



**STATE OF TEXAS**  
**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN**  
**Fiscal Years 2024-2025**

Including Supplemental Information  
through Fiscal Year 2027

Submitted to  
Governor's Office of Budget, Planning & Policy  
Legislative Budget Board

**Texas Bond Review Board**

September 1, 2022

# TEXAS BOND REVIEW BOARD

Fiscal Years 2023-2027

## CAPITAL PLANNING ANALYSIS AND OVERVIEW

### Capital Planning Review and Approval Process

Senate Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03 of the 87<sup>th</sup> Legislature directed the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) to produce the state's Capital Expenditure Plan (CEP) for the 2024-2025 fiscal biennium.

The legislation specifies that all state agencies and higher educational institutions appropriated funds by the General Appropriations Act (GAA) are required to report capital planning information for projects that fall within the following four specific project areas: (1) acquisition of land and other real property; (2) construction of buildings and facilities; (3) renovations of buildings and other facilities estimated to exceed \$1 million in the aggregate for a single state agency or institution of higher education; and (4) major information resources projects estimated to exceed \$1 million.

The BRB developed program guidelines, instructions, and a formal process for submission of capital projects based on the legislative mandate with the assistance of various state agencies including the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning & Policy (GOBPP), Legislative Budget Board (LBB), Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), Texas Facilities Commission (TFC), and agency input from BRB staff.

From a budgetary and capital planning standpoint, a number of state agencies work together to coordinate the budgetary and capital reporting and approval process for state agencies. They include the GOBPP, LBB, THECB, TFC, Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA), House Appropriations Committee (HAC), and Senate Finance Committee (SFC).

The legislature defines the types of projects and cost thresholds to be reported in the CEP. The BRB coordinates the submission of capital projects for the CEP, develops the report, and determines the effect of the additional capital requests on the state's budget and debt capacity. The completed plan is then provided to the GOBPP and the LBB to develop recommended appropriations to the legislature. The GOBPP and LBB also assess short-term and long-term budget needs. Through the HAC and SFC, the legislature makes the final decisions on projects to be funded for the two-year biennial period. Approved capital and operating budgets are integrated into the GAA, which authorizes specific debt issuance for capital projects.

In 2016 the LBB added the CEP report summary as an addendum to the Strategic Plan report.

Through the capital budgeting process, capital projects are approved for the two-year biennial period (2024-2025). However, the CEP reports on the preceding year (2023) and the two following years (2026-2027) for identifying long-term needs of the state and for future planning purposes.

### **Inventory Control of Capital Assets**

Individual state agencies and institutions of higher education maintain capital inventory listings on an annual basis. In addition to the CEP, the biennial Master Facilities Plan Report, produced by TFC, addresses current and projected office inventory and space needs, as well as methods for meeting those needs in a cost-effective manner. This report is also used to assist with the development of appropriation requests in the state's budget cycle. Decisions on whether facilities should be purchased, constructed, sold, renovated, or leased are supported in this document. The process also assesses capacity and determines the best use for existing facilities.

Additionally, the state maintains a complete inventory of capital assets for all state agencies that is updated annually. The CPA collects information provided by each reporting entity through the State Property Accounting System, and the State Auditor's Office monitors inventory and asset control systems as part of its management control and performance audits, also known as economy and efficiency audits.

The THECB maintains a Facilities Inventory for institutions of higher education and identifies available square footage as well as the replacement value for that space. State institutions of higher education are also required to report annually to the THECB information on planned construction projects and deferred maintenance. The THECB uses this information to produce a five-year Campus Master Plan document which guides the agency in its evaluation and approval of campus construction and land acquisition projects.

### **Capital Expenditure Plan for 2024-2025**

The CEP is divided into two main parts:

Part One compiles the data submitted by the agencies and institutions of higher education and presents them in four ways:

- Functional Areas of Government;
- Categories of Expenditures;
- Sources of Funding; and
- Debt Financing by Functional Area.

Part Two gives an overview of Texas's state debt and its general obligation ratings.

This report is meant to serve as a general overview of the data received from the reporting agencies. An Excel copy of the raw data, with individual project detail, can be requested from Bond Review Board staff by emailing [capital@brb.texas.gov](mailto:capital@brb.texas.gov).

In developing the CEP for the 2024-2025 biennium with supplemental information through 2027, the BRB received information from 93 state entities and institutions of higher education reporting 1,506 capital project request submissions totaling \$114.96 billion through fiscal year 2027 and beyond. Of that amount, the CEP reports an estimated \$18.67 billion in expenditures in FY2023, \$23.77 billion in FY2024, \$23.29 billion in FY2025, \$22.36 billion in FY2026, and \$26.86 billion in FY2027 and beyond.

Anticipated total expenditures were \$83.12 billion in the 2022-2023 CEP as compared to \$114.96 billion in the 2024-2025 CEP.

## Functional Areas of Government

The state’s GAA separates Texas state agencies and institutions of higher education into eight different “Articles” that group government agencies into functional units. Two government functional areas reported 92.4 percent of the planned capital expenditures for the FY2023-2027 reporting period: Business and Economic Development, which includes the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), accounts for the largest portion of expenditures at 57.0 percent; and Education comprises 35.4 percent of the total anticipated expenditures.

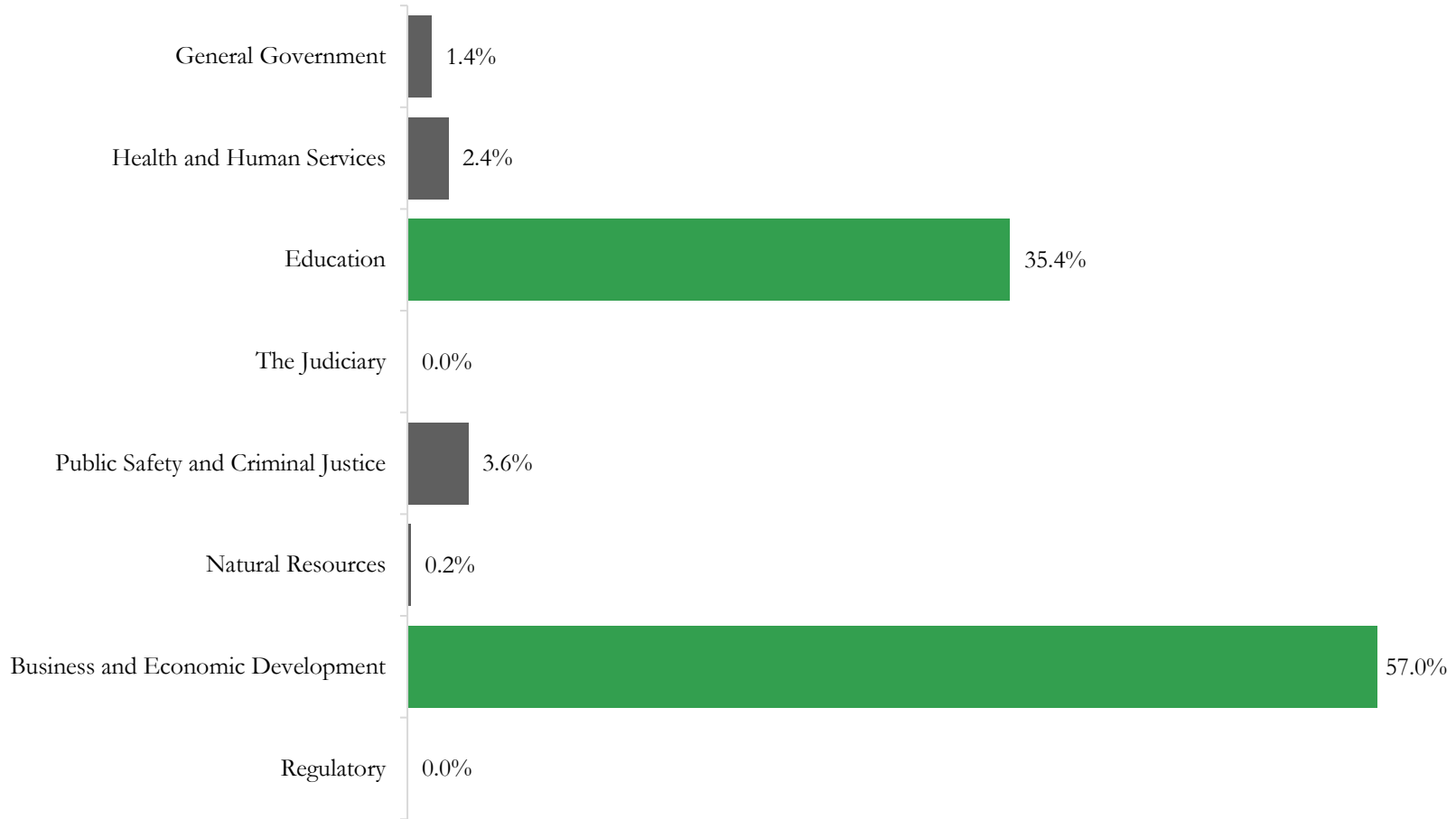
The following table and chart group the planned capital expenditures by functional area of government.

