THE TEXAS MODEL



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Texas is in the News ...



Plan' for 30 years.

Public employees in three Texas counties have benefited from an 'Alternate

But Not Everybody is Saying Nice Things

How to Create More Jobs By Lowering Wages: Texas

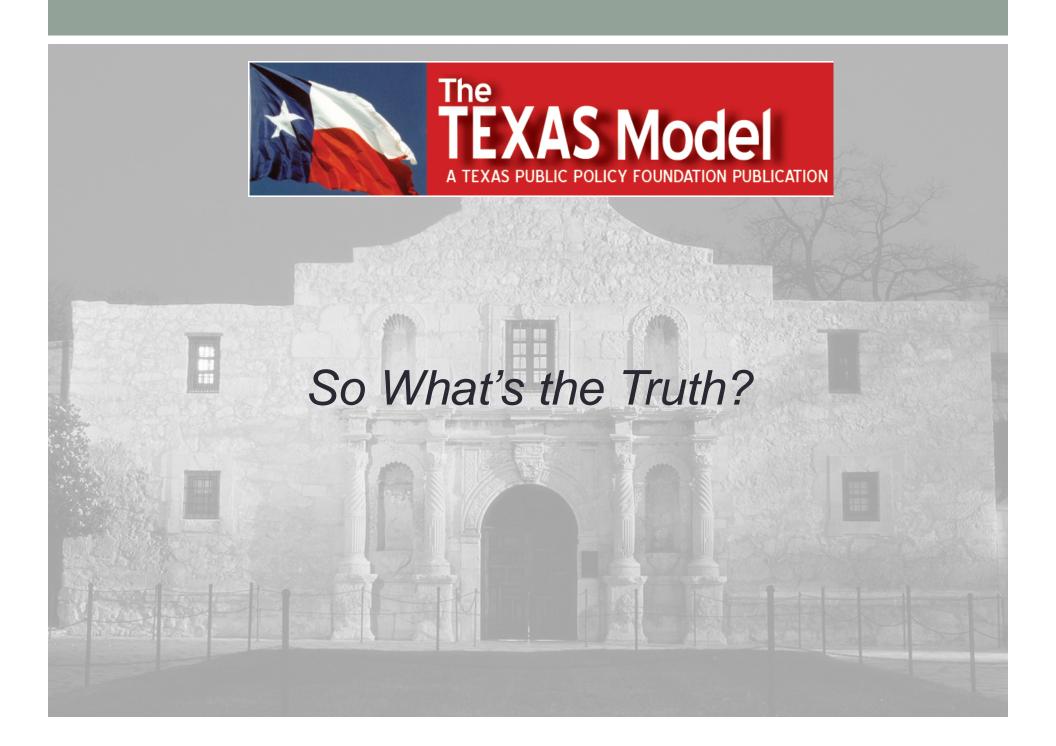
By Robert Reich | Sep 13, 2011, 8:24 PM | Author's Website



"So what you need to know is that the Texas miracle is a myth, and more broadly that Texan



experience offers no useful lessons on how to restore national full employment." – Paul Krugman, The New York Times, August 14, 2011

