change made to Article III of this constitution by the amendment described in Subsection (a) of this section takes effect January 1, 2024. (c) This temporary provision expires January 1, 2025.⁶

Proposition 9 - HJR 2

The constitutional amendment authorizing the 88th Legislature to provide a **cost-of-living adjustment** to certain annuitants of the **Teacher Retirement System of Texas**.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to authorize the state legislature to make cost-of-living adjustments to certain annuitants, as defined by law, of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.
- A "**no**" vote opposes amending the state constitution to authorize the state legislature to make cost-of-living adjustments to certain annuitants, as defined by law, of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.
- **Estimated Cost: \$3.3 billion in 2024-25, and \$900 million plus annually thereafter.** (per True Texas website)

Proposition 9 (continued)

Support

- Texas AFL-CIO,
- Raise Your Hand Texas,
- Texas Association of School Administrators,
- Texas Association of School Boards,
- Texas Elementary Principals and Supervisors Association,
- Texas Retired Teachers Association.
- Lt. Gov. [Dan Patrick](#) (R)

Proposition 9 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would authorize the [Texas Legislature](#) to provide for cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) for certain annuitants, who meet criteria provided by law, of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. **Annuitants are persons who receive service retirement benefits, disability retirement benefits, or death benefits from the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.** The amendment also authorizes the legislature to allocate money from the general fund to pay for the adjustment. Money appropriated by the state legislature for the amendment's purpose would be excluded from the state's appropriation limit.^[2]
- The state legislature also passed [Senate Bill \(SB 10\)](#), the implementing legislation, during the 2023 regular legislative session. SB 10 would authorize a one-time cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) payable to annuitants receiving a monthly death or retirement benefit annuity and one-time payment for certain annuitants of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS).^[3]

Proposition 9 (continued)

Actual Language

- **Text of Section 67:**
- **State and Local Retirement Systems** Sec. 67-a.
- (a) As the Teacher Retirement System of Texas is actuarially sound according to an actuarial valuation update performed in February 2023, the 88th Legislature, Regular Session, 2023:
 - (1) by general law may provide a cost-of-living adjustment to annuitants of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas who are eligible for the adjustment as determined by that general law; and
 - (2) may appropriate an amount of money from the general revenue fund to the comptroller of public accounts for deposit to the trust fund of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas to pay the adjustment authorized by Subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- (b) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution, an appropriation of state tax revenues made by the 88th Legislature, Regular Session, 2023, for the purpose described by Subsection (a)(1) of this section is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.
- (c) This section expires September 1, 2025. [\[4\]](#)

Proposition 10 - SJR 87

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to **exempt from ad valorem taxation equipment or inventory held by a manufacturer of medical or biomedical products** to protect the Texas healthcare network and strengthen our medical supply chain.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to authorize the state legislature to provide for an ad valorem tax exemption on equipment and inventory manufactured by medical or biomedical companies.
- A "**no**" vote opposes amending the state constitution to authorize the state legislature to provide for an ad valorem tax exemption on equipment and inventory manufactured by medical or biomedical companies.
- Estimated Cost: \$29 million in 2024-25, and about \$40+ annually thereafter (per True Texas website)

Proposition 10 (continued)

Support

- Sen. [Joan Huffman](#) (R-17) authored the amendment.
- The Texas Medical Center,
- Texas Healthcare and Bioscience Institute, Greater Houston Partnership, and
- Biotechnology Innovation Organization

Proposition 10 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would authorize the state legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation tangible personal property, including finished goods or goods used in the manufacturing process, possessed by a manufacturer of medical or biomedical products. The [state legislature](#) passed [Senate Bill 2289](#), the enabling legislation, during the regular legislative session. SB 2289 defines *medical and biomedical property* as "tangible property that is (A) stored, used, or consumed in the manufacturing or processing of medical or biomedical products by a medical or biomedical manufacturer; or (B) intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of a condition or disease or in medical or biomedical research." This would include devices, therapeutics, pharmaceuticals, personal protective equipment, tools, implants, instruments, and apparatuses. The law would take effect on January 1, 2024, if the amendment is passed.[\[2\]\[3\]](#)

