# The Case for House Bill 2785 

## Cut the Property Tax Now

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## The Texas Legislature has sufficient taxpayer funds in the treasury and enough future revenues to provide additional property tax relief as well as repeal the TIF tax now.

* The state currently has $\$ 7$ billion in the treasury and $\$ 1.2$ billion in the Rainy Day Fund.
\& If the House and Senate conferees adopt the higher recommended spending levels for each budget article, the state will end the 2008-09 biennium with $\$ 4.3$ billion in the Rainy Day Fund and $\$ 4.5$ billion in surplus funds, for an ending balance of $\$ 8.8$ billion. (See back)
\& Assuming reasonable but generous budget growth and revenue growth less than the historical 5 percent growth rate for 2010-11, the state will end that biennium with $\$ 2.2$ billion in surplus funds and $\$ 6.5$ billion in the Rainy Day Fund for an ending balance of $\$ 8.7$ billion. (See back)


## CUTTING THE PROPERTY TAX 9¢ WITH A TIF TAX REPEAL

\$ A TIF tax repeal would barely affect estimated future balances in the state's surpluses. The 2008-09 ending balance would be $\$ 8.4$ billion. The 2010-11 ending balance would be $\$ 8.2$ billion. (See back)

- A TIF tax repeal coupled with a $9 \$$ property tax cut would result in a 2008-09 ending balance of $\$ 5.9$ billion. The 2010-11 ending balance would be $\$ 2.8$ billion. (See back)


## RISKS IN NOT CUTTING TAXES NOW

- Funds kept by the state and not returned to taxpayers grow government later, when balances are even larger.
\& The state will lose the economic boon that comes from cutting taxes.
\& Nine cents of property tax relief will cost more than $\$ 2.5$ billion in the future due to property value increases.
* The effects of the new business tax could be very negative; the offsetting effects of a property tax cut would be lost.
* State concerns about home ownership rates and the manufacturing industry in Texas are only so much rhetoric if property tax rates are not reduced further.
$\$$ Taxpayer confidence in the Legislature may be eroded if they believe there is no long term commitment to continue lowering property taxes.


## PREDICTIONS OF SPENDING AND STATE BALANCES <br> 2008-09 and 2010-11 Biennia

$\phi$ The 2008-09 budget numbers below are the greater amounts for each article in comparing the House and Senate versions of the budget.
$\phi$ Spending that is not funded from revenues reflected in the Biennial Revenue Estimate are netted out to determine the 2008-09 ending balances.
\& One-time expenditures are netted out in order to determine the base amounts to estimate the 2010-11 budget.
$\phi$ Growth rates are based on an examination of 5- and 10-year past growth rates in non-federally funded spending for each article.

|  | $\mathrm{HB} 1+\mathrm{HB} 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High-End Non-Federal | Less Spending from | Non-Federal 2008-09 | Less One-Time | Net Budget for |  | Times Estimated | Estimated |  |  |
|  | 2008-09 Budget | Sources not in BRE | Tax-Supported Budget | Expenses | Estimating Purposes |  | Percent Growth | 2010-11 Budget |  |  |
| Article 1 | \$2,971,315,483 |  | \$2,971,315,483 |  | \$2,971,315,483 |  | 8.8\% | \$3,232,738,695 |  |  |
| Article 2 | \$21,742,165,896 | Income from Patients | \$21,742,165,896 | FSP catch-up/ | \$21,742,165,896 |  | 12.7\% | \$24,502,742,193 |  |  |
| Article 3 | \$66,268,618,382 | (\$4,900,000,000) | \$61,368,618,382 | (\$1,100,000,000) | \$60,268,618,382 |  | 8.5\% | \$65,391,450,944 |  |  |
| Article 4 | \$563,532,528 |  | \$563,532,528 |  | \$563,532,528 |  | 13.9\% | \$642,028,640 |  |  |
| Article 5 | \$9,278,638,766 |  | \$9,278,638,766 |  | \$9,278,638,766 |  | 6.9\% | \$9,918,864,841 |  |  |
| Article 6 | \$2,604,344,038 | Bond Proceeds | \$2,604,344,038 |  | \$2,604,344,038 |  | 8.8\% | \$2,833,526,313 |  |  |
| Article 7 | \$11,338,710,213 | (\$4,007,413,005) | \$7,331,297,208 |  | \$7,331,297,208 |  | 13.8\% | \$8,343,016,223 |  |  |
| Article 8 | \$731,473,113 |  | \$731,473,113 |  | \$731,473,113 |  | 5.5\% | \$771,879,031 |  |  |
| Article 9 | \$689,116,402 |  | \$689,116,402 |  | \$689,116,402 |  |  | \$689,116,402 |  |  |
| Article 10 | \$327,083,507 |  | \$327,083,507 |  | \$327,083,507 |  | 5.9\% | \$346,487,582 |  |  |
| EXPENDITURES | \$116,514,998,328 |  | -\$107,607,585,323 |  | \$106,507,585,323 |  | 9.5\% | \$116,671,850,864 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | REVENUES |  |  |  |  | REVENUES |  |  |  |
|  |  | Starting Balance | \$6,987,332,000 |  |  |  | Starting Balance | \$4,535,841,677 |  |  |
|  |  | Non-fed revenue | \$107,897,325,000 |  | 4\%/yr growth |  | Non-fed revenue | \$116,529,111,000 |  |  |
|  |  | Rainy Day Transfer | . $(\$ 2,741,230,000)$ |  |  |  | Rainy Day Transfe | (\$2,200,000,000) |  |  |
|  |  | Total | \$112,143,427,000 |  |  |  | Total | \$118,864,952,677 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$112,143,427,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Surplus/Deficit | $\rightarrow$ \$4,535,841,677 |  |  |  | Surplus/Deficit | \$2,193,101,813 |  |  |
|  | Plus Interest \& Beg. B | Rainy Day | $\rightarrow$ 4,265,415,000 |  |  |  | Rainy Day | \$6,465,415,000 | 4 |  |
|  |  | Ending Balance | \$8,801,256,677 |  |  |  | Ending Balance | \$8,658,516,813 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ending Balance with |  |  |  |  | Ending Balance w |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tax Repeal | \$8,432,107,677 |  |  |  | Tax Repeal | \$8,246,888,813 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ending Balance with | F Repeal and |  |  |  | Ending Balance w | TIF Repeal and |  |  |
|  |  | 9\$ Property Tax Cut | \$5,904,107,677 |  |  |  | 9¢ Property Tax C | \$2,821,739,813 |  |  |

