

STATE OF TEXAS
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN
Fiscal Years 2020-2021

Including Supplemental Information
through Fiscal Year 2023

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

Texas Bond Review Board

September 1, 2018

TEXAS BOND REVIEW BOARD

Fiscal Years 2019-2023

CAPITAL PLANNING ANALYSIS AND OVERVIEW

Capital Planning Review and Approval Process

Senate Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03 of the 85th Legislature directed the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) to produce the state's Capital Expenditure Plan (CEP) for the 2020-2021 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 for a single state agency or institution of higher education; and (4) major information resources projects estimated to exceed \$1 million. In previous reports, the BRB requested that all planned expenditures exceeding \$250,000 must be reported, but the threshold was adjusted to \$1 million in 2006 for future reports.

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 (2020-2021). However, the CEP reports on the preceding year (2019) and the two following years (2022-2023) 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 the 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.

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 2020-2021

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.

In developing the CEP for the 2020-2021 biennium with supplemental information through 2023, the BRB received information from 87 state entities and institutions of higher education reporting 1,284 capital project request submissions totaling \$83.62 billion through fiscal year 2023 and beyond. Of that amount, the CEP reports an estimated \$15.36 billion in expenditures in FY2019, \$19.64 billion in FY2020, \$17.03 billion in FY2021, \$14.48 billion in FY2022, and \$17.11 billion in FY2023 and beyond.

Anticipated total expenditures were \$76.97 billion in the 2018-2019 CEP as compared to \$83.62 billion in the 2020-2021 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 FY2019-2023 reporting period: Business and Economic Development, which includes the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), accounts for the largest portion of expenditures at 66.2 percent; and Education comprises 26.2 percent of the total anticipated expenditures.

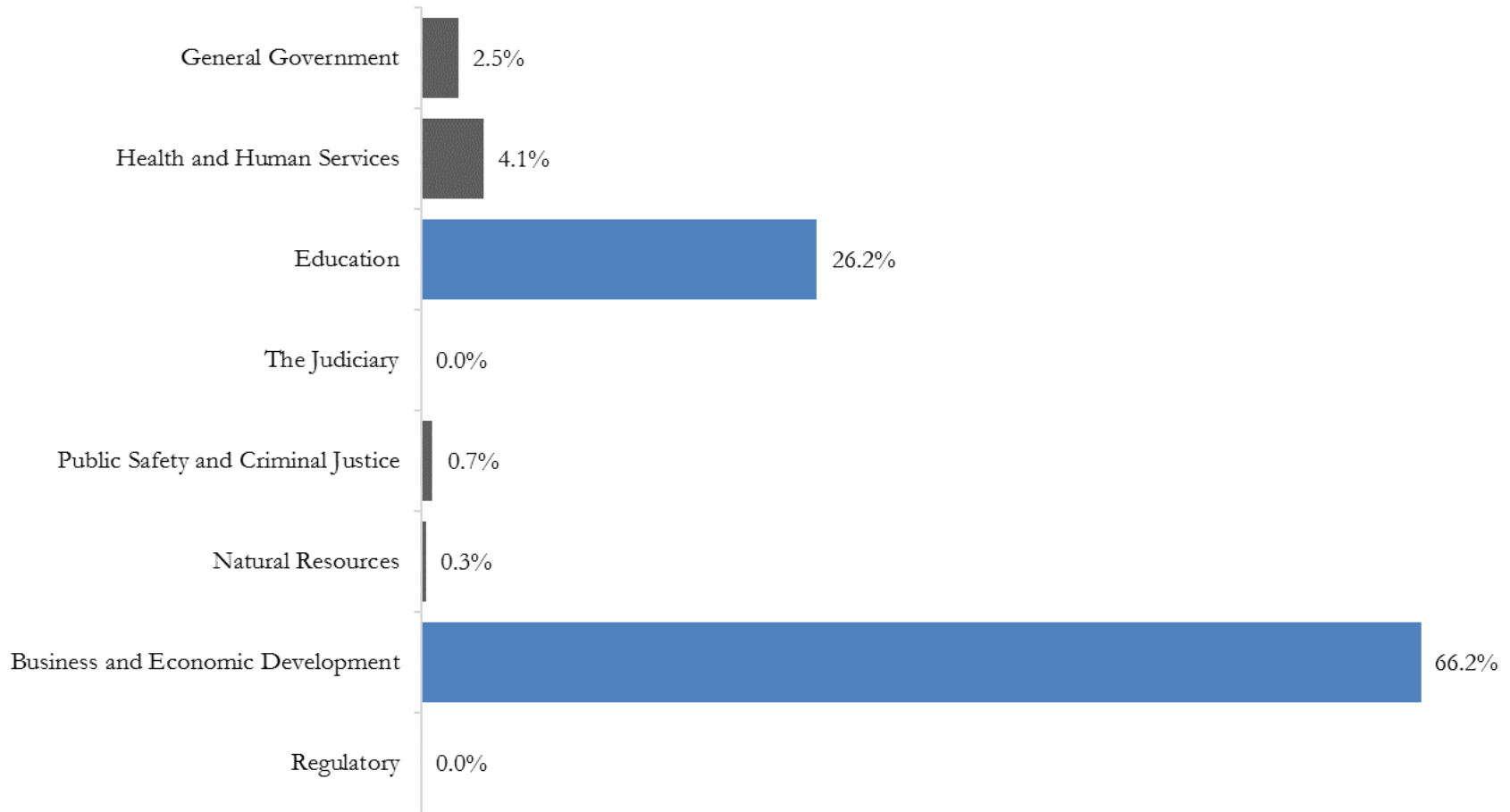
The following table and chart group the planned capital expenditures by functional area of government.

