



STATE OF TEXAS
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN
Fiscal Years 2026-2027

Including Supplemental Information
through Fiscal Year 2029

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

Texas Bond Review Board

September 1, 2024

TEXAS BOND REVIEW BOARD

Fiscal Years 2025-2029

CAPITAL PLANNING ANALYSIS AND OVERVIEW

Capital Planning Review and Approval Process

House Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03 of the 88th Legislature directed the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) to produce the state's Capital Expenditure Plan (CEP) for the 2026-2027 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 \$5 million in the aggregate for a single state agency or institution of higher education; and (4) major information resources projects estimated to exceed \$5 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, several 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 (2026-2027). However, the CEP reports on the preceding year (2025) and the two following years (2028-2029) 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 2026-2027

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.

In developing the CEP for the 2026-2027 biennium with supplemental information through fiscal year 2029, the BRB received information from 87 state entities and institutions of higher education reporting 1,164 capital project request submissions totaling \$133.49 billion through fiscal years 2029 and beyond. Of that amount, the CEP reports an estimated \$22.89 billion in expenditures in fiscal year 2025, \$28.79 billion in fiscal year 2026, \$26.31 billion in fiscal year 2027, \$25.24 billion in fiscal year 2028, and \$30.26 billion in fiscal years 2029 and beyond.

Anticipated total expenditures were \$114.96 billion in the 2024-2025 CEP as compared to \$133.49 billion reported in the 2026-2027 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 90.9 percent of the planned capital expenditures for the fiscal years 2025-2029 reporting period: Business and Economic Development, which includes the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), accounts for the largest portion of expenditures at 56.8 percent; and Education comprises 34.1 percent of the total anticipated expenditures.

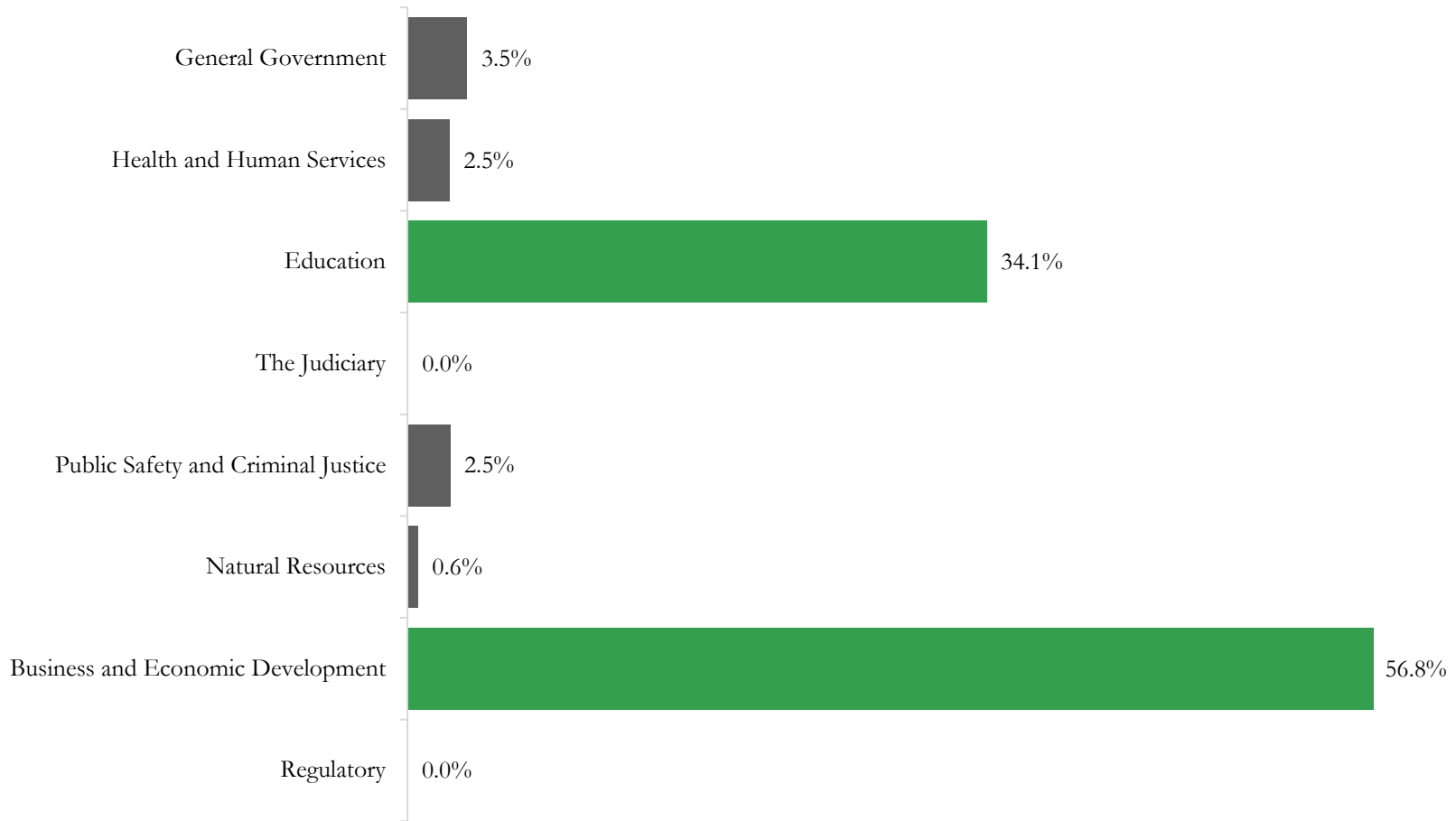
The following table and chart group the planned capital expenditures by functional area of government.