Functional Area as listed in GAA	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
General Government	\$ 133,060,421	\$ 292,805,295	\$ 336,900,566	\$ 369,789,372	\$ 502,436,476	\$ 1,634,992,130	1.4%
Health and Human Services	552,385,540	630,729,371	522,476,604	523,906,477	520,902,313	2,750,400,305	2.4%
<b>Education</b>	4,120,375,433	6,815,287,844	8,518,678,105	7,964,155,719	13,292,890,576	40,711,387,677	<b>35.4%</b>
The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	1,946,285,622	637,475,608	363,896,168	331,219,401	817,824,664	4,096,701,463	3.6%
Natural Resources	25,288,042	54,154,106	30,078,577	22,913,832	84,437,204	216,871,761	0.2%
<b>Business and Economic Development</b>	11,893,770,256	15,342,652,218	13,522,667,802	13,149,278,525	11,638,173,756	65,546,542,557	<b>57.0%</b>
Regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	18,671,165,314	23,773,104,442	23,294,697,822	22,361,263,326	26,856,664,989	<b>\$114,956,895,893</b>	100%

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

# State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Article of Government

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$114,956,895,893



### Categories of Expenditures

State agencies and institutions of higher education are required to report planned capital expenditures by categories as shown in the table below. Infrastructure is the largest category for the FY2023-2027 reporting period, accounting for 41.3 percent, followed by New Construction at 29.0 percent, and Repair and Renovation at 19.7 percent. These three categories account for 90.0 percent of the total planned capital expenditures.

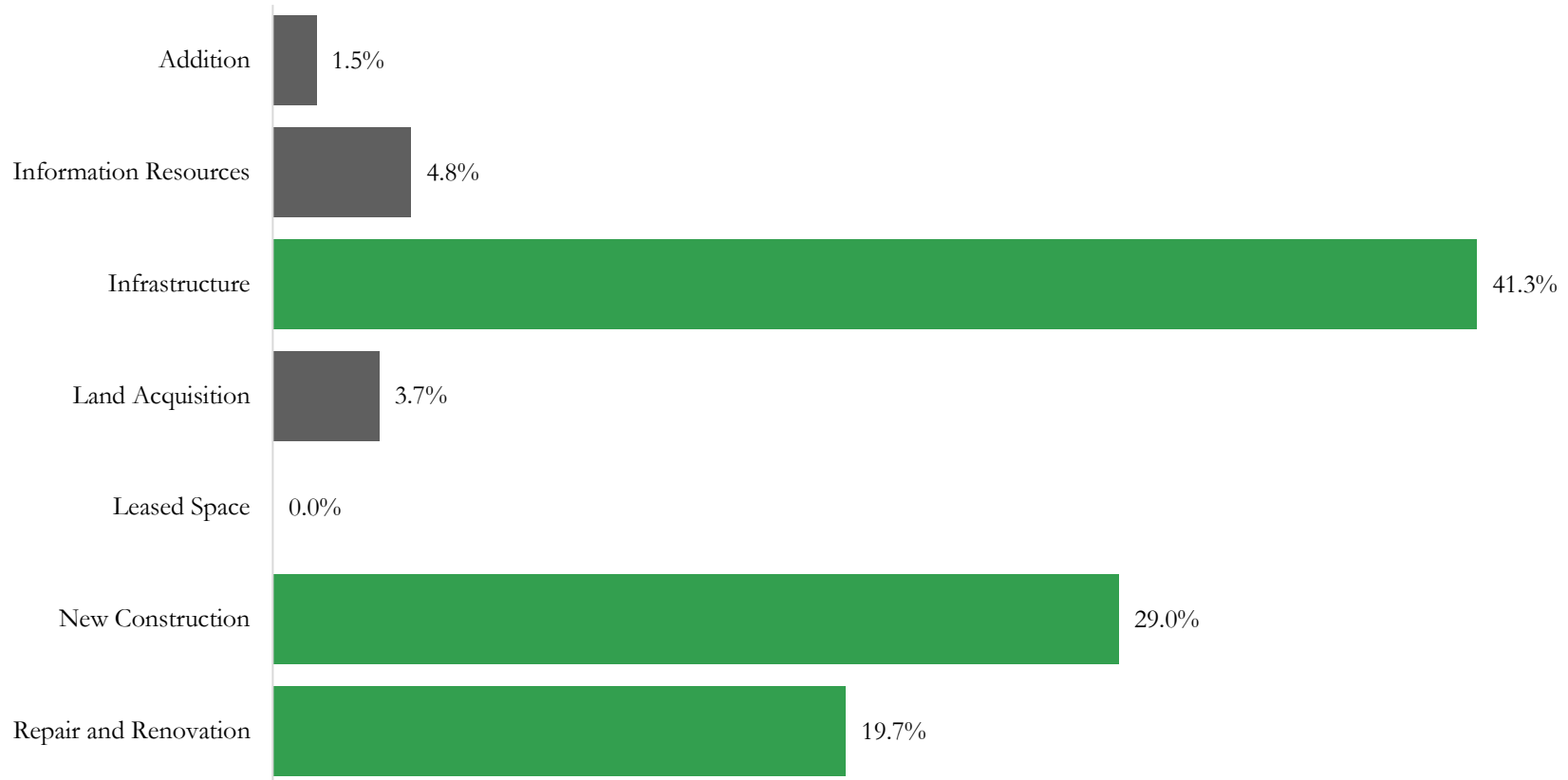
The Infrastructure and New Construction categories only capture the estimated amount of funds needed to complete each anticipated project but do not account for additional maintenance and operation costs after project completion.

Category	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
Addition	\$ 95,695,000	\$ 246,740,072	\$ 353,131,978	\$ 397,817,468	\$ 641,411,215	\$ 1,734,795,733	1.5%
Information Resources	1,185,251,750	1,202,263,385	1,015,813,136	1,060,731,002	1,003,187,282	5,467,246,555	4.8%
<b>Infrastructure</b>	8,949,286,936	11,553,370,761	9,393,101,715	9,218,700,747	8,398,115,190	47,512,575,349	<b>41.3%</b>
Land Acquisition	894,515,050	1,054,647,062	1,009,909,752	703,620,056	543,556,250	4,206,248,170	3.7%
Leased Space	16,154,625	16,954,625	1,000,000	-	-	34,109,250	0.0%
<b>New Construction</b>	4,140,230,929	5,336,688,249	6,809,274,573	6,310,658,660	10,787,029,289	33,383,881,700	<b>29.0%</b>
<b>Repair and Renovation</b>	3,390,031,024	4,362,440,288	4,712,466,668	4,669,735,393	5,483,365,763	22,618,039,136	<b>19.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	18,671,165,314	23,773,104,442	23,294,697,822	22,361,263,326	26,856,664,989	<b>\$ 114,956,895,893</b>	100%

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

# State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Category of Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$114,956,895,893