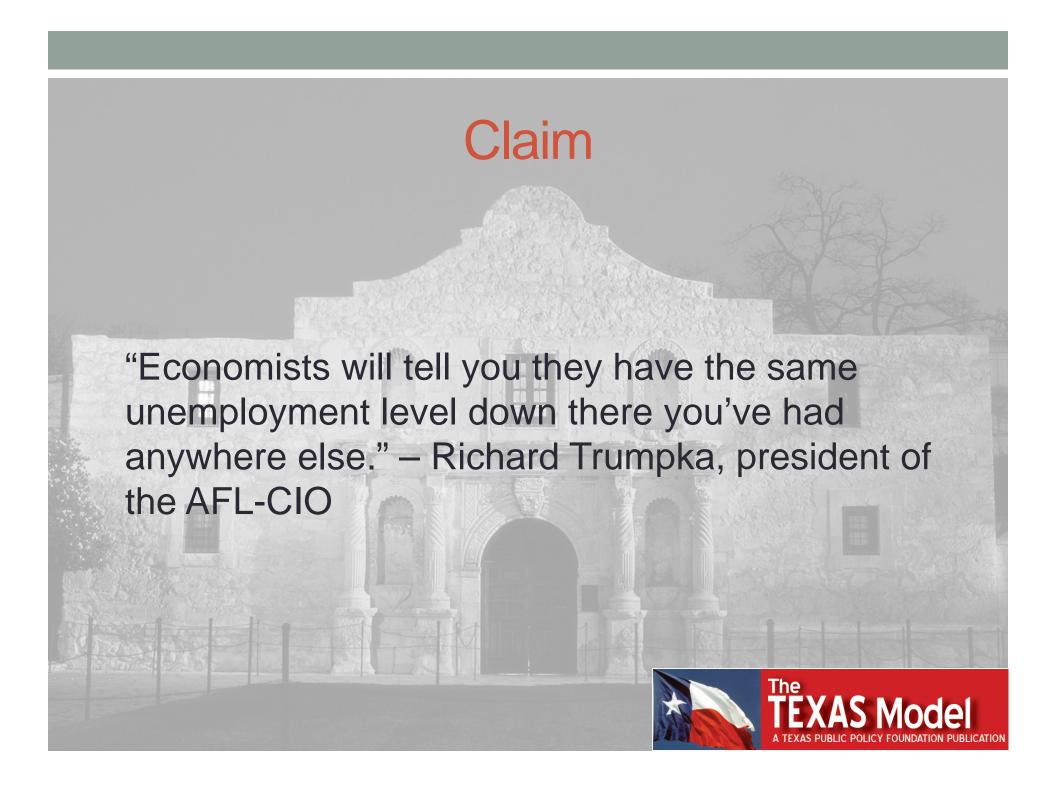


Fact: Texas = Jobs

ľ	Year	Texas Employment	Change	U.S. Employment w/o Texas	Change
72	2001	9,423,300		121,009,700	
	2008	10,439,700	1,016,400	125,400,300	4,390,600
	2011	10,623,600	1,200,300	120,296,400	-713,300
1					

4			8
1	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	89.1	769.3
2	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	88.9	522.6
3	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	82.1	2552.3
4	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	80.7	841.3
5	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division	80.6	2043.4





Fact: Texas Keeping the U.S. Employed

 Texas' unemployment rate has been at or below the national average for 53 consecutive months

State	Unemployment Rate	Employment Change Jan. 2001 - June 2011*	% Change	Net Domestic Migration 2001-2010**
Texas	8.2%	1,200,300	12.74%	781,542
New York	8.0%	179,000	2.10%	-1,570,310
Massachusetts	7.6%	-34,400	-1.04%	-328,695

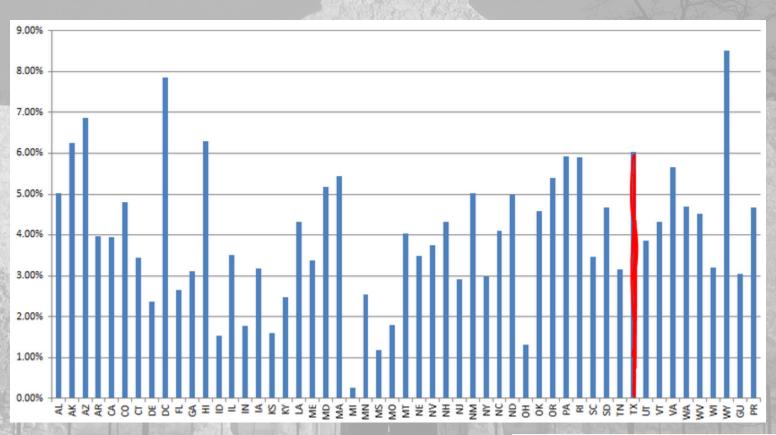




"This is the Texas where ... a growing low-wage economy means having a job is not enough to provide the basics of life." – Paul Harris, in the Guardian UK



