Appendix A to the Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions in Texas:
Outreach and Engagement Activities

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December 1, 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPRG	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
HGAC	Houston-Galveston Area Council
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NCTCOG	North Central Council of Governments
RRC	Railroad Commission of Texas
SECO	State Energy Conservation Office
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation

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CHAPTER 1: IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

To identify stakeholders, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) contacted local council of governments, state agencies, community organizations, and industry groups known to have emission reduction goals or who were known participants in the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program. A website and email list were set up to deliver notifications and identify additional stakeholders interested in the program. Below is a list of stakeholders who signed up for the CPRG email list, who contacted TCEQ directly, or who were contacted by TCEQ. Identification of these stakeholders only indicates interest in the CPRG program. Stakeholders are not required to participate in the CPRG program and are not required to implement any of the voluntary actions outlined in the Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions.

Identified stakeholders:

- 155 Network Subscribers through GoveDelivery
- 360 Mining
- 439 Warer Supply Corporation
- 67 TCEQ Subscribers
- 777 Regulatory LLC
- AARC Environmental
- Abilene Christian University
- Achieve Environmental
- Ascend Performance Materials
- Advantage Asphalt Products
- AECOM
- Aerodyne
- Air Alliance Houston
- Airbus
- AJW
- Alamo Area Council of Governments
- Alamo Cement
- Alamo Concrete
- All4 Inc
- Alleyton Resource
- Altamira
- Ameresco
- America Short Line and Regional Railroad Association
- American Electric Power
- American Honda Motor Co
- American University
- AmeriTek Environmental Services
- Amogy
- AMP
- AMSpec
- Analog Photonics
- Antea Group
- APA Corporation
- Apache Corporation
- Apache Industrial
- Applied Materials
- Aqua Water Supply Corporation
- Arcadis
- ArcelorMittal
- Arcosa
- Arkansas
- Arm Texas
- Ash Grove Cement
- Ashland
- Asinal Corp
- Associated General Contractors of Texas
- Asus Inc
- Atlas Energy Solutions
- Atlas public Policy
- Atmos Energy
- Atmosfir
- Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
- Avalon Chemical
- AXEL Christiernsson
- AZZ Inc
- Baker Botts
- BASF
- Bay Ltd
- Bayou City Waterkeeper
- Benchmark Safety, Health & Environmental Services
- Beyond Petrochemicals
- BGE
- Biochar Development Company
- Bioeconomy Development Opportunity Zone Initiative
- BKV Corporation
- Black + Vernooy Architects
- Black Gold Environmental
- Blum Independent School District
- Boardwalk Pipelines
- Bolivar Peninsula Special Utility District
- Bollinger Motors
- BPX
- Brazoria County
- Brazos County
- Bridger Photonics
- Bridgestone Americas
- Briggs Equipment
- Brown and Caldwell

- Brown County
- BSI Group
- Burns & McDonnell
- BWC Terminals
- C. Green Scaping
- California Ensight LLC
- Caller-Times
- Calpine
- CALSTART
- Camp Balcones Springs
- Campbells Company
- Capitol Aggregates
- CapWell
- Carbonvert
- Cardinal Paint
- CB&I
- CDM Smith
- Celanese Corporation
- Center for the New Energy Economy
- Center for Transportation and the Environment
- CenterPoint Energy
- CenTrio Energy
- CERES
- CFan
- Chambers County
- ChampionX
- Channell Commercial Corporation
- Chevron
- Chevron Phillips Chemical
- Children's Environmental Health Network
- Citizens Climate Education
- City od Columbus
- City of Austin Office of Sustainability
- City of Bedford
- City of Blanco
- City of Carrolton
- City of Cockrell Hill
- City of College Station
- City of Dallas
- City of Denton
- City of El Paso
- City of Elkhart
- City of Forth Worth
- City of Garland
- City of Glen Rose
- City of Granbury
- City of Grand Prairie
- City of Grand Saline
- City of Helotes
- City of Hollywood Park
- City of Kenedy
- City of Kyle
- City of La Porte
- City of Lubbock
- City of Lyford
- City of Marlin
- City of McAllen
- City of McKinney
- City of Palm Valley
- City of Palmer
- City of Pecos
- City of Pflugerville
- City of Prosper
- City of Richardson
- City of Royse
- City of San Antonio
- City of San Antonio Office of Sustainability
- City of Sunrise Bean Village
- City of Waco
- City of Weatherford
- City of Wharton
- City of White Settlement
- City of Winnsboro
- City of Woodway
- City of Wright
- City of Zavalla
- Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc
- Civitas Resources
- CJE Environmental Consulting
- CK Associates
- Cleakfork Strategies
- Clean Air Task Force
- Clean Energy Fuels
- Clean Harbors Inc
- ClearSign
- ClimeCo
- Clorox
- Coastal Bend Council of Governments
- Coastal Container Services
- Colorado Energy Office
- Colt Midstream
- Commercial Metals Company
- Communities Unlimited
- Comstock Resources
- Conecsus
- ConocoPhillips
- Conroe ISD
- Constellation Energy
- Contango Resources
- Cornerstone Government Affairs
- Covestro
- CPS Energy
- CRC Evans
- Crown Holdings
- Crusoe
- CTEH Environmental Consulting
- CyrusOne
- D.R. Horton
- Daimler Truck
- Dara Energy
- Deanco Construction
- DECA Environmental
- Delcotek Consulting
- Delek US Holdings
- Depot Connect International
- Derichebourg Group
- DFW International Airport
- Digital Realty
- Discovery Natural Resources
- Diversified Energy Company PLC (DEC)
- Dominion Energy
- Double Eagle Energy Holdings IV, LLC
- DOW

- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Duggins Wren Mann & Romero, LLP
- Duncan Oil Properties
- Dürr Systems
- Eagle Materials Inc
- EagleRidge Energy
- Earth Analytical Sciences
- East Texas Council of Governments
- Eccomelt
- Eco El Paso
- EcoBridge Infrastructure Services
- Ecore International
- EcoStrat Inc
- Edge Engineering & Science
- EHS Compliance Services (EHSCSI)
- EIKON Consulting Group
- El Paso Water
- Electric Reliability Council of Texas
- Ellis County
- Enchanted Gardens
- Encino Environmental
- Encore Wire
- Enerflex Ltd
- Energy Systems Group
- Energy Transfer
- EnerVest
- Engineered Advisory
- EnSafe
- Ensolum LLC
- Enstor
- EnTech Consulting Corp
- Entergy
- Enterprise Products Partners L.P.
- Envases Group
- Enviro-Mental Corp
- Environment Texas
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Environmental Operational Solutions
- Environmental Research Group
- Environmental Resources Management
- EnviroSteele
- EOG Resources
- EPRI
- ERIS
- Ernst and Young
- ESC Spectrum
- EthosEnergy
- EverZinc
- EVgo
- Evonik
- EXCO Resources
- ExxonMobil
- Feather & Mane
- FGL Group
- Five Star Concrete
- FlatironDragados
- Florida Power & Light Company
- Fontaine Modification
- Ford
- Formosa Plastics Corporation
- Fort Bend County
- Fort Bend ISD
- Freese and Nichols
- Frontier Waste Solutions
- Gabriels Funeral Chapel and Crematory
- Galveston Bay Foundation
- Galveston County Consolidated Drainage District
- Galveston County Health District
- Galveston Park Board
- Gantrade
- GCC
- GEI Consultants
- General Motors
- Georgia-Pacific
- Geosyntec
- GHD
- GHGSat
- GlobalWafers America
- GNA
- Gold River Feed Products
- Golden Spread Electric Cooperative Inc
- Goodyear
- Grand Prairie Independent School District
- Granicus
- Great Plains Institute
- Great Springs Project
- Greater Houston Partnership
- GREEN Environmental
- Greensmiths Inc
- Grey Forest Utilities
- Groendyke Transport
- Ground Effects
- GT-RR
- Guidehouse
- Gulf Copper
- H2 Ranch
- Halff
- Halliburton
- Harbinger Motors
- Harmony Public Schools
- Harris County
- Harris County Pollution Contral Services Department
- HD Waste & Recycling
- Healthy Gulf
- HEB
- Highland Electric Fleets
- Highwood Emissions
- HillCo Partners
- Holcim
- Holland & Knight
- HORNE
- Houston Advanced Research Center
- Houston City College
- Houston Energy Transition Initiative
- Houston Public Media
- Houston-Galveston Area Council
- Howell Sand Company

- Humble ISD
- Hunting
- Huntsman
- Hyliion
- ICF
- Illinois
- IMI
- Independent Petroleum Association of America
- Indorama Ventures
- Industrial Info Resources
- INEOS
- INIRX
- Inside Climate News
- INTAX
- INTERA
- Intercontinental Terminals Company
- International Boundary and Water Commission
- International Motors
- International Paper
- International Transportation Services
- International Trucks
- Jagoe-Public Company
- JCW Resources
- Jefferson Energy Companies
- JGE Midstream
- Jobe Materials LP
- John Cockerill
- JTWW Enterprises
- Kaneka
- Kausal
- Keep Midland Beautiful
- Kent Environmental
- Kessler Industries
- Ketjen
- KEW Consultants
- Kiewit Corporation
- Killeen ISD
- Kinder Morgan
- Kinetik
- Kirby
- KSK Transport Inc
- K-Solv Group
- L5 Transportation
- Landau Associates
- Langan Engineering & Environmental Services
- Legacy Environmental Services
- Lennar
- Leprino
- LeTourneau University
- Levelland ISD
- Lion Electric Company
- Load-Point
- Lone Star Legal Aid
- Lower Colorado River Authority
- Lower Valley Water District
- LRE Water
- Lubrizol
- Luminant
- LyondellBasell
- Marathon Oil
- Marathon Petroleum Corporation
- MarathonNorco Aerospace
- Mars
- Martin Marietta Materials
- Mary Kay
- Matrix Consulting Group
- McCraw Oil and Propane
- McGuireWoods Consulting
- McWilliams Governmental Affairs Consultants
- Medha
- Medina Valley ISD
- Mercury Public Affairs
- Merit Energy Company
- Mesa Industries
- Metco Engineering
- Metro Ports
- Mi Escuelita Preschool
- Michigan
- Midstream Texas Operating
- Mitsubishi Power Americas, Inc.
- MMI Electric Motors
- Modern Stewardship
- Modisette Welding
- Momentum Midstream
- Montrose Environmental
- Moody Gardens
- Motiva Enterprises
- Mounce & Associates
- MPLX
- NAES
- Natgasoline
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Park Service
- Natura Resources
- Natural Gas Services Group
- New Mexico Environment Department
- New Tech Global
- News
- NGEN
- North American Sustainable Refrigeration Council
- North Central Texas Council of Governments
- NOV Global Energy Services
- Novvi
- NRG Energy
- Nueces River Authority
- Occidental
- OCI Global
- Odfjell
- Office of the Texas Governor
- OK Concrete Company
- Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
- Oldcastle
- Oleon
- Olin Corporation
- One Creek West
- ONE Gas
- ONEOK
- OQ

- OTA Compression
- Ovintiv
- Oxbow
- Oxy
- PA Consulting
- PACCAR
- Pacifico Energy
- Palestine ISD
- Palladio
- Panhandle Producers and Royalty Owners Association
- Parallel Systems
- Parsons
- PBX
- PEMEX Deer Park Refinery
- PepsiCo
- Permian Basin Petroleum Association
- Perpetual Use
- Pesa Labeling Systems
- Petromax Refining
- Phillips 66
- Pilot Chemical
- Poolville ISD
- Pope Strategies Group
- Port Freeport
- Port Houston
- Port of Corpus Christi
- POWER Engineers
- PowerHouse Texas
- PowerSecure
- About 300 Private Citizens
- PROtect LLC
- Providence Engineering
- Public Citizen
- Public Utility Commission of Texas
- QSSI Solutions
- Raba Kistner
- Ramboll
- Raven SR
- Recurve
- Regrow Ag
- Renewable Thermal Collective
- Repsol
- Republic Services
- Rice University
- Riley Exploration Permian Inc
- Rio Grande International Study Center
- Rio Grande Valley MPO
- Riverway Group
- Rivian
- RME Alliance
- Roach & Associates PLLC
- Robert Grobe
- Rockland Capital
- Rocky Mountain Institute
- Rogers Lumber Company'
- Ross Stores Inc
- Roux: Environmental Consulting & Management
- Ruiz Foods
- RWEnergy
- Rypos
- Rystad Energy
- S2 Strategies
- SA Recycling
- Sabine Oil & Gas
- Samsung
- Satco Products
- SATES LLC
- Schneider
- Schneider National
- Scout Energy Partners
- SCS Engineers
- Sealed Air
- SEH
- Sendero Solutions
- Septic Wrangler LLC
- SESCO Cement
- Shell
- Shin-Etsu Silicone
- Shoppa's
- Shotwell Hydrogenics
- Shyft Group
- SI Group
- Sierra Club
- SiteOne
- Smurfit Westrock
- Solar Turbines
- Sonoma Technology
- Sound Environmental Solutions
- South Padre Island Adventure Park
- Southeast New Mexico College
- Southern Equipment Sales
- Southwest Research Institute
- Southwest ISD
- SPEER Energy Efficiency
- Spirit Environmental
- Stakeholder Midstream
- Stallion Infrastructure Solutions
- Stantec
- Starcrest Consulting Group
- Starlite Recovery Center
- Starr Turf
- State Energy Conservation Office
- States Deployment Initiative
- Sterigenics
- Stogner Legal
- Stoic Energy Consulting
- Strategic Partnerships
- Strategic Partnerships Inc
- Strong Group
- Stulz
- Sulphur River Exploration
- Sulzer
- Summit Refrigerants
- Superior Midstream
- SureCrete
- SW Graphite
- SWCA Environmental Consultants
- Syensqo
- Sysco
- Syzygy Plasmonics
- Targa Resources Corporation
- Technical Chemical Company