Functional Area as listed in GAA	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
General Government	\$2,123,100,067	\$1,534,285,048	\$ 689,317,784	\$ 242,688,887	\$ 90,338,367	\$ 4,679,730,153	3.5%
Health and Human Services	644,254,662	940,644,758	573,572,455	532,916,826	604,922,807	3,296,311,508	2.5%
Education	5,106,365,338	6,763,846,546	9,575,198,169	9,478,550,353	14,539,226,415	45,463,186,821	34.1%
The Judiciary	12,492,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	6,900,000	29,742,000	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	299,666,044	1,076,263,685	409,924,197	196,130,960	1,355,584,785	3,337,569,671	2.5%
Natural Resources	213,310,519	184,683,287	62,088,146	185,123,296	175,606,628	820,811,876	0.6%
Business and Economic Development	14,492,522,256	18,282,072,339	14,997,571,748	14,603,537,642	13,488,514,073	75,864,218,058	56.8%
Regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	22,891,710,886	28,785,245,663	26,311,122,499	25,242,397,964	30,261,093,075	\$133,491,570,087	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Article of Government

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$133,491,570,087



Categories of Expenditures

State agencies and institutions of higher education are required to report planned capital expenditures using the categories as shown in the table below. Infrastructure is the largest category for the fiscal years 2025-2029 reporting period, accounting for 45.0 percent, followed by New Construction at 28.4 percent, and Repair and Renovation at 21.2 percent. These three categories account for 94.7 percent of the total planned capital expenditures.

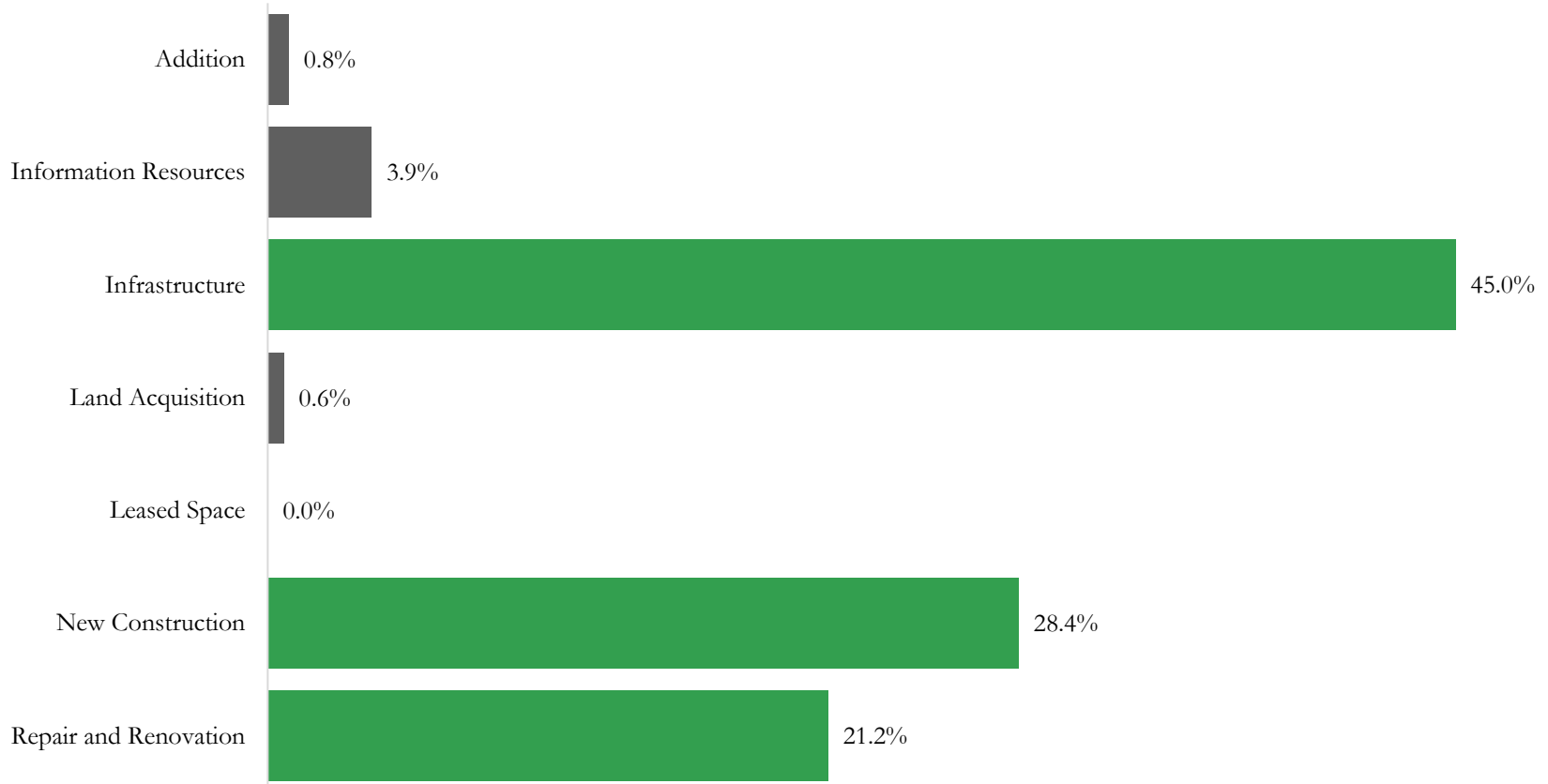
The Infrastructure and New Construction categories only capture the estimated amount of funds needed to complete each anticipated project but do not account for additional maintenance and operation costs after project completion.

Category	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
Addition	\$ 51,101,577	\$ 186,745,650	\$ 285,981,555	\$ 234,800,707	\$ 312,078,223	\$ 1,070,707,712	0.8%
Information Resources	1,097,255,946	1,279,565,791	972,146,830	901,044,774	999,444,517	5,249,457,858	3.9%
Infrastructure	11,429,726,167	14,357,819,424	11,729,446,588	11,344,951,102	11,193,056,206	60,054,999,487	45.0%
Land Acquisition	521,025,000	154,603,925	43,275,000	44,275,000	52,441,500	815,620,425	0.6%
Leased Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
New Construction	5,685,929,824	7,092,392,237	7,223,235,451	6,938,773,523	11,024,624,158	37,964,955,193	28.4%
Repair and Renovation	4,106,672,372	5,714,118,636	6,057,037,075	5,778,552,858	6,679,448,471	28,335,829,412	21.2%
Total	22,891,710,886	28,785,245,663	26,311,122,499	25,242,397,964	30,261,093,075	\$ 133,491,570,087	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Category of Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$133,491,570,087