Functional Area as listed in GAA	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
General Government	\$ 107,788,496	\$ 156,098,426	\$ 238,318,466	\$ 411,700,598	\$ 1,143,856,107	\$ 2,057,762,093	2.5%
Health and Human Services	573,946,197	631,787,266	635,102,071	489,668,988	1,113,862,376	3,444,366,898	4.1%
Education	2,302,415,886	3,913,773,543	4,704,581,811	4,547,368,972	6,427,628,876	21,895,769,088	26.2%
The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	25,591,842	112,247,811	96,080,000	115,520,000	258,332,100	607,771,753	0.7%
Natural Resources	47,695,449	86,964,157	66,470,212	22,224,477	34,520,519	257,874,814	0.3%
Business and Economic Development	12,302,796,376	14,737,924,781	11,288,823,496	8,898,218,049	8,128,433,180	55,356,195,882	66.2%
Regulatory	1,570,000	-	-	-	-	1,570,000	0.0%
Total	15,361,804,246	19,638,795,984	17,029,376,056	14,484,701,084	17,106,633,158	\$ 83,621,310,528	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Article of Government

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$83,621,310,528



Categories of Expenditures

State agencies are required to report planned capital expenditures by categories as shown in the table below. Infrastructure is the largest category for the FY2019-2023 reporting period, accounting for 44.9 percent, followed by Repair and Renovation at 23.7 percent, and New Construction at 20.4 percent. These three categories account for 89.0 percent of the total planned capital expenditures.

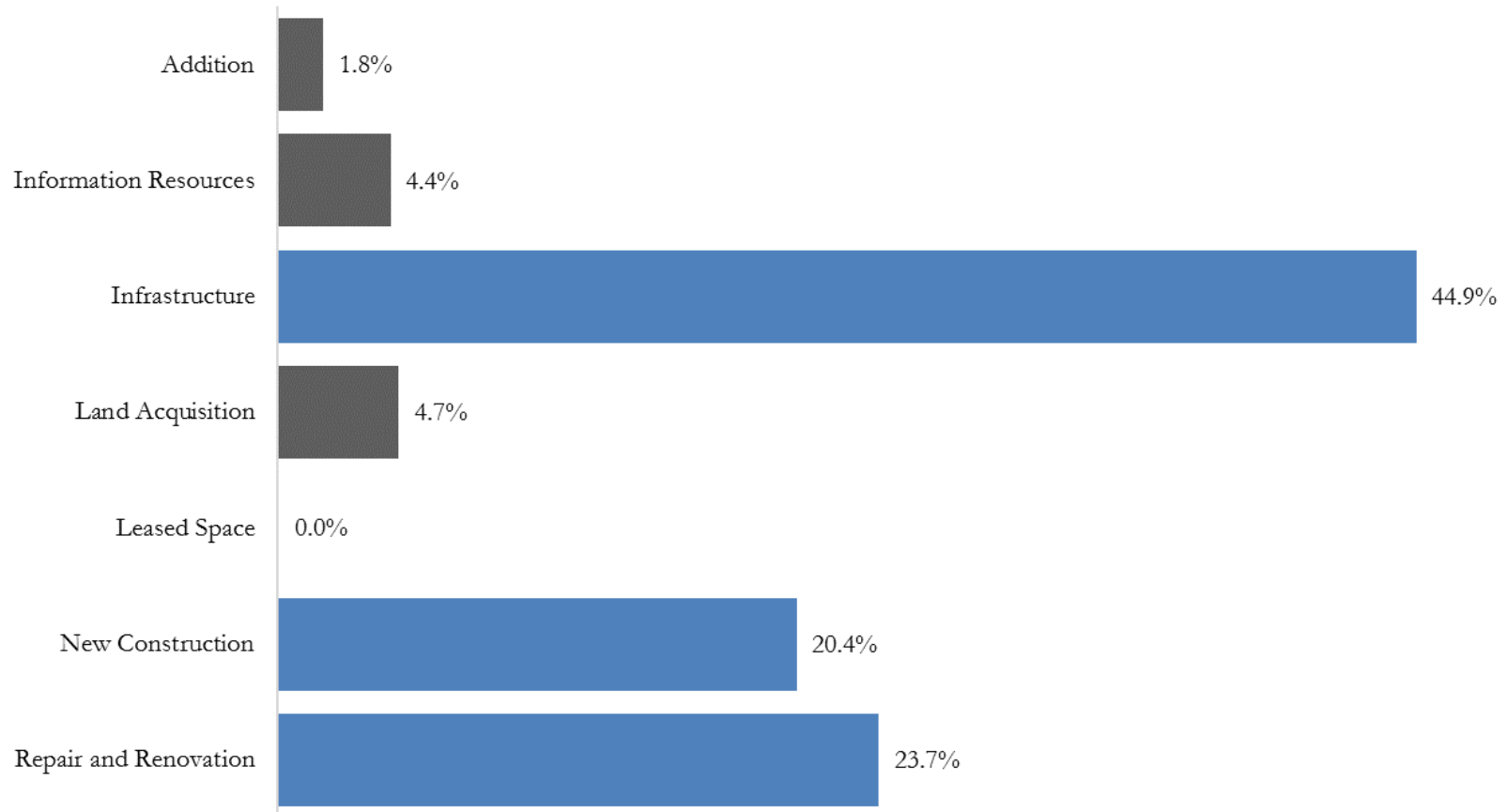
The Infrastructure and New Construction categories only capture the estimated amount of funds needed to complete each anticipated project but do not account for additional maintenance and operation costs after project completion.

Category	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures	% of Total
Addition	\$ 153,348,000	\$ 251,538,899	\$ 368,297,000	\$ 271,299,290	\$ 457,114,677	\$ 1,501,597,866	1.8%
Information Resources	522,567,355	782,361,903	731,896,413	658,802,744	1,009,766,156	3,705,394,571	4.4%
Infrastructure	7,894,677,629	10,857,427,740	8,236,573,142	5,388,087,656	5,147,110,265	37,523,876,432	44.9%
Land Acquisition	1,046,656,806	970,388,349	874,143,874	570,100,000	507,300,000	3,968,589,029	4.7%
Leased Space	19,570,500	5,482,500	9,800,000	2,000,000	-	36,853,000	0.0%
New Construction	1,340,539,301	2,719,813,336	3,680,991,056	3,713,473,970	5,641,943,815	17,096,761,478	20.4%
Repair and Renovation	4,384,444,655	4,051,783,257	3,127,674,571	3,880,937,424	4,343,398,245	19,788,238,152	23.7%
Total	15,361,804,246	19,638,795,984	17,029,376,056	14,484,701,084	17,106,633,158	\$ 83,621,310,528	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Capital Expenditures by Category of Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$83,621,310,528