Proposition 10 (continued)

Actual Language

- Sec. 1-x. The legislature by general law may exempt from ad valorem taxation the tangible personal property held by a manufacturer of medical or biomedical products as a finished good or used in the manufacturing or processing of medical or biomedical products.⁵

Proposition 11 - SJR 32

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to **permit conservation and reclamation districts in El Paso County to issue bonds supported by ad valorem taxes** to fund the development and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to authorize the state legislature to permit conservation and reclamation districts in El Paso County to issue bonds to fund parks and recreational facilities.
- A "**no**" vote opposes this constitutional amendment, thereby maintaining that conservation and reclamation districts in El Paso County cannot issue bonds.

Proposition 11 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The measure would amend [section 59 of Article 16](#) of the [Texas Constitution](#) to authorize the state legislature to permit conservation and reclamation districts in [El Paso County](#) to issue bonds to fund parks and recreational facilities and levy property taxes to repay the bonds. Conservation and reclamation districts are "governmental agencies and bodies politic and corporate with such powers of government and with the authority to exercise such rights, privileges and functions concerning" the conservation and development of the state's natural resources. Districts have elected boards that govern its functioning.^[3]
- The state constitution currently authorizes conservation and reclamation districts in [Bexar](#), [Bastrop](#), [Waller](#), [Travis](#), [Williamson](#), [Harris](#), [Galveston](#), [Brazoria](#), [Fort Bend](#), [Montgomery Counties](#), and Tarrant Regional Water District to issue bonds repaid by property taxes. The section of the constitution that would be amended was added in 2003 with the approval of [Proposition 4](#). It authorized the existing list of counties to issue debt for projects in conservation and reclamation districts. It was **approved** with 56.4% of the vote.
- In 2011, the state legislature referred a [similar measure](#) as the 2023 amendment that would have authorized El Paso County to permit conservation and reclamation districts to issue bonds and levy taxes for the development and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities. It was **defeated** by a margin of 51.7% to 48.3%.

Proposition 11 (continued)

Actual Language

- (c-1) In addition and only as provided by this subsection, the Legislature may authorize conservation and reclamation districts to develop and finance with taxes those types and categories of parks and recreational facilities that were not authorized by this section to be developed and financed with taxes before September 13, 2003. For development of such parks and recreational facilities, the Legislature may authorize indebtedness payable from taxes as may be necessary to provide for improvements and maintenance only for a conservation and reclamation district all or part of which is located in Bexar County, Bastrop County, Waller County, Travis County, Williamson County, Harris County, Galveston County, Brazoria County, Fort Bend County, ~~or~~ Montgomery County, or El Paso County, or for the Tarrant Regional Water District, a water control and improvement district located in whole or in part in Tarrant County. All the indebtedness may be evidenced by bonds of the conservation and reclamation district, to be issued under regulations as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature may also authorize the levy and collection within such district of all taxes, equitably distributed, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds and for maintenance of and improvements to such parks and recreational facilities. The indebtedness shall be a lien on the property assessed for the payment of the bonds. The Legislature may not authorize the issuance of bonds or provide for indebtedness under this subsection against a conservation and reclamation district unless a proposition is first submitted to the qualified voters of the district and the proposition is adopted. This subsection expands the authority of the Legislature with respect to certain conservation and reclamation districts and is not a limitation on the authority of the Legislature with respect to conservation and reclamation districts and parks and recreational facilities pursuant to this section as that authority existed before September 13, 2003.

Proposition 12 - HJR 134

The constitutional amendment providing for the **abolition of the office of county treasurer in Galveston County**.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to provide for the abolishment of the Galveston County treasurer and authorizing the county to employ or contract a qualified person or designate another county officer to fulfill the function previously performed by the treasurer.
- A "**no**" vote opposes amending the state constitution to provide for the abolishment of the Galveston County treasurer.