- Teich Properties LLC
- Teijin Automotive Technologies
- Tejas Health Management Association
- Tenaris
- Tenaska
- Terra Pave International
- Terracon: Consulting Engineers and Scientists
- TES H2
- Tetra Tech
- TexAmerica's Center
- Texarkana Water Utilities
- Texas A&M Texarkana
- Texas A&M University
- Texas Advanced Energy Business Alliance
- Texas Aggregates and Concrete Association Industry Resources
- Texas Air Conditioning Contractors Association
- Texas Association of Regional Councils
- Texas Chemistry Council
- Texas Christian University
- Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- Texas Department of Transportation
- Texas Disposal Systems
- Texas Gas Service
- Texas General Land Office
- Texas Groundwater Association
- Texas House of Representatives
- Texas Impact
- Texas Independent Producers and Royality Association
- Texas Industry Project
- Texas Instruments
- Texas International Terminals
- Texas Methane and Flaring Coalition
- Texas Mining and Reclamation Association
- Texas Oil and Gas Association
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- Texas Senate
- Texas Space Commission
- Texas Tribune
- Texas Water Development Board
- Texas Waterboys
- The Epoch Times
- The Marco Company
- The Mosaic Company
- The Mott MacDonald Group
- The National Council for Air and Stream Improvement
- The Nexus Water Group
- The Railroad Commission of Texas
- The South Texas Project Electric Generating Station
- The Way Station RV Park
- The Strategic Petroleum Reserve
- The Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service
- THG Energy Solutions
- Thompson Pipe Group
- Titanium Environmental Services
- Tito's Vodka
- Tolunay-Wong Engineers
- Tora Consulting
- TotalEnergies
- Town of Sunnyvale Texas
- ToxStrategies
- Travis County
- TRC
- TRC Companies
- Tricity Distributors
- TRICORD Consulting
- Trillion Energy
- Trinity Consultants
- Trinity Residential Development
- Trinity River Authority
- TrueComplyAI
- Turbo Coatings Inc
- Turbosawmill
- Tyler Pipe
- U.S. Compliance
- U.S. Green Building Council
- Ulteig
- Umicore
- UNFI
- Unified Power
- United States House Representatives
- United States Lime & Minerals Inc
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of Houston
- University of Mississippi
- University of Texas Arlington
- University of Texas at Austin
- University of Texas El Paso
- University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
- University of Texas San Antonio
- UPS
- US Steel
- USG Corporation
- Utah Petroleum Association
- UZIN UTZ
- Valero
- Valtris Chemicals
- Vanguard Truck Centers
- Veolia
- VERX Inc
- Victoria ISD
- Vinson & Elkins LLP

- Vision Galveston
- Visionworks
- Vistra Energy
- Vital Energy
- VLS Environmental Solutions
- Vogel Group
- VTX Energy Partners
- VVC Pipeline Inspections
- W. Silver Inc
- Walker County
- Wallbox
- Wasa Electrical Services Inc
- Washington Counties Risk Group: WCRG
- Washington State University
- Waste Connections
- Waste Management
- Well Done
- Wells Fargo
- West Fraser Timber Company
- Western Extrusions
- Weston Solutions
- WhiteWater Development
- Wills Investment Group
- WindEverest
- Woodard & Curran
- WSP
- XPEL
- Zoneomics

CHAPTER 2: INTERAGENCY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

TCEQ coordinated with metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in Texas that received CPRG planning grants through monthly meetings for all planning grant recipients in the Unted States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region 6. TCEQ also held meetings with the Texas MSAs with CPRG planning grants to coordinate measures. The Texas MSAs with planning grants are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: List of Texas MSAs Awarded CPRG Planning Grants

Metropolitan Area Name	Lead Organization
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown	City of Austin Office of Sustainability
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	North Central Council of Governments (NCTCOG)
El Paso	City of El Paso
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugarland	Houston-Galveston Area Council (HGAC)
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	City of McAllen
San Antonio-New Braunfels	City of San Antonio's Office of Sustainability

TCEQ engaged the following state agencies that may have an interest in CPRG planning: Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC), State Energy Conservation Office (SECO), and Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). TCEQ also received input from municipalities and other state entities interested in the CPRG program through stakeholder meetings and individual meetings as requested.

CHAPTER 3: OUTREACH AND COORDINATION DOCUMENTATION

A CPRG webpage and email list were created to inform interested stakeholders of TCEQ's plans. As of September 18, 2025, the email list had 1322 subscribers. TCEQ plans to use existing social media campaigns, newsletters, and workshops to inform the public of Texas' Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions and to increase subscriber numbers.

TCEQ hosted one in-person meeting and one hybrid (in-person and virtual) meeting for those interested stakeholders and members of the public. The in-person meeting introduced the CPRG program to stakeholders and received input on measures they would like to see. The hybrid meeting presented TCEQ's draft priority measures and next steps in the planning process. In addition to TCEQ hosted meetings, TCEQ CPRG staff attended public meetings, workshops, stakeholder meetings, and roundtable discussions on request. Table 3-1 provides a summary of the outreach and engagement meetings attended by TCEQ. Table 3-1 does not include individual stakeholder meetings. Meeting and outreach materials and resources are available on the TCEQ's CPRG webpage.

Table 3-1: Outreach Meetings

Event	Date/Time/Location	Organizer
Texas Industry Project Meeting	September 7, 2003/ 11am-12pm/ Houston (with virtual option)	Texas Industry Project and Baker Botts. TCEQ invited as guest speaker
IRA/IIJA Roundtable Call	November 9, 2023/ 2pm-3pm/ virtual meeting	Citizens Climate Education, Stoic Energy Consulting, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
TCEQ Stakeholder Meeting	December 7, 2023/ 10am-12pm/ TCEQ headquarters, Austin, Texas	TCEQ – Attendee list in Appendix C
HGAC Public Meeting	January 11, 2024/ 10am-12pm/ Houston (with virtual option)	HGAC, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
CERES Permian Basin Dialog Meeting	January 12, 2024/ 8:30am-9:15am/ University of Texas at Austin	CERES, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
Dallas-Fort Worth Air Quality Improvement Plan meeting on Section 185 fees	January 16, 2024/ 2pm-4pm/ Arlington (with virtual option)	NCTCOG, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
TCEQ Stakeholder/Public Meeting	January 25, 2024/ 10am-12pm (with virtual option)	TCEQ – Attendee list in Appendix C
Dallas-Fort Worth Air Quality Improvement Plan meeting	February 15, 2024/ 9am-3pm/ University of Texas at Arlington	NCTCOG, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
IRA/IIJA Roundtable Call	March 21, 2024/ 2pm-3pm/ virtual meeting	Citizens Climate Education, Stoic Energy Consulting, TCEQ invited as guest speaker
Texas Statewide Climate Call	July 18, 2024	Stoic Energy Consulting, TCEQ invited as guest speaker

Event	Date/Time/Location	Organizer
Forest Products Decarbonization Forum	April 2, 2025	Texas A&M Texarkana, TCEQ invited as guest speaker

CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDER INPUT

TCEQ released two public surveys through its email list and its CPRG webpage to solicit input. The first survey to collect measure ideas was open from December 14, 2023, to January 12, 2024. The survey received 57 responses. A second survey to collect information on what stakeholders are doing to reduce emissions was open from February 7, 2025, through March 14, 2025. That survey also collected information on benefits, disbenefits, and motivations for emissions reductions. The second survey received 14 responses. TCEQ also provided a CPRG email as a way for stakeholders and the public to send input. Email input was requested after the Priority Action Plan was submitted and again after a draft Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions was posted to the TCEQ CRPG webpage.

4.1 RESULTS FROM TCEQ CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS (CPRG) INPUT FORM

4.1.1 What is your affiliation?

There were 57 total responses to this question. Results are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Survey Respondent Affiliations

Affiliation	Responses
Community Member	21
Community Member and Volunteer with Citizens' Climate Lobby	1
Industry Representative	14
Municipality	2
NGO	3
Nonprofit	9
Public School	1
Small Business	1
State Government	1
University	1
(blank)	3

4.1.2 Do You Represent or Belong to a Low Income and Disadvantaged Community?

There were 57 total responses to this question. Eleven people identified as representing or belonging to a low income and disadvantaged community. Two responses were blank and the remaining 44 respondents did not identify as representing or belonging to a low income and disadvantaged community.

4.1.3 Which Sector are You Most Interested in (Check All That Apply)?

There were 57 total responses to this question including two blank responses. Figure A-1 summarizes those responses. Most respondents were interested in the electric power sector followed by the transportation sector and then the oil and gas sector.

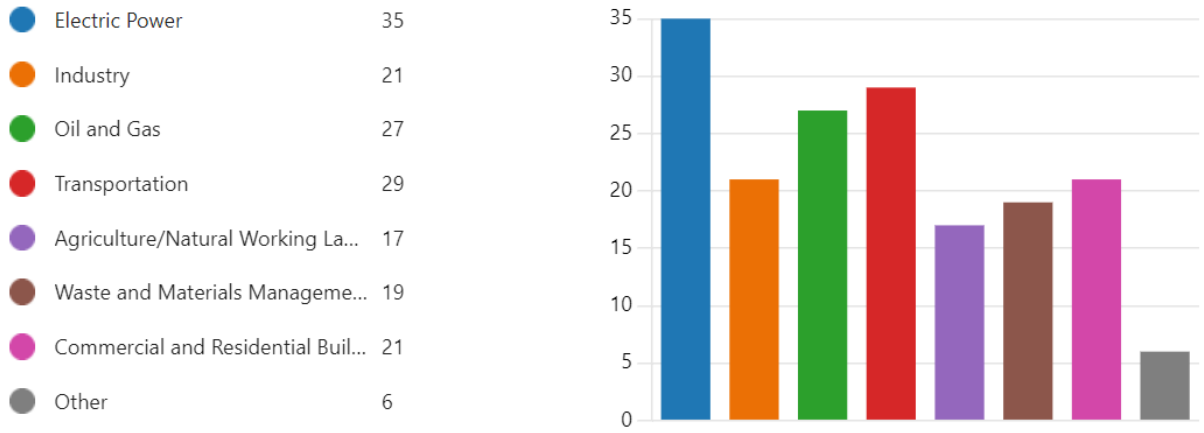

Figure 4-1: Responses to What Sector Are You Most Interested In?