Sources of Funding

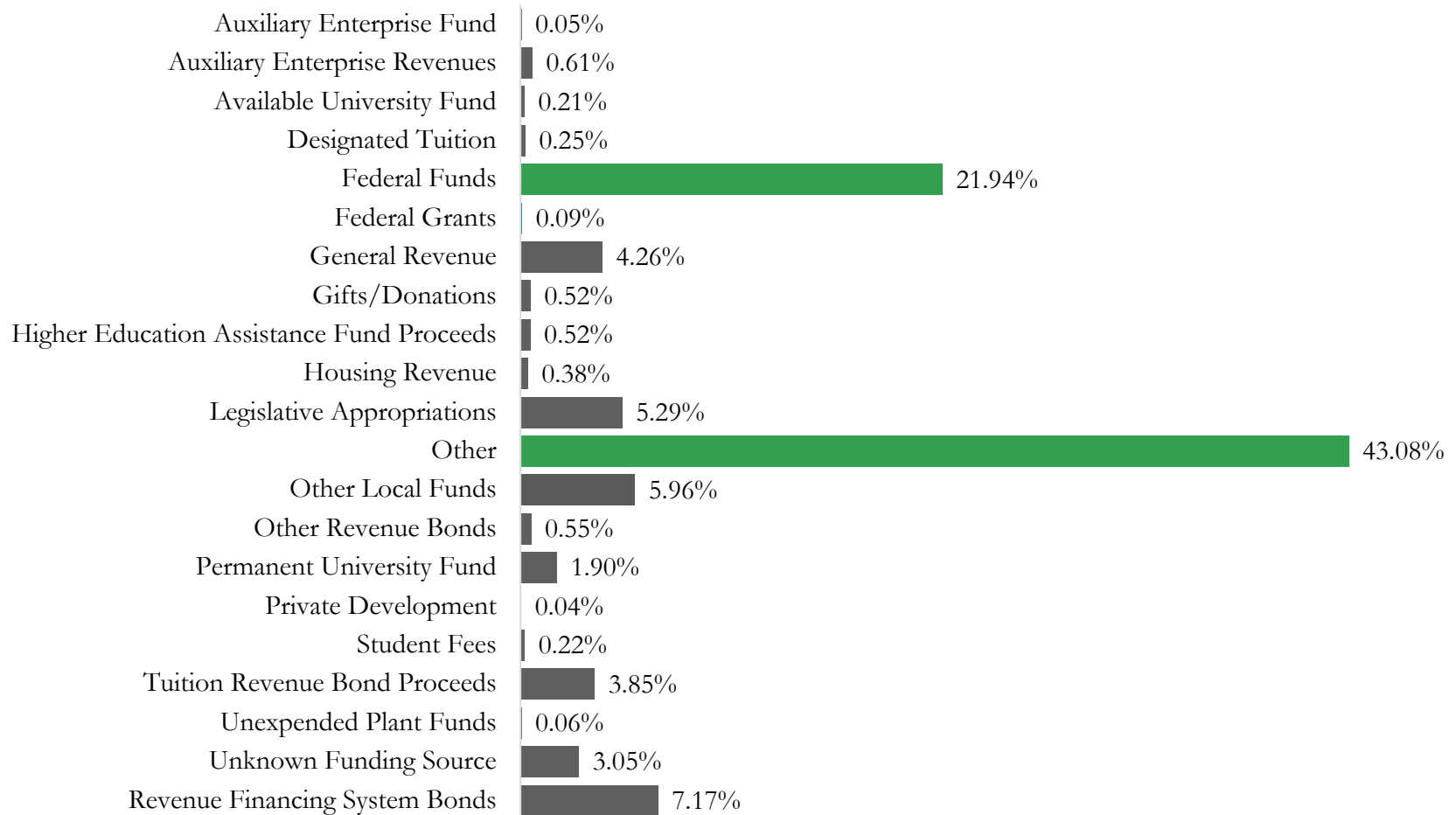
State agencies and institutions of higher education reported 21 funding source categories to pay for their capital projects. The “Other” fund source category, which includes sources such as indirect cost recoveries, institutional funds, interest income, State Highway Fund, and Texas Mobility Fund, is the largest source of funds for capital planning at 43.1 percent. Federal Funds is the second-largest portion of funding at 21.9 percent.

Source Funds	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total	% of Total
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund	\$ 22,700,000	\$ 26,100,000	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 10,400,000	-	\$ 66,300,000	0.05%
Auxiliary Enterprise Revenues	29,126,000	134,833,000	150,392,984	60,899,984	438,799,552	814,051,520	0.61%
Available University Fund	57,020,972	83,628,048	97,050,980	17,533,333	19,066,667	274,300,000	0.21%
Designated Tuition	100,868,063	159,321,965	23,697,167	46,860,000	7,500,000	338,247,195	0.25%
Federal Funds	6,679,900,938	6,405,387,628	5,957,788,549	5,309,818,859	4,941,590,706	29,294,486,680	21.94%
Federal Grants	57,102,111	40,903,666	17,200,000	6,200,000	-	121,405,777	0.09%
General Revenue	753,236,598	1,786,595,034	845,242,769	550,884,069	1,747,372,411	5,683,330,881	4.26%
Gifts/Donations	131,469,327	133,080,821	195,076,526	103,545,053	131,461,000	694,632,727	0.52%
Higher Education Assistance Fund Proceeds	210,421,832	76,294,667	67,039,333	39,667,258	294,132,975	687,556,065	0.52%
Housing Revenue	11,140,000	30,210,000	71,700,000	121,300,000	277,000,000	511,350,000	0.38%
Legislative Appropriations	2,455,781,683	2,367,482,150	873,831,981	723,847,932	636,965,011	7,057,908,757	5.29%
Other	8,505,732,409	13,092,246,578	11,656,754,567	11,950,751,501	12,302,863,662	57,508,348,717	43.08%
Other Local Funds	693,269,696	989,533,857	1,239,136,868	1,351,124,094	3,676,810,902	7,949,875,417	5.96%
Other Revenue Bonds	187,266,493	247,296,904	155,873,108	87,364,800	60,000,000	737,801,305	0.55%
Permanent University Fund	575,331,288	474,441,603	1,113,705,924	178,841,259	199,000,000	2,541,320,074	1.90%
Private Development	-	-	-	13,675,000	39,560,000	53,235,000	0.04%
Student Fees	22,095,000	38,430,000	84,200,000	139,800,000	10,500,000	295,025,000	0.22%
Tuition Revenue Bond Proceeds	613,549,024	643,280,284	781,130,067	1,145,887,230	1,961,928,586	5,145,775,191	3.85%
Unexpended Plant Funds	12,500,000	11,000,000	19,500,000	31,500,000	-	74,500,000	0.06%
Unknown Funding Source	353,226,262	459,357,030	1,052,237,251	1,349,492,877	852,731,314	4,067,044,734	3.05%
Revenue Financing System Bonds	1,419,973,190	1,585,822,428	1,902,464,425	2,003,004,715	2,663,810,289	9,575,075,047	7.17%
Total	22,891,710,886	28,785,245,663	26,311,122,499	25,242,397,964	30,261,093,075	\$133,491,570,087	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Sources of Funding for Capital Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$133,491,570,087