## Sources of Funding

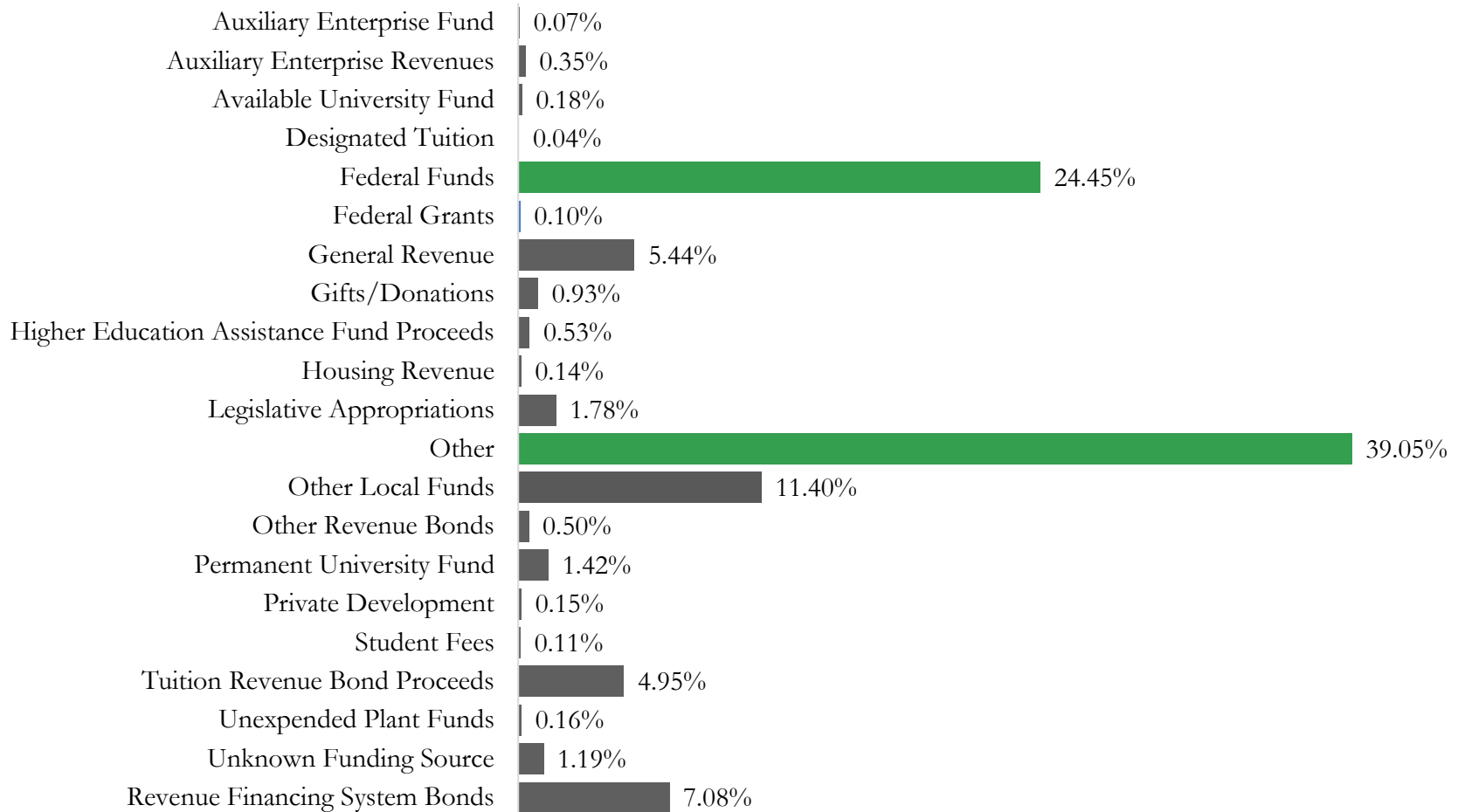
State agencies and institutions of higher education reported 21 funding source categories to pay for their capital projects. The “Other” fund source category, which includes sources such as indirect cost recoveries, institutional funds, interest income, State Highway Fund, and Texas Mobility Fund, is the largest source of funds for capital planning at 39.1 percent. Federal Funds is the second-largest portion of funding at 24.5 percent.

Source Funds	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total	% of Total
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund	\$ 10,105,586	\$ 29,785,000	\$ 10,293,000	\$ 20,948,000	\$ 8,845,000	\$ 79,976,586	0.07%
Auxiliary Enterprise Revenues	55,605,000	159,155,000	109,435,000	7,135,000	66,190,000	397,520,000	0.35%
Available University Fund	41,700,823	60,100,189	60,420,772	36,978,216	8,400,000	207,600,000	0.18%
Designated Tuition	6,547,893	10,334,000	20,854,000	3,506,605	-	41,242,498	0.04%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	5,261,118,376	6,358,490,743	6,693,155,526	5,382,664,151	4,412,104,411	28,107,533,207	<b>24.45%</b>
Federal Grants	75,932,589	26,091,009	6,934,819	125,000	500,000	109,583,417	0.10%
General Revenue	2,148,249,219	1,205,722,806	822,026,615	718,819,739	1,356,427,819	6,251,246,198	5.44%
Gifts/Donations	140,951,804	190,035,857	259,290,220	242,504,006	231,820,028	1,064,601,915	0.93%
Higher Education Assistance Fund Proceeds	143,031,556	161,123,267	65,575,956	165,907,167	74,700,000	610,337,946	0.53%
Housing Revenue	10,581,819	15,186,540	11,529,000	9,750,000	117,570,000	164,617,359	0.14%
Legislative Appropriations	374,049,622	396,444,944	444,395,483	406,916,225	424,511,499	2,046,317,773	1.78%
<b>Other</b>	7,529,158,948	10,032,648,343	8,378,072,458	9,424,692,665	9,526,055,162	44,890,627,576	<b>39.05%</b>
Other Local Funds	944,116,631	1,815,822,478	2,092,945,437	2,364,741,147	5,884,083,826	13,101,709,519	11.40%
Other Revenue Bonds	60,682,229	118,663,331	71,600,534	126,775,443	191,946,805	569,668,342	0.50%
Permanent University Fund	302,901,601	383,755,583	354,177,557	291,209,722	303,582,828	1,635,627,291	1.42%
Private Development	2,808,889	16,853,332	24,817,779	67,200,000	57,600,000	169,280,000	0.15%
Student Fees	5,730,000	11,660,000	11,860,000	20,400,000	80,000,000	129,650,000	0.11%
Tuition Revenue Bond Proceeds	870,852,779	980,160,826	1,345,886,596	1,078,363,804	1,412,708,183	5,687,972,188	4.95%
Unexpended Plant Funds	41,629,490	60,923,456	26,742,250	16,938,000	34,972,000	181,205,196	0.16%
Unknown Funding Source	76,507,247	212,859,126	399,530,814	320,311,198	359,433,611	1,368,641,996	1.19%
Revenue Financing System Bonds	568,903,213	1,527,288,612	2,085,154,006	1,655,377,238	2,305,213,817	8,141,936,886	7.08%
<b>Total</b>	18,671,165,314	23,773,104,442	23,294,697,822	22,361,263,326	26,856,664,989	<b>\$114,956,895,893</b>	100%

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

# State of Texas Sources of Funding for Capital Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$114,919,332,193



### General Revenue

General Revenue (GR) is estimated to provide \$6.25 billion or 5.4 percent of the total sources of funding for anticipated expenditures. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$6.06 billion (97.0 percent), including an estimated \$2.69 billion for the Texas Department of Public Safety, which represented 43.1 percent of the total GR funding sources. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$189.8 million (3.0 percent).

### Federal Funds

Federal Funds accounts for 24.5 percent of the total source of funding reported in the 2024-2025 CEP. Of the \$28.10 billion in federal funds, TxDOT represents 93.6 percent of the total with an estimated \$26.30 billion of anticipated expenditures.