4.1.4 Electric Power Sector Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 38 left a measure idea for the electric power sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Electric Power Sector Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
5	Solar
6	ONCOR
8	Electric Power Sector: Our company currently provides value-added products & services to deregulated market participants (retail electric providers, aggregations, etc.). These services are catered to data management & reporting, energy management, and demand response solutions for commercial and industrial (non-residential) end-users. We believe that regulated market participants like municipal utilities and co-ops are lagging behind in these initiatives simply because the competitive nature in deregulated parts of the State have advanced the adoption of these offerings. Working with these (regulated TDSP/muni/co-op) stakeholders to provide better tools for enablement and reporting of energy efficiency and load management initiatives would be a logical first step that would open doors to a large population of electricity users across the State. We believe that a portion of these funds can help kick-start these initiatives that will inevitably be adopted more broadly over the next 5-10 years.
9	* Transition to Renewable Energy: Increase the share of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro) in the power generation mix. * Energy Storage: Invest in advanced energy storage technologies to address intermittency issues associated with renewables. * Grid Modernization: Upgrade and modernize the electricity grid to enhance efficiency and accommodate a higher penetration of renewable energy. * Demand Response Programs: Implement programs that incentivize consumers to shift electricity usage during peak demand periods.
10	Permitting reform to speed up the process and decrease the cost of green energy projects. A focus on transmission lines (funding, facilitating, and permitting) so that the power from green energy projects can be brought to the consumer. Tax incentives and grants to encourage green energy projects.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
12	"Presently as part of the TERP program, TCEQ has a $1 million grant program for storage connected to renewables. This grant program could be expanded beyond that authorized by TERP. In addition, the state could make grants and or loans available to school districts for storage, onsite solar and energy measures. It could be coordinated with SECO's existing programs. "
13	The Low income neighborhoods I work in are using GAS and the homes that are not sealed off due to their age. I have seen homes with noticeable holes in the roof, flooring or walls. House built in the 1940's also have very limited electrical panels and old wiring which makes it difficult for non profit groups with funding to invest in update the homes with new appliances that would produce less emissions because the electrical is already a safety hazard. So these home owners continue to use these out of date appliances, some leaking toxic air into the environment.
14	More solar on homes to help with peak demand from AC in summer
15	our value proposition is to use residual agriculture waste to produce a clean syngas suitable to produce green hydrogen or electricity or alternative to natural gas
17	Add more wind, solar, and battery storage.
18	A. Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. (See page 98 in this pdf file - https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF) Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. C. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
19	A. Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. (See page 98 in this pdf file - https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF) Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. C. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids.
20	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
21	A. Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. (See page 98 in this pdf file - https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF) Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. C. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids.
22	Build transmission lines from generators to users. Incentivize energy conservation and thereby reduce GHG emissions. Get rid of crypto mining in the state. Make it easier for home owners to sell electricity back to the grid
23	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030; renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts including creation of a statewide energy efficiency counsel.
24	A. Develop programs to get to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. C. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
26	Incentivize the sector to develop specific programs with public accountability to get to net zero GHG emissions by 2050 with an ambitious nearer term goal of 50% reduction by 2030.
27	A. Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. (See page 98 in this pdf file - https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF) C. Increase emphasis on nuclear power, large scale solar, wind and storage, and behind the meter solar and storage
28	A. Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council like has been recommended by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. (See page 98 in this pdf file - https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF) Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. C. New clean distributed technologies are now economically available, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments. This would enable greater local energy independence and resilience and expand market opportunities for distributed microgrids.
33	A. Encourage companies in the Electric Power Sector to create programs that set specific goals and measurements, reporting their progress toward achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the mid-century. A shorter-term target is a 50% reduction by 2030. B. Create a statewide Energy Efficiency Council in Texas, as suggested by the Public Utility Commission. This renewed focus on energy efficiency will benefit Texans by reducing energy use, cutting GHG emissions, enhancing grid reliability, saving money on energy bills, creating job opportunities, and ensuring Texans take full advantage of available federal incentives (check page 98 in this PDF: https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF). C. Embrace new clean technologies like local solar and storage. Collaborate with the Public Utility Commission to improve market rules, leveraging grid benefits and reducing emissions. Encourage private investments to enhance local energy independence, resilience, and create opportunities for microgrids.
34	Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
38	Award to projects that incentivize players in the Electric Power Sector to develop programs that will yield a path to net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and a 50% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.
39	Solar Farms, Wind turbines, Rooftop solar, Utilities energy storage
40	Build out transmission and bulk energy storage to optimize Texas' existing and planned renewable generation. Seriously explore Small Modular Reactors to provide zero carbon baseload power with the ability to also produce hydrogen for industrial processes (cement, chemicals, etc.).
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures: Rebates for generators to purchase CCUS equipment. (https://www.iea.org/energy-system/carbon-capture-utilisation-and-storage) Rebates for companies to purchase more efficient equipment that uses less energy or emits less criteria pollutants and GHGs. Grants for companies to develop and implement carbon or criteria pollutant management or reduction programs. Grants to assist in the closure of coal plants, or their transition to natural gas, near Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities
42	1. Go back to charging higher peak demand costs, as was done in the past. A) It could lower system peaks, require less use of coal fired plants. B) Use a portion of the extra demand cost income for renewable programs. 2. Start a program for reimbursing the replacement of old HVAC equipment with super high efficiency equipment. Stop requiring energy studies as a prereq to get the reimbursement. The studies are often nothing but shifty number crunching (I was involved in doing such studies for years). What is needed is to install the super high efficiency equipment, and make it as easy and fast as can be. You don't need a study to know this is a good idea. 3. Put a price on CO2 emissions. 4. Start a massive program of installing solar panels on big box buildings and over parking lots. Make it a private-public partnership. Finance it publicly or guarantee the financing.
44	-Projects with incentives to reach net zero GHG emissions by mid-century, with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. -Creation of a statewide Energy Efficiency Council Renewed focus on energy efficiency efforts would result in these benefits for Texans: - Reduce energy consumption thereby reducing GHG gas emissions, - Increased grid reliability by reducing peak demands and times of extreme conditions, - Saving Texans money on their energy bills by making their homes more efficient and thus needing less energy for achieving the same quality of life and comfort, - Boost business and employment opportunities in energy efficiency businesses, - Help save Texans money by ensuring they take full advantage of federal incentives already. available in the Inflation Reduction Act. -The use of more clean energy technologies, such as local behind-the-meter solar and storage. Work with the Public Utility Commission to establish improved market rules to leverage the grid benefits and reduced emissions of these resources and further incentivize private investments.
45	Make it easier for homeowners to install solar. right now there are way too many scams out there and it is not very clear what is truly available for homeowners

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
46	Enhanced grid infrastructure: improved and expanded transmission capabilities More non-fossil fuel energy production: wind, solar, nuclear, geothermal, etc. Incentives, programs, and information dispersion to help citizens become more energy-efficient
48	Syzygy Plasmonics offers a technology platform that creates all-electric chemical reactors that use light instead of combustion to power industrial chemical reactions. Our photocatalytic decomposition of ammonia (P-DA) reactor bank contributes to reductions in emissions in the power sector by providing inexpensive H2 on demand from carbon-free ammonia (NH3).The H2 produced from Syzygy's reactor bank will be co-fired with natural gas to generate power. P-DA uses up to 30% less NH3 compared to traditional thermal cracking and significantly less electricity than electrolyzers for the same emission-free hydrogen output, which reduces H2 feedstock costs. These factors, combined with a small, modular footprint, makes it an extremely attractive solution for the energy industry that can be easily implemented at scale.
50	TCEQ must recognize that while Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) provide the opportunity to temporarily shift renewable energy from over supply period to peak demand and low renewable energy output (lack of wind or solar irradiation), these BESS can not replace the voltage support and dispatchable capacity of spinning fossil fuel fired generation. For real carbon dioxide reductions in Texas, replacing older, less efficient combined cycle, natural gas fired steam units and peakers with newer state of the art dispatchable generation that better matches the intermittency characteristics of the ERCOT renewable energy fleet should be incentivized as it would not only increase resiliency of the grid but lower emissions and send price signals to the wholesale energy market to continue to develop intermittent renewable energy that does not degrade grid resiliency. Avoided emissions are the most cost effective reductions and programs should incentivize commercial and residential customers to achieve material energy efficiency improvements. This is not a statement in support of replacing natural gas space heating and appliances with electric, but rather to improve the overall energy consumption of the place of business or dwelling. It is one in favor of better insulation, tighter building envelopes and the use of technology to match energy use with need.
51	I would prefer to see more power production with the installation of solar panels on all state-owned buildings, utilizing the Federal Inflation Reduction Act and Oncor financial incentives, to increase the electrical energy reserves of Texas with maximum flexibility and without an exorbitant and confining investment in infrastructure.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
52	A caveat that will apply to many of my responses. A Texas IOU 'wires' company (a TDU, Transmission and Distribution Utility) is obligated to perform services that are applicable across the entire rate base. Tariffs may vary across industrial and commercial clients, or large and small consumers, but our energy efficiency activity must be applied, in most cases, across all clients equally (as overseen by the PUC-T). For us, that's 14 million users on 4 million points of connection. The same *generally* applies to a CoOp or Muni Utility, but they have more liberty to 'direct' their activity to specific locations or consumer groups. 'Nuff for the prelims. We manage some relatively small consumer energy efficiency programs ($10Ms a year is, IMHO, small). Load reduction is the PUCT-applied metric. Peak load reduction, which is what drives the cost of our capital, and the delivery cost of energy, should be incented. A consumer may have a time of use or even state-sensitive rate plan, but that does not influence TDU pricing, which is effectively a half of the energy cost. Also note that on-peak energy is more likely to be fossil fuel in origin. Increasingly, consumer loads have time of use discretion, even in cases where a battery is not present ... even though, increasingly, they are (e.g., EV charging). If incentives existed to avoid times when the energy source mix was 'poor' (i.e., more polluting), and across both the Retail (consumption) and TDU (capacity) components of pricing, behavior would change. Although that'd be nice to see across our Grid, it would be acceptable to direct even our smaller EE funds to these efficiencies, were we allowed to do so. (And, everyone's cost also goes down if our infrastructure size, as total capacity, is lessened). On another tack, consider the fact that electric utilities are the largest electric CONSUMERS. The 'unaccounted for energy' (UFE) that is lost between the amount that goes into the Grid for transport, vs. the amount consumed by clients, makes almost all Utilities the largest 'consumer' in their service areas (as the largest TDU in our state, we hold that dubious honor of being the largest consumer in the State, including even the large manufacturers and military facilities located here). There are physics involved in the line and transformer losses, but there is little incentive (at present) to improve the situation. Also, we are converting streetlights to LEDs (a million of them...) only when new installations are made, or for repairs, or when a franchise city pays for the cost of replacement. Incentives to them, or an perhaps to the Utilities as the agents of that change, would have a large impact. But, again, a TDU can't choose to do any suck locationally-preferential action, unless we are directed to do so, or if we do it across the entire service area.
54	We need incentives to encourage the electric power sector to develop concrete plans for how to reach national goals for emissions levels (like 50% reduction by 2030). We should establish an Energy Efficiency Council as recommeded on p97 of the Public Utility Comission's Filing Receipt in Jan-2023 (https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/54037_9_1264621.PDF).
55	More battery storage and wind and solar. Even nuclear would be better than fossil fuels.
57	Support for EV charging infrastucture with additional incentives for green power, especially for e-school buses. Also helps reduce NOx emissions and PM2.5 emissions.

Respondent ID	Electric Power Sector Measure Idea
58	Accelerate the process for getting solar, wind, and storage projects approved in the interconnection queue. Study the emissions reductions that could be achieved by adding transmission connections from ERCOT to neighboring grids and thereby allowing more wind and solar from Texas to displace fossil-fueled generation in other states.

4.1.5 Industry Sector Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 35 left a measure idea for the industry sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Industry Sector Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Industry Sector Measure Idea
5	Solar
6	Waste Managment
8	Industry Sector: We have seen first-hand that many industrial and manufacturing verticals with domestic footprints are at a crossroads right now when it comes to initiatives to set, track, and meet sustainability & emissions goals. While more SEC guidance continues to evolve, many in the sector have already felt the pressure to address reporting and tracking best-practices because of their contribution to the supply chain of organizations that have already set goals and established frameworks for reporting. The "crossroads" many are in is caused by uncertainty of the total scope of what will be expected from them in terms of reporting and disclosure; both for their clients and supply-chain, as well as for future mandatory disclosures and reporting. Our perspective is that there would be value in offering incentives to specific industrials who represent growing workforces in communities across the State to help kick-start basic best-practices related to utility data collection and reporting. The objective starting place, in our opinion, is supporting the collection and validation of utility data that aligns with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). This data also inherently enables more detailed benchmarking and energy intensity reporting that can help inform initiatives and investment related to efficiency and decarbonization.
9	* Energy Efficiency Measures: Encourage industries to adopt energy-efficient technologies and practices. * Cogeneration: Implement combined heat and power (CHP) systems to maximize energy efficiency in industrial processes. * Process Optimization: Explore innovative technologies and practices to optimize industrial processes and reduce emissions. * Carbon Capture and Utilization: Invest in and incentivize the development of carbon capture and utilization technologies for industrial facilities.
10	Tax incentives to encourage the use of 100% renewable energy.
12	We support the idea of an energy efficiency program for industrial sectors, but believe it could include a revolving loan component.

Respondent ID	Industry Sector Measure Idea
13	The neighborhoods I work in are Lowest in the city and in the nation. They are surrounded by not only Superfund sites but many different toxic industries like Metal Recycling Plants, CPS Energy plants, Multiple Landfills with very high methane numbers, Silica Sand Distribution and Cement plants. This redlined section of San Antonio needs funding to bring in Air Quality Monitors, there should be funding available to non profits or schools nearby to educate the community on ways to help monitor these businesses for the safety of all. For example they regularly have Silica Sand all over the distribution plant, openly able to be airborne at any moment or absorbed into the soil by rain. This is the same problem with the Metal Recycling plant. There is more but I would need a page.
15	our value proposition is to use residual agriculture waste to produce a clean syngas suitable to produce green hydrogen or electricity or alternative to natural gas
17	Electrify all operations.
18	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
19	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
20	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. In particular reviewing impact of CBAM and carbon tax congressional proposals
21	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
22	Programs to incentivize industry to adopt measures that reduce GHG emissions. This can be done by regulation and incentives to meet specific targets by certain dates.
23	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030. Funds to conduct a third-party audit of industrial permitting requirements for industrial developers to hold them accountable for industrial waste and pollution.
24	Projects to get net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
27	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.

Respondent ID	Industry Sector Measure Idea
29	Please crack down on the practices used by industry to get around compliance with environmental policies. Businesses break themselves into segments in order to be classified as ""small"" rather than ""large,"" all in an effort to get around pollution regulations. Please follow the link to read: https://www.texastribune.org/2024/01/05/texas-pollution-companies-permits-tceq-epa/
30	Funding to improve/upgrade industrial facilities and their efficiency, for use of alternative fuels in equipment, and for purchasing more efficient equipment.
32	Electrifying stevedoring and port cargo handling equipment across all TX ports and private port operations.
33	Encourage businesses in the Industrial Sector to create programs with specific goals and measurements and public reporting. The aim is to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the mid-century, with a shorter-term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
38	Award to projects that incentivize players in the Industry Sector to develop programs that will yield a path to net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and a 50% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.
39	Smart grids
40	Promote electrification (industrial heat pumps) and potential use of hydrogen in those hard to electrify processes.
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures: Rebates for industrial consumers purchasing more efficient equipment Rebates for industrial consumers to purchase electrified versions of traditional commercial equipment e.g. an electric arc furnace for steelmaking. Incentives for industry stakeholders to create or participate in energy efficiency and demand response programs. Grants for the development and implementation of circular economy processes to reduce waste and energy use.
42	1. now and forever, eliminate the sweet deals for crypto currency miners (are they an 'industry'?) when they get paid for cutting energy use in critical times. Force them to cut off; or just cut them off. Or, let them use what they want, but charge them SUBSTANTIALLY higher rates.
44	Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
45	mandatory emmission caps especially in the Houston Area, limit the amount of plastics that can be produced, ban single use plastics
46	Non-fossil fuel sources of energy as possible Projects to incentivize stakeholders in the Industrial Sector to develop programs with goals, measurements, and public reporting that puts them on a path to net zero GHG emissions by mid-century with a nearer term goal of a 50% reduction by 2030.
48	Syzygy Plasmonics offers a technology platform that creates all-electric chemical reactors that use light instead of combustion to power industrial chemical reactions. The technology can be applied to a wide range of use cases in industries including oil, gas, chemical, steel and other industrial processes.

