

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to reduce the amount of GHG emissions across all economic sectors. These targets aim to limit emissions by certain amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year. | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| Not Enacted | Climate Action Plans Climate action plans are documents that clearly outline the policies and strategies that the state intends to implement to meet its emissions reduction targets. Draft plans are often published first, and after a period | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |

State Greenhouse Gas

a final plan is released.

Emissions Inventory

Not Enacted State greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories report sector-based GHG emissions in a given year, and often provide historical data on emissions over time. Inventories may also include data on co-pollutant emissions.

of public comments and revisions,

Climate Governance and Equity

Climate Governance





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| Not Enacted | Climate Bureaucracy consists of dedicated climate offices and staff, interagency working groups, task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff. These bodies are often responsible for writing a state's climate plan and implementing the policies and strategies identified to meet its climate targets. | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| | Climate Advisory Bodies | | | |



write or advise on a state's climate plan, and make nonbinding recommendations on climate policy design and implementation. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.

Climate advisory bodies often

Climate

Governance and Equity Climate Governance

Environmental Justice

Community Definitions

Environmental justice (EJ)

Not Enacted community definitions identify the specific, quantifiable thresholds that designate a geographical area as an EJ community. These definitions account for multiple factors, including both environmental and socioeconomic stressors, that may contribute to persistent environmental health disparities.

Climate Governance and Equity

Environmental Justice and Equity



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| Not Enacted | Environmental Justice Mapping Tools Environmental justice (EJ) mapping tools are interactive maps that visualize key EJ concepts, such as demographic information, EJ community definitions, and environmental and public health threats. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |
| Not Enacted | Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice (EJ)

benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.

Bureaucracy



bureaucracy consists of dedicated EJ offices and staff, interagency task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff responsible for developing and implementing EJ policy. These entities are often tasked with integrating EJ and equity into climate policy design and implementation.

Climate Governance and Equity

Environmental Justice and Equity





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| Not Enacted | Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies Environmental justice (EJ) advisory bodies are responsible for making recommendations on EJ policy, integrating EJ and equity principles into climate policy, and increasing public engagement. These bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |
| Not Enacted | Cumulative Impact Assessment Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |

Just Transition Plans



Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification.

Climate

Governance and Equity

Just Transition





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY | YEAR |
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| 51A105 | POLICI | FULICI AREA | CATEGORY | ENACTED |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Offices and Staff Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| | Just Transition Advisory | | | |
| | Bodies | | | |
| | Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just | Climata | | |



write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all nongovernment members, or be a mix of government and nongovernment members.

Climate Governance

and Equity

Just Transition

Just Transition Funds



Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels.

Climate

Governance and Equity

Just Transition





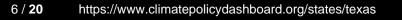
| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
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| Not Enacted | Green Banks Green banks are public, quasi- public, or non-profit entities that use innovative financing to invest in climate solutions and attract private capital across various economic sectors. | Cross-Sector | Climate Finance | |
| Not Enacted | Carbon Pollution Pricing establishes a pollution fee or cap- and-trade program on the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each sector/source of emissions within the state. Programs typically cover the electricity, buildings, transportation, and/or industrial sectors. | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| | Social Cost of Carbon | | | |
| | The social cost of carbon is a | | | |



monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.

Cross-Sector

Carbon Valuation







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
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| | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards | | | |
| | 5,880 MW renewable energy by 2015 10,000 MW by 2025 | | | |
| Enacted | After surpassing its RPS goals years ago, Texas repealed its RPS in 2023, but directed that a temporary RPS exclusively for solar should remain in place until September 2025. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2023 |
| | Establishing Policies • SB 7 (1999) • HB 1500 (2023) | | | |
| | Electricity Greenhouse Gas | | | |
| | Emissions Reduction Targets | | | |
| Not Enacted | Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | |
| | Clean Energy Plans | | | |
| Not | Clean energy plans are documents that outline the policies and strategies states can implement to meet clean energy | Electricity | Energy Plans | |

and Targets



implement to meet clean energy targets. Draft plans are often published first, and after a period of public comments and revisions, a final plan is released.



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| Not Enacted | Distributed Generation Carve- outDistributed Generation Carve- outThe State Policy Opportunity fracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "omponents", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.Establishing PoliciesSpOT – Generation Carve- | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | |
| | | | | |

Net Metering

The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.

Mot Enacted

Establishing Policies

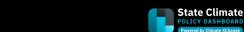
- SPOT Net Metering in Texas
- SPOT Aggregate Net Metering in Texas

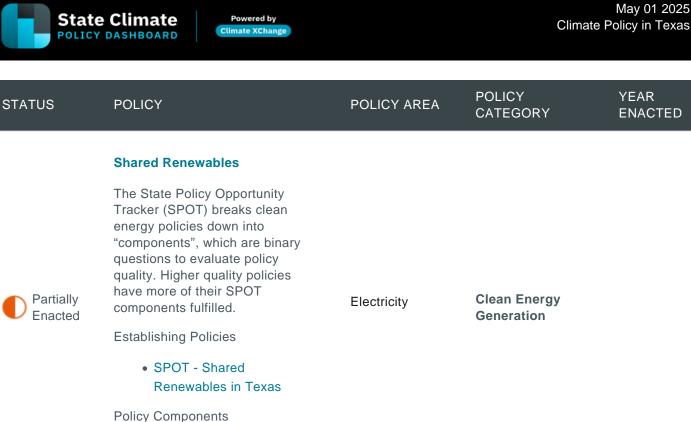
Policy Components

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Electricity

Clean Energy Generation





1/6

Community Choice Aggregation



Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider.