Sources of Funding

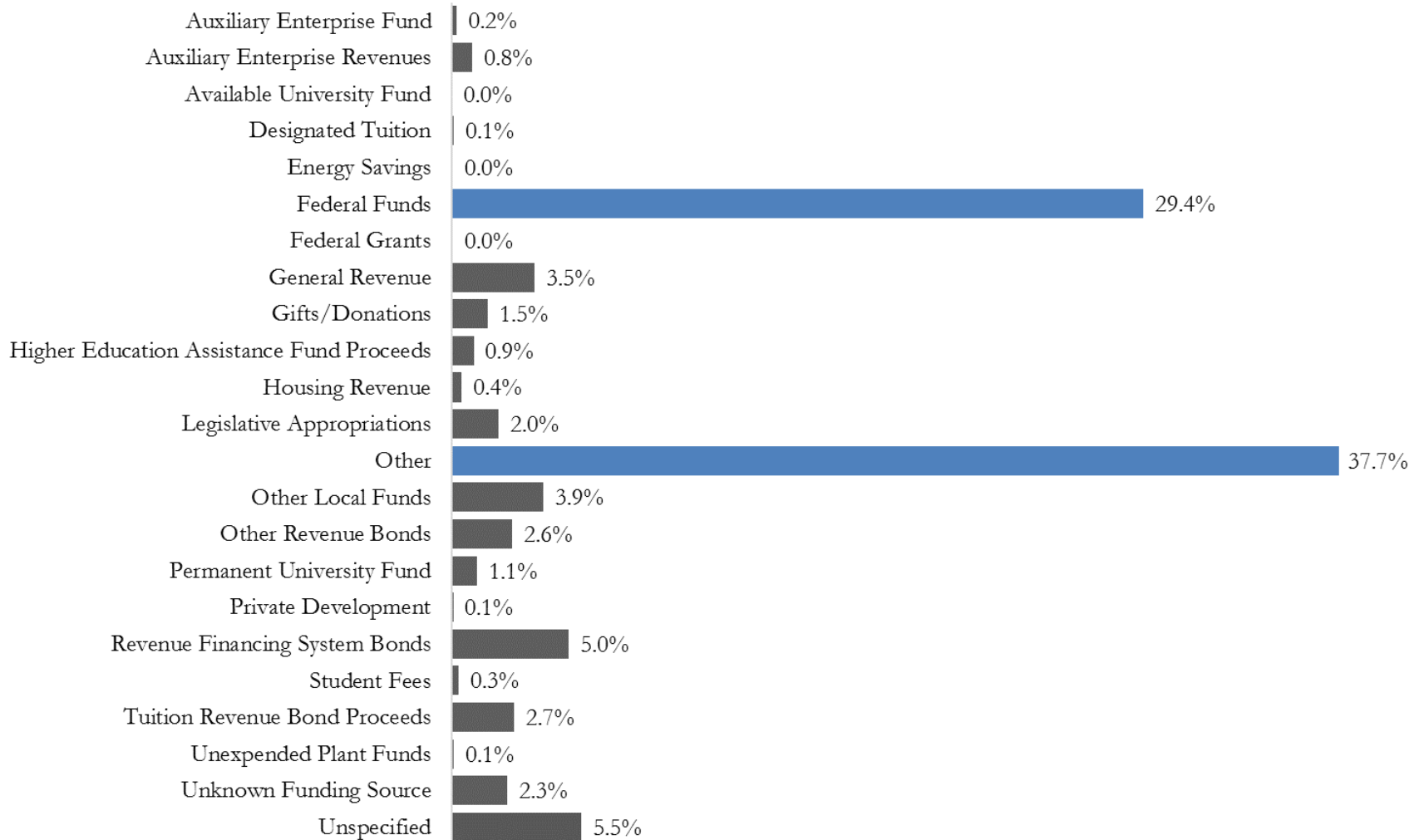
State agencies and institutions of higher education reported 23 funding source categories to pay for their capital projects. The “Other” fund source category, which includes sources such as indirect cost recoveries, institutional funds, hospital funds, State Highway Fund, Texas Mobility Fund, and TxDOT maintenance contracts and construction contracts, is the largest source of funds for capital planning at 37.7 percent, and Federal Funds is the second-largest portion of funding at 29.4 percent.