General Revenue

General Revenue (GR) is estimated to provide \$5.68 billion or 4.3 percent of the total sources of funding for anticipated expenditures. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$5.28 billion (93.0 percent), including an estimated \$1.95 billion for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, which represented 34.2 percent of the total GR funding sources. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$399.6 million (7.0 percent).

Federal Funds

Federal Funds accounts for 21.9 percent of the total source of funding reported in the 2026-2027 CEP. Of the \$29.29 billion in federal funds, TxDOT represents 93.3 percent of the total with an estimated \$27.33 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 \$9.58 billion, 7.2 percent of the total expected source of funds. Tuition Revenue Bond proceeds of \$5.15 billion are the second-largest source of funds for higher education institutions and account for 3.85 percent of the total source of funds. Funding from the Permanent University Fund is estimated to be \$2.54 billion (1.9 percent), and Higher Education Assistance Fund proceeds are expected to be \$687.376 million (0.5 percent).

Other

The Other fund source category increased 28.1 percent from \$44.89 billion in the 2024-2025 CEP to \$57.51 billion for the 2026-2027 biennium, \$46.66 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 \$16.75 billion and \$19.16 billion, respectively. TxDOT included projects for the state highway fund and mobility fund in the amounts of \$8.43 billion and \$2.32 billion, respectively. The issuance of \$2 billion of mobility fund bonds to finance future project costs is included in this report. See debt financing of capital projects discussion on page 14 of this report.

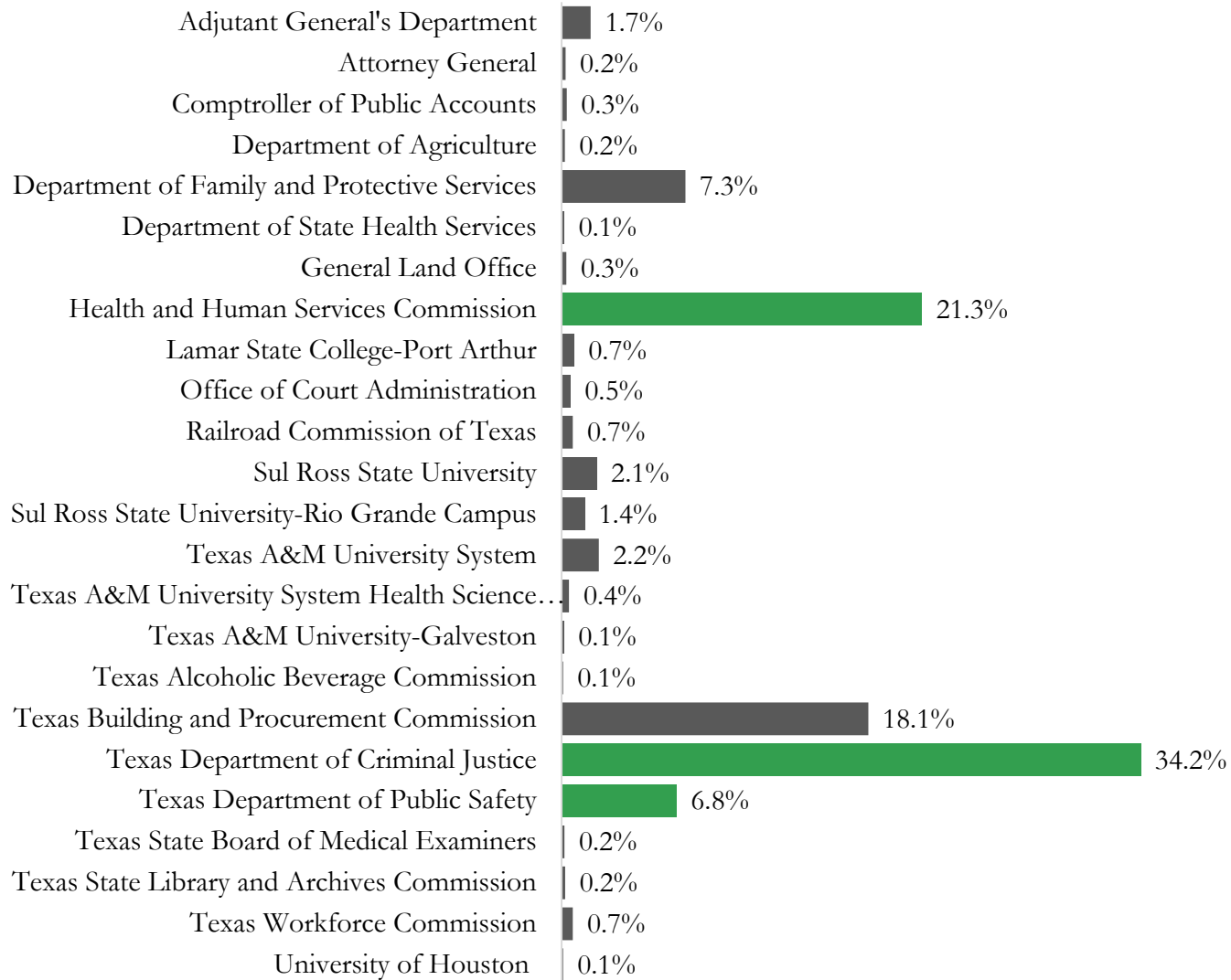
Legislative Appropriations

Anticipated expenditures from Legislative Appropriations are estimated to be \$7.06 billion or 5.2 percent of the total sources of funding. Fourteen state agencies and institutions of higher education submitted project costs requiring Legislative Appropriations. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$6.42 billion (91.0 percent) with Texas Facilities Commission and TxDOT representing most of these projects with \$3.13 billion (44.3 percent) and \$1.59 billion (22.5 percent), respectively. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$635.3 million (9.0 percent) with University of Texas at Arlington reporting \$209 million (3.0 percent).