Respondent ID	Industry Sector Measure Idea
51	Give more flexible legal protections to the grocery industry so that it can donate dented and slightly damaged packages of food to various food banks, kitchens, and dining facilities for the less fortunate, instead of trashing them in landfills.
52	Demand response should be incented with an AQ component, not just a cost component. Well, put a price on carbon, and that'd be saying the same thing.
54	We need incentives to encourage the industrial sector to develop concrete plans for how to reach national goals for emissions levels (like 50% reduction by 2030).
55	Electrification.
56	Leverage grant dollars to support NOx emission reductions at industrial point sources. For example, ultra-low NOX burners and SCR. Focus grant dollars on ozone non-attainment areas to support future attainment demonstrations. Notably these same reductions could benefit EJ communities located located near point sources.

4.1.6 Oil and Gas Sector Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 33 left a measure idea for the oil and gas sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Oil and Gas Sector Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Oil and Gas Sector Measure Idea
8	Oil & Gas Sector: Texas oil & gas stakeholders take many different shapes and sizes. Many small to midsize producers or infrastructure operators are finding it difficult to prioritize initiatives that, from their perspective, do not have a direct impact to their bottom line today. One of the objective initaitives that can check both cost and emissions reductions is energy efficiency. Access to funds that can help offset costs for motor & pump replacements to make them more efficient from both a usage and power factor is an ideal starting place. To access funds, reporting on energy usage and other scope 1 and 2 line items could be required - placing an inherent incentive to adopt initiatives for better historical and ongoing reporting.
9	* Methane Capture: Implement technologies and practices to capture and reduce methane emissions during extraction and processing. * Flare Minimization: Minimize flaring of associated gas through better gas utilization or conversion to electricity. * Energy Efficiency: Enhance the energy efficiency of operations and transportation within the oil and gas sector. * Transition to Low-Carbon Fuels: Invest in research and development of low-carbon and alternative fuels.
10	Place a carbon fee on all greenhouse gas producing fuels. This carbon fee should then be distributed to everyone as a dividend to help defray the cost of the transition to green energy. The carbon fee should be applied incrementally (increase over time) so that it encourages a gradual transition to non-polluting sources.

Respondent ID	Oil and Gas Sector Measure Idea
12	TERP already has a gas emission reduction program, but given the new EPA methane rules and funding coming to TCEQ potentially for low-production wells, we think a new program focused on support to reduce methane emissions - perhaps allowing existing industry to meet the new EPA standards sooner - could help reduce emissions of methane, a climate cooker. WE also think allowing some money to be used for flyover and gas imaging cameras for TCEQ inspectors could be part of a compliance effort to assist industry locate unlit flares, vents and furtive emissions.
17	Cap all abandoned wells. Monitoring of pipes and other infrastructure for leaks from well head to final use.
18	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
19	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
20	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits. CBAM and carbon tax implementation and PROVE Act impact should be evaluated
21	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
22	Plug abandoned and orphan wells. Increase the money withheld for well permits to cover the costs of plugging wells and increase the fees to reflect inflation. Emphasize reduction of GHG in both operations (scope2) and products (scope3).
23	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.

Respondent ID	Oil and Gas Sector Measure Idea
24	Develop projects to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
26	Incentivize the sector to take more responsibility for GHG emissions produced by the use of O&G. Also to increase deployment of carbon capture and direct air capture to be paid for with their profits.
27	Develop projects to encourage oil and gas companies to eliminate emissions from all of their own operations at a minimum. Develop projects to encourage oil and gas companies to reduce the emissions from the combustion of their products by their customers.
28	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
29	See #5 above.
33	Create projects that encourage companies to use their profits more responsibly by addressing the waste from burning their products. Currently, their business models don't consider managing these byproducts. If they include this responsibility in their business models, it might motivate them to reduce costs and invest in technologies like carbon capture and direct air capture, using their profits to fund these efforts.
34	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits. Create publicly available tracking mechanisms to highlight the best actors in this regard.
38	Award projects that incentivize carbon capture and direct air capture of byproducts currently being ignored.
39	More regulation, no more self reporting of emissions
40	Significantly reduce wellhead and other system leaks of methane. Explore the use of abandoned wells for low temperature geothermal and or physical energy storage systems.
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures: Rebates for companies to replace combustion equipment or generators with advanced technology like distributed energy resources (DERs), microgrids, or other electrified options. (https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy02osti/31570.pdf) Grants for the deployment of microgrids for resiliency support of electrified compression facilities and for wells in the drilling or completion operation phases (pre-production) as a bridge solution while grid connections are being built.
42	1. Greatly expand your staff for monitoring methane leakage. 2. Require elimination of flaring. Or start charging considerable penalties for flaring and leakage.

Respondent ID	Oil and Gas Sector Measure Idea
43	State law that any vehicles unoccupied should not be running. Referring to ICE cars. Exception would be delivery vehicles or. Cars with pets in them.
44	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products. Currently their business models don't take into account managing these byproducts. If they Included this responsibility in their business models, then they might be motivated to accelerate lowering costs and increasing deployment of technologies such as carbon capture and direct air capture which would be paid for with their profits.
46	Capture of methane from wells Capture of greenhouse gases as possible and feasible, given technology for carbon capture and storage
48	Syzygy Plasmonics offers a technology platform that creates all-electric chemical reactors that use light instead of combustion to power industrial chemical reactions. The technology can be applied to a wide range of use cases in the oil and gas sector including photocatalytic steam methane reforming and our GHG to value solution processes GHGs into low-carbon fuels and methanol.
49	Review and tighten regulation enforcement related to oil export and transportation, especially from the largest export site in Texas, Ingleside and Port of Corpus Christi. Include storage and transfer processes and transportation by shipping.
52	Electrification of oil pumps would reduce a reliance on VERY dirty diesel systems, which operate at very low PQ. Even just installing batteries at the sites, allowing for better PQ balancing, would greatly improve AQ impacts and energy efficiencies (and equipment life cycles).
53	· Expand or replicate a program like TCEQ's New Technology Implementation Grant program to accelerate replacement of emitting pneumatic controllers with zero-emission technology, consistent with guidelines in EPA's OOOOc rules, ahead of compliance obligations for existing sources. Emissions from pneumatic controllers are a significant source of emissions from oil and gas operations. Reducing these emissions would not only have methane and co-pollutant reduction benefits, but also could potentially serve to reduce liability under, or even applicability of, the MERP Waste Emissions Charge. · Fund or create a program to provide assistance in the form of training, technical assistance, and potentially financial assistance for smaller producers to reduce methane emissions and other co-pollutants.
54	Develop projects to challenge the sector to invest profits to be more responsible and accountable for the combustion waste byproducts when making use of their products.
55	Removal.
59	Methane emissions and detection technology have advanced significantly in the past decade. Many small operators need help to afford the best methane detection and quantification technology. The most effective mitigation efforts can only be taken if methane can be detected and quantified systematically. Helping small businesses obtain and implement new methane detection technology is vital for reducing methane emissions within the oil and gas sector. We recommend funding be provided to train operators on new technology and help small businesses obtain the best detection technology. These measures can alleviate the upfront capital costs of methane detection.

4.1.7 Transportation Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 35 left a measure idea for the transportation sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5: Transportation Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Transportation Sector Measure Idea
5	Replace old buses
6	Construction of multiple EV Charging Stations around the City of Waco and at the Bus Terminal for the new fleet of EV Buses.
9	* Electric and Hybrid Vehicles: Promote the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles by providing incentives and developing charging infrastructure. * Public Transportation: Invest in and expand public transportation options to reduce individual car usage. * Cycling and Walking Infrastructure: Develop infrastructure that supports and encourages cycling and walking. * Fuel Efficiency Standards: Enforce and strengthen fuel efficiency standards for vehicles.
10	Increase the gas tax. The gas tax in Texas and nationally is rarely increased and has not even kept pace with inflation. Encourage the use of electric vehicles through tax incentives. Encourage the growth of electric vehicle infrastructure.
14	EV and hybrid plus better mass transit
15	our value proposition is to use residual agriculture waste to produce a clean syngas suitable to produce green hydrogen for mobility
17	Electrify the entire sector.
18	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
19	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
20	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
21	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
22	Build out EV charging net works at roadside parks. Incentivize private business (such as restaurants and filling stations) to install charging stations. Educate car buyers about EVs and how the IRA rules apply.

Respondent ID	Transportation Sector Measure Idea
23	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access and financial incentives to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
24	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
26	Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily buildings. Provide sound information to accelerate the spread of EV vehicles.
27	Develop projects to accelerate installation of reliable high speed EV charging stations
33	A. Improve TERP to keep track of and report CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Create projects to speed up access to charging stations for apartment buildings. C. Create electric vehicle (EV) education and training programs to dispel common misconceptions about EVs
34	Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
35	Schneider is a leading provider of truckload, intermodal and logistics services with an immense impact on the freight transportation sector. As such, Schneider has committed to continuing strategic implementations that will cut our carbon footprint significantly. For our Dallas-Wilmer location in Texas, we would actively replace old Diesel engines and instead deploy 10 Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) and its charging infrastructure to operate them. This will consist of 5 DC Chargers and the utility upgrades attached to it. This will offset Nox and CO2 Emissions significantly in the transportation sector. 36% of Nox emissions in Dallas come from On-Road Mobile sector, whereas it is 21% in Texas in general. With Schneider operating around 70,000 miles per year on each of these trucks, annualized a reduction of about 1,173 US Tons of CO2 could be achieved.
36	Encourage people to use electric vehicles by giving them an incentive, including electric bikes and scooters. This would include making electric vehicle charging stations more available.
38	Incentivize EV charging at multi-family residences. Place mini solar panel ""farms"" along highway right-of-ways'
39	Electric vehicle infrastructure, more public transport that is reliable, on time, and safe
40	Promote electrification and where it makes sense fuel cell vehicles. Focus should be on medium and heavy duty transport. Light duty vehicles are well on their way towards large scale adoption.

Respondent ID	Transportation Sector Measure Idea
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures: Increase funding for the Texas Clean School Bus Program, and the Light-duty Motor Vehicles Powered by Alternative Fuel Program. Expand eligibility for these programs, specifically allowing Texans to seek grants for used vehicle purchases and leases, thereby expanding opportunities for EV adoption by Low- and Moderate-Income households. Grants for the deployment of microgrids to support the electrification of commercial fleets Fund a campaign to increase awareness of available grant programs in Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities. Provide Grants to Low-Income and Disadvantage Communities to install electric vehicle chargers at public locations and residences
43	More charging stations at apartments. Should be in the building code. Reduce the speed limit! We can live with 65. If we are serious about climate change and conserving oil reserves, this is obvious.
44	A. Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths.
45	Reduce VMT by promoting more active transportation and investing into mass transit in our wonderful cities in Texas
46	- Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. - Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. - Expand infrastructure for charging of electric vehicles - More use of electic vehicles in commercial use: city buses, mail trucks, commercial trucking
47	Greenspeed Energy Solutions does not currently have an active proposed project to submit for inclusion in the implementation plan, however we are diligently engaged in conversations with potential stakeholders such as multi-unit dwelling developments, tribal communities, fleet operators and municipalities with a focus on those located within the Justice40 boundaries. We expect to have active projects prior to NOFA release. Through the inclusion of both EV charging infrastructure and solar energy projects, we are uniquely positioned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by not only assisting in the overarching goal of vehicle electrification adoption and prevalence of ICE vehicles but also creating alternative energy sources for communities across the country.
51	Revoke the coercive Texas $200 Electric Vehicle fee and introduce highway taxation based on mileage per calendar year, as a more equitable equivalency with gasoline tax.

Respondent ID	Transportation Sector Measure Idea
52	In the electric Utility industry, and many others, there are fleets of vehicles that idle much of the time. For our medium and heavy bucket trucks, it is a majority of the time. And, and idling diesel is a VERY bad thing for particularly NOx emissions (a very strong consideration for Ozone non-attainment regions), but also for COx and VOx and particulates. This is particularly unfortunate when there is a today alternative, electrification of the payload on these vehicles, (an ePTO, electric power takeoff), not the vehicle transportation components themselves ... which are not yet ready for this industry (whether or not at cost parity). There is an ~25-30% premium on those electric bucket (etc.) vehicles. But, they are actually better at doing their job, and the 15kWh battery on a medium bucket truck can offset 70-90% of the NOx annual emissions on these vehicles, the small amount of electricity (requiring only L1/L2 charging) typically lasting for 2 days. However, these vehicles are not classified by the EPA and other agencies, for grant purposes, as 'hybrid electric' vehicles, or even idle reduction technologies. They should be.
54	A.Enhance TERP to include tracking and reporting of CO2 emissions and reductions from TERP programs. B. Develop projects to accelerate access to charging infrastructure for multifamily residential buildings. C. Develop EV education and training programs to counter spread of EV myths. D. Incentivize the construction of EV infrastructure, such as charging stations in non-single family residences. E. Build trains between Houston and Dallas and Austin.
55	Electrification. All new cars should be hybrid, if not fully electric.
57	EV incentive grants (vehicles and buses), EV charging infrastructure, support for hydrogen (H2) duty vehicle pilots, support for CO2/NOX capture equipment for HD vehicles, support for planning needs/research for H2 deployment in Texas
58	Provide funding for electric school buses and transit buses. Do not allow natural gas vehicles to qualify, as their net emissions benefit is small and they would require pumping infrastructure that won't help subsequent transitions.

4.1.8 Agriculture/Natural Working Lands Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 27 left a measure idea for the agriculture/natural working lands sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6: Agriculture/Natural Working Lands Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Agriculture/Natural Working Lands Sector Measure Idea
8	Ag/Natural Working Lands: Usage of water and plastics or related products are key concerns for this segment. Similar to both industrial and oil & gas stakeholders, agriculture would benefit from a kick-start incentive to help better track and report on their usage of these things. Depending on the segment, some are large power and gas users as well. Encouraging adoption of reporting initiatives through available funds to help offset costs for more efficiency pumps and irrigation systems would be an attractive opportunity for many in the space.