Source Funds	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total	% of Total
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund	\$ 13,584,718	\$ 28,836,146	\$ 43,751,112	\$ 39,862,735	\$ 43,353,682	\$ 169,388,393	0.2%
Auxiliary Enterprise Revenues	64,339,678	196,811,797	161,490,000	102,814,352	184,924,443	710,380,270	0.8%
Available University Fund	-	1,400,000	800,000	800,000	-	3,000,000	0.0%
Designated Tuition	18,193,286	24,376,536	14,190,000	7,930,000	-	64,689,822	0.1%
Energy Savings	-	-	-	3,300,000	7,500,000	10,800,000	0.0%
Federal Funds	5,786,123,176	5,813,486,080	5,666,525,460	3,820,052,009	3,501,834,594	24,588,021,319	29.4%
Federal Grants	3,862,645	4,250,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	21,112,645	0.0%
General Revenue	628,297,981	368,353,588	399,047,545	414,869,022	1,137,090,604	2,947,658,740	3.5%
Gifts/Donations	49,208,000	239,190,885	371,155,810	386,485,320	214,487,555	1,260,527,570	1.5%
Higher Education Assistance Fund Proceeds	196,148,441	164,345,567	96,789,858	122,319,250	190,565,250	770,168,366	0.9%
Housing Revenue	25,834,400	62,990,000	82,487,000	64,650,000	92,420,000	328,381,400	0.4%
Legislative Appropriations	169,429,531	340,047,484	468,654,184	414,655,680	241,225,480	1,634,012,359	2.0%
Other	6,594,745,463	9,087,033,505	5,761,402,690	5,001,213,231	5,118,879,029	31,563,273,918	37.7%
Other Local Funds	476,871,619	694,004,379	693,396,625	672,255,375	698,485,745	3,235,013,743	3.9%
Other Revenue Bonds	35,844,877	142,966,148	199,528,118	387,709,610	1,371,915,676	2,137,964,429	2.6%
Permanent University Fund	198,541,480	208,850,250	225,118,350	144,878,000	125,793,000	903,181,080	1.1%
Private Development	19,300,000	22,300,000	1,400,000	-	-	43,000,000	0.1%
Revenue Financing System Bonds	352,132,480	626,747,899	794,202,304	837,024,000	1,551,935,000	4,162,041,683	5.0%
Student Fees	11,227,000	76,684,000	90,337,500	28,912,500	11,425,000	218,586,000	0.3%
Tuition Revenue Bond Proceeds	210,254,590	407,938,848	481,950,000	557,330,000	563,018,000	2,220,491,438	2.7%
Unexpended Plant Funds	24,641,700	19,753,000	10,421,000	7,000,000	4,298,000	66,113,700	0.1%
Unknown Funding Source	146,935,500	360,465,000	402,208,500	301,015,000	750,375,000	1,960,999,000	2.3%
Unspecified	336,287,681	747,964,872	1,059,520,000	1,164,625,000	1,294,107,100	4,602,504,653	5.5%
Total	15,361,804,246	19,638,795,984	17,029,376,056	14,484,701,084	17,106,633,158	\$ 83,621,310,528	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

State of Texas Sources of Funding for Capital Expenditures

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$83,621,310,528



General Revenue

General Revenue (GR) is estimated to provide \$2.95 billion or 3.5% of the total sources of funding for anticipated expenditures. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$2.90 billion (98.3%), including an estimated \$422.2 million for TxDOT's Proposition 12 Bond program, which represented 14.3% of the total GR funding sources. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$49.9 million (1.7%).

Federal Funds

Federal Funds accounts for 29.4% of the total source of funding reported in the 2020-2021 CEP. Of the \$24.59 billion in federal funds, TxDOT represents 94.8% of the total with an estimated \$23.32 billion of anticipated expenditures. Maintenance contracts, construction contracts, and right-of-way acquisitions comprise the majority of these projects with estimated costs of \$10.95 billion, \$7.72 billion, and \$1.75 billion respectively.

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 \$4.16 billion, 5.0% of the total expected source of funds. Tuition Revenue Bond proceeds of \$2.22 billion are the second-largest source of funds for higher education institutions and account for 2.7% of the total source of funds. Funding from the Permanent University Fund is estimated to be \$903.2 million (1.1%) and Higher Education Assistance Fund proceeds are expected to be \$770.2 million (0.9%).

Other

The Other fund source category increased 25.24% from \$25.20 billion in the 2018-2019 CEP to \$31.56 billion for the 2020-2021 biennium, \$30.13 billion of which is attributable to TxDOT. The amount attributed to TxDOT includes projects to be funded from the State Highway Fund and Texas Mobility Fund in the amount of \$29.45 billion and \$683.0 million, respectively.

