
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 2025 BALLOT

Funding for Texas State Technical College System

Proposition 1 (SJR 59) Collier voted "Yes"

This amendment creates two permanent funds to support the Texas State Technical College System with an initial investment of \$850M from state general revenue. These funds will provide money to build and upgrade their facilities, purchase equipment and support educational programs. The initial money forms the basis of the fund and will be invested by the Texas Comptroller for the purpose of sustaining it. If approved by the voters, TSTC will no longer be eligible for future state funding for infrastructure projects, instead, they will rely on the permanent fund created by this amendment. TSTC is the only state-supported, multi-campus technical college in Texas, which focuses on workforce training and offers associate degrees and certificates in technical fields. There are 11 campuses across Texas with the closest one to HD95 being in Red Oak, Ellis County.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 1: supports the creation of the two permanent funds for the sole benefit of the Texas State Technical College System.

Voting "no" on Proposition 1: opposes the creation of the two permanent funds for the sole benefit of the Texas State Technical College System.

Banning Capital Gains Tax

Proposition 2 (SJR 18) Collier voted "No"

Prohibits the state from taxing capital gains, which are profits from selling investments like stocks or property. This applies to individuals, families, estates, and trusts. However, Texas does not impose a state-level capital gains tax because Texas has never had a personal state income tax. Moreover, the Texas Constitution already prohibits it. The Texas legislature cannot increase a tax it doesn't levy. Therefore, if this constitutional amendment is approved, Texans won't be any more protected from a capital gain tax, in practical terms, than they are today.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 2: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that prohibits the state from levying a capital gains tax, which would require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval to change in the future.

Voting "no" on Proposition 2: opposes adding this amendment to the Texas Constitution, but still prohibits the state from levying a capital gains tax which would still require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval to change in the future.

Bail

Proposition 3 (SJR 5) Collier voted "Yes"

Requires judges to deny bail for certain offenses such as murder, aggravated assault and human trafficking - all punishable as a felony, if by preponderance of the evidence the court finds bail is insufficient to ensure the defendant's appearance in court; **OR**, if by clear and convincing evidence, the court finds that bail is insufficient to ensure the safety of the community, law enforcement or the victim of the alleged crime. Guarantees the right to an attorney at the hearing to deny bail. Judges or magistrates who deny bail, must prepare a written order laying out their findings of fact and explaining why the denial of bail is necessary.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 3: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that requires judges to deny bail to defendant's accused of certain violent offenses including murder, aggravated assault and human trafficking, while also guaranteeing a right to counsel at bail.

Voting "no" on Proposition 3: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would require judges to deny bail to defendant's accused of certain violent offenses including murder, aggravated assault and human trafficking, while also guaranteeing a right to counsel at bail.

Water

Proposition 4 (HJR 7) Collier voted "Yes"

Dedicates a portion of the existing state sales and use tax revenue (up to \$1B per biennium if there is at least \$46.5B in projected collections for that biennium), to the Texas Water Fund. Fifty percent of the dedicated money would be used to develop new water supplies for Texas, and the other half would be used for projects such wastewater facilities, repairs to existing infrastructure, flood prevention, and more through the existing Texas Water Development Board grant programs. This funding would occur automatically each biennium until 2035, unless extended by the legislature, or there is not enough money to trigger the dedication; or if there is enough money but an emergency situation exists requiring the legislature to redirect the funding to another purpose for that biennium.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 4: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allocate a portion of the state's sales and use tax revenue to fund water infrastructure projects across Texas.

Voting "no" on Proposition 4: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allocate a portion of state's sales and use tax revenue to fund water infrastructure projects across Texas.

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Animal Feed Tax Exemption

Proposition 5 (HJR 99) Collier voted “No”

Authorizes the Legislature to exempt animal feed from local property taxes if it is owned for the purpose of retail sale. This means the value of animal feed kept in inventory would not be counted towards the calculation of the owner’s local property taxes. This amendment does not require the exemption for animal feed inventory but would permit future legislation to implement it.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 5: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to create an exemption from local property taxes for retail animal feed stored as inventory.

Voting “no” on Proposition 5: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to create an exemption from local property taxes for retail animal feed stored as inventory.

Business Taxes

Proposition 6 (HJR 4) Collier voted “No”

Prohibits the Texas Legislature from ever enacting two types of taxes: a tax on the purchase or sale of securities when executed through a registered securities market operator and an occupation tax on registered securities market operators which is a special tax aimed at entities like stock exchanges, broker-dealers, clearing agencies (clearinghouses), alternative trading systems, trade reporting facilities, and other similar securities market participants. The amendment would still allow Texas to continue levying general business taxes (such as the sales tax and insurance taxes), but bars Texas from assessing any new taxes on trading activity or on operating an exchange. While Texas doesn’t currently tax these transactions, voters are being asked to prevent the legislature from assessing these taxes on these individuals and/or businesses in the future and ahead of the start of the Texas Stock Exchange, which will open in January of 2026.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 6: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would prohibit the legislature from creating a tax on the purchase and sale of stocks or bonds and prohibits the legislature from creating an occupations tax on registered securities market operators operating through a stock exchange, broker-dealers, clearinghouses or other similar securities market participants. If this passes, it would require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval to change this action in the future.