Respondent ID	Agriculture/Natural Working Lands Sector Measure Idea
9	* Sustainable Farming Practices: Promote sustainable agricultural practices that reduce emissions from soil and livestock. * Afforestation and Reforestation: Encourage tree planting and reforestation projects on agricultural lands. * Precision Agriculture: Implement precision agriculture techniques to optimize resource use and minimize emissions. * Methane Reduction in Livestock: Explore and implement technologies to reduce methane emissions from livestock.
10	Encourage the planting of trees on agricultural land through tax incentives.
12	Texas Soil and Water Conservation District have a soil conservation program but does not presently have funding for farmers and ranchers to implement good programs. TCEQ could work with Soil and Water to provide a grant program to make improvements that keep more carbon onsite.
15	our value proposition is to use residual agriculture waste to produce a clean syngas suitable to produce green hydrogen or electricity or alternative to natural gas
16	Texas has the opportunity to reduce emissions in agriculture and get farmers more funding through incentivizing their transition to resilient agricultural practices. Partnering with companies who will pay farmers to implement practices like cover crops, tillage and buffer strips, and also create carbon credits that will offer more top up payment for farmers.
18	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
19	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
20	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils. Consider reduction of methane production by in particular dairy cows (modified diets)
21	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soil55
22	Heavy fines for runoff that contains nitrogen compounds and other GHG. Train farmers and ranchers in more sustainable practices. Encourage ranchers to augment cattle feed to reduce enteric fermentation.
23	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
24	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
27	Develop projects to increase the quality of carbon credits from agriculture/natural working lands and reduce the junk credits that are proliferating.
28	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
33	Create projects to speed up the adoption of farming methods that help store more carbon in the soil.
38	Incentivize projects that accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that will allow for more sequestering of carbon in the soils.
39	Regenerative agriculture, conservation agriculture, forest and coastal wetlands protections
40	Promote agri-voltaics and possibly renewable fuels from agricultural waste.

Respondent ID	Agriculture/Natural Working Lands Sector Measure Idea
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures: Grants to landowners to implement sustainable farming practices such as precision agriculture, agroforestry, agrivoltaics (solar coupled with farming activities) and organic farming methods. Grants to landowners for the purchase of methane capture or reduction technologies for livestock management Grants to reforest urban spaces or brownfields, particularly targeting Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities
43	No more roundup.
44	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
46	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils.
52	Similar to the above, a 'different' definition of hybrid would allow for ePTO ag vehicles. I can't say enough about the possible future of vertical farming. It is energy intensive, but could be incented to (a) emphasize renewable power and (b) provide eventual cost parity with all but the most seasonal large commercial farms. That is, parity can be attained in year-around and boutique crops.
54	Projects to accelerate the use of regenerative farming practices that can lead to sequestering more carbon in soils. Also, we need more state parks, particularly more funds so that the state parks being managed by the state are actually also owned by the state and can be managed and expanded under the park's own authority.
55	Less chemicals.
58	Provide incentives and/or do research for feed additives that reduce methane emissions from livestock.

4.1.9 Waste and Materials Management Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 23 left a measure idea for the waste and materials management sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7: Waste and Materials Management Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Waste and Materials Management Sector Measure Idea
6	Beneficial Uses of Landfill Gas; Landfill Gas Waste-to-Energy Combined with Solar Utility Farm at Closed Landfill Sites; Compost Facility; Anaerobic Digesters for Multi-feedstocks.
9	* Waste-to-Energy: Invest in waste-to-energy technologies to capture energy from organic waste. * Recycling Programs: Implement and enhance recycling programs to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. * Landfill Gas Capture: Capture and utilize methane emissions from landfills for energy production. * Circular Economy Practices: Encourage the adoption of circular economy principles to minimize waste generation.

Respondent ID	Waste and Materials Management Sector Measure Idea
10	Implement changes that will make it profitable for U.S. companies to recycle waste (rather than shipping it overseas to be incinerated or worse). This can be done by taking measures that decrease contamination in the recycling stream. For example manufacturers can be required to take measures that will make their products more easily recycled. Consumers need to be better informed by those managing waste on how to properly recycle. fines need to be levied or recycling privileges need to taken from households who willfully don't properly recycle. As a landlord I see recycling bins filled with things that aren't recyclable, it's no wonder the recycling isn't working in the U.S. The U.S. should learn best practices from other countries that are doing it successfully. Methane needs to be managed and collected at landfills.
15	our value proposition is to use residual agriculture waste to produce a clean syngas suitable to produce green hydrogen or electricity or alternative to natural gas
18	To best position Texas businesses to compete in the 21st century, we should incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
19	To best position Texas businesses to compete in the 21st century, we should incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
20	To best position Texas businesses to compete in the 21st century, we should incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
21	To best position Texas businesses to compete in the 21st century, we should incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
22	Reduce waste by encouraging recycling. reuse, and repurpose.
23	Programs to encourage growth of industry aimed at commercializing non-plastic containers including bio-degradable and/or cyclical-economy methods. Incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
24	Incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines.
30	Funding to incentivize building materials that have a longer lifecycle. Education on the value of a circular economy.

Respondent ID	Waste and Materials Management Sector Measure Idea
33	To help Texas businesses compete in the 21st century, we should encourage projects that use technology to be more efficient with resources, like recycling. These technologies not only help the environment by cutting emissions but also create opportunities for research and local jobs in recycling, especially for batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines.
37	expanded recycling or composting in my community
38	Incentivize projects that produce ""green packaging"", or at least less packaging at purchase. Incentivizing recycling is always good.
39	Improved mechanical recycling, no chemical recycling of plastics, reduce through taxation on industry the amount of single use plastic packaging produced since they cannot be recycled. More oversight of environmental impacts, third party regulations review
40	Explore renewable fuel opportunities from waste materials.
43	Rebate on electric lawn mowers. Would reduce greenhouse gases and noise!
44	To best position Texas businesses to compete in the 21st century, we should incentivize projects that leverage technology advancements to prioritize resource efficiency like recycling. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, incentivizing these technologies for local and regional recycling of batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines would enable opportunities in recycling research and local manufacturing jobs.
46	Enhanced recycling, especially of plastics. Reduce use of plastic bags in grocery stores, perhaps by not providing them or by charging extra for them.
52	There is a world-wide shortage of Utility-scale electrical transformers, and it is pacing {clean} electrification. Some larger Distribution transformers now have 4 year lead times. There are, however other possible sources: refurbishment, and re-allocation. Utilities will make their State-allocated profits regardless of when a load is serviced, with some incentive to start that 'collection' on a 60 year asset sooner than later. However, there is little incentive to change operations in significant ways to do so. In the first case above (refurbishment) grants could tip the scales for cost/benefits within the industry, or spawn new suppliers (of used materials). In the latter case, re-allocation, it is possible that 'used and useful' measures of Utility expenditures might be subject to externally-reviewed efficiency standards.
54	We need to educate the public on the feasibility of plastic recycling and disincentivize industry's use of nonrecycleable (plastic) materials when not absolutely necessary.
55	More plastic recycling, and funding for companies to lessen plastic production and lessen plastic packaging. Funding for "refill" shops.

4.1.10 Commercial and Residential Buildings Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 29 left a measure idea for the commercial and residential buildings sector. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8: Commercial and Residential Buildings Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Commercial and Residential Buildings Sector Measure Idea
6	Multiple LED Conversations at City Facilities.
8	Commercial Buildings: Public education across the State has been forced to deal with rapidly growing population. With so much capital being spent on expansions of footprints and facilities, legacy builds have suffered from lack of investment. We see it first-hand in the disparity of energy intensity per SQFT across many districts. A targetted approach that encourages improving efficiency in legacy buildings would make a significant impact on energy intensity for most districts in the State, since their priorities have been forced to shift to expansion. EnergyStar PM is not always a good fit for education because of campus build-outs and other variables impacting complete reporting. Associating available incentives with further commitments to standardized reporting and the adoption of demand response/load management carries an array of benefits that would also enable the M&V of retrofit projects and EE investments; reducing scope 1 & 2 emissions, and reducing water usage.
9	* Energy Efficiency Standards: Implement and enforce energy efficiency standards for buildings. * Renewable Energy Integration: Promote the use of rooftop solar panels and other renewable energy sources in buildings. * Smart Building Technologies: Utilize smart building technologies to optimize energy usage. * Energy Retrofit Programs: Implement programs to retrofit existing buildings for improved energy efficiency.
10	Building codes need to be updated to maximize efficiency and encourage the use of electricity rather than fossil fuels.
12	While Texas has a program through SECO for public buildings through the LOANSTAR program, there is no program in Texas for private building owners to make their existing buildings more energy efficiency, other than some utility program and federal funding that comes to TDHCA. We would suggest that TCEQ could create a program that combined grants for low-income residents or developers of low-income housing, and a revolving loan program for commercial and residential erg efficiency upgrades. These loans could be combined with existing utility programs overseen by the PUCT.
13	The homes in these low income neighborhoods are severely in need of roof and floor restoration in order to keep outside elements from blowing into the homes of residents near the toxic business that surround them. Many of these pier and beam homes in San Antonio, TX are all from the 1940's.
17	Electrify all buildings.
18	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems.
19	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems.

Respondent ID	Commercial and Residential Buildings Sector Measure Idea
20	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems. Make it easier for new home buyers and builders to consider options to incorporate these measures as options in new homes with credits perhaps automatically applied without excessive paperwork on buyers side.
21	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems
22	Train and encourage contractors to install heat pumps and other device that can reduce GHG emissions. Encourage methods to reduce consumption.
23	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments and solar panels in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems.
24	Projects to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems.
26	Accelerate heat pumps in buildings. Incentivize new home builders to incorporate things like heat pumps, induction stoves, electric appliances, and EV charging stations into new homes.
27	Educate suppliers and contractors on new low emissions products like heat pump air conditioning, heat pump water heaters, solar panels, batteries. Make it very easy for homeowners to purchase and get credits for this equipment.
30	Funding to improve/upgrade industrial facilities and their efficiency, for use of alternative fuels in equipment, and for purchasing more efficient equipment. Funding for identifying specific upgrades in commercial facilities that would reduce pollution/improve efficiency.
31	RE-volv is a 501c3 nonprofit with a mission to empower people and communities to invest collectively in renewable energy. We envision a world where people are thriving in communities powered by clean energy. RE-volv helps nonprofit organizations in historically excluded communities across the country install solar and storage on their properties with $0 down through leases, loans, or power purchase agreements while engaging local community members to go solar and advocate for clean energy at home. Since 2011, we've developed solar and storage installations for 65 community-serving nonprofits in 17 states, helping each of them save a minimum of 15% on their electricity bills. RE-volv is developing a presence in Texas and is training a student team from the University of Texas - Austin in professional solar skills. We also have several Texas nonprofits in our pipeline that we are working to develop solar projects for. We are submitting this form to express our support for more nonprofit solar initiatives to be included in the PCAP, and we are open to working with the state to support these efforts through any CPRG grant funding opportunities that may become available in the future. For more information, please contact Ashley Malyszka, Development Director, at ashley@re-volv.org.
33	Create projects to find ways to speed up the use of heat pumps in buildings. One example is offering state tax credits to heating and cooling system distributors if they stock heat pump systems instead of traditional ones.
38	Incentivize the use of heat pumps and geothermal in building construction via costs, codes, and tax credits.

Respondent ID	Commercial and Residential Buildings Sector Measure Idea
39	Net zero buildings, cooling roofs, smart glass and smart thermostats, green roofs
40	Improve and enforce building codes to make buildings more energy efficient given our changing climate and the pace of growth in Texas.
41	TAEBA Suggested Measures Incentives program for energy-efficient construction practices, promoting retrofitting programs for existing structures, and encouraging the adoption of renewable energy sources for heating and electricity. Provide incentives for LEED-certified construction. LEED is Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design; it is the world's most widely used green building rating system. (https://www.usgbc.org/guide-LEED-certification) Provide grants for rooftop solar and battery storage projects for commercial and residential customers Provide grants for sustainable projects such as installation of green walls and microforests in urban centers, and green or living roofs for buildings. These projects reduce air and noise pollution, decrease the urban heat effect and create habitat which will likely translate to less energy use and better air quality.
43	Eaves on houses should stick out much further, would reduce a/c bills.
44	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems.
46	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems. More research and deployment as feasible of geothermal heating and cooling
52	Site managers are savvy energy consumers. They need more opportunities to be compensated for their load flexibility, market participation (both bulk energy and ancillary services, AND compensation by the TDUs directly for PQ management services rendered in lieu of Utility infrastruicture.
54	Projects to identify supply chain opportunities to accelerate heat pump deployments in buildings. For example, state tax credits to HVAC distributors to stock heat pump systems vs traditional HVAC systems. Also encourage construction of new homes to make available options to upgrade homes for energy efficiency, with good information about the benefits it would offer.
55	Solar should be on every new building.

4.1.11 Other Measures

Out of 57 respondents, 24 left a measure idea that did not fit into one of the defined sectors. Ideas from each respondent are listed as they were received in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9: Other Measures as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Other Measure Ideas
7	Hydrogen production, specifically green hydrogen produced with renewable energy, needs to be a focus of attention for various sectors - transportation, distributed power, chemical processes, industrial processes, synthetic fuel, power generation, etc.