Proposition 12 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The [Texas Constitution](#) provides that the office of county treasurer may be abolished via a constitutional amendment. The amendment would abolish the [Galveston County treasurer](#) and authorize the county to employ or contract a qualified person or designate another county officer to fulfill the functions previously performed by the treasurer.
- Hank Dugie elected in 2022 is the current Galveston County treasurer. In his 2022 campaign, Hank Dugie called for eliminating the office.

- The last time Texans decided on such an amendment was in [1987](#) with the abolition of county treasurers in [Gregg](#), [Fayette](#), and [Nueces](#) counties. [Andrews](#), [Bee](#), [Bexar](#), [Collin](#), [El Paso](#), and [Tarrant](#) counties have also abolished their county treasurers through the same process.

Proposition 12 (continued)

Actual Language

- County Treasurer and County Surveyor
- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the Legislature shall prescribe the duties and provide for the election by the qualified voters of each county in this State, of a County Treasurer and a County Surveyor, who shall have an office at the county seat, and hold their office for four years, and until their successors are qualified; and shall have such compensation as may be provided by law.
- (b) The office of County Treasurer or County Surveyor does not exist in those counties in which the office has been abolished pursuant to constitutional amendment or pursuant to the authority of Subsection (c) of this section.
- (c) The Commissioners Court of a county may call an election to abolish the office of County Surveyor in the county. The office of County Surveyor in the county is abolished if a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question at that election approve the abolition. If an election is called under this subsection, the Commissioners Court shall order the ballot for the election to be printed to provide for voting for or against the proposition: 'Abolishing the office of county surveyor of this county.' If the office of County Surveyor is abolished under this subsection, the maps, field notes, and other records in the custody of the County Surveyor are transferred to the county officer or employee designated by the Commissioners Court of the county in which the office is abolished, and the Commissioners Court may from time to time change its designation as it considers appropriate.
- (d) The office of County Treasurer in Galveston County is abolished. The Commissioners Court of Galveston County may employ or contract with a qualified person or may designate another county officer to perform any of the functions that would have been performed by the County Treasurer if the office had not been abolished.
- TEMPORARY PROVISION. (a) The constitutional amendment proposed by the 88th Legislature, Regular Session, 2023, abolishing the office of County Treasurer in Galveston County takes effect only if, at the statewide election at which the amendment is submitted to and approved by the voters, a majority of the voters of Galveston County voting on the question at that election also favor the amendment. The amendment takes effect January 1, 2024, if the conditions of this subsection are met.
- (b) This temporary provision expires January 2, 2024.^[3]

Proposition 13 - HJR 107

The constitutional amendment to **increase the mandatory age of retirement for state justices and judges.**

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to increase the mandatory retirement age for state judges and justices from 75 to 79.
- A "**no**" vote opposes increasing the mandatory retirement age of state justices and judges and removing the requirement that if a judge or justice is elected to serve a six-year term and reaches 75 years of age during the first four years of service the justice or judge must vacate the office on December 31 of the fourth year of the term.

Proposition 13 (continued)

Support

- Statutory Probate Judges of Texas,
- Texans for Lawsuit Reform,
- Texas Association of Retired,
- Senior, and Former Judges, Inc.,
- Texas Civil Justice League,
- Texas Trial Lawyers Association, and
- Texas Watch

Proposition 13 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- In Texas, state judges are required to retire at age 75. This is known as the [mandatory retirement age](#) and is set in the state constitution. The amendment would increase the mandatory retirement age for state judges and justices from 75 to 79. It would also increase the minimum retirement age from 70 to 75.
- Texas adopted the mandatory retirement age in 1965 with the approval of [Proposition 8](#). The retirement age has been 75 years since its adoption. In 2007, Texans approved [Proposition 14](#), which allowed judges elected to serve a six-year term but that reach 75 years of age during the first four years of service to serve until December 31 of the fourth year of the term. This provision would be repealed.^[2]
- Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia have set mandatory retirement ages as of 2023. In [2002](#), Vermont established the highest mandatory retirement age at 90. Seventeen states set their retirement age at 70 years old, four states set their age at 72, one state set it at 73, eight states set it at 75, and one state set it at 90.