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.

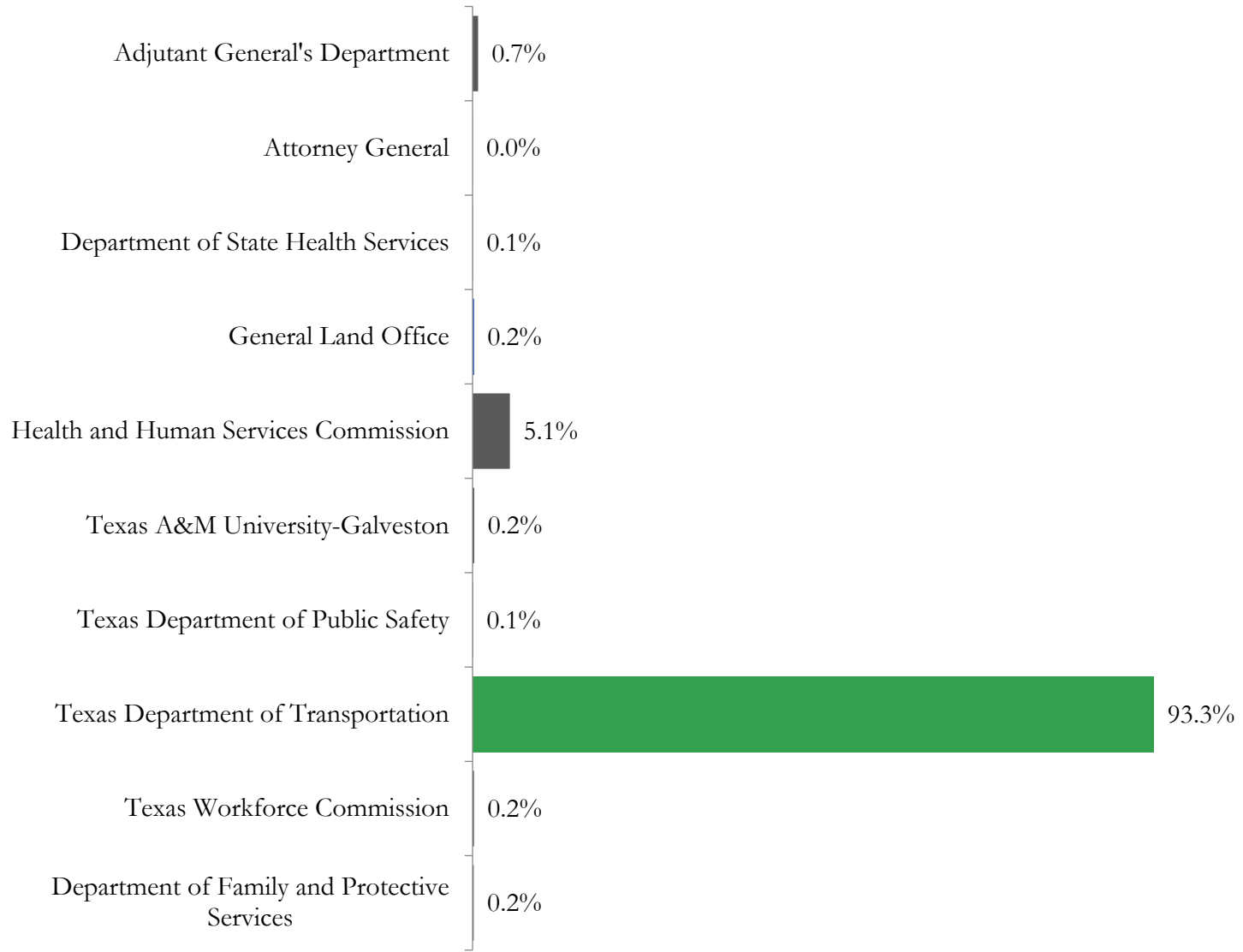
General Revenue

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$5,683,330,881



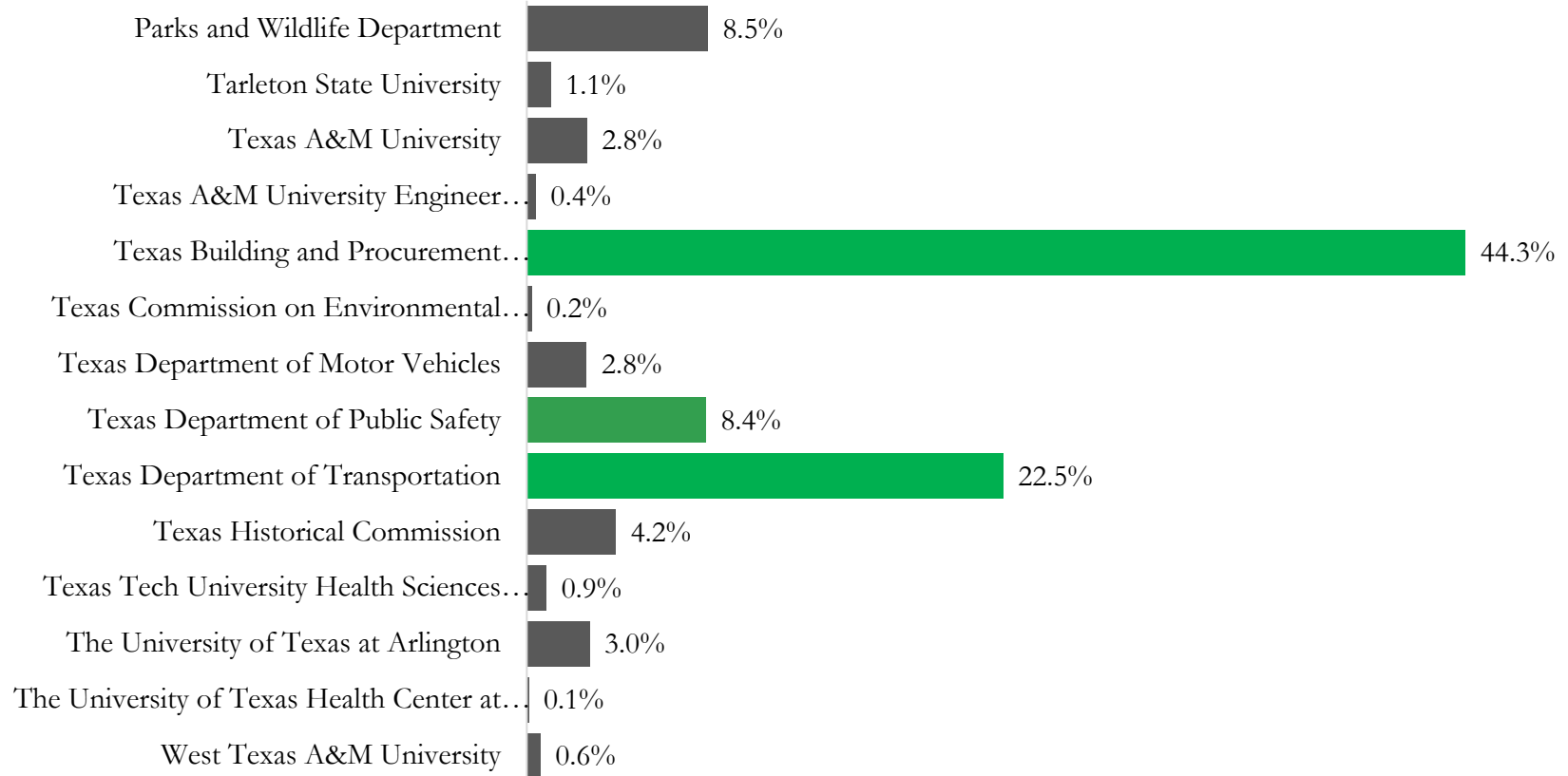
Federal Funds

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$29,294,486,680



Legislative Appropriations

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$7,057,908,757



Debt Financing of Capital Projects

Texas ranks low in total general obligation state debt outstanding at approximately \$568 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. General obligation, not self-supporting debt has increased steadily from \$400 million on August 31, 1986. Over the past 10 years this debt increased from \$4.64 billion on August 31, 2014, to \$6.18 billion on August 31, 2023. 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 1,164 projects submitted for the 2026-2027 CEP, 387 (33.2 percent) are expected to be financed through the issuance of debt. These projects are estimated to cost \$22.78 billion and account for 17.1 percent of total expenditures projected in the 2026-2027 CEP. Debt service (principal plus interest payments) on these projects total \$1.65 billion and \$2.04 billion for fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026, respectively. Total debt service over the life of all capital projects expected to be financed with debt is \$42.15 billion.

Functional Area	FY 2025 P&I	FY 2026 P&I	FY 2027 P&I	FY 2028 P&I	FY 2029 P&I & Beyond	Total Expected P&I	% of Total
General Government	\$ 719,688	\$ 719,688	\$ 719,688	\$ 33,566,195	\$ 651,872,048	\$ 687,597,307	1.6%
Health and Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Education	804,643,850	1,488,908,800	1,882,005,012	2,055,371,273	31,342,480,822	37,573,409,757	89.1%
The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Business and Economic Development *	-	155,715,449	155,715,449	155,715,449	3,425,739,867	3,892,886,213	9.2%
Regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	805,363,538	1,645,343,937	2,038,440,149	2,244,652,917	35,420,092,737	\$ 42,153,893,277	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

* BRB calculated the estimated debt service for TxDOT’s potential \$2 billion mobility fund bond issuance using a 25-year term, 6 percent 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 29, 2024

Debt Outstanding		
as of February 29, 2024		
(Amounts in thousands)		
<hr/>		
General Obligation Debt		
Total Self-Supporting	\$10,860,325	15.0%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$6,251,110	8.6%
Total General Obligation Debt	\$17,111,435	23.7%
Non-General Obligation Debt		
Total Self-Supporting	\$40,951,203	56.6%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$796,355	1.1%