Electricity

Clean Energy Generation

Energy Storage Targets



Energy storage targets establish procurement targets for energy storage systems by a certain date, often with interim targets. Targets can vary from broad megawatt (MW) requirements to more specific mandates that focus on the adoption of certain storage technologies.

Electricity

Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage





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| Enacted | Interconnection Standards Texas received a D grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Texas Grade (2023) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Coal Phaseouts Coal phaseouts establish a target year by which states must end coal-fired power generation. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Not Enacted | Coal Plant Securitization Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Enacted | Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2015 IECC. Establishing Policies • Texas State Energy Code | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2015 |

(2015)





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| Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1- 2013. Establishing Policies • Texas State Energy Code (2016) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2016 |
| Not Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | |

Appliance Standards

codes.

The Water Saving Performance Standards apply to 6 products

constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state

Establishing Policies

Enacted

- Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, (30 TAC) Section 290.251-267 (2009)
- Plumbing Fixtures: Water Saving Standards

Buildings andBuilding2009EfficiencyStandards2009





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| Not Enacted | Building Performance Standards Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |
| Not Enacted | Clean Heat Standards Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |
| Enacted | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Electric utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings of 0.4% of peak demand. Gas utilities are not subject to an EERS. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2011 |

Establishing Policies

• SB 1125 (2011)





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| Enacted | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Texas has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs. Establishing Policies | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2013 |
| | • SB 385 (2013) | | | |
| Enacted | <text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | |

All-Electric Buildings



All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.

Buildings and Efficiency

Building Electrification





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| Not Enacted | Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards Under Section 177 of the Clean Air Act, California has the unique authority to establish vehicle emission standards more stringent than federal standards, and other states may adopt California's standards. These Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) standards control tailpipe emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gasses from light-duty vehicles. | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandates, also known as "clean car standards," require automakers to produce and sell a certain percentage of zero- emission light-duty vehicles each model year based on total new vehicle sales. The most stringent ZEV mandates require 100% of new vehicle sales to be electric by 2035 and are known as "Advanced Clean Cars II". | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |

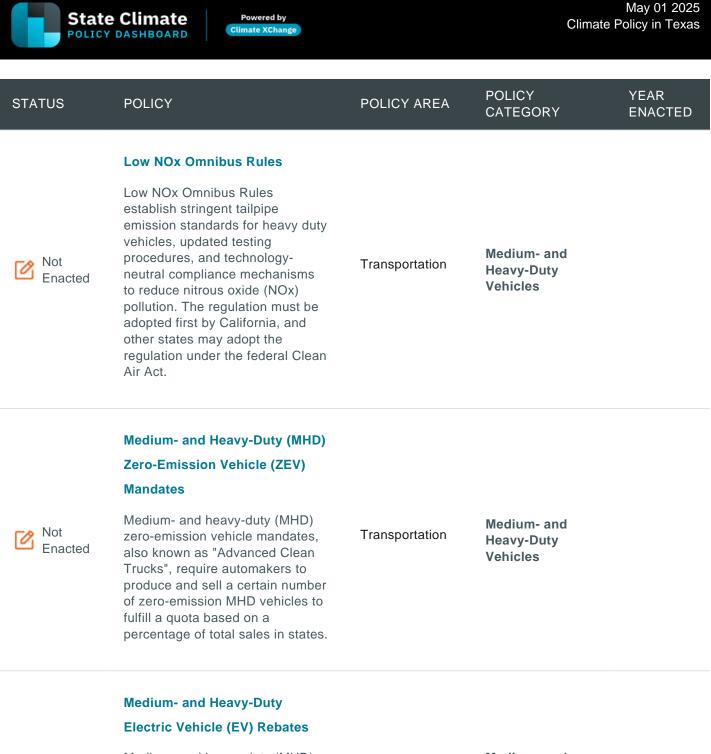
Electric Vehicle Rebates

Not Enacted Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light-duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.

Transportation

Light-Duty Vehicles





Not Enacted

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Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.

Transportation

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles





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| | Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets | | | |
| Not Enacted | Public fleet electric vehicle (EV) procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of vehicles purchased or leased by the state are zero-emission or electric vehicles. This can apply to passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, and/or medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in a state's public fleet. | Transportation | Lead by Example | |
| Not Enacted | Electric Bus Procurement Targets | | | |
| | Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions. | Transportation | Lead by Example | |
| | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging | | | |
| Not Enacted | Infrastructure Requirements Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots. | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | |





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| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable. | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure |
| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets |
| Not Enacted | Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets |

Low Carbon Fuel Standards

expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year.

Not Enacted A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.

Transportation

Transportation Plans and Targets





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|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Partially Enacted | Bicycle Friendly States Texas is ranked 30th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies Texas Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components ✓ | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation |
| Not Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low- carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization |
| Not Enacted | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations |
| | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations | Industry, | |

Not 0 Enacted Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.

Materials, and Waste

Management

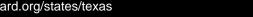
F-gas Regulations





State Climate POLICY DASHBOARD Powered by Climate XChange

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|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Oil and Gas Methane Regulations Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Fracking Bans Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |
| Not Enacted | Food Waste Bans and Targets Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |



each target year.

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| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Agriculture Financial Incentives The On-The-Ground Conservation Program provides financial assistance in the form of grants and cost-share assistance for soil health improvement measures. Establishing Policies • SB 1118 (2021) • On The Ground Conservation Program | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | 2021 |
| Enacted | Agriculture Technical Assistance Programs The On-The-Ground Conservation Program provides technical assistance for soil health improvement measures. | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | 2021 |

Working Lands



improvement measures.

Establishing Policies

- SB 1118 (2021)
- On The Ground **Conservation Program**