Respondent ID	Other Measure Ideas
8	Other Ideas: ERCOT is unique from other electricity markets in that there are robust analytics on emissions factors related to electricity generation in near real-time. While many in the Fortune 500 have either operationalized or have contracted to use real-time reporting metrics to encourage load shifting, there is no near-term incentive for others to do the same. Using interval data, it is possible to set benchmarks to encourage load shifting away from the highest 5% of CO2e hours of the year. Providing ad-hoc incentives for a subset of users from a combination of the above sectors to reduce their RT CO2e against the grid average would yield near-term benefits from a decarbonization perspective, and also pave the way towards what many are considering the more granular and dynamic future of Scope 2 emissions reporting.
9	* Carbon Offsetting Programs: Support and participate in carbon offset programs that fund emissions reduction projects in various sectors. * Education and Outreach: Conduct public awareness campaigns to encourage sustainable practices and behavior. * Innovation and Research Funding: Allocate resources for research and development in clean energy and emission reduction technologies.
10	Implement policies that increase tree populations in urban environments. One of the hallmarks of a desirable neighborhood is a tree canopy. Trees make living in an urban environment more comfortable (due to shade and decreased temperature) and are visually pleasing. Growing trees pull CO2, that causes climate change, out of the atmosphere.
12	TCEQ could add a TERP-like program for lawn equipment that is electrified and therefore less polluting then traditional diesel or gas-powered lawn equipment. IT would be voluntary but allow both companies and individuals to convert to electric-powered lawnmowers, leaf blowers etc.
18	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
19	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
20	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens and high schoolers and students get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.

Respondent ID	Other Measure Ideas
21	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
22	The best way to reduce GHG emissions is to encourage efficiency. Lowering consumption will reduce GHG.
23	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, education will address understanding the basics of the problem. Particularly to a younger generation, it can foster creative solution-finding and technological advancement, which can also encourage economic growth for Texas.
24	Statewide public education programs regarding the basic science of our changing climate.
25	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
26	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens accept the science of climate change.
28	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
33	Create programs across the state to teach people about the basic science of our changing climate. To find helpful solutions and get support for those solutions, it's important for more people to understand the basics of the issue. Otherwise, there will be unnecessary resistance to fixing the problem, and people who could be helping will be sitting on the sidelines. In short, to make a difference, people first need to understand what's happening.
34	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate. To move forward with constructive solutions and support for those solutions, we need more folks understanding the basics of the problem. Otherwise, we will continue to have too much unnecessary and unproductive resistance to addressing the problem and too much brainpower sitting on the sidelines which could be solving it. Said more concisely, to make a difference, we must first understand what's happening.
38	Educate public about the benefits of EVs and more education about Climate Change in general, so we can have more minds helping to counter the warming problem.

Respondent ID	Other Measure Ideas
39	Preserve and protect prairie lands, preserve lands around rivers and streams for help with filtering the drinking water before it gets treated.
41	Create a program under which Texas residents could: Access an online hub that provides resources on how to claim federal and state funds and rebates to electrify their home Apply for free residential energy audits offered through the program Receive online or in-person counseling on how to go solar, weatherize their home and save on their electricity bills
46	Disallow open doors for businesses running air conditioning in hot weather.
52	The same item mentioned in 10 (and as reflected in 4) can be applied to aggregated residential consumers, who (with their electric vehicles, smart homes, etc.) are prosumers (producing consumers), with capital outlays for these millions of grains of sand on the beach that actually will soon be the larger part of that beach. If so incented. Perhaps even if just so informed (make it a game!).
54	Statewide public education programs to help more citizens get comfortable with the basic science of our changing climate.
57	energy efficiency and green energy for government facilities that reduce reduce criteria pollutants and GHG

4.2 RESULTS FROM TCEQ CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS (CPRG) ROADMAP TO REDUCE EMISSIONS SURVEY

4.2.1 Which group best describes your affiliation?

There were 14 total responses. One person was from a regional government (council of governments), two people were individual/private citizens, four people were from a non-profit, and seven were from a business/private sector.

4.2.2 Enter your zip code

Zip codes included in the responses were: 30906, 74136, 75203, 75025, 75052,75071, 76063. 77021, 77048, 77345, 77479, 78230, 78746, and 78751.

4.2.3 If you would like, share your organization below (if applicable)?

Nine people shared their organization. The organizations included in the responses were Carbonvert, Citizens Climate Lobby, Elite American Resources Inc, Greenlight America, SharPoint Co LLC, Shoppas Material Handling, Superior Midstream Texas, LLC, and WindEverest.

4.2.4 Does your organization have emission reduction goals, an emission reduction plan, or a sustainability plan?

There were 12 out of 14 responses that were yes and two responses that were blank. The two blank responses were both individuals/private citizens.

4.2.5 If your organization has emissions reduction goals, an emissions reduction plan, or a sustainability plan and you are willing to share, add a link or short summary here

Ten respondents added an emissions reduction goal, an emissions reduction plan, or a sustainability plan. Answers as they were received are provided in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10: Emissions Reductions Goal, Emissions Reduction Plans, or Sustainability Plans as Submitted by Survey Respondents

Respondent ID	Emissions Reduction Goal, Emissions Reduction Plan, or Sustainability Plan
1	We have been advising customers to move to Teir 4 final diesel engines in the heavy-duty forklifts as well as converting smaller LP gas forklifts to Lithium Electric. We are currently seeking grant funding for more Tier 4 final conversions.
3	https://citizensclimatelobby.org/
4	"50% reduction in GHG by 2030
5	net zero by 2050
7	Our goals include limiting emissions via carpooling, if applicable; campus-wide recycling; reuse events; e-waste recycling events.
8	My plan for emissions reduction would include placing a price on carbon emissions, protecting and increasing tree cover, increasing electrification and energy efficiency, and increasing investment and decreasing barriers to clean energy projects.
9	Primary Goal is to put a Price on Carbon, including a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM)
12	Permitting and siting clean energy projects to get to 100% reductions by 2050,
13	Enlist grass-roots level adoption of climate-friendly EV charging practices from the Gulf coast to Canada. We are a community outreach organization designed to drop emissions with a radically different approach.
14	Concept Product: Car-Wash-Sized Ozone Filtration System Form Factor: About the size of a drive-through car wash or shipping container. Purpose: Large-scale outdoor or roadside air filtration — specifically to reduce ozone concentration in high-pollution areas. Design Elements: Air Intake Arches: Big funnel-like intakes (like car-wash arches) pulling in polluted air. Filtration Core: Inside, layered ozone scrubbing filters (activated carbon, UV-C, catalytic converters). Exhaust Vents: Clean air released back into the environment, maybe visible as clear airflow jets or subtle light beams. Solar Panels / Power Source: Roof covered in solar panels or hybrid energy (to power the fans & filtration). Smart Sensors: Displays showing real-time ozone reduction stats (community engagement + transparency). Goal 30% Reduction with 10 unit install on the City"

4.2.6 Enter your email if you would like to be added to the CPRG mailing list

Thirteen respondents entered an email address to be added to the mailing list.

4.2.7 Rank the following engagement opportunities from most preferred to least

Twelve respondents ranked the provided engagement opportunities. Although virtual meetings ranked the highest overall, newsletters received the most first choice responses. Conferences or other events were ranked to least preferred, followed by providing comments. Figure 4-2 shows the ranked engagement opportunities.

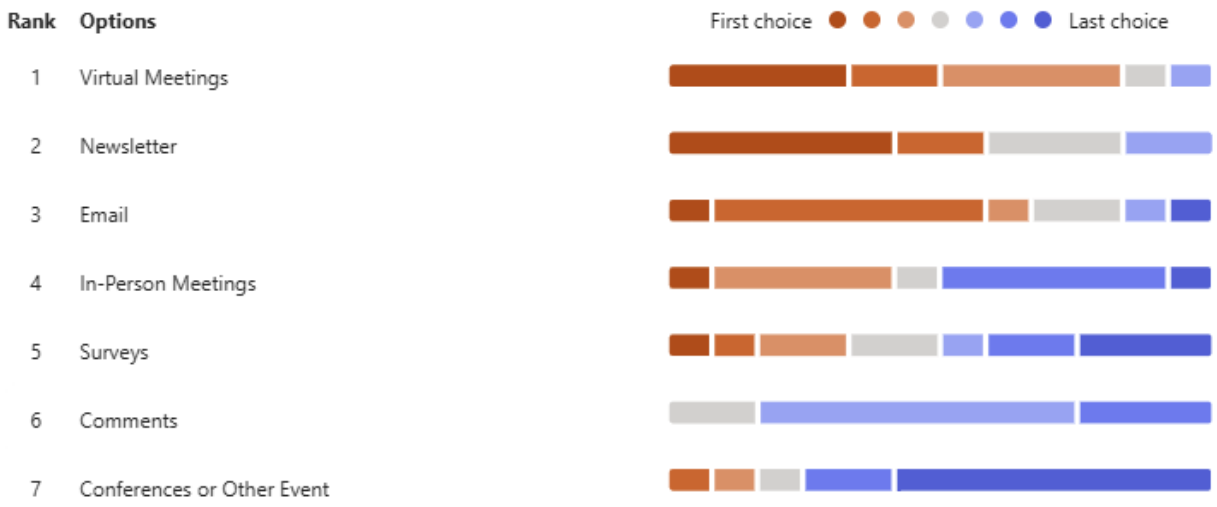

Figure 4-2: Ranking of Most Preferred Engagement Opportunities

4.2.8 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in industry?

Thirteen respondents took at least one action to reduce industrial emissions. Most actions included electrification of industrial equipment and energy efficient upgrades. Four responses included an action listed as other. The actions listed under that category included Upgrading customers to Tier 4 final engines, education of harm, adding rooftop solar power generation, and outreach to commercial electrical vehicle fleet operators. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-3.

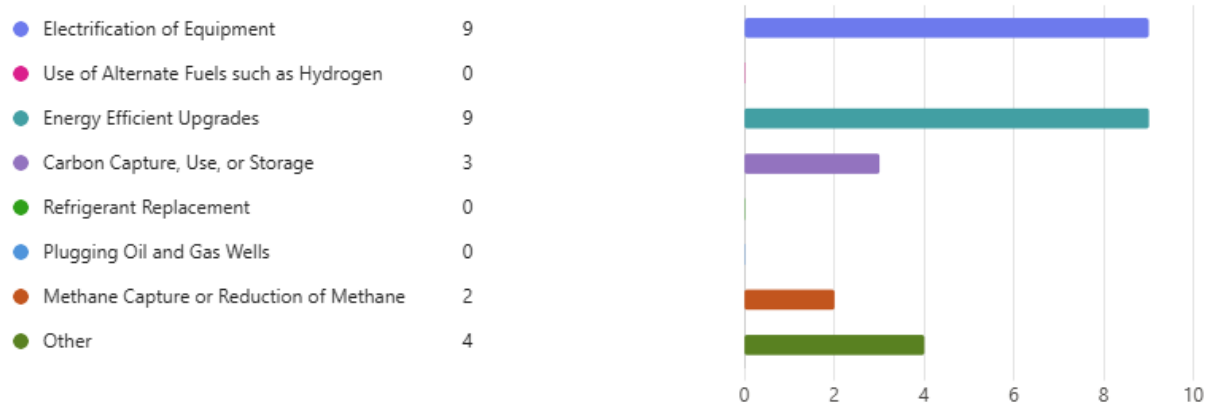

Figure 4-3: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Industry

4.2.9 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in transportation?

Twelve respondents took at least one action to reduce transportation emissions. Most of these actions included driving an electric vehicle, walking, or biking. Two responses included an action listed as other. The actions included in the other category were letters to paper, presentations; energize and evangelize electric vehicle drivers to solely take power from wind turbines; and filtration of transportation emissions. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-4.

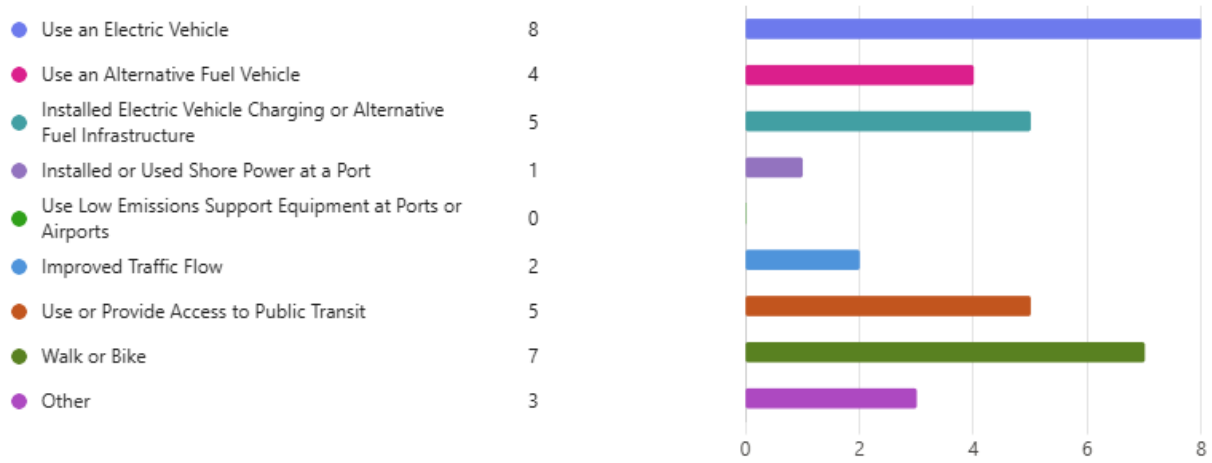

Figure 4-4: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Transportation

4.2.10 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in Electric Generation and/or Use?

Eleven respondents took at least one action to reduce emissions from electric generation. Most actions included installing rooftop solar and reducing energy use with energy efficient upgrades. One response included an action listed as other, which was to establish a fleet-level batter that has irregular early-AM charge parties. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-5.