### Revenue Financing System Bonds, Tuition Revenue Bonds, Permanent University Fund, and Higher Education Assistance Funds

Institutions of higher education reported expected proceeds from Revenue Financing System (RFS) Bonds of \$8.14 billion, 7.08 percent of the total expected source of funds. Tuition Revenue Bond proceeds of \$5.69 billion are the second-largest source of funds for higher education institutions and account for 4.95 percent of the total source of funds. Funding from the Permanent University Fund is estimated to be \$1.64 billion (1.4 percent), and Higher Education Assistance Fund proceeds are expected to be \$610.3 million (0.5 percent).

### Other

The Other fund source category increased 48.4 percent from \$30.24 billion in the 2022-2023 CEP to \$44.89 billion for the 2024-2025 biennium, \$37.33 billion of which is attributable to TxDOT. The amount attributed to TxDOT includes projects to be funded from the Proposition 1 and Proposition 7 in the amount of \$12.87 billion and \$14.38 billion, respectively. TxDOT included projects for the state highway fund and mobility fund in the amounts of \$7.70 billion and \$2.37 billion, respectively. TxDOT anticipates funding \$2 billion of mobility fund project costs with bond proceeds.

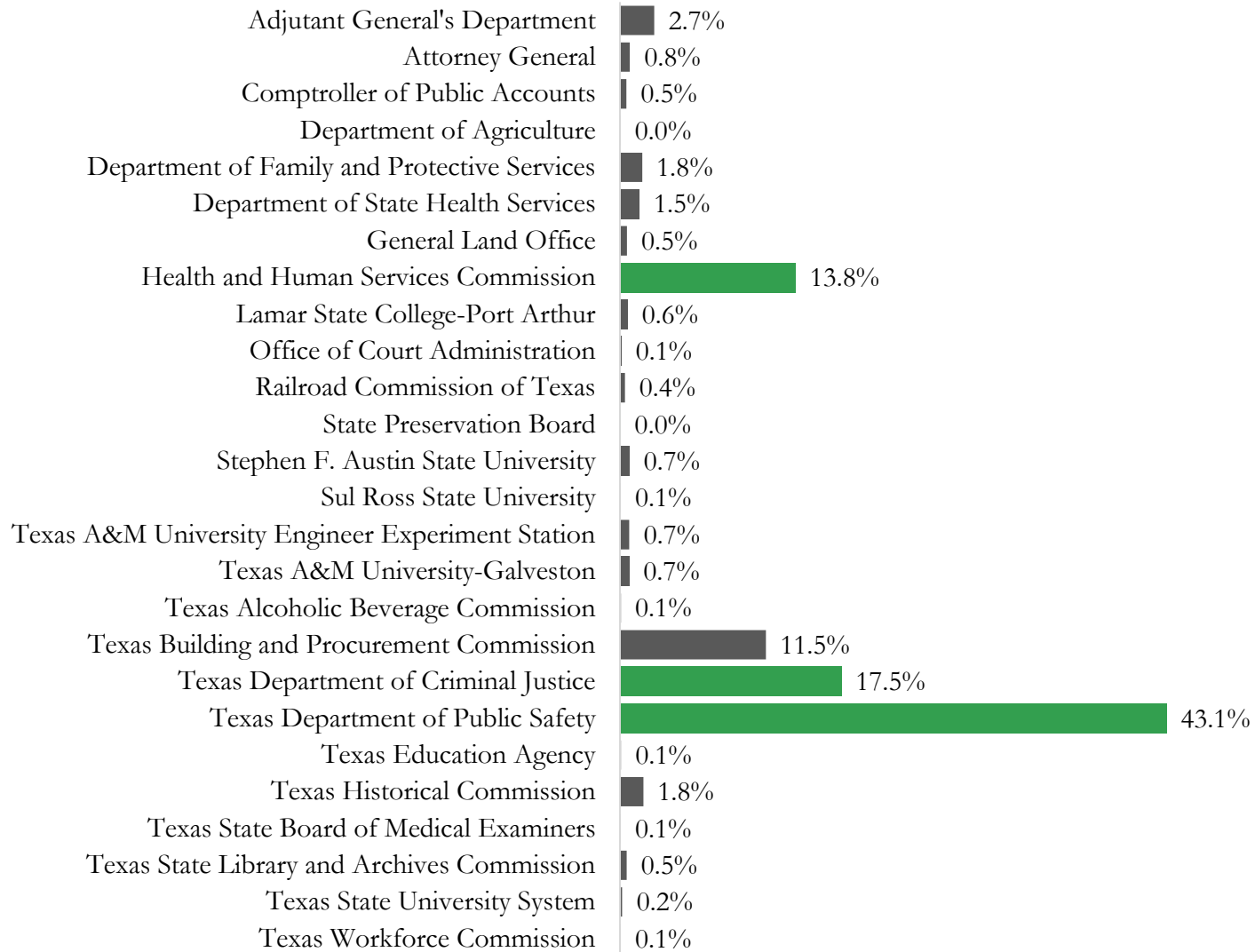
### Legislative Appropriations

Anticipated expenditures from Legislative Appropriations are estimated to be \$2.05 billion or 1.78 percent of the total sources of funding. Nine state agencies and institutions of higher education submitted project costs requiring Legislative Appropriations. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$1.84 billion (90.0 percent) with TxDOT and the Texas Historical Commission representing the majority of these projects with \$1.56 billion (76.3 percent) and \$151.8 million (7.4 percent), respectively. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$204.7 million (10 percent) with University of Houston reporting \$59.9 million (2.9 percent) in Legislative Appropriations.

The following three charts represent the state entities and institutions of higher education that plan to utilize state and federal monies to finance ongoing and future projects.