Proposition 13 (continued)

Actual Language

- 1-a (1) Subject to the further provisions of this Section, the Legislature shall provide for the retirement and compensation of Justices and Judges of the Appellate Courts and District and Criminal District Courts on account of length of service, age and disability, and for their reassignment to active duty where and when needed. The office of every such Justice and Judge shall become vacant on the expiration of the term during which the incumbent reaches the age of 79 ~~seventy-five (75)~~ years or such earlier age, not less than 75 ~~seventy (70)~~ years, as the Legislature may prescribe, ~~except that if a Justice or Judge elected to serve or fill the remainder of a six-year term reaches the age of seventy-five (75) years during the first four years of the term, the office of that Justice or Judge shall become vacant on December 31 of the fourth year of the term to which the Justice or Judge was elected.~~^[4]

Proposition 14 - SJR 74

The constitutional amendment providing for the **creation of the centennial parks conservation fund** to be used for the creation and improvement of state parks.

- A "**yes**" vote supports amending the state constitution to create the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund—a trust fund for the creation and improvement of state parks.
- A "**no**" vote opposes this amendment to create the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund.
- Estimated Cost: **\$1 billion.** (per True Texas website)

Proposition 14 (continued)

Support

- Environment Texas,
- Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter,
- Texans for State Parks,
- Texas Foundation for Conservation, and
- Texas Travel Alliance

Proposition 14 (continued)

OVERVIEW

- The amendment would create the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund as a trust fund outside of the state treasury. The fund would consist of money appropriated, credited, or transferred by the [legislature](#); gifts, grants, and donations received by the Parks and Wildlife Department; and investment earnings. Money appropriated by the state legislature would be excluded from the state's appropriation limit. Money in the funds would be used to create and improve state parks. Any expenses incurred by the fund would be expensed from the fund.^[1]
- The state legislature also passed [Senate Bill 1648 \(SB 1648\)](#), the implementing legislation, during the 2023 regular legislative session. SB 1648 would amend the Parks and Wildlife Code to authorize the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to administer the proposed fund. SB 1648 authorizes the Parks and Wildlife Department to request a disbursement from the fund to acquire property in Texas to create and improve state parks. The bill also prohibits money in the fund to be used for department salaries, employee benefits, costs associated with employee benefits or the administration of the department, or the maintenance and operation of state parks. It would take effect on January 1, 2024, if the amendment is approved.^[3]

Proposition 14 (continued)

Actual Language

- Sec. 49-e-1. (a) The centennial parks conservation fund is established as a trust fund outside the treasury. In accordance with general law, the fund may be used only for the creation and improvement of state parks.
 - (b) The centennial parks conservation fund consists of:
 - (1) money appropriated, credited, or transferred to the fund by the legislature;
 - (2) gifts, grants, and donations received by the Parks and Wildlife Department or the department's successor in function for a purpose for which money in the fund may be used under this section; and
 - (3) investment earnings and interest earned on amounts credited to the fund.
 - (c) The legislature may appropriate money from the centennial parks conservation fund to the Parks and Wildlife Department or the department's successor in function for the purposes prescribed for the fund by this section and general law.
 - (d) For purposes of Section 22, Article VIII, of this constitution:
 - (1) money in the centennial parks conservation fund is dedicated by this constitution; and
 - (2) an appropriation of state tax revenues for the purpose of depositing money to the credit of the fund is treated as if it were an appropriation of revenues dedicated by this constitution.
- (e) The reasonable expenses of managing the fund and its assets shall be paid from the fund. [\[5\]](#)

Where to locate information on the amendments

- TimeToVoteTX.com website <https://www.timetovotetx.com/home>
- Johnson County VOTER GUIDE
<https://app.jotform.com/221465246139153>
- Ballotpedia website
[https://ballotpedia.org/Texas 2023 ballot measures](https://ballotpedia.org/Texas_2023_ballot_measures)