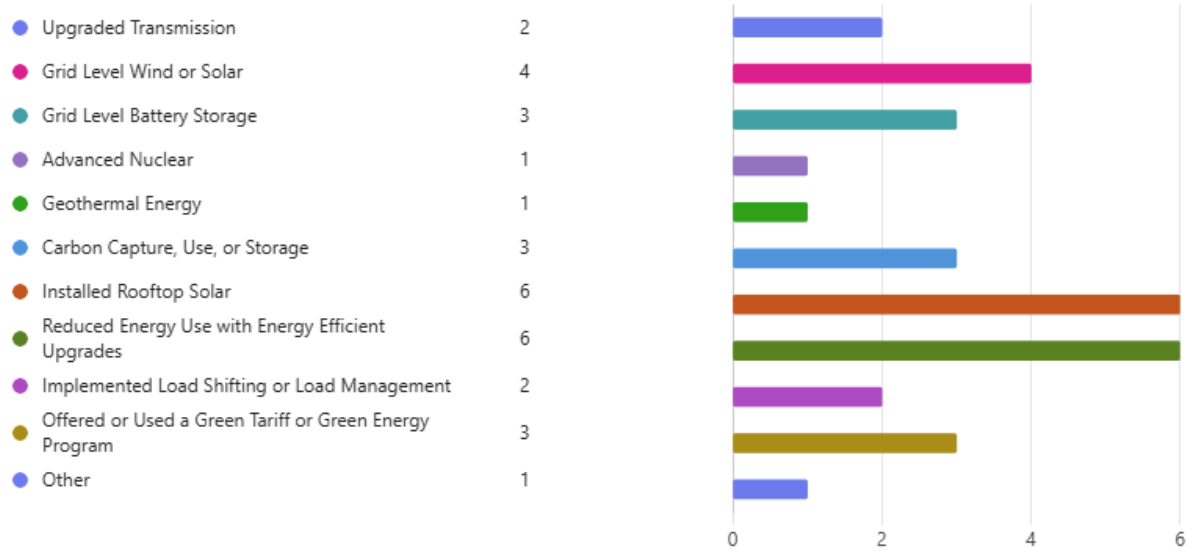

Figure 4-5: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Electric Generation and/or Use

4.2.11 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in Commercial and Residential Buildings?

Nine respondents took at least one action to reduce emissions from commercial and residential buildings. Most actions included energy efficient upgrades and rooftop solar. One response included an action listed as other, which was to solicit input and involvement of parking garage operators to further mission. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-6.

Figure 4-6: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Commercial and Residential Buildings

4.2.12 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in Waste and Materials Management?

Twelve respondents took at least one action to reduce emissions from waste and materials management. Most of those actions were to reduce waste and recycle. One response included an action listed as other. That response was outreach to composting businesses to enable efficiencies in their fleet. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-7.

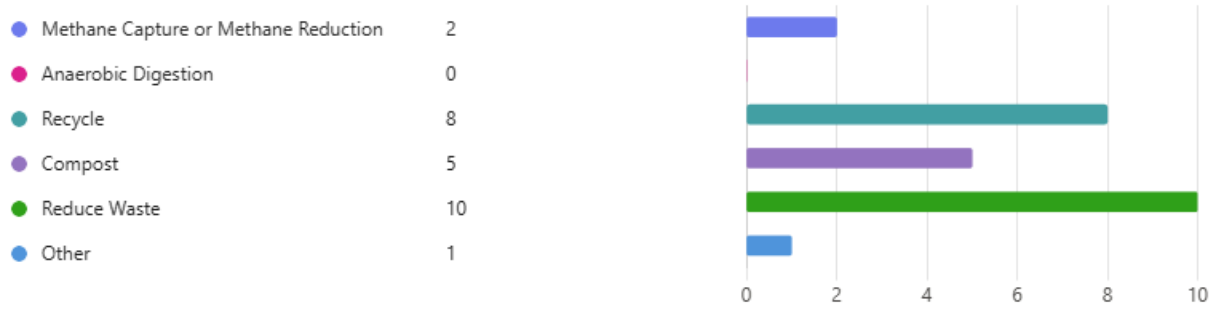

Figure 4-7: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Waste and Materials Management

4.2.13 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in Agriculture?

Five respondents took at least one action to reduce emissions from agriculture. Most actions were sustainable practices and low emission equipment. One response included an action listed as other, which was to assist a Kansas farm to complete lease-option contract with a wind turbine EPC. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-8.

Figure 4-8: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Waste and Materials Management

4.2.14 Which actions have you or your organization taken to reduce emissions in Natural and Working Lands?

Five respondents took at least one action to reduce emissions from natural and working lands. Most actions were planting trees. A summary of actions is displayed in Figure 4-9.

Figure 4-9: Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions from Natural and Working Lands

4.2.15 List any other actions that may not fit in the above sectors that you or your organization has taken to reduce emissions

Four respondents listed additional actions. Those actions are listed as they were received in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11: Other Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions

Respondent ID	Other Actions Taken to Reduce Emissions
3	Panel discussions
8	Involved with the organization Citizens Climate to help promote market based climate solutions
11	Enhanced utilization of the electric transmission grid during periods of low demand, and correspondingly, reduced congestion during high demand.
12	Inform public of measures needed to reduce harm on environment.

4.2.16 How likely is it that you or your organization would take action to reduce emissions?

All 14 respondents answered that is was very likely that they would take action to reduce emissions.

4.2.17 What would motivate you or your organization to reduce emissions?

Most respondents said that they were motivated by financial incentives, followed by cost savings and environmental benefits. Motivations are summarized in Figure 4-10.

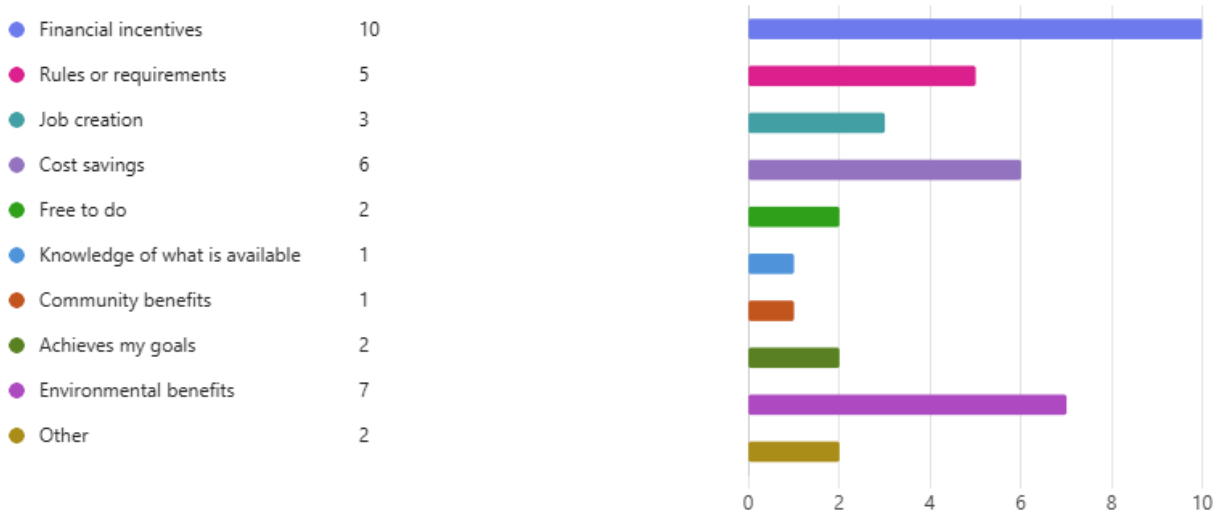

Figure 4-10: Motivations for Reducing Emissions

4.2.18 What obstacles to implementing emissions reductions do you or your organization face?

The largest obstacle that respondents had to reducing emissions was the cost, followed by lack of support from friends, family, or the community. Obstacles are summarized in Figure 4-12.

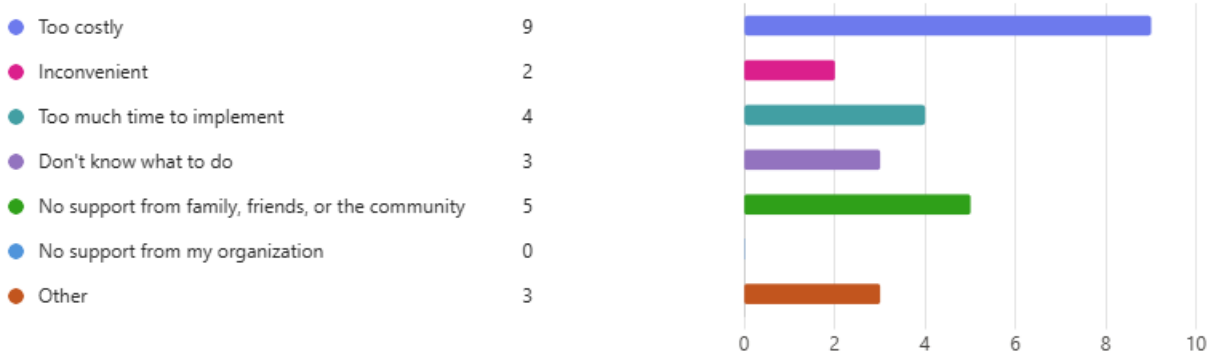

Figure 4-11: Obstacles to Reducing Emissions

4.2.19 How important are the following emissions reduction benefits to you or your organization?

Reduced energy costs were the most important emission reduction benefit, while community beautification was the least important benefit. Benefits and their importance are shown in Figure 4-12.

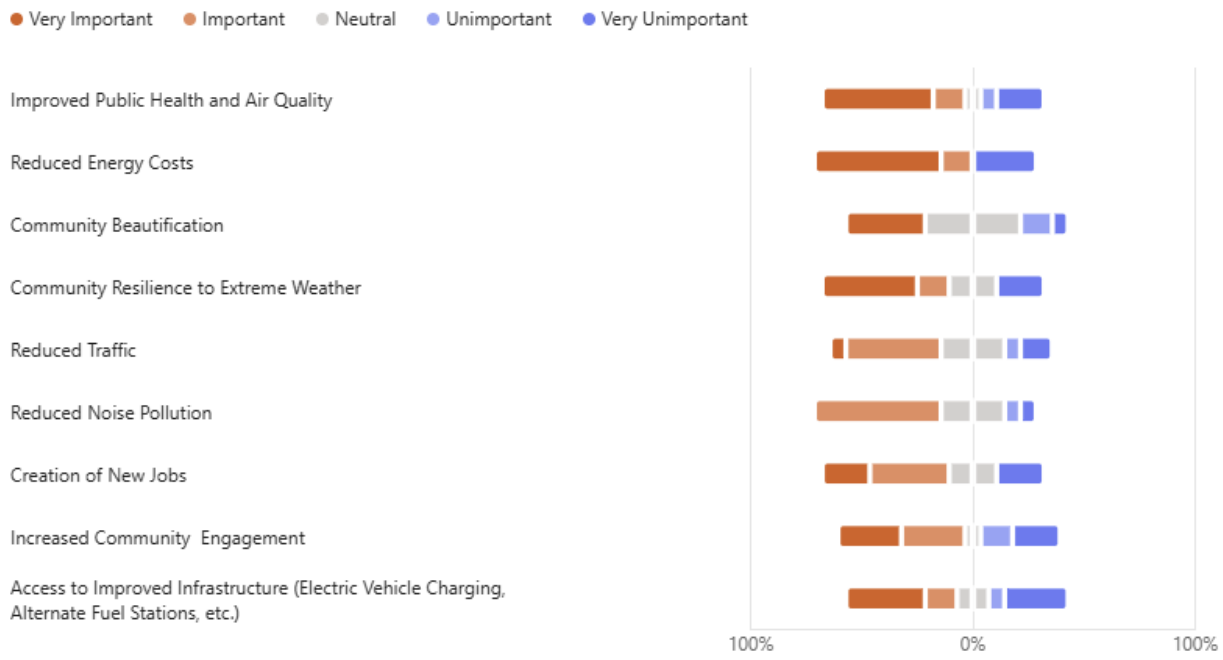

Figure 4-12: Emission Reduction Benefits and Their Importance

4.2.20 What concerns do you or your organization have regarding actions to reduce emissions?

Respondents were most concerned with costs associated with emissions reductions benefits, followed by lack of skilled workers or new job training and time to implement. Concerns are listed in Figure 4-13.

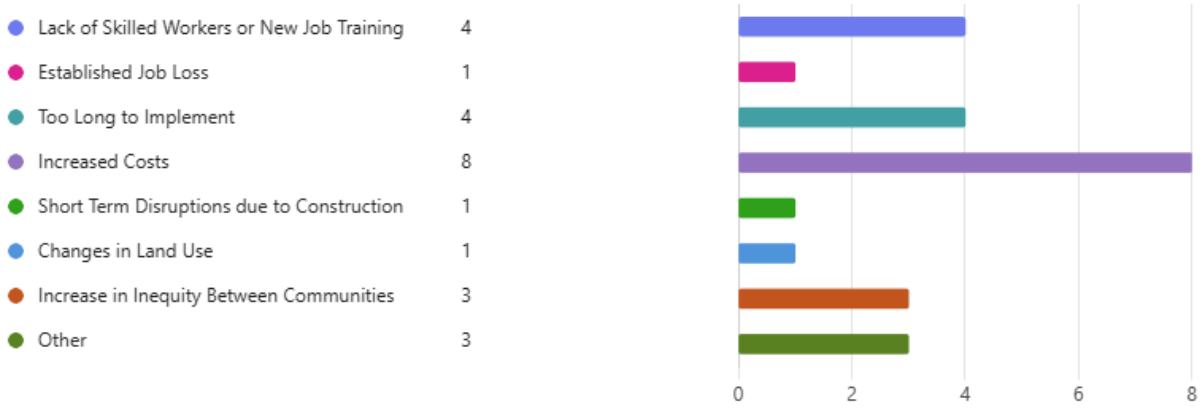

Figure 4-13: Concerns Regarding Emissions Reductions Actions

4.3 INPUT RECEIVED THROUGH THE CPRG EMAIL INBOX

4.3.1 Email Input Regarding the Priority Action Plan

As of September 19, 2025, one email with input was submitted to TCEQ's CPRG email inbox.