Fact: U.S.' 6th Fastest Wage Growth

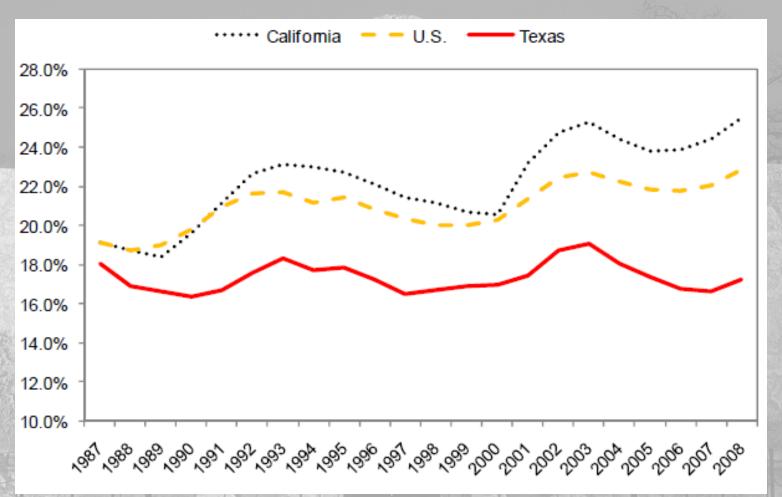






- The Texas Model is:
 - Low spending and taxes
 - A predictable, low level of regulation and strong property rights protection
 - A sound civil justice system
 - Minimal dependence on/interference from the federal government.

Spending





Spending

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Table 2: Impact of State's Fiscal Policy on Economic Growth					
		Economic Growth 2003-2007			
State Economi	Job Growth	Income Growth	Population Growth		
State Economic Development Spending	Lowest States per capita	10.7%	36.6%	7.9%	
	Highest States per capita	7.0%	30.0%	3.2%	
State & Local Tax Burdens	Lowest States per capita	11.0%	38.0%	7.4%	
	Highest States per capita	4.3%	28.3%	1.9%	
Change in Tax Policy	Tax Cutting States	12.6%	39.1%	9.4%	
	Tax Raising States	5.0%	29.4%	4.0%	

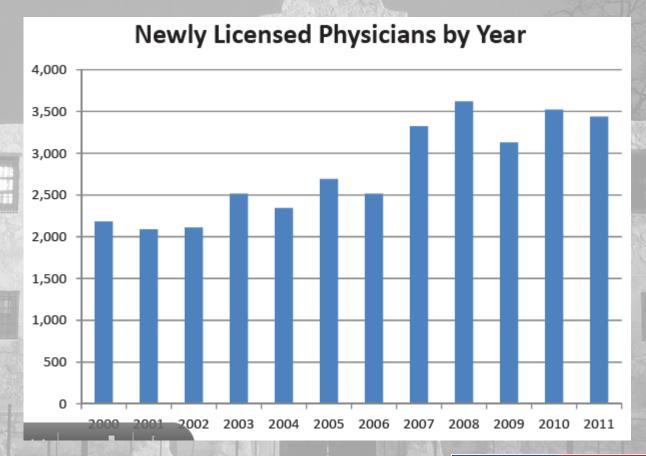


Regulation

- Texas benefits from its abundant energy reserves because it avoids overly burdensome regulatory costs and delays in the energy industry.
- The same is not true for California. California's regulations make it more difficult for its people to harness the abundant natural resources available to its residents.
- Other examples
 - Telecommunications
 - Electricity
 - Air quality regulations on manufacturing



Tort Reform





Don't Mess with Texas or depend on the Feds

- Despite conventional wisdom, federal funds are not "free" and, in fact, contribute a great deal to the unsustainable growth of state government and a resulting decline in economic growth
- Greater reliance on federal funds by states also means greater control of state programs by federal authorities Relying on larger federal contributions to state programs lead to higher state spending