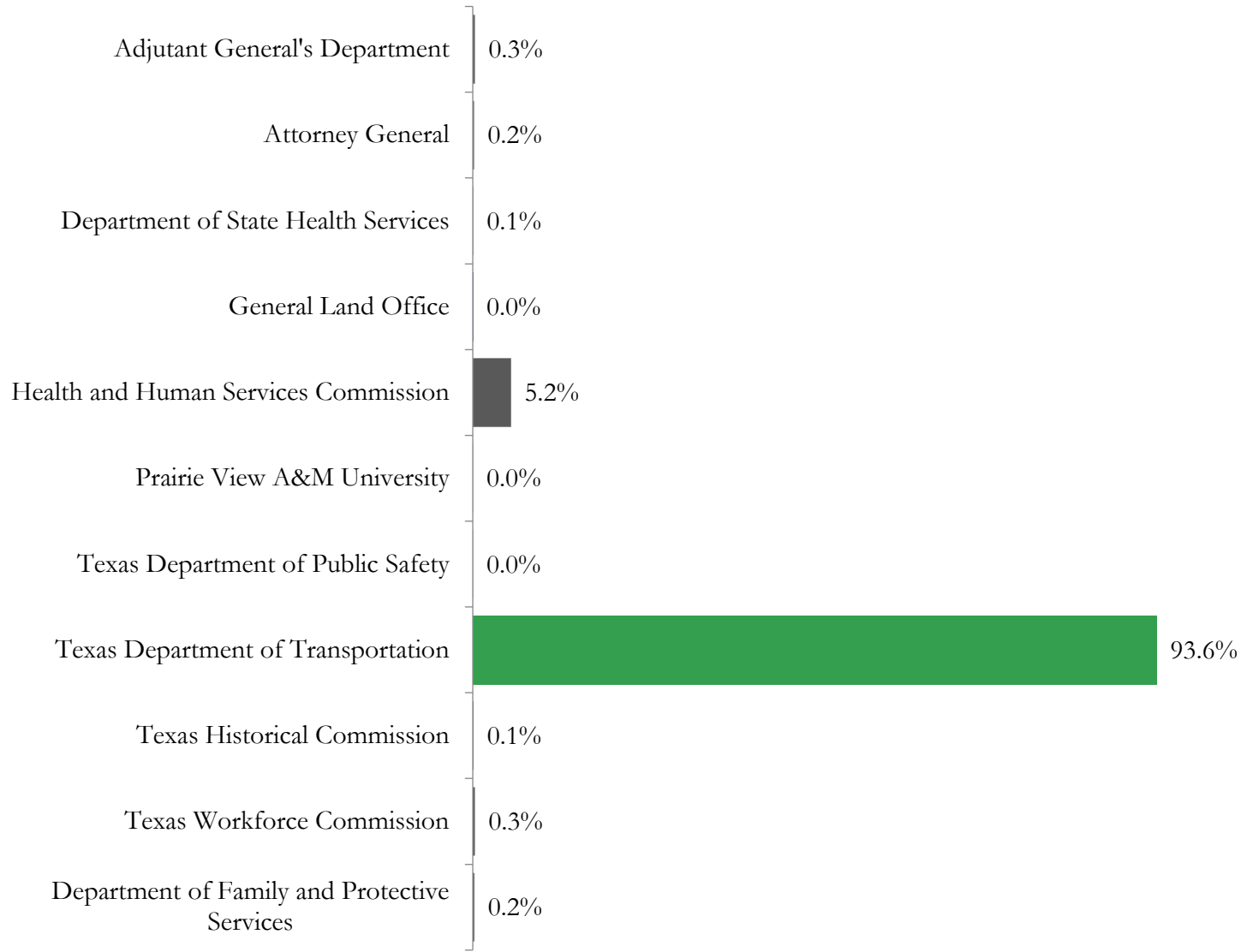
# General Revenue

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$6,251,246,198



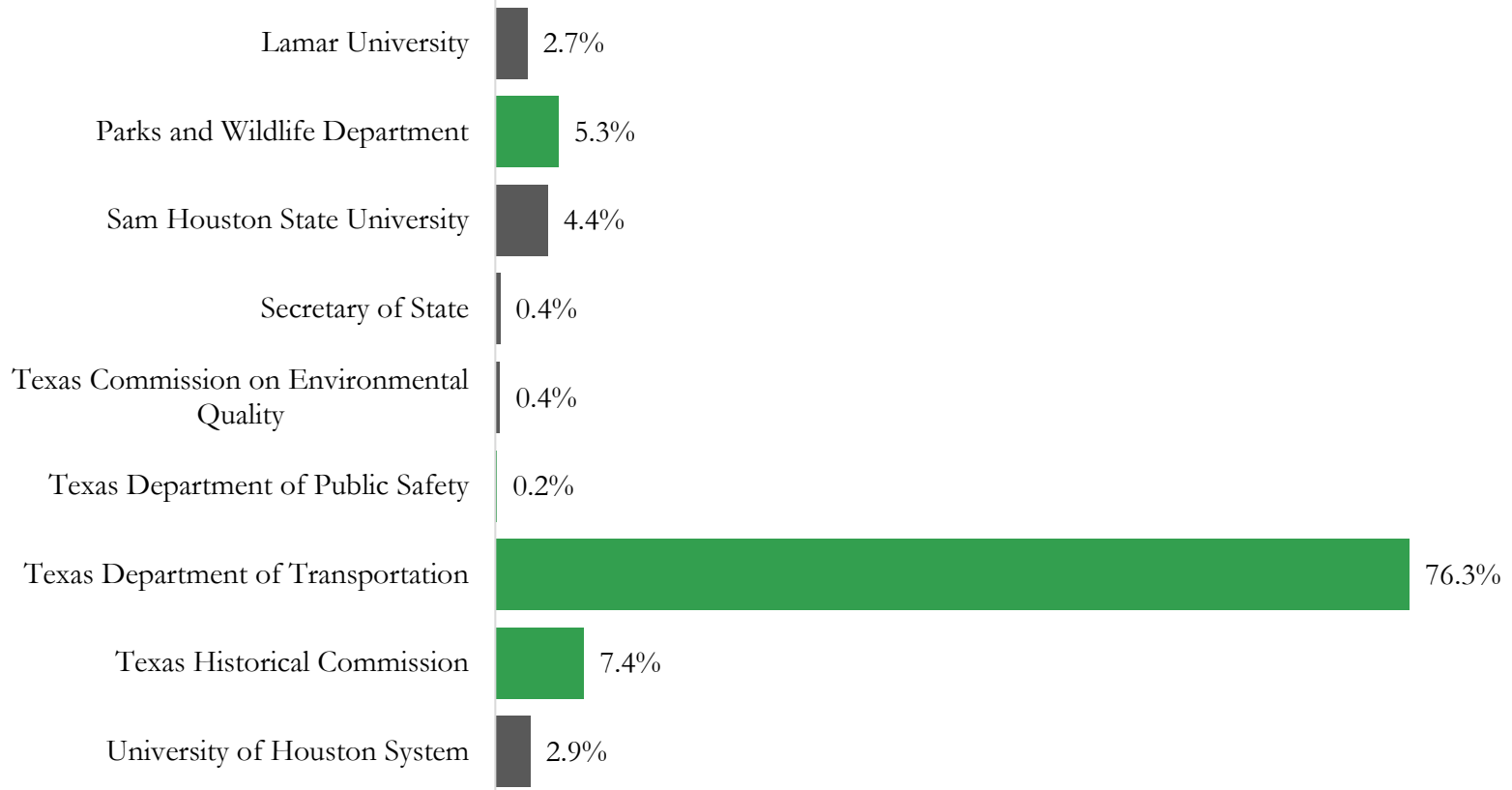
## Federal Funds

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$28,107,533,207



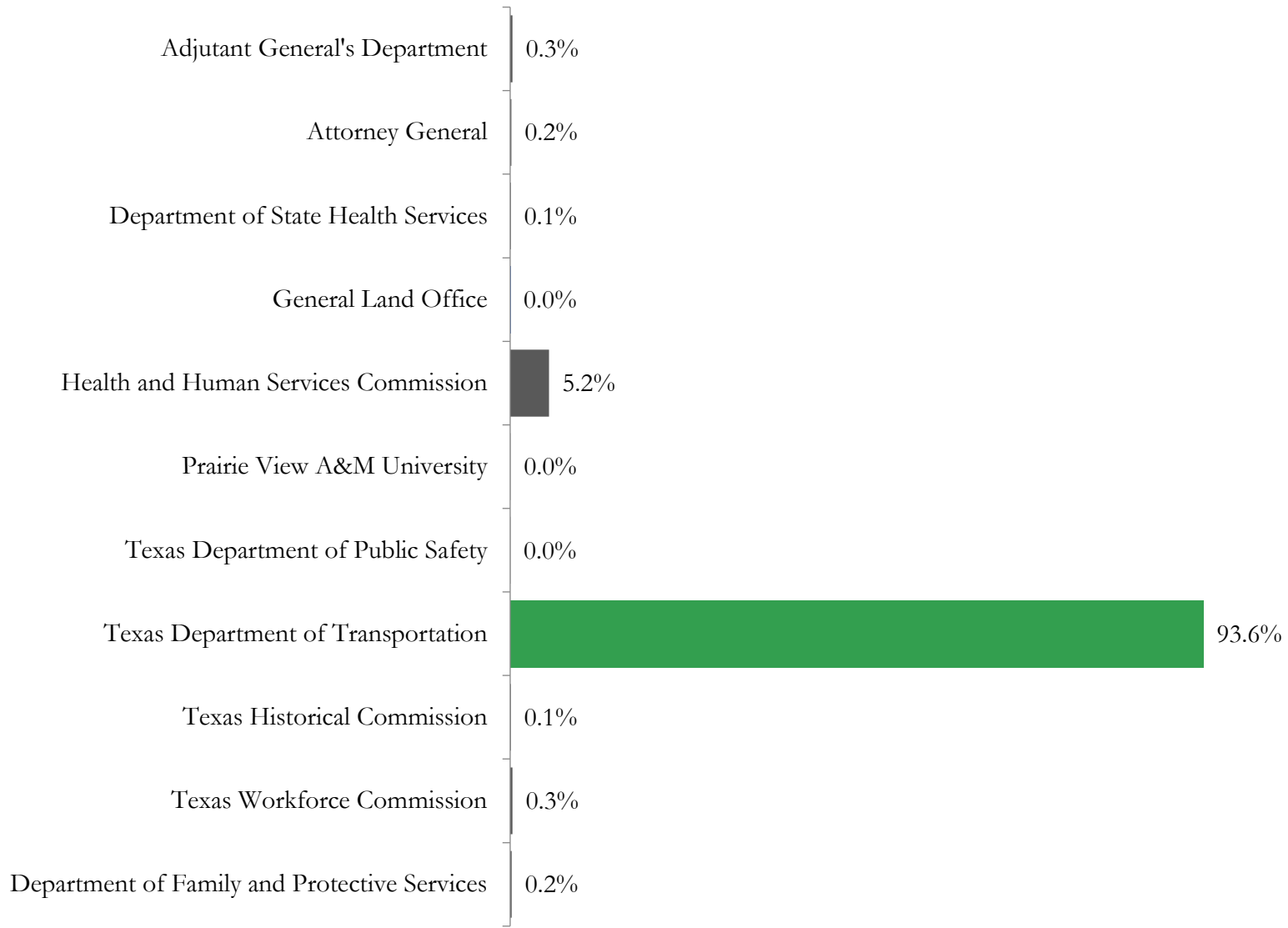
## Legislative Appropriations

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$2,046,317,773



## Federal Funds

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$28,107,533,207



## Debt Financing of Capital Projects

Texas ranks low in total general obligation state debt outstanding at approximately \$596 per capita. Although most of the state’s debt is non-general obligation, self-supporting debt, a portion is classified as general obligation, not self-supporting debt and is used for certain projects including transportation, water development, and cancer research. This general obligation, not self-supporting debt has increased steadily from less than \$400 million at August 31, 1986 to over \$6.30 billion at August 31, 2021. Recent growth in both state population and not self-supporting debt outstanding is reviewed and analyzed in the state’s Debt Affordability Study. This study focuses on total not self-supporting debt and outlines the impact of additional not self-supporting debt, future debt-service requirements, and the constitutional debt limit.

Of the 1,506 projects submitted for the 2024-2025 CEP, 452 (30.0 percent) are expected to be financed through the issuance of debt. These projects are estimated to cost \$19.13 billion and account for 16.6 percent of total expenditures projected in the 2024-2025 CEP. Debt service on these projects total \$1.11 billion and \$1.24 billion for FY2024 and FY2025, respectively. As described below, debt service over the life of all the capital projects reported to the BRB is expected to total \$36.07 billion.

Functional Area	FY 2023 P&I	FY 2024 P&I	FY 2025 P&I	FY 2026 P&I	FY 2027 P&I & Beyond	Total Expected P&I	% of Total
General Government	\$ 1,045,716	\$ 4,260,517	\$ 11,965,495	\$ 31,511,098	\$ 748,162,073	\$ 796,944,899	2.2%
Health and Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Education	1,353,328,952	947,257,170	1,066,974,465	1,177,012,357	26,828,939,337	31,373,512,281	87.0%
The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Natural Resources	39,600	99,030	448,500	448,500	3,588,000	4,623,630	0.0%
Business and Economic Development *		155,715,449	155,715,449	155,715,449	3,425,739,867	3,892,886,213	10.8%
Regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	1,354,414,268	<b>1,107,332,166</b>	<b>1,235,103,909</b>	1,364,687,404	31,006,429,277	<b>\$ 36,067,967,023</b>	100%

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

\* BRB calculated the estimated debt service for TxDOT’s anticipated \$2 billion mobility fund bond issuance using a 25-year term, 6% interest rate, and level debt service structure.



**State Debt Overview**

The following table sets forth the state’s total general obligation debt for which the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state are pledged, and non-general obligation debt outstanding sorted by self-supporting and not self-supporting categories as of February 28, 2022.

**Debt Outstanding**  
**as of February 28, 2022**  
 (Amounts in thousands)

<b>General Obligation Debt</b>		
Total Self-Supporting	\$10,983,445	17.2%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$6,303,194	9.8%
<b>Total General Obligation Debt</b>	<b>\$17,286,639</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>Non-General Obligation Debt</b>		
Total Self-Supporting	\$36,590,590	57.2%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$624,158	1.0%
Conduit Debt	\$9,508,579	14.9%
<b>Total Non-General Obligation Debt</b>	<b>\$46,723,328</b>	<b>73.0%</b>
<b>Total Debt Outstanding</b>	<b>\$64,009,967</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