Conduit Debt	\$13,463,444	18.6%
Total Non-General Obligation Debt	\$55,211,002	76.3%
<hr/>		
Total Debt Outstanding	\$72,322,437	100%

* 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 29, 2024.

Authorized But Unissued Debt
as of February 29, 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

General Obligation Debt

Total Self-Supporting	\$11,793,530	56.5%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$3,366,840	16.1%
Total General Obligation Debt	\$15,160,370	72.6%

Non-General Obligation Debt

Total Self-Supporting	\$4,797,410	23.0%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$930,707	4.5%
Total Non-General Obligation Debt	\$5,728,117	27.4%

Total Authorized but Unissued Debt **\$20,888,487** **100%**

* 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, 2023, the constitutional debt limit stood at 1.95 percent, consisting of 0.99 percent for outstanding debt and 0.96 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 - population trends, wealth, economic diversity, economic stability, and infrastructure needs;

Finances - change in major general revenue sources, change in permanent positions, spending per capita, general fund balances, rainy day fund balance, accounting and financial reporting practices, tax and revenue administration, and investment practices;

Debt - pay down price for net long-term debt, net debt per capita, net debt as a percent of personal income, net debt as a percent of tax valuation, annual debt service on net debt as a percentage of general fund, and pension liabilities; and

Management - coherent structure of governance, constitutional constraints, initiatives and referenda, executive branch controls, mandates to balance budget, and fund reserve policies.

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

On August 15, 2024, S&P's outlook for the state's AAA GO rating is stable and stated, "In light of softer near-term U.S. economic growth expectations, we believe our 'AAA' rating and underlying credit fundamentals are anchored by 'Texas' rapidly growing and diversified economic base that support per capita gross state product (GSP) and income metrics comparable with those of the nation, coupled with favorable population and employment growth prospects that we expect will exceed those of state peers and the U.S. over the outlook period. It also incorporates our view of well-embedded, long-term planning and well-defined management practices, which have enabled the state to consistently outperform its conservatively built budget estimates, while also amassing large reserves in its economic stabilization fund (ESF) and ample liquidity to manage growth-related services and infrastructure needs and provide a financial cushion to guard against future economic downturns."