Voting “no” on Proposition 6: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would prevent the legislature from creating a taxes on the purchase and sale of stocks or bonds or occupation taxes on registered securities market operators operating through a stock exchange, broker-dealers, clearinghouses or other similar securities market participants. A “no” vote would allow the legislature to vote to create a tax in the future but would still require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval in the future.

Homestead Exemptions for Certain Veterans

Proposition 7 (HJR 133) Collier voted “Yes”

Authorizes the Texas Legislature to exempt all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of a surviving spouse of a veteran. Only available to the surviving spouse of a veteran who died from a condition or disease that federal law presumes was connected to their military service. The exemption would follow the surviving spouse and continue if the spouse remains unmarried and even moves to a new qualifying homestead, carrying forward the previous tax relief. While current state law entitles a veteran who is rated as 100% disabled due to a service connected disability to an exemption from property taxation of the total appraised value of the veteran’s residence homestead and when a 100% disabled veteran passes away, a qualifying surviving spouse is entitled to the same residence homestead exemption for the property to which the veteran’s exemption applied. However, current law does not apply to service connected conditions or diseases such as Agent Orange or other toxins or hazards. Therefore, this amendment will make service connected conditions and diseases included in the federal Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act of 2022, eligible for this exemption.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 7: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would entitle the surviving spouse of a veteran who died as a result of a qualifying condition or disease presumed under federal law to have been service-connected to certain exemptions from property taxation.

Voting “no” on Proposition 7: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution to entitle the surviving spouse of a veteran who died as a result of a qualifying condition or disease presumed under federal law to have been service-connected to certain exemptions from property taxation.

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Banning Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes

Proposition 8 (HJR 2) Collier voted “No”

This amendment would permanently prohibit the Texas Legislature from imposing estate, inheritance, or gift taxes. However, Texas does not impose estate, inheritance or gift taxes. Texas hasn’t had an estate tax since 2005, when the federal government ended the state death tax credit. Texas tied it’s right to a portion of the federal estate tax credit but when that ended, so did Texas’ collection of estate taxes. As mentioned previously, the Texas legislature cannot increase a tax it doesn’t levy. If this constitutional amendment is approved, Texans won’t be any more protected from an estate, inheritance, or gift tax, in practical terms, than they are today.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 8: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would prohibit the legislature from creating an estate, inheritance or gift tax. If this passes, it would require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval to change this action in the future.

Voting “no” on Proposition 8: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would prevent the legislature from creating an estate, inheritance or gift tax. A “no” vote would allow the legislature to vote to create a tax in the future but would still require a two-thirds legislative vote **and** voter approval in the future.

Business Personal Property Taxes

Proposition 9 (HJR 1) Collier voted “No”

Authorizes the Texas Legislature to exempt \$125,000 of the market value of business personal property, or tangible personal property held or used to produce income, from local property taxes. During debate on this joint resolution, concern was raised over how HJR 1 would negatively impact county and local government revenues. Counties, municipalities, and special districts could have to raise tax rates to cover the loss in property tax revenue from revising the exemption, which could result in redistributing the property tax burden to homeowners. Moreover, the joint resolution also could reduce the state’s revenue since it would reduce property tax revenue for school districts, which the state would have to make up for through tax compression formulas. Therefore, while school districts would not bear the exemption’s impact, HJR 1 could cause a net loss in general revenue for the state. On the flip side, supporters of the joint resolution say it reduces the tax burdens of small businesses who would be able to exempt more of their business personal property thereby saving them money.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 9: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to exempt \$125,000 of the market value of business personal property or tangible personal property held or used to produce income, from local property taxes.

Voting “no” on Proposition 9: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to exempt \$125,000 of the market value of business personal property or tangible personal property held or used to produce income, from local property taxes.

Temporary Tax Exemptions

Proposition 10 (SJR 84) Collier voted “Yes”

Authorizes the Texas Legislature to provide a temporary property tax exemption for homesteads that are entirely destroyed by fire. The exemption would only apply to the value of the destroyed structure, not the land. This amendment would permit future legislation to implement it’s provisions.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 10: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to create a temporary exemption from local property taxes for homesteads (not the land), completely destroyed by fire.

Voting “no” on Proposition 10: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution to allow the legislature to create a temporary exemption from local property taxes of homesteads (not the land), completely destroyed by fire.

School Property Tax Exemption for Disabled or Senior Texans

Proposition 11 (SJR 85) Collier voted “Yes”

Authorize the Texas Legislature to increase the additional school property tax exemption for elderly and disabled homeowners from \$10,000 to \$60,000. When combined with the proposed homestead exemption under Proposition 13, their total exemption would reach \$200,000, resulting in an average annual savings of over \$950 for more than 2 million homeowners. The increased exemption would reduce school district taxes for qualifying individuals but any loss to school districts would be offset by state funds to maintain district funding levels. If this amendment passes, it will be retroactive and apply towards the 2025 property taxes.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 11: supports amending the Texas Constitution to allow the Legislature to exempt \$60,000 of a residence homestead’s market value from school district taxes for individuals who are 65 or older or have a disability.