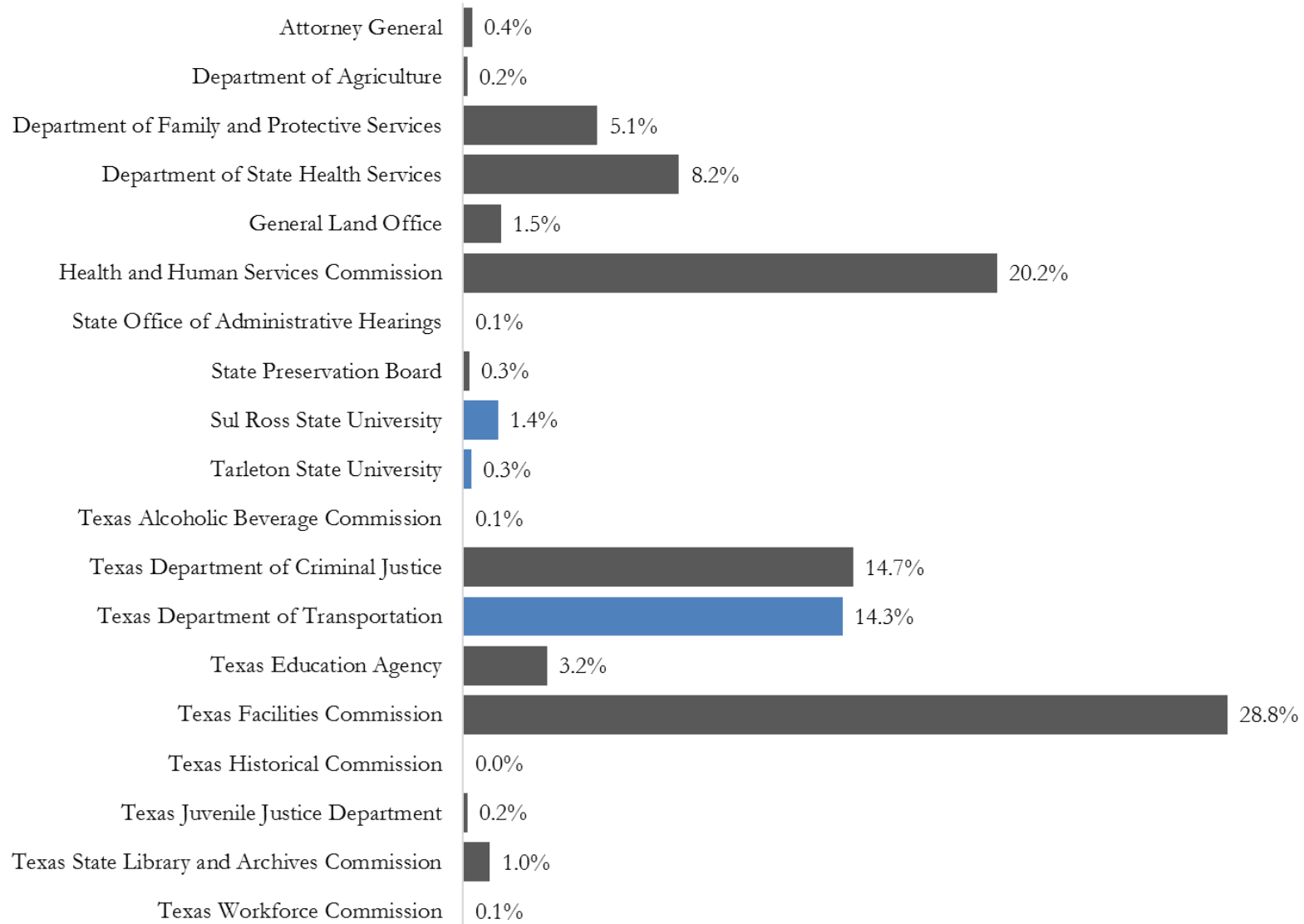
Legislative Appropriations

Anticipated expenditures from Legislative Appropriations are estimated to be \$1.63 billion or 2.0% of the total sources of funding. Eleven state agencies and institutions of higher education submitted project costs requiring Legislative Appropriations. Of this amount, state agencies accounted for \$1.52 billion (92.9%) with TxDOT and the CPA representing the majority of these projects with \$1.23 billion (75.5%) and \$132.5 million (8.1%) respectively. Institutions of higher education accounted for \$116.6 million (7.1%) with Texas Southern University reporting \$74.6 million (4.6%) 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.

