



SpaceX’s Gravitational Pull: Implications for Texas Aerospace and the TXS ETF

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Why SpaceX Matters to Texas Investors

The SpaceX initial public offering (IPO) stands among the largest IPOs in history, with a projected enterprise valuation, based on the preliminary prospectus filed on June 3, 2026, of \$1.77 trillion. Over the past two decades, SpaceX has reshaped spaceflight from a government-led initiative into a vertically integrated, commercially scalable industry – mirroring historical catalysts of innovation like automotive manufacturing and semiconductors that have reshaped the global economy. The SpaceX public offering is significant not merely due to the size and scale of the transaction. Rather, SpaceX represents what may be the largest concentration of advanced manufacturing, aerospace engineering, launch services and satellite infrastructure ever assembled under a single corporate umbrella, anchored by Texas-based operations.

SpaceX’s corporate headquarters in Boca Chica, Texas, has already had a material economic impact on the local economy. Between 2024 and 2026, the company supported more than 24,000 local jobs, spent more than \$147 million in the local supply chain and generated more than \$13 billion of gross economic output¹. Beyond headline figures, the more consequential effect is structural: rising wages, net migration of skilled labor and innovation spillovers into engineering services, finance, construction and regional infrastructure. As a result, the economic center of gravity for aerospace in the United States is shifting. Texas, already a leader in energy, advanced manufacturing and logistics, is emerging as the beneficiary of this transformation. SpaceX’s IPO evidences a shift in the geographic center of innovation in the U.S. as companies continue to move to and grow in a state that offers economic diversity, innovation supported by a policy framework designed to encourage capital formation and sustainable growth.

Index Inclusion Methodology: A Critical Comparison

Driven by these financial and economic conditions, SpaceX is expected to have an equally consequential impact on public capital markets. The expected terms of SpaceX’s IPO should immediately make it one of the largest publicly traded companies, with expected investor demand in the company pressuring traditional index seasoning rules. Below are the index inclusion guidelines for major equity indices and for the Syntax Texas Equity Index:

INDEX	REBALANCE/ RECONSTITUTE	MINIMUM MARKET CAPITALIZATION	SECTOR WEIGHTING	POST-LISTING INCLUSION
Syntax Texas Equity Index	Quarterly/ Quarterly	\$250 million	Aligned with sector GDP	Float Contingent; Likely Q3 2027
S&P 500 Index	Quarterly/ Annually	\$22.7 billion	Aggregate Mkt Cap Weight	Profitability Contingent; 12-month seasoning period; Not earlier than Q3 2027
Nasdaq-100 Index	Quarterly/ Annually	None, ranking based	Agg. Mkt Cap; No financials or REITs	New Fast Track May 1, 2026

¹[SpaceX Economic Impact, Cameron County, Texas, October 2025. See: Rio Grande Valley Business Journal \(Oct. 22, 2025\).](#)



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Index rules serve as the foundational parameters that govern which securities are eligible for inclusion, how they are weighted and the schedule for rebalancing. The rules are designed to minimize discretion in index construction and provide investors with a clear, comprehensible framework for how indices are constructed. These rules are critical for ensuring an index reliably represents its intended market segment. With that in mind, some of the largest and most followed indices, in which trillions in capital are invested, have recently adopted or are exploring changes to fast-track IPOs, like SpaceX, into the index. The argument for changes to index methodology is simple: modernizing the methodology better reflects the current economic landscape, where companies stay private for longer and enter the public markets with larger valuations.

On March 30, 2026, Nasdaq announced a fast-track structure for the Nasdaq-100 Index. The rule was adopted and became effective May 1, 2026. Under this new rule, a company ranked in the top 40 by market capitalization may enter the index as quickly as 15 trading days following its IPO, without complying with the traditional free float requirement. This change may affect how index-tracking funds manage IPO-related inflows; investors should review the implications for any Nasdaq-tracking fund they hold. Among other changes to the Nasdaq-100 index, the proposal would permit a company ranked in the top 40 by market capitalization to bypass seasoning requirements, entering the index as quickly as just 15 trading days following its initial public offering, without complying with the traditional 10% free float requirement². These alterations make Nasdaq more competitive over the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) for high-profile IPO listings, but the change reflects a marked departure from decades-old rules governing trillions in invested capital. These changes mean index-tracking funds may be required to purchase shares shortly after an IPO begins trading. Because lock-up restrictions may still be in effect during this period, available float may be limited, which could affect execution prices. Investors in any index-tracking fund should be aware that index reconstitution events can affect fund performance and should review how each fund manages such events. Nasdaq is not alone – other major index providers, including FTSE Russell and CRSP, have also recently adopted a fast-track structure.

In contrast, the Syntax Texas Equity Index was created to offer exposure to the growth and innovation in Texas without changing the core tenets of the index methodology. The index applies a rules-based methodology with quarterly reconstitution and sector weighting aligned to Texas GDP composition. Unlike some larger indices that weight constituents solely by market capitalization, TXS's methodology is designed to provide diversified exposure across Texas industries. Once the lock-up period ends – typically six months following an offering, subject to extension or curtailment based on the publication of equity research by the underwriters of the offering – we expect free float will increase as shareholders become eligible to sell pre-IPO shares. Based on published index methodology, SpaceX may become eligible for consideration for inclusion in the Texas Equity Index ETF (NYSE:TXS) following the expiration of the lock-up period and the subsequent quarterly reconstitution, subject to meeting all applicable float and market capitalization criteria at that time. Actual inclusion is not guaranteed and will depend on SpaceX's free float, market capitalization and other index eligibility criteria at the time of each reconstitution review.

Without the proposed changes to their index construction methodology, indices like Nasdaq-100 and Russell 1000 would typically lag behind others that reconstitute more frequently than annually, like the Syntax Texas Equity Index.