On August 9, 2024, Moody's outlook for Texas's Aaa GO rating is stable and stated, "The Aaa rating reflects Texas's dynamic economy that will continue to surpass national growth; impressive population expansion that will well-outpace the nation and drive employment growth; substantial reserves that help safeguard against economic and revenue downturns; and strong fiscal management and governance. While bonded debt is low, this is offset by substantial long-term liabilities, largely a consequence of historical pension underfunding."

On January 30, 2024, Kroll reaffirmed the AAA GO rating and stable outlook for Texas and stated, "The State's broad and diverse economy is among the fastest growing in the Nation, conservative budget procedures and financial management practices support consistently strong reserve levels and operating flexibility, and the debt burden is low in terms of direct debt per capita and debt expense as a percentage of expenditures. Credit challenges include increasing fiscal pressure to fund the necessary infrastructure to keep up with economic and

population growth, specifically in the areas of transportation and education. The stable outlook reflects the strength of the State's broad and dynamic economy as well as its consistent maintenance of large reserves which position it well to weather the business and commodity price cycles."

On October 16, 2023, Fitch reaffirmed its AAA rating and stable outlook of Texas' GO debt 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)."

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 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Attorney General	\$ -	\$ 10,332,958	\$ 10,517,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,850,129
Comptroller of Public Accounts	6,027,978	10,889,628	280,432	-	-	17,198,038
State Preservation Board	18,450,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	27,450,000
Texas Building and Procurement Commission	2,095,122,089.00	1,371,562,462	553,520,181	217,688,887	68,338,367	4,306,231,986
Texas Historical Commission	3,500,000	126,500,000	122,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	296,000,000
Texas State Library and Archives Commission	-	12,000,000	-	-	-	12,000,000
Total	2,123,100,067	1,534,285,048	689,317,784	242,688,887	90,338,367	\$ 4,679,730,153

Health and Human Services	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Department of State Health Services	\$ 43,865,621	\$ 36,225,162	\$ 4,473,325	\$ 7,021,496	\$ 4,473,325	\$ 96,058,929
Health and Human Services Commission	514,421,196	840,592,656	486,885,498	462,068,390	436,022,218	2,739,989,958
Department of Family and Protective Services	85,967,845	63,826,940	82,213,632	63,826,940	164,427,264	460,262,621
Total	644,254,662	940,644,758	573,572,455	532,916,826	604,922,807	\$ 3,296,311,508

Education	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Angelo State University	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 63,300,000	\$ 40,600,000	\$ 7,352,800	\$ 124,352,800
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	-	-	-	7,000,000	35,000,000	42,000,000
Lamar University	60,300,000	68,797,103	48,302,897	25,000,000	4,500,000	206,900,000
Midwestern State University	-	41,200,000	19,345,000	15,795,000	3,000,000	79,340,000
Prairie View A&M University	13,184,833	30,771,000	21,969,000	-	-	65,924,833
Sam Houston State University	28,064,600	86,093,400	100,142,000	56,600,000	-	270,900,000
Stephen F. Austin State University	50,905,000	79,105,000	141,390,000	153,415,000	192,140,000	616,955,000
Sul Ross State University	3,347,222	583,334	3,708,334	7,319,444	161,041,666	176,000,000
Tarleton State University	77,900,000	221,000,000	328,800,000	230,800,000	190,000,000	1,048,500,000
Texas A&M International University	24,528,000	55,732,000	89,710,000	74,460,000	130,340,000	374,770,000
Texas A&M University	151,933,220	393,004,470	468,070,000	206,840,000	26,000,000	1,245,847,690
Texas A&M University Engineer Experiment Station	6,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Texas A&M University Engineer Extension Service	11,060,000	27,529,000	34,302,500	13,546,000	2,728,000	89,165,500
Texas A&M University San Antonio	85,568,000	204,534,000	252,934,000	108,800,000	38,000,000	689,836,000
Texas A&M University System	101,791,400	184,960,206	191,876,800	67,076,000	89,385,000	635,089,406
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	59,318,082	115,157,000	119,579,000	24,640,000	-	318,694,082
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	2,000,000	28,000,000	52,000,000	48,000,000	-	130,000,000
Texas A&M University-Commerce	24,540,000	62,400,000	92,160,000	67,600,000	62,600,000	309,300,000
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	39,234,833	134,919,000	219,719,000	215,450,000	341,100,000	950,422,833
Texas A&M University-Galveston	29,500,000	82,908,925	68,159,000	21,760,712	63,999,897	266,328,534
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	3,361,000	6,723,000	23,723,000	67,000,000	641,000,000	741,807,000
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	3,279,752	6,559,000	9,559,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	31,397,752
Texas Southern University	466,548,998	-	-	-	-	466,548,998
Texas State Technical College System	-	16,250,000	442,785,524	852,971,052	426,435,516	1,738,442,092
Texas State Technical College-Fort Bend	12,893,968	27,176,467	18,407,500	8,250,000	4,125,000	70,852,935
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	9,870,049	24,669,849	22,688,335	19,033,949	17,659,174	93,921,356
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	10,859,849	18,724,009	7,864,160	2,718,320	-	40,166,338
Texas State Technical College-North Texas	3,904,849	3,904,849	9,866,667	4,933,333	-	22,609,698
Texas State Technical College-Waco	19,544,849	40,602,269	27,004,240	10,071,820	4,125,000	101,348,178
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	13,459,698	29,506,698	27,928,247	11,881,247	3,631,246	86,407,136
Texas State University-San Marcos	23,945,119	54,607,779	50,913,200	123,035,800	377,314,000	629,815,898
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	26,575,000	24,100,000	37,125,000	46,150,000	185,750,000	319,700,000