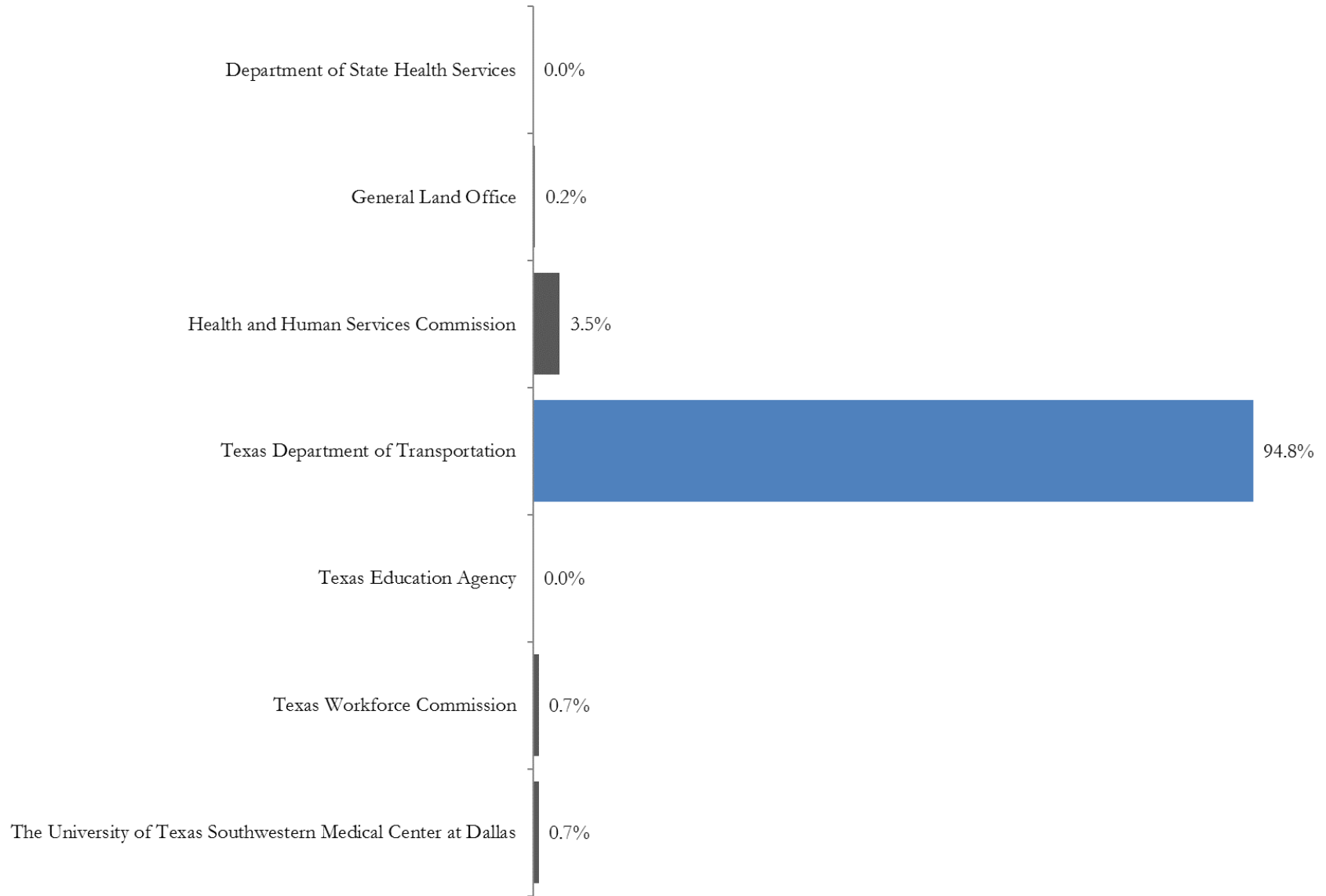
General Revenue

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$2,947,658,740



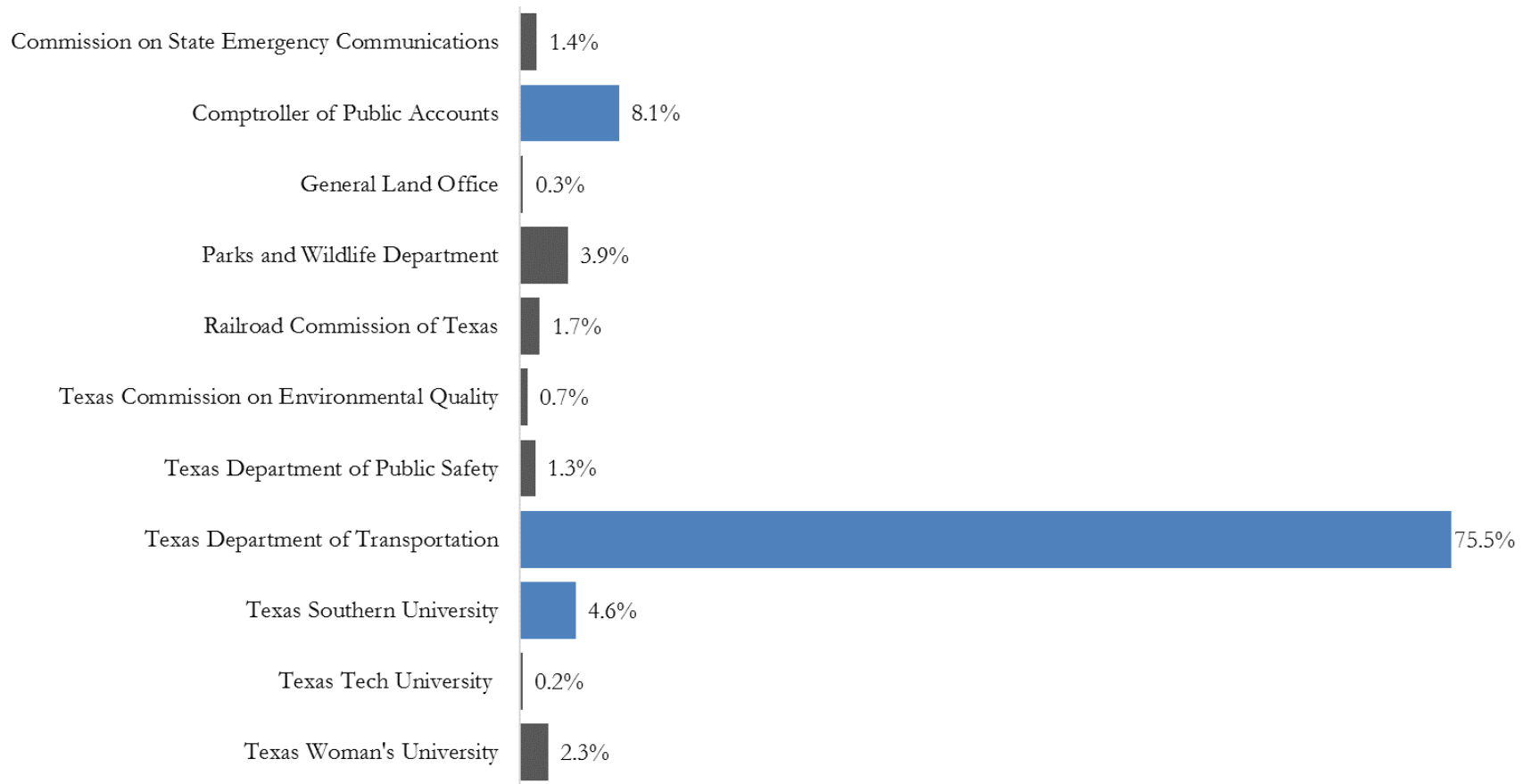
Federal Funds

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$24,588,021,319



Legislative Appropriations

Total Anticipated Expenditures \$1,634,012,359



Debt Financing of Capital Projects

Texas ranks low in total general obligation state debt outstanding at approximately \$660 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 \$7.09 billion at August 31, 2017. 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 1,284 projects submitted for the 2020-2021 CEP, 326 (25.4%) are expected to be financed through the issuance of debt. These projects are estimated to cost \$12.44 billion and account for 14.9% of total expenditures projected in the 2020-2021 CEP. Debt service on these projects totals \$1.02 billion and \$1.55 billion for FY2019 and FY2020, respectively. As described below, debt service over the life of all the capital projects reported to the BRB is expected to total \$22.16 billion.

Functional Area	FY 2019 P&I	FY 2020 P&I	FY 2021 P&I	FY 2022 P&I	FY 2023 P&I & Beyond	Total Expected P&I	% of Total
General Government	\$ 2,942,552	\$ 8,376,856	\$ 15,701,032	\$ 38,459,750	\$ 1,843,578,189	\$ 1,909,058,379	8.6%
Health and Human Services	-	243,800,000	243,800,000	243,800,000	487,600,000	1,219,000,000	5.5%
Education	92,882,342	174,033,992	259,669,456	367,934,749	12,751,390,587	13,645,911,126	61.6%
The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Natural Resources	2,000,000	2,814,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,500,000	10,714,000	0.0%
Business and Economic Development	925,758,753	1,118,901,652	1,121,388,265	1,088,824,322	1,121,780,245	5,376,653,237	24.3%
Regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	1,023,583,647	1,547,926,500	1,642,158,753	1,740,818,821	16,206,849,021	\$22,161,336,742	100%

* Totals may not sum due to rounding

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, 2018.

Debt Outstanding as of February 28, 2018 (Amounts in thousands)

General Obligation Debt

Total Self-Supporting	\$11,642,140	21.3%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$6,964,847	12.7%
Total General Obligation Debt	\$18,606,987	34.0%

Non-General Obligation Debt

Total Self-Supporting	\$29,682,435	54.3%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$93,365	0.2%
Conduit Debt	\$6,284,253	11.5%
Total Non-General Obligation Debt	\$36,060,053	66.0%

Total Debt Outstanding	\$54,667,040	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 28, 2018.

**Authorized But Unissued Debt
as of February 28, 2018**

(Amounts in thousands)

General Obligation Debt		
Total Self-Supporting	\$8,825,718	64.4%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$1,923,819	14.0%
Total General Obligation Debt	\$10,749,537	78.5%
 Non-General Obligation Debt		
Total Self-Supporting	\$1,984,344	14.5%
Total Not Self-Supporting	\$968,401	7.1%
Total Non-General Obligation Debt	\$2,952,745	21.5%
 Total Authorized but Unissued Debt	 \$13,702,282	 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, 2017, the constitutional debt limit stood at 2.35 percent, consisting of 1.43 percent for outstanding debt and 0.92 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 and debt security and structure; and

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

Texas's general obligation (GO) debt is rated Aaa/AAA/AAA by the three major credit rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch), respectively. All three rating agencies maintain their outlook as stable.