Authorized but unissued debt may be issued at any time without further legislative action, but the issuance requires BRB approval. Certain authorized but unissued debt requires debt service appropriations prior to issuance. The following table sets forth the state’s total general obligation and non-general obligation, authorized but unissued debt sorted by self-supporting and not self-supporting categories as of February 28, 2022.

**Authorized But Unissued Debt  
as of February 28, 2022**

(Amounts in thousands)

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<b>General Obligation Debt</b>		
Total Self-Supporting	\$12,217,130	56.6%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$4,124,267	19.1%
<b>Total General Obligation Debt</b>	<b>\$16,341,397</b>	<b>75.6%</b>
 <b>Non-General Obligation Debt</b>		
Total Self-Supporting	\$4,078,729	18.9%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$1,183,339	5.5%
<b>Total Non-General Obligation Debt</b>	<b>\$5,262,068</b>	<b>24.4%</b>
 <b>Total Authorized but Unissued Debt</b>	 <b>\$21,603,465</b>	 <b>100%</b>

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding

The state's Constitutional Debt Limit provides that additional state debt may not be authorized if the maximum annual debt service on debt payable from general revenue, including authorized but unissued debt, exceeds 5 percent of the average annual unrestricted general revenue for the previous three fiscal years. As of August 31, 2021, the constitutional debt limit stood at 2.58 percent, consisting of 1.23 percent for outstanding debt and 1.35 percent for authorized but unissued debt.

## **Developments Affecting State Debt**

The state's credit ratings are an important determinant of interest rates on the state's bond offerings and therefore directly affect the cost-effectiveness of the state's debt issuance. Credit rating agencies consider the following four primary factors when rating state debt:

*Economy* - the state's income, employment, economic diversity, and demographics;

*Finances* - the state's revenues, cost structure, balance sheet health, and liquidity;

*Debt* - debt ratios, debt security, debt structure, and pension liabilities; and

*Management* - budget development and management practices; constitutional constraints, initiatives, and referenda; executive branch controls; mandates to maintain a balanced budget; rainy day funds; and political polarization.

Texas's general obligation (GO) debt is rated Aaa/AAA/AAA/AAA by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), and Kroll Bond Rating Agency (Kroll), respectively. All four rating agencies maintain their outlook is stable.

### Recent Reports from the Rating Agencies

Moody's outlook for Texas's Aaa GO rating is stable. On June 2, 2022, Moody's stated, "The long-term Aaa general obligation rating, the same as Texas' Aaa issuer rating, reflects multiple strengths, including a strong economy that in the long run will outpace the nation, robust population growth, reserves that provide a very healthy buffer to economic and revenue downturns, strong fiscal management and governance, and low bonded debt, offset by high pension liabilities."

S&P's outlook for the state's AAA GO rating is also stable though the agency highlighted potentials for downside. On March 23, 2022, S&P stated, "We believe the state may experience challenges in shoring up and containing long-term liability growth related to pensions and retiree health care costs, although it took significant steps to curb growing pension pressures associated with ERS in its latest legislative session (2021). In addition, we could lower the rating if officials fail to adopt timely corrective actions to address future budget gaps should they arise or if the economic recovery stumbles, leading to revenues shifting downward materially, resulting in substantial draws on the ESF, without a plan to replenish the amount."

On March 24, 2022, Fitch reaffirmed the AAA GO rating and stable outlook for Texas and stated, "Texas' 'AAA' IDR and GO bond rating reflect its growth-oriented economy and the ample fiscal flexibility provided both by its conservative approach to financial operations and maintenance of substantial reserves, including, in its budgetary reserve, the economic stabilization fund (ESF)."