Property Rights in Texas

- Texas' strength in property rights is in its relatively limited land use controls
- The Texas Supreme Court has recently been at the forefront of protecting property rights
- Recent statutory changes have also improved property rights: SB 18
- More improvements are needed from the courts and the Texas Legislature



Strength: Land Use Controls

- Unlike all other large U.S. cities, Houston lacks zoning laws restricting industrial, commercial and residential construction to specific neighborhoods.
- Houston, Dallas, and other Texas metros with relatively more permissive development policies have lower housing prices.
- To halt suburban growth and reduce people's dependence on the automobile, Portland's uses an urban—growth boundary to greatly increase the area's population density.
- This limits the supply of land available for new construction. In 1990, an acre suitable for residential use in the Portland area cost \$25,000. By 1997, the cost was \$150,000 to \$200,000. The National Association of Home Builders ranked Portland the second-least affordable housing market in the country.





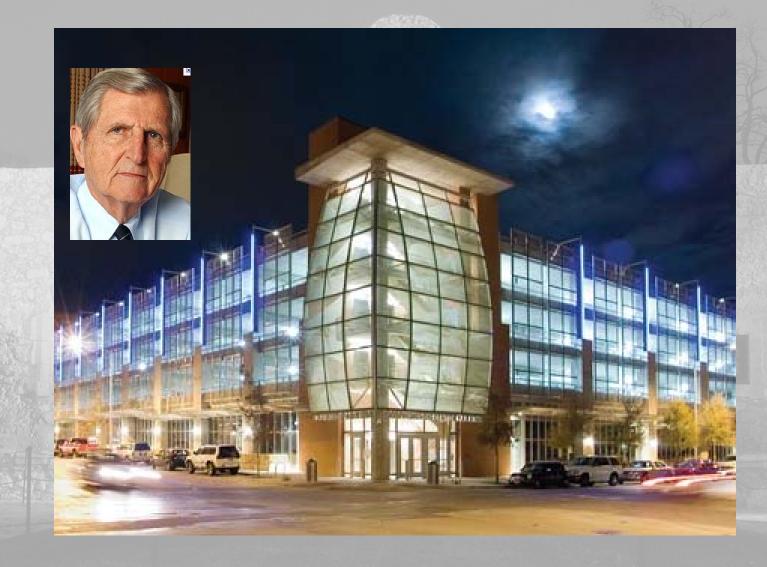
Challenges: Applewhite Reservoir

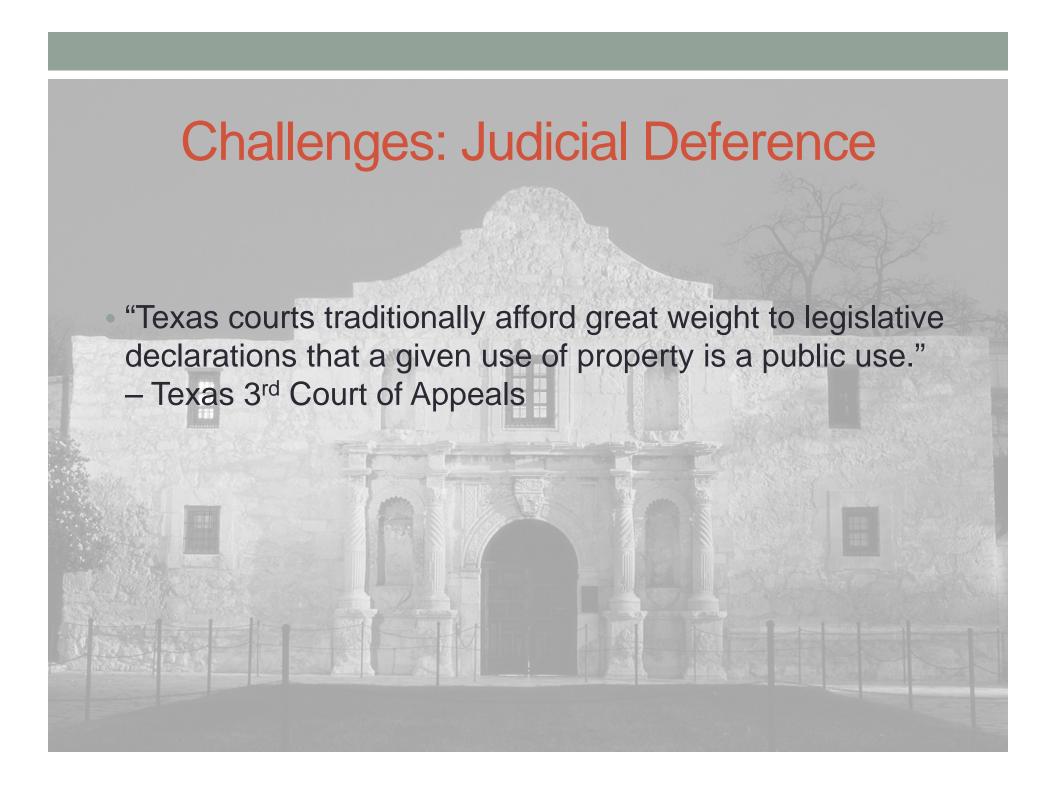




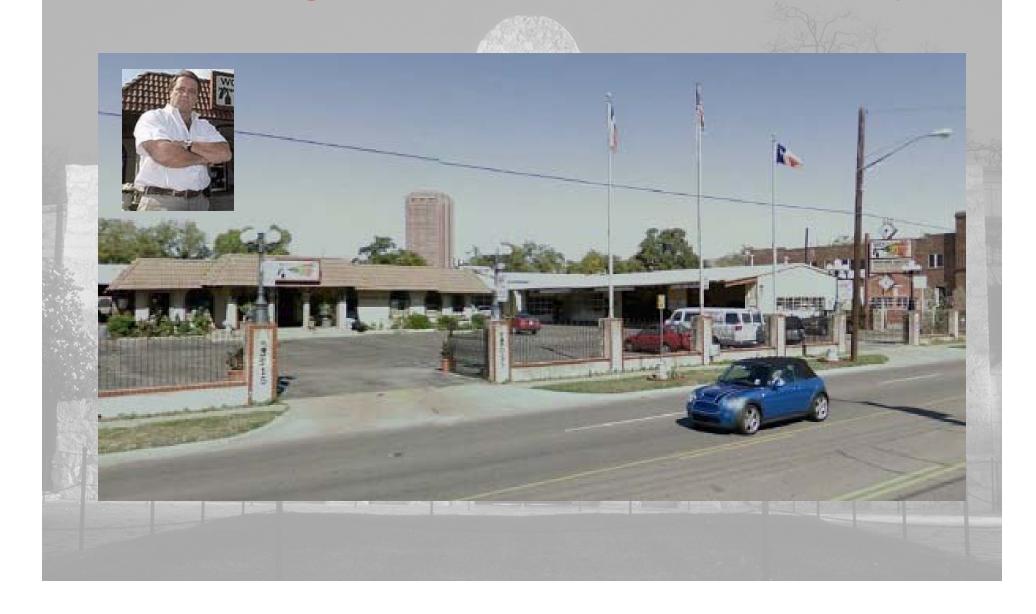
In most cases, Texas' buyback provision allows a condemnor to keep condemned property even if it does not use the property for the use specified in the condemnation proceedings.