Recent Reports from the Rating Agencies

Moody's outlook for Texas's GO rating is stable. On June 19, 2018, Moody's stated, "The long-term Aaa rating reflects the size and strong fundamentals of the Texas economy; a rainy day fund that provides a strong budgetary cushion; strong governance and fiscal management; and low bonded debt levels."

S&P's outlook for the state's GO rating also remains stable. On July 18, 2018, S&P stated, "The rating reflects our view of the state's strong revenue forecasting and cash management practices, including comprehensive monthly revenue and expenditure cash monitoring and forecasts, as well as a willingness to maintain strong liquidity to meet constitutionally defined priorities, including the repayment of debt service." S&P also states that "the rating reflects our view of the state's diverse and resilient economy that we expect will outpace that of the nation in terms of job growth and productivity despite temporary population dislocation related to Hurricane Harvey."

On June 18, 2018, Fitch reaffirmed the GO rating and stable outlook for Texas and stated that "Texas' long-term 'AAA' IDR [Issuer Default Rating] reflects its growth-oriented economy and the ample fiscal flexibility provided both by its conservative approach to financial operations and its high reserve balance."

Rating Challenges

The sometimes overlapping conclusions reached by all three 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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Attorney General	\$ -	\$ 5,626,356	\$ 5,907,636	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,533,992
Commission on State Emergency Communications	7,670,800	7,670,800	-	7,670,800	-	23,012,400
Comptroller of Public Accounts	26,500,000	26,500,000	26,500,000	26,500,000	26,500,000	132,500,000
Secretary of State	-	-	-	7,000,000	1,500,000	8,500,000
State Preservation Board	-	5,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	8,000,000
Texas Facilities Commission	58,317,696	106,901,270	191,410,830	366,529,798	1,108,156,107	1,831,315,701
Texas Historical Commission	12,100,000	-	-	-	-	12,100,000
Texas State Library and Archives Commission	3,200,000	3,900,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	7,700,000	30,800,000
Total	107,788,496	156,098,426	238,318,466	411,700,598	1,143,856,107	\$ 2,057,762,093

Health and Human Services	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$ 26,858,449	\$ 31,621,525	\$ 30,631,750	\$ 31,147,837	\$ 29,906,609	\$ 150,166,170
Department of State Health Services	23,919,018	30,383,725	25,467,174	22,813,000	225,208,210	327,791,127
Health and Human Services Commission	523,168,730	569,782,016	579,003,147	435,708,151	858,747,557	2,966,409,601
Total	573,946,197	631,787,266	635,102,071	489,668,988	1,113,862,376	\$ 3,444,366,898

Education	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Angelo State University	\$ 11,981,178	\$ 23,434,297	\$ 31,630,000	\$ 18,622,500	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 89,167,975
Lamar State College-Orange	-	7,000,000	23,000,000	2,000,000	13,400,000	45,400,000
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	2,000,000	-	-	4,250,000	4,250,000	10,500,000
Lamar University	22,667,500	34,808,750	51,954,442	59,500,000	19,829,385	188,760,077
Midwestern State University	-	1,400,000	11,800,000	10,300,000	87,100,000	110,600,000
Prairie View A&M University	24,398,000	54,016,872	52,840,000	25,140,000	14,400,000	170,794,872
Sam Houston State University	52,951,667	73,024,167	11,839,166	42,679,250	138,530,250	319,024,500
Stephen F. Austin State University	4,830,000	32,600,000	61,395,000	57,850,000	56,300,000	212,975,000
Sul Ross State University	-	4,713,450	19,159,590	22,590,038	25,541,847	72,004,925
Tarleton State University	15,800,000	30,700,000	74,880,000	117,960,000	176,960,000	416,300,000
Texas A&M International University	3,000,000	4,000,000	17,000,000	34,000,000	67,000,000	125,000,000
Texas A&M University	108,811,535	164,293,078	189,075,304	174,300,000	55,595,000	692,074,917
Texas A&M University Engineer Experiment Station	3,728,000	17,030,000	26,602,000	19,146,000	-	66,506,000
Texas A&M University Engineer Extension Service	11,379,000	28,558,000	34,358,000	11,600,000	-	85,895,000
Texas A&M University San Antonio	9,060,520	36,720,000	71,640,000	80,740,000	64,000,000	262,160,520
Texas A&M University System	5,000,000	11,600,000	17,200,000	11,200,000	-	45,000,000
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	17,142,000	34,288,000	34,288,000	31,550,000	126,200,000	243,468,000
Texas A&M University Vet Med Diagnostic Lab	3,120,000	6,240,000	6,240,000	-	-	15,600,000
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	-	17,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	-	85,000,000
Texas A&M University-Commerce	1,440,000	19,360,000	40,300,000	60,300,000	112,200,000	233,600,000
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	15,800,000	44,200,000	77,800,000	100,000,000	373,250,000	611,050,000
Texas A&M University-Galveston	49,012,500	58,629,821	69,887,000	32,547,000	-	210,076,321
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	6,911,075	24,821,000	24,821,000	12,600,000	260,400,000	329,553,075
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	-	-	9,200,000	18,400,000	18,400,000	46,000,000
Texas Education Agency	18,703,762	15,269,762	15,269,762	15,269,762	30,539,524	95,052,572
Texas Southern University	17,311,710	23,160,233	16,402,460	13,139,960	12,375,000	82,389,363
Texas State Technical College System	600,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	-	-	6,000,000
Texas State Technical College-Fort Bend	-	3,100,000	1,900,000	26,237,000	-	31,237,000
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	-	2,500,000	23,950,000	8,580,000	29,770,000	64,800,000
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	200,000	6,920,000	1,452,000	-	-	8,572,000
Texas State Technical College-North Texas	-	1,080,000	9,858,000	-	-	10,938,000
Texas State Technical College-Waco	1,000,000	12,600,000	26,900,000	34,300,000	12,500,000	87,300,000