On August 5, 2022, Kroll reaffirmed the AAA GO rating and stable outlook for Texas and stated, "The State economy remains among the fastest growing in the Nation, with population growth exceeding 20% in each of the last three decades through 2010. Subsequent growth of 17.0% between 2010 and 2021 was well higher than U.S. growth of 7.3%. Growth has historically been driven by the Dallas-Fort Worth-

Arlington MSA and the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA. These MSAs rank as the fourth and fifth most populous metropolitan centers in the United States, respectively, with a combined population of 15.0 million in 2021, making up about half of the state's total population. The Austin-Round Rock MSA has more recently emerged as a center of rapid development, ranking as the fastest growing metropolitan area in the Nation with a population of more than a million over the last decade. The Texas economy is home to the headquarters of 53 Fortune 500 companies, as of 2021, including Tesla, Exxon Mobil, AT&T, Dell Technologies, Phillips 66, and Valero Energy. The Stable Outlook reflects the State's accumulation of significant reserves, and its recent, broad-based economic performance, which provide a framework for continued pandemic recovery and a buffer against potential recessionary pressures.”

### Rating Challenges

The sometimes-overlapping conclusions reached by all four rating agencies reflect their collective judgment that several challenges may arise if Texas is faced with a low revenue environment. Among the most prominent and commonly cited of these problems are:

- 1) the state's heavy dependence on the sales tax without support from a state income tax;
- 2) issues related to unfunded pension liabilities, funding for public schools, and assistance programs such as Medicaid; and
- 3) the state's continued rapid population growth that will necessitate budget increases for operating costs as well as increases in capital expenditures for growing infrastructure needs, including transportation and water development.

## APPENDIX A

### Proposed Capital Expenditures by Functional Area of Government

This appendix provides a breakout of proposed capital expenditures by Functional Area of Government along with the agency or institution of higher learning proposing the capital expenditure.

General Government	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Attorney General	\$ -	\$ 65,200,000	\$ 28,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,700,000
Comptroller of Public Accounts	9,704,990	4,152,190	6,935,248	10,464,594	-	31,257,022
State Preservation Board	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Texas Building and Procurement Commission	64,856,003.00	123,060,308	191,864,100	272,572,504	417,063,700	1,069,416,615
Texas Historical Commission	11,642,667	59,742,667	84,482,900	77,818,234	71,825,332	305,511,800
Texas State Library and Archives Commission	-	3,740,000	15,464,000	4,800,000	9,000,000	33,004,000
Office of Court Administration	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-	7,000,000
Secretary of State	8,500,000	-	-	-	-	8,500,000
Department of Information Resources	-	24,921,108	-	-	-	24,921,108
Texas Education Agency	2,956,200	1,362,900	1,396,100	-	-	5,715,200
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	35,400,561	6,126,122	3,758,218	4,134,040	4,547,444	53,966,385
<b>Total</b>	133,060,421	292,805,295	336,900,566	369,789,372	502,436,476	\$ <b>1,634,992,130</b>

Health and Human Services	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Department of State Health Services	\$ 58,128,037	\$ 39,709,438	\$ 26,250,678	\$ 28,150,379	\$ 26,250,678	\$ 178,489,210
Health and Human Services Commission	461,839,475	560,940,068	459,132,693	459,058,370	457,558,402	2,398,529,008
Department of Family and Protective Services	32,418,028	28,829,865	36,093,233	35,697,728	36,093,233	169,132,087
Texas State Board of Medical Examiners	-	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,250,000
<b>Total</b>	552,385,540	630,729,371	522,476,604	523,906,477	520,902,313	\$ <b>2,750,400,305</b>

Education	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Angelo State University	\$ 40,225,210	\$ 47,648,785	\$ 37,705,000	\$ 6,410,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 132,188,995
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	3,743,570	18,974,278	18,717,847	-	-	41,435,695
Lamar University	7,600,000	47,600,000	67,500,000	16,000,000	28,300,000	167,000,000
Midwestern State University	13,100,000	20,860,400	25,060,400	24,800,400	15,020,400	98,841,600
Prairie View A&M University	35,113,833	107,778,872	133,237,000	91,144,000	46,000,000	413,273,705
Sam Houston State University	25,242,973	63,638,267	61,621,622	4,150,000	3,000,000	157,652,862
Stephen F. Austin State University	10,425,000	31,470,000	51,150,000	41,567,000	55,067,500	189,679,500
Sul Ross State University	11,333,206	26,131,001	10,300,199	2,233,946	98,471,201	148,469,553
Tarleton State University	53,680,000	117,980,000	148,480,000	72,560,000	91,600,000	484,300,000
Texas A&M International University	11,286,000	28,567,000	50,527,000	41,540,000	62,300,000	194,220,000
Texas A&M University	121,207,918	296,077,460	384,858,000	215,600,000	95,600,000	1,113,343,378
Texas A&M University Engineer Experiment Station	26,405,112	83,014,000	12,608,000	-	-	122,027,112
Texas A&M University Engineer Extension Service	-	2,580,000	13,297,000	20,070,500	10,818,000	46,765,500
Texas A&M University San Antonio	19,084,833	50,665,856	142,164,000	181,995,000	154,000,000	547,909,689
Texas A&M University System	36,576,406	90,823,000	123,750,375	58,802,000	29,706,000	339,657,781
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	29,990,556	69,459,000	77,939,000	14,960,000	-	192,348,556
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	9,500,000	19,000,000	21,000,000	16,000,000	52,000,000	117,500,000
Texas A&M University-Commerce	15,884,833	58,969,000	99,169,000	93,200,000	93,200,000	360,422,833
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	38,844,433	96,949,000	145,069,000	124,200,000	244,000,000	649,062,433
Texas A&M University-Galveston	39,998,125	54,497,000	92,079,723	50,267,000	161,126,383	397,968,231
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	19,888,833	29,825,021	62,789,000	89,780,000	129,000,000	331,282,854
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	8,984,833	17,969,000	17,969,000	-	-	44,922,833
Texas Southern University	325,575,000	-	-	-	-	325,575,000
Texas State Technical College System	18,375,000	28,375,000	28,375,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	95,125,000
Texas State Technical College-Fort Bend	16,312,823	32,625,645	16,312,822	1,350,000	1,350,000	67,951,290
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	20,467,801	39,885,604	21,820,200	9,120,800	11,350,400	102,644,805
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	7,255,365	17,356,120	6,433,975	4,474,000	2,450,000	37,969,460
Texas State Technical College-North Texas	14,747,100	29,494,200	14,747,100	-	-	58,988,400
Texas State Technical College-Waco	45,551,861	82,285,014	36,733,152	2,000,000	2,000,000	168,570,027
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	9,848,539	12,482,998	16,760,666	4,539,333	4,539,334	48,170,870
Texas State University-San Marcos	168,788,962	104,339,880	12,012,000	8,140,000	123,230,000	416,510,842
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	31,938,000	60,812,000	56,054,000	80,836,000	54,660,000	284,300,000