²[*Financial Times, Nasdaq wants to fast-track founders, February 25, 2026, Reuters, New Nasdaq rules to include fast entry for new listings, March 30, 2026, Bloomberg, Nasdaq Speeds Up Index Entry for SpaceX, Large IPOs With New Rule, March 30, 2026*](#)



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The Broader Texas Aerospace Ecosystem: TXS’s Unique Positioning

Texas’s emergence as a hub for commercial aerospace should not be surprising. The state’s leadership reflects not only recent momentum but a long history in aerospace – particularly in space exploration and related technologies. Today’s growth represents the continuation of a long-term trajectory. SpaceX is one of many companies benefiting from the advantages Texas offers to next-generation innovators.

As Texas’s aerospace ecosystem continues to innovate and invest, a growing network of public and private companies will also contribute meaningfully to technological innovation across launch systems, materials science, satellite communications, lunar infrastructure and data transmission³. Within the Syntax Texas Equity Index, and assuming SpaceX’s eventual qualification for the Index, the aerospace industry will be represented by the following companies:

COMPANY (TICKER)	TXS PORTFOLIO WEIGHT (%) AS OF 4.30.26	LOCATION	SECTOR	FOCUS AREA	TXS INCLUSION
SpaceX (upcoming IPO)	N/A	Boca Chica, TX	Industrials	Launch systems and vehicles, satellite telecom, xAI	Post-IPO, Float Contingent
Firefly Aerospace (NASDAQ: FLY)	.08%	Austin, TX	Industrials	Launch services, lunar and LEO vehicles	Included
Intuitive Machines (NASDAQ: LUNR)	.07%	Houston, TX	Industrials	Lunar and LEO vehicles/ structure	Included
AST SpaceMobile (NASDAQ: ASTS)	.14%	Midland, TX	Communication Services	Satellite telecom	Included

These Texas-based, TXS-constituent innovators are often underrepresented or absent from traditional broad-market indices, including the Nasdaq-100, Russell 1000 and S&P 500. We believe investors seeking exposure to Texas-anchored aerospace and advanced manufacturing innovation – from launch systems to satellite infrastructure to lunar exploration – can use TXS to gain meaningful, intentional exposure through a single vehicle aligned with state-level economic trends.

A Structural Shift, Not a Temporary One

Commercial aerospace is moving from the periphery of capital markets toward the center of industrial policy and national strategic priorities. Texas’s role in enabling this shift appears increasingly structural – the result of intentional policy choices rather than incidental factors. The state has consistently demonstrated an ability to attract companies operating at the intersection of advanced manufacturing, frontier technology and strategic infrastructure.

For investors, Texas now represents a case study in how frontier technology can drive durable economic growth when supported by a deliberate and consistent policy framework. Texas is not just where companies move, it is where the next generation of entrepreneurship and innovation becomes investable.

³[Dallas Morning News, The North Texas companies behind NASA’s Artemis II moon mission, April 3, 2026](#)



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Disclosures

This marketing piece is promotional in nature and intended for informational purposes only. The Fund does not seek to provide exposure to any single company, including SpaceX. TXS methodology, inclusion criteria and expected inclusion timelines are based on published index rules and general market analysis. Actual inclusion dates and portfolio weights may differ. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investors should review the TXS prospectus and consult with financial advisors before making investment decisions.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks and charges of the fund before investing. The prospectus contains this information and other information about the fund, and it should be read carefully before investing. Investors can obtain a copy of the prospectus by calling 844.TCB.ETFs (844.822.3837).

Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance, and such performance does not reflect the actual investment experience of any investor. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

There are risks involved with investing in ETFs, including possible loss of money. Shares are not actively managed and are subject to risks similar to those of stocks, including those regarding short selling and margin maintenance requirements. Ordinary brokerage commissions apply. The Fund's return may not match the return of the underlying Index. The Fund is subject to certain other risks. Please see the current prospectus for more information regarding the risk associated with an investment in the Fund.

Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc. d/b/a Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors ("PWA"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Texas Capital Bank, serves as investment adviser to Texas Capital Funds Trust (a Delaware statutory trust formed in 2023 and registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940) for its funds (the "Funds") and is paid a fee for its services. Shares of the Funds are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, Texas Capital Bank or its affiliates. The Funds are not insured by the FDIC or any other government agency. The Funds are distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC, which is not affiliated with Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors.

IMPORTANT: TXS does not currently hold SpaceX and does not seek to provide exposure to any single company. SpaceX's IPO and potential future index inclusion are discussed solely to illustrate the broader Texas aerospace ecosystem and index methodology differences. TXS's holdings and future composition are determined solely by the Syntax Texas Equity Index methodology. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Syntax Texas Equity Index – The Texas Capital Texas Equity Index measures the performance of the subset of companies in the Syntax US 3000 Index that are domiciled in the State of Texas. The index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization with industry weights set proportional to the state of Texas's industry GDP at each rebalance.

S&P 500 Index – The S&P 500® is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. The index includes 500 leading companies and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

Nasdaq-100 Index – The Nasdaq-100 Index® includes 100 of the largest domestic and international nonfinancial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups, including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies, including investment companies.

Lock-up period – The predetermined amount of time following an initial public offering where large shareholders, such as company executives and investors representing considerable ownership, are restricted from selling their shares.

Underwriters – Act as intermediaries between companies and investors during IPOs. They help the company decide how much money to raise and the type of securities to issue. The underwriter typically enters an agreement, either a firm commitment guaranteeing the sale or through a syndicate that shares the risk with other underwriters.

Free float – Refers to the number of newly issued and existing shares that are readily available for everyday investors to buy and sell on the open market.