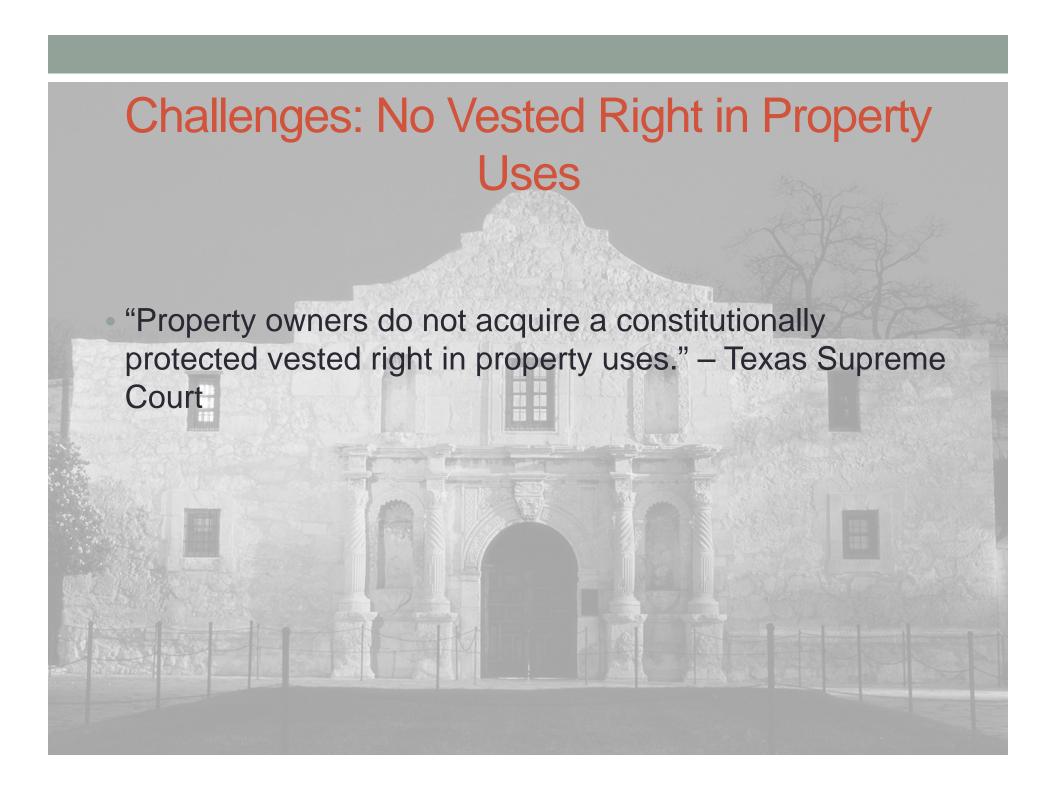
Challenges: Harry Whittington





Challenges: Woodard Paint & Body





Property Rights: Recent Improvements

- HJR 14 (2009)
 - Required that taking property for the elimination of urban blight be based on the characteristics of a particular parcel of property
- SB 18 (2011)
 - Banned takings not for a public use
 - Changed some instances of "public purpose" for "public use"
- The Texas Supreme Court (2011)
 - Texas Rice Land Partners, Ltd. And Mike Latta v. Denbury Green Pipeline-Texas, LLC.
 - In Re State Of Texas v. Laws
 - City Of Dallas v. Heather Stewart
 - Barbara Robinson v. Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.

Texas Model: 82nd Texas Legislature

- Balanced the budget w/o major tax increases and reduced GR/GRD spending by \$1.6
- Didn't spend the Rainy Day Fund ... yet
- Left about \$4 billion in Medicaid costs unfunded
- Passed Loser Pays & related tort reforms
- Protected Groundwater Rights
- Passed Interstate Health Compact
- Controlled Education Spending Growth
- Reduced Health Care Costs



Texas Model: November Constitutional Amendments

- Propositions 2 (\$6 billion-water) and 3 (\$1.86 billion-higher education) would set in place permanent debt

 allowing government agencies to issue bonds over
 and over without ever having to approach the citizens again for a vote
- Proposition 4 allows Texas' counties to issue bonds or notes to finance the development/redevelopment of unproductive, underdeveloped, or blighted properties and pledge increases in ad valorem tax revenues imposed on property in the area for repayment of such bonds or notes



Texas Model: 83rd Texas Legislature

- Rainy Day spending: \$4 \$8 billion
- Increased Medicaid Costs: \$12 \$16 billion
- Education spending: lawsuit filed this week
- Desires to "fix" margins tax
- Desires to reduce property tax
- The need to closely examine state spending?
- More property rights reform?
 - Buyback provision
 - Public purpose to public use
 - Better compensation



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