Education Continued	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000.00	\$ 8,677,000.00	\$ 2,700,000.00	\$ 15,200,000.00	28,177,000
Texas State University-San Marcos	66,266,474	118,394,435	79,335,000	120,234,352	182,724,443	566,954,704
Texas Tech University	104,021,500	224,832,500	220,256,000	107,630,000	170,730,000	\$ 827,470,000
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	32,475,000	68,675,000	62,710,000	56,175,000	58,215,000	278,250,000
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	19,700,000	8,500,000	9,900,000	46,400,000	266,580,000	351,080,000
Texas Woman's University	49,432,822	35,867,178	13,750,000	3,750,000	-	102,800,000
The University of Texas at Arlington	29,700,000	65,800,000	85,000,000	100,000,000	80,400,000	360,900,000
The University of Texas at Austin	286,737,161	368,300,000	577,050,000	633,000,000	520,500,000	2,385,587,161
The University of Texas at Dallas	7,300,000	137,800,000	212,600,000	337,750,000	890,750,000	1,586,200,000
The University of Texas at El Paso	45,608,000	25,075,000	65,750,000	68,625,000	155,825,000	360,883,000
The University of Texas at Rio Grande Valley	27,014,718	127,336,396	192,126,362	97,540,735	147,869,682	591,887,893
The University of Texas at San Antonio	220,600,000	337,800,000	223,450,000	240,000,000	150,598,000	1,172,448,000
The University of Texas at Tyler	-	42,000,000	4,000,000	28,000,000	15,000,000	89,000,000
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler	9,150,000	1,150,000	-	-	-	10,300,000
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	45,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000	-	-	136,000,000
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	16,550,000	37,600,000	69,050,000	67,050,000	232,350,000	422,600,000
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	407,161,264	626,245,629	665,896,625	655,255,375	699,485,745	3,054,044,638
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	33,000,500	112,882,500	240,040,000	219,830,000	270,500,000	876,253,000
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	24,200,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	36,200,000
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley - Medical School	17,100,000	23,100,000	11,914,100	1,000,000	-	53,114,100
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	144,000,000	225,380,600	290,000,000	129,757,000	287,400,000	1,076,537,600
University of Houston	155,800,000	222,702,400	183,000,000	139,300,000	187,900,000	888,702,400
University of Houston-Clear Lake	5,950,000	24,650,000	15,200,000	28,080,000	98,120,000	172,000,000
University of Houston-Downtown	10,800,000	52,000,000	111,437,500	79,312,500	1,000,000	254,550,000
University of Houston-Victoria	16,600,000	26,644,475	2,800,000	-	-	46,044,475
University of North Texas	105,130,000	96,700,000	87,750,000	129,390,000	33,010,000	451,980,000
University of North Texas at Dallas	-	8,500,000	32,000,000	74,000,000	117,000,000	231,500,000
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	5,400,000	15,300,000	26,500,000	60,000,000	26,000,000	133,200,000
University of North Texas System	1,750,000	5,050,000	9,237,500	5,137,500	-	21,175,000
West Texas A&M University	9,120,000	20,820,000	70,110,000	38,650,000	118,430,000	257,130,000
Total	2,302,415,886	3,913,773,543	4,704,581,811	4,547,368,972	6,427,628,876	\$ 21,895,769,088

Public Safety and Criminal Justice	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Adjutant General's Department	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 12,600,000	\$ 24,400,000	\$ 36,500,000	\$ 69,282,100	\$ 144,432,100
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission	-	1,800,000	-	-	-	1,800,000
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	20,362,000	74,420,000	71,680,000	79,020,000	189,050,000	434,532,000
Texas Department of Public Safety	-	20,870,232	-	-	-	20,870,232
Texas Juvenile Justice Department	3,579,842	2,557,579	-	-	-	6,137,421
Total	25,591,842	112,247,811	96,080,000	115,520,000	258,332,100	\$ 607,771,753

Natural Resources	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Department of Agriculture	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000
General Land Office	37,138,478	71,780,157	19,054,478	8,054,477	8,054,477	144,082,067
Parks and Wildlife Department	7,056,971	-	37,385,734	-	19,536,042	63,978,747
Railroad Commission of Texas	1,500,000	8,370,000	4,430,000	8,370,000	4,430,000	27,100,000
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	2,000,000	2,814,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,500,000	10,714,000
Total	47,695,449	86,964,157	66,470,212	22,224,477	34,520,519	\$ 257,874,814

Business and Economic Development	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Texas Department of Motor Vehicles	\$ 9,589,300	\$ 16,416,878	\$ 9,589,300	\$ 16,416,878	\$ 9,589,300	\$ 61,601,656
Texas Department of Transportation	12,256,999,207	14,677,479,483	11,247,626,513	8,840,986,964	8,086,678,615	55,109,770,782
Texas Workforce Commission	36,207,869	44,028,420	31,607,683	40,814,207	32,165,265	184,823,444
Total	12,302,796,376	14,737,924,781	11,288,823,496	8,898,218,049	8,128,433,180	\$ 55,356,195,882

Regulatory	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
State Office of Administrative Hearings	\$ 1,570,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,570,000
Total	1,570,000	-	-	-	-	1,570,000

Judiciary Detail – No Projects Reported.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 & Beyond	Total Project Expenditures
Total State Expenditures	15,361,804,246	19,638,795,984	17,029,376,056	14,484,701,084	17,106,633,158	\$ 83,621,310,528

APPENDIX B

Enabling Legislation – Capital Expenditure Plan

Senate Bill 1, Article IX, Section 11.03 85th Legislature, Regular Session – 2017

- (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 2020-21 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 2020-21 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, 2017. The Bond Review Board shall file copies of the capital expenditure plan for the period beginning September 1, 2019, with the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board no later than September 1, 2018.
- (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 2020-2021 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 fourth time, TxDOT accounts for a large portion of the total capital expenditures because the 2020-2021 CEP took into account 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 take into account 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.