Voting “no” on Proposition 11: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would let the Texas Legislature exempt \$60,000 of a residence homestead’s market value from school district taxes for individuals who are 65 or older or have a disability.

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Judicial Conduct

Proposition 12 (SJR 27) *Collier voted "No"*

Changes the membership, powers and duties of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct and who would review their recommendations. There would still be 13 members but there would be 6 judges (at least 2 of them must be trial court judges) – appointed by the Supreme Court with the advice and consent of the Senate; and 7 citizen public members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate (up from five). Removes the requirement to include lower court judges like JPs or municipal court judges. All appointees must live in Texas and their terms would be staggered and includes term limits. Judges indicted for a felony or charged with misdemeanors involving official misconduct may be suspended with or without pay immediately by the Commission. The Supreme Court may also suspend judges based on the Commission's recommendation pending final disposition. Allows the Commission to issue public admonishments, warnings, reprimands, or require a person to obtain additional training or education.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 12: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would change the membership, powers and duties of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct and who reviews their recommendations.

Voting "no" on Proposition 12: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would change the membership, powers and duties of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct and who would review their recommendations.

Increase Property Tax Exemption

Proposition 13 (SJR 2) *Collier voted "Yes"*

Increases the school district property tax exemption on residence homesteads from \$100,000 to \$140,000. The state would reimburse school districts for the resulting loss in revenue. This is projected to save the average homeowner \$484 annually. If this amendment passes, it would be retroactive and apply towards the 2025 school property taxes.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 13: supports amending the Texas Constitution to allow the Legislature to exempt \$140,000 of a residence homestead's market value from school district taxes.

Voting "no" on Proposition 13: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would let the Texas Legislature exempt \$140,000 of a residence homestead's market value from school district taxes.

Dementia

Proposition 14 (SJR 3) *Collier voted "Yes"*

Establishes the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas and creates a special fund to support grants for research, prevention, and treatment of dementia, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and related diseases as well as to purchase or construct facilities to support the Institute's mission. The comptroller will transfer \$3 billion from the state's general revenue and make \$300 million of it available to the Institute annually to accomplish their work. The initial \$3 billion from the state will be invested to help it grow.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 14: supports amending the Texas Constitution to allow the Legislature to create and fund the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas that would be seeded with a \$3B investment from the state's general revenue with \$300 million distributed to the Institute annually to accomplish their work.

Voting "no" on Proposition 14: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would create and fund the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas that would be seeded with a \$3B investment from the state's general revenue with \$300 million distributed to the Institute annually to accomplish their work.

Parental Rights and Responsibilities

Proposition 15 (SJR 34) *Collier voted "No"*

Amends the Texas Constitution to affirm the rights and responsibilities of parents. The enacting legislation affirms that a parent has the responsibility to nurture and protect the parent's child and the corresponding fundamental right to exercise care, custody, and control of the parent's child, including the right to make decisions concerning the child's upbringing. Moreover, the State or a local government would be restricted from interfering with that right unless justified by a compelling government interest using the least restrictive means. Therefore, a parent's right is not absolute since it can be superseded by the government.

Voting "yes" on Proposition 15: supports amending the Texas Constitution to affirm the rights and responsibilities of parents without state or local government interference unless there is a compelling government interest that uses the least restrictive means.

Voting "no" on Proposition 15: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would affirm the rights and responsibilities of parents without state or local government interference unless there is a compelling government interest that uses the least restrictive means.

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Citizenship Voting Requirements

Proposition 16 (SJR 37) Collier voted “Present Not Voting”

Amends the Texas Constitution to clarify that only United States citizens are eligible to vote in Texas elections. Current law already limits voting to U.S. Citizens and this amendment does not change current law.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 16: supports amending the Texas Constitution to clarify current law that only U.S. citizens can vote in Texas elections.

Voting “no” on Proposition 16: means opposing an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would clarify current law that only U.S. Citizens can vote in Texas elections.

Tax Exemptions

Proposition 17 (HJR 34) Collier voted “Yes”

Allows the Texas Legislature to exempt from local property taxes any increase in property value—located in counties along the Texas-Mexico border—that results from the construction of border security infrastructure.

Voting “yes” on Proposition 17: supports adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to exempt from local property taxes any increase in property values for properties located in counties along the Texas-Mexico border – that results from the construction of border security infrastructure.

Voting “no” on Proposition 17: opposes adding an amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow the legislature to exempt from local property taxes any increase in property values for properties located in counties along the Texas-Mexico border – that results from the construction of border security infrastructure.

The last day to register for the November 4, 2025, Election is October 6, 2025*
Early voting in person will be October 20-31, 2025.*

**If Tarrant County is able to implement the provisions of Senate Bill 2753 ahead of the November elections, these dates are subject to change.*