Education Continued	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	\$ 24,288,505.00	\$139,150,000.00	\$217,525,481.00	\$141,951,065.00	\$ 64,648,877.00	587,563,928
Texas Woman's University	60,050,000	90,250,000	103,250,000	36,000,000	16,000,000	305,550,000
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	81,288,097	179,610,908	216,679,157	226,948,125	262,372,000	\$ 966,898,287
The University of Texas at Arlington	1,500,000	62,154,986	136,379,986	173,125,000	302,840,028	676,000,000
The University of Texas at Austin	444,429,184	992,768,800	1,069,819,980	927,088,468	1,269,306,000	4,703,412,432
The University of Texas at Dallas	35,000,000	106,300,000	219,400,000	382,175,000	598,750,000	1,341,625,000
The University of Texas at El Paso	10,800,000	53,183,915	91,914,334	106,655,920	97,410,690	359,964,859
The University of Texas at San Antonio	122,000,000	168,500,000	436,684,400	611,120,000	652,941,610	1,991,246,010
The University of Texas at Tyler	12,786,000	137,500,000	119,300,000	37,000,000	7,400,200	313,986,200
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler	109,276,919	110,638,333	14,071,414	9,493,334	7,120,000	250,600,000
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	89,404,625	138,204,625	240,683,333	240,683,334	259,833,333	968,809,250
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	42,648,111	69,353,000	84,505,000	62,981,000	25,519,000	285,006,111
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	870,685,550	1,669,405,000	1,863,935,900	2,073,029,077	5,742,748,927	12,219,804,454
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	167,912,887	127,786,989	200,494,082	167,196,593	126,077,727	789,468,278
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley - Medical School	20,443,964	121,914,336	28,000,000	1,414,605	3,700,000	175,472,905
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	153,715,000	399,901,608	868,463,204	834,300,776	1,005,153,286	3,261,533,874
University of Houston-Clear Lake	144,700,000	-	74,000,000	10,000,000	55,000,800	283,700,800
University of Houston-Downtown	1,000,000	44,968,000	24,816,000	77,460,000	58,031,000	206,275,000
University of Houston-Victoria	99,100,000	18,933,000	-	-	-	118,033,000
University of North Texas	67,500,000	43,370,000	59,250,000	55,850,000	27,500,000	253,470,000
University of North Texas at Dallas	30,000,000	68,000,000	137,000,000	113,000,000	61,600,000	409,600,000
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	19,965,667	19,965,667	19,965,667	-	-	59,897,001
West Texas A&M University	13,361,000	37,781,333	103,885,000	130,190,000	127,560,000	412,777,333
The University of Texas Permian Basin	8,334,243	-	-	-	-	8,334,243
Lamar Institute of Technology	38,427,722	-	25,543,143	-	-	63,970,865
University of Houston System	62,352,257	7,592,644	7,592,644	7,592,644	126,619,811	211,750,000
Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande Campus	367,993	1,103,979	1,103,979	1,103,979	29,439,429	33,119,359
University of Houston	79,555,000	132,777,500	32,777,500	183,632,500	608,507,500	1,037,250,000
Texas A&M University Agrilife Research	19,797,289	37,597,000	31,602,000	-	-	88,996,289
Texas Tech University	40,348,586	48,442,820	83,795,820	68,424,320	177,821,140	418,832,686
Texas State University System	11,230,709	-	-	-	-	11,230,709
The University of Texas System	1,130,000	-	-	-	-	1,130,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,120,375,433</b>	<b>6,815,287,844</b>	<b>8,518,678,105</b>	<b>7,964,155,719</b>	<b>13,292,890,576</b>	<b>\$ 40,711,387,677</b>

<b>Public Safety and Criminal Justice</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027 &amp; Beyond</b>	<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>
Adjutant General's Department	\$ 60,583,500	\$ 175,922,950	\$ 26,994,000	\$ 18,491,000	\$ 19,362,000	\$ 301,353,450
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission	-	2,220,804	2,213,044	-	-	4,433,848
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	77,983,000	152,453,500	117,414,000	129,786,000	614,151,000	1,091,787,500
Texas Department of Public Safety	1,807,719,122	306,878,354	217,275,124	182,942,401	184,311,664	2,699,126,665
<b>Total</b>	1,946,285,622	637,475,608	363,896,168	331,219,401	817,824,664	<b>\$ 4,096,701,463</b>

<b>Natural Resources</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027 &amp; Beyond</b>	<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>
Department of Agriculture	\$ 1,026,628.00	\$ 1,026,628	\$ -	\$ 1,026,628	\$ -	\$ 3,079,884
General Land Office	18,491,414	27,177,204	7,737,204	7,737,204	7,737,204	68,880,230
Parks and Wildlife Department	2,350,000	5,755,000	11,880,000	12,350,000	76,700,000	109,035,000
Railroad Commission of Texas	-	16,114,274	8,361,373	-	-	24,475,647
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,800,000	-	8,100,000
Texas Forest Service	1,320,000	1,981,000	-	-	-	3,301,000
<b>Total</b>	25,288,042	54,154,106	30,078,577	22,913,832	84,437,204	<b>\$ 216,871,761</b>

<b>Business and Economic Development</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027 &amp; Beyond</b>	<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>
Texas Department of Motor Vehicles	\$ 14,447,862	\$ 121,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 95,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 240,947,862
Texas Department of Transportation	11,854,734,411	15,161,707,295	13,493,787,275	13,041,905,846	11,633,054,156	65,185,188,983
Texas Workforce Commission	24,587,983	43,494,923	7,430,527	11,872,679	119,600	87,505,712
Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation	-	16,450,000	16,450,000	-	-	32,900,000
<b>Total</b>	11,893,770,256	15,342,652,218	13,522,667,802	13,149,278,525	11,638,173,756	<b>\$ 65,546,542,557</b>



*Regulatory – No Projects Reported.*

*The Judiciary – No Projects Reported.*

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
<b>Total State Expenditures</b>	18,671,165,314	23,773,104,442	23,294,697,822	22,361,263,326	26,856,664,989	<b>\$ 114,956,895,893</b>

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Enabling Legislation – Capital Expenditure Plan**

#### **Senate Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03 87<sup>th</sup> Legislature, Regular Session – 2021**

- (a) An agency or institution of higher education appropriated funds by this Act shall supply to the Bond Review Board capital planning information relating to projects subject to this section and financing options for the 2024-25 fiscal biennium in a format and according to guidelines developed by the Bond Review Board. Such information shall include:
  - (1) a description of the project or acquisition;
  - (2) the cost of the project;
  - (3) the anticipated useful life of the project;
  - (4) the timing of the capital need;
  - (5) a proposed source of funds (method of financing);
  - (6) a proposed type of financing; and
  - (7) any additional related information requested by the Bond Review Board.
- (b) The Bond Review Board shall compile a statewide capital expenditure plan for the 2024-25 fiscal biennium from the information submitted by agencies and institutions in accordance with the capital planning guidelines. Copies of the guidelines shall be filed with the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board no later than December 31, 2021. The Bond Review Board shall file copies of the capital expenditure plan for the period beginning September 1, 2023, with the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board no later than September 1, 2022.
- (c) The statewide capital plan required by this section shall identify the state's capital needs and alternatives to finance these needs. The Bond Review Board shall review input from all state agencies and institutions regarding the agencies' and institutions' current and future capital needs as part of the strategic planning process. The Bond Review Board shall inform the Legislature on the possible budget impact of the capital plan on the state's debt capacity.
- (d) This section applies to each anticipated state project requiring capital expenditures for:
  - (1) land acquisition;
  - (2) construction of building and other facilities;
  - (3) renovations of buildings and other facilities estimated to exceed \$1 million in the aggregate for a single state agency or institution of higher education; or
  - (4) major information resources projects estimated to exceed \$1 million.
- (e) The Higher Education Coordinating Board and the Bond Review Board shall eliminate redundant reporting by consolidating this report and the Higher Education Coordinating Board's Master Plan report, to the greatest extent possible.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Notes on the Fiscal 2024-2025 Capital Expenditure Plan**

- Data collection was handled by using an online reporting system developed and managed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB). The staff of the Bond Review Board sincerely appreciates the hard work and professionalism of the staff of the THECB.
- In an effort to improve reporting by state agencies and institutions of higher education, the reporting threshold for all categories of expenditures was raised to \$1 million in 2006. The prior reporting threshold was \$250,000.
- For the sixth time, TxDOT accounts for a large portion of the total capital expenditures because the 2024-2025 CEP considered anticipated expenditures for new road projects. Prior to the 2012-13 CEP report, TxDOT aligned the CEP reporting to the Legislative Appropriations Request (LAR). However, the LAR does not consider new road projects. To capture a more accurate picture of future capital expenditures, the BRB requested that TxDOT submit estimated project cost for future road expenditures for the current CEP report.