Education Continued	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	\$ 109,150,000.00	\$191,450,000.00	\$181,650,000.00	\$126,823,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00	610,173,000
Texas Woman's University	-	3,200,000	7,250,000	62,750,000	205,500,000	278,700,000
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	344,498,509	282,360,000	142,900,000	95,200,000	- \$	864,958,509
The University of Texas at Arlington	30,000,000	75,375,000	291,687,500	260,825,000	363,222,500	1,021,110,000
The University of Texas at Austin	296,058,799	595,683,955	1,174,403,390	1,655,981,948	2,076,374,708	5,798,502,800
The University of Texas at Dallas	425,000,000	419,750,000	319,000,000	227,500,000	372,500,000	1,763,750,000
The University of Texas at El Paso	110,647,701	105,395,402	155,524,003	140,441,300	58,621,600	570,630,006
The University of Texas at San Antonio	196,500,000	604,019,233	612,869,233	473,035,234	696,300,000	2,582,723,700
The University of Texas at Tyler	107,059,140	156,770,822	238,735,647	144,268,432	59,478,792	706,312,833
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler	223,703,542	40,662,463	19,596,231	22,477,388	21,458,544	327,898,168
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	144,500,000	196,075,000	923,000,000	864,750,000	558,750,000	2,687,075,000
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	735,751,000	198,697,000	142,000,000	139,000,000	179,000,000	1,394,448,000
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	539,066,509	904,116,580	1,143,539,613	1,280,385,321	3,626,933,126	7,494,041,149
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	126,146,423	154,171,086	156,070,651	113,313,298	47,277,776	596,979,234
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley - Medical School	13,520,000	75,515,000	90,611,000	79,289,000	78,455,000	337,390,000
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	104,500,000	118,500,000	100,000,000	130,100,000	194,700,000	647,800,000
University of Houston-Clear Lake	-	41,157,800	34,000,000	135,900,000	111,000,000	322,057,800
University of Houston-Downtown	26,512,000	20,044,000	27,443,984	19,799,984	219,599,552	313,399,520
University of Houston-Victoria	1,060,180	1,060,180	4,635,180	7,660,180	138,787,876	153,203,596
University of North Texas	40,400,000	120,150,000	181,750,000	123,900,000	422,000,000	888,200,000
University of North Texas at Dallas	-	15,000,000	55,000,000	110,625,000	186,875,000	367,500,000
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	7,900,000	60,000,000	150,000,000	330,000,000	153,000,000	700,900,000
West Texas A&M University	13,779,833	66,269,000	121,369,000	116,740,000	67,490,000	385,647,833
Lamar Institute of Technology	-	5,000,000	6,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	53,000,000
University of Houston System	-	8,250,000	8,250,000	14,250,000	254,250,000	285,000,000
Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande Campus	6,000,000	875,000	1,166,667	2,166,667	107,791,666	118,000,000
University of Houston	16,743,767	42,341,667	42,341,666	76,186,824	1,224,132,976	1,401,746,900
Texas A&M University Agrilife Research	24,920,906	52,842,000	56,342,000	3,000,000	-	137,104,906
Texas Tech University	80,398,000	109,697,000	124,180,000	90,834,100	35,700,000	440,809,100
Texas State University System	11,230,708	-	-	-	-	11,230,708
Texas State Board of Medical Examiners	-	6,000,000	3,550,000	-	-	9,550,000
Lamar State College-Orange	-	2,000,000	7,000,000	15,000,000	31,000,000	55,000,000
Texas Tech University System	-	4,700,000	48,000,000	58,600,000	13,700,000	125,000,000
Total	5,106,365,338	6,763,846,546	9,575,198,169	9,478,550,353	14,539,226,415	\$ 45,463,186,821

The Judiciary	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Office of Court Administration	12,492,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	6,900,000	29,742,000
Total	12,492,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	6,900,000	29,742,000

Public Safety and Criminal Justice	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Adjutant General's Department	- \$	12,518,000 \$	122,161,000 \$	13,628,000 \$	214,829,000 \$	363,136,000
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission	5,190,008	-	-	-	-	5,190,008
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	125,985,442	443,819,200	163,532,600	117,976,000	1,094,284,200	1,945,597,442
Texas Department of Public Safety	168,490,594	619,926,485	124,230,597	64,526,960	46,471,585	1,023,646,221
Total	299,666,044	1,076,263,685	409,924,197	196,130,960	1,355,584,785 \$	3,337,569,671

Natural Resources	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Department of Agriculture	\$ 7,026,628.00	\$ -	\$ 2,026,628	\$ -	\$ 2,026,628	\$ 11,079,884
General Land Office	16,166,666	27,166,667	42,666,667	31,623,296	35,780,000	153,403,296
Parks and Wildlife Department	180,484,000	131,750,000	-	153,000,000	137,500,000	602,734,000
Railroad Commission of Texas	7,458,873	18,766,620	10,394,851	500,000	300,000	37,420,344
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	2,174,352	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	-	16,174,352
Total	213,310,519	184,683,287	62,088,146	185,123,296	175,606,628 \$	820,811,876

Business and Economic Development	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Texas Department of Motor Vehicles	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 140,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 40,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 199,000,000
Texas Department of Transportation	14,447,054,806	18,113,453,721	14,983,421,123	14,545,905,717	13,483,514,073	75,573,349,440
Texas Workforce Commission	37,467,450	28,118,618	9,150,625	17,131,925	-	91,868,618
Total	14,492,522,256	18,282,072,339	14,997,571,748	14,603,537,642	13,488,514,073	\$ 75,864,218,058

Regulatory – No Projects Reported.

	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Total State Expenditures	22,891,710,886	28,785,245,663	26,311,122,499	25,242,397,964	30,261,093,075	\$ 133,491,570,087

APPENDIX B

Enabling Legislation – Capital Expenditure Plan

House Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03

88th Legislature, Regular Session – 2023

- (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 2026-27 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 monies (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 2026-27 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, 2023. The Bond Review Board shall file copies of the capital expenditure plan for the period beginning September 1, 2025, with the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board no later than September 1, 2024.
- (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 \$5 million in the aggregate for a single state agency or institution of higher education; or
 - (4) major information resources projects estimated to exceed \$5 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 2026-2027 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 (BRB) sincerely appreciates the hard work and professionalism of the staff of the THECB.
- To improve reporting by state agencies and institutions of higher education, the reporting threshold for all categories of expenditures was raised to \$5 million in 2024. The prior reporting threshold was \$1 million.
- TxDOT accounts for a large portion of the total capital expenditures because the 2026-2027 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 TxDOT submit estimated project cost for future road expenditures for the current CEP report.