4.3.1.1 Email from THG Energy Solutions

Dear TCEQ:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Priority Action Plan. We strongly support measures that lower demand through:

- real-time utility data management
- load shifting
- load management
- energy efficiency
- demand response (4CP, price response)

One of the best ways for retail electric providers and customers to assess opportunities is through utility data software. Utility bill administration software is limitless in scale and provides providers and customers with the ability to quickly analyze billing characteristics related to peak demand and the highest cost drivers. This makes is much easier to identify projects for load shifting, load management, and coincident peakload management. Software also allows commercial and industrial customers to visualize load profiles from interval data, load duration curves, and when peaks are set.

Real-time data management combined with monthly utility bill data analytics are high-value + relatively low-cost fundamental building block of any serious energy management program designed to reduce consumption and demand.

Thank you,

Chad Burden **|** THG Energy Solutions **|** Vice President, Sustainability Services **| P:** (918) 858-4943 **| M:** (918) 629-5498

www.thgenergy.com

4.3.2 Email Input Regarding the Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions

As of November 14, 2025, TCEQ received three emails with input on the Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions.

4.3.2.1 Email from Environment Texas

Hello! I'm writing to give comment on the draft Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions.

Environment Texas Research & Policy Center is a nonprofit advocate for clean air, clean water, parks and wildlife, and a livable climate. We work to protect Texas's environment through research, education, and advocacy.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's draft Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions in Texas ("the Roadmap"),

released October 2025 under the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program.

We commend TCEQ for building on the Priority Action Plan (March 2024) with a more comprehensive analysis of greenhouse gas emissions sources, sector-specific voluntary measures, and associated co-benefits. The inclusion of a 2022 base-year inventory, scenario modeling through 2030 and 2050, and evaluation of co-pollutant reductions represent meaningful progress toward a data-driven approach to reducing emissions statewide.

However, we are concerned that the Roadmap's cost–benefit analysis lacks sufficient transparency to enable the public, local governments, and potential implementing partners to fully evaluate the feasibility and economic soundness of the proposed measures.

Request for Greater Cost–Benefit Transparency

In Chapter 6: Benefits Analysis and related appendices, the Roadmap estimates approximately $2.6 billion in combined capital, fuel, and operational cost savings from full implementation of the voluntary measures. It is unclear, however, whether this figure represents net savings (i.e., after accounting for all capital and implementation costs) or gross savings.

The Roadmap would be significantly strengthened by additional detail on the economic analysis, including:

Disaggregated Cost and Savings Data

Provide sector-by-sector and measure-level breakdowns showing capital costs, operational/fuel savings, and resulting net savings (or net cost) for each voluntary action.

Include methodology, key assumptions, and data sources used to derive these figures.

Identification of Cost-Effective Measures

Clearly identify which voluntary actions are projected to yield net cost savings and which would require public investment, subsidies, or other incentives to be cost-effective.

Distribution of Benefits

Describe how savings and costs would be distributed among different actors — such as local governments, industry, households, or electric utilities — to clarify who stands to benefit from each measure.

Inclusion of Health and Environmental Co-Benefits

Quantify, where possible, the economic value of co-pollutant reductions and health improvements associated with the proposed actions, to ensure a full accounting of benefits to Texans. For example, avoided premature deaths and healthcare costs.

Broader Recommendation

Providing a transparent, detailed cost–benefit framework would help policymakers, local governments, and community partners prioritize the most effective and economically beneficial strategies. Such transparency will also build public confidence that voluntary measures can achieve meaningful reductions in greenhouse gases while saving money and improving air quality.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions in Texas. We look forward to continued engagement with TCEQ to strengthen this plan and ensure Texas maximizes the environmental and economic benefits of reducing climate pollution.

Sincerely,

Luke

--

Luke Metzger
Executive Director, Environment Texas
luke@environmenttexas.org
200 E. 30th Street
Austin, Texas 78705
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(512) 743-8257 cell
www.EnvironmentTexas.org
Twitter
LinkedIn

ENVIRONMENT TEXAS
Clean Air. Clean Water. Open Spaces.

4.3.2.2 Email from Sierra Club

SIERRA CLUB
LONE STAR CHAPTER

November 14th, 2025

Re: COMPREHENSIVE ROADMAP TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN TEXAS

Delivered by email to: cprg@tceq.texas.gov

Submitted by Cyrus Reed, Legislative and Conservation Director, Sierra Club, cyrus.reed@sierraclub.org, 512-888-9411

The Sierra Club is a national conservation organization dedicated to the enjoyment, exploration and protection of the natural resources of the planet. Within Texas, the Lone Star Chapter of the Sierra Club and its 20,000 members and 100,000 supporters are engaged at the local and state level toward these same goals. As such, we very much appreciate the care and input by TCEQ staff in releasing the proposed "COMPREHENSIVE ROADMAP TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN TEXAS." As noted in the
roadmap, reducing the gasses that can lead to climate change will have other benefits including the reduction of gasses that also cause more direct health impacts, ozone, smog and other deleterious clean air impacts. Thus, we very much appreciate the report and believe if even some of the listed measures are implemented it would have beneficial impacts in Texas on our health, economy and ultimately on the changing climate.

We also want to acknowledge that we are in a unique moment in history. The Roadmap is the result of actions and funding made available through the Inflation Reduction Act, much of which has been scaled back under the current Administration. In fact, the current administration has proposed a number of delays and rollbacks of environmental regulations and programs, making this current effort at the TCEQ of the utmost importance. If the federal government is stepping back on its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and is in fact, even proposing to rollback rules related to basic industrial reporting of GHGs and delay reporting of methane emissions, then the state in our view has an obligation to step in through either voluntary and-or regulatory efforts to assure Texas stays focused on pragmatic solutions that both help our economy and our environment. Texas remains the leading emitter of greenhouse gas - largely because of our large population, industrial base, large oil and gas production and reserves and our continued burning of coal and other fossil fuels - and therefore has an outsized responsibility to take

actions. We hope if the federal government does attempt to remove required GHG reporting, TCEQ will step in within its own requirements.

What we support

TCEQ has laid out a number of potential initiatives to pursue. We believe all of them are worthy of further analysis and consideration. We support keeping all of these measures. While we may be less certain of the merits of some particular measures - for example capturing methane to produce biogas has its own complicated issues - we would not remove any of them at this point.

According to the report:

Estimates show that full implementation of these measures could reduce emissions in Texas by 121 million metric tons (MMT) carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) by 2030 and 252 MMT CO2e by 2050. These actions would save entities in Texas $2.6 billion in capital, fuel, and operational expenditures. Co-pollutants could also be reduced by 0.7 MMT by 2030 and 2.7 MMT by 2050. Implementation of these actions is expected to improve air quality, public health, and quality of life, while reducing heat risk, creating jobs, mitigating extreme weather risks, and increasing community engagement for all Texans. Texas will continue to educate on these emission reduction actions to encourage voluntary implementation and will continue to seek input from stakeholders.

We support the plan, but believe it should be acknowledged that some of these programs can also be addressed through regulation, not just voluntary measures

While we appreciate and support action on all of the listed programs and priorities, we would like to point out that some of these measures are not strictly voluntary and we believe the TCEQ can and should pursue regulatory measures as part of their ongoing obligations under the Federal Clean Air Act.In particular, TCEQ has identified the following measures mainly in the oil and gas sector that could substantially reduce GHG emissions:

Replace pneumatic controllers, motors, and pumps, add surveillance, add monitoring, and remove redundant equipment to reduce fugitive emissions from oil and gas activities.
• Reduce flaring and capture methane from oil and gas activities.

• *Remediate and/or plug low producing and abandoned wells.*

While voluntary measures can help, we believe that TCEQ in conjunction with the Railroad Commission of Texas has a statutory and regulatory obligation along with industry to reduce flaring and methane emissions. First, TCEQ does issue air quality permits - rather permit-by-rule, general permits, standard permits or individual permits depending on the size and location of oil and gas drilling and associated equipment. Those measures and permits can be improved to reduce both volatile organic compounds that impact health and cause ozone formation and reduce methane.

Recently, in 2023 and 2024, finalized methane regulations, which included a timeline of March of 2026 for the state to issue a State Implementation Plan to address methane emissions from existing oil and gas drilling and associated equipment.
While the Trump administration through the EPA has since issued interim delay rulings - which will apparently be finalized soon - that give TCEQ more time to develop this SIP, there is no reason that TCEQ can not proceed with a public process in the coming months to put into place these regulations. Similarly, Texas statute has general provisions in the natural resource code to reduce waste, and the RRC along with TCEQ has the authority to reduce flaring and venting in general and we believe stronger regulations can be enacted beyond voluntary measures. While we appreciate commitments made by the Texas Methane Coalition and many individual companies to commit to reducing their emissions, those efforts do not supercede efforts that can be made through a State Implementation Plan and related regulations.

Furthermore, recent legislation on orphan wells and well plugging - SB 1150 - should lead to a faster plugging of low-producing wells, and TCEQ should consider updating the roadmap to incorporate these changes. While the rulemaking will occur at RRC, this change could be acknowledged as another means to reduce the number of orphan wells. Still, Sierra Club believes more monitoring of low-producing wells and abandoned wells could help identify additional wells that need plugging, which could in turn reduce emissions.

Energy Efficiency is a huge potential in Texas to reduce GHG and TCEQ should add some additional information

We appreciate the inclusion of energy efficiency generally as well as specific measures such as demand response and electric heat pumps which can lower demand and emissions. We agree that voluntary programs like industrial energy efficiency can plan a key role but we wanted to make TCEQ aware of other efforts that could be added to the report.

First, as a result of passage of SB 783, SECO is currently taking comments on potential adoption of an updated state energy building code. Thus, acknowledging that adoption of modern building codes at the state and local level is another tool to reduce energy and therefore GHG emissions is important.

Moreover, the report fails to mention utility programs, such as those required by statute for the large private Transmission and Distribution Utilities that are overseen by the PUCT. The PUCT is currently looking at rules to improve those programs, which are focused on residential and commercial energy efficiency, load management and demand response.

Similarly, recent legislation - HB 5323 - created the Texas Energy Waste Advisory Committee. The committee is designed to make recommendations for coordinating and improving state agency programs that reduce energy waste, increase energy efficiency, and enhance demand response programs. Its primary goal is to improve the reliability of the electric service in the ERCOT power region. The committee includes ex officio members from key state agencies like ERCOT, the Public Utility Commission (PUC) of Texas, and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). While the committee has yet to meet it is expected to produce recommendations in about a year and we believe this should be included in the CAP.

The Lone Star Chapter appreciates the efforts of the TCEQ to develop a CAP and offers our support and suggestions to improve the Plan.

4.3.2.3 Email from the Houston Advanced Research Center

11/14/2025

Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program

Office of Air
Texas Commission on Environmental
Quality Via email: cprg@tceq.texas.gov

The Houston Advanced Research Center respectfully submits these comments on Texas' Comprehensive Roadmap to Reduce Emissions and commends the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for their work to develop a comprehensive, scientifically rigorous plan to reduce pollutant emissions across the state.

Our organization supports the plan's direction and offers several recommendations designed to:

- Maximize emissions and co-pollutant reductions,
- Promote equitable economic participation and community wellbeing,
- Strengthen feasibility and implementation transparency; and
- Address unfilled policy gaps or barriers that could impede impact.

Key Recommendations

1. **Accelerate and Prioritize Immediate Emissions Reductions**

    a) Focus early actions on carbon, methane and criteria pollutant reductions in industrial facilities, supported by robust monitoring and incentive mechanisms.

    b) Advance transportation electrification, particularly freight, school buses, and port operations to expedite air quality improvements.

    c) Establish, or supplement existing, residential building electrification and efficiency programs in communities with high energy burden, emphasizing energy affordability and health benefits.

2. **Build a Sustainable Skilled Workforce**

    a) Translate workforce gap analysis findings into regional training and apprenticeship investments, targeting counties with both high unemployment and pollution burdens.

    b) Fund transition pathways for workers displaced from conventional energy sectors into clean industry, advanced manufacturing, and recycling roles.

    c) Address supply chain and equipment bottlenecks by supporting local repair, refurbishment, and circular economy initiatives.

3. **Strengthen Community Participation**

    a) Establish a compensated frontline community advisory group to guide program design.

b) Incorporate measurable outcome metrics such as pollution reductions in disadvantaged ZIP codes, local job placements, and energy bill savings into the roadmap's performance tracking.

c) Encourage community benefit plans for major state-funded projects and simplify engagement mechanisms to increase participation from historically underrepresented groups.

4. **Address Policy Barriers and Opportunities**

a) Coordinate net metering, interconnection and permitting reforms with ERCOT, PUCT, and TxDOT to streamline implementation of clean infrastructure projects and deployment of distributed clean energy technologies

5. **Ensure Continuity**

a) Develop a state continuity plan to sustain these efforts if federal funding declines.

Sincerely,

/s/ Micalah Spenrath, PMP
Deputy Director, Policy and
Energy Houston Advanced
Research Center