

Property Tax

3H.B. 32 (Slaton) – **Border Security Tax Credit:** would: (1) entitle an owner of property to a credit against the taxes imposed in a tax year on that property by a taxing unit if the owner: (a) is a United States citizen residing in the state or a business entity whose principal office is located in the state; and (b) donates money to the state in support of border security efforts; (2) provide that the amount of the credit to which a property owner is entitled is equal to the lesser of: (a) the total amount of money the property owner donated to the state in support of border security efforts during the preceding 12-month period; or (b) the total amount of taxes imposed on the property by all of the taxing units that tax the property; (3) provide that the amount of the credit must first be applied against the taxes imposed on the property by the school district in which the property is located, with any remaining credit being applied proportionally against the taxes imposed by each other taxing unit in which the property is located; and (4) entitle a taxing unit to a border security tax credit reimbursement payment from the state for a tax year for which the chief appraiser of the appraisal district in which the taxing unit participates approves an application for a credit. (See **3H.J.R. 1**, below.)

3H.B. 72 (Vasut) – **Appraisal Cap:** would establish a 3.5 percent appraisal cap on all real property. (See **3H.J.R. 6** below.)

3H.B. 81 (Middleton) – **Homestead Exemption:** would increase the maximum percentage of a local option homestead exemption from 20 percent of the appraised value of an individual's residence homestead to 100 percent of an individual's residence homestead. (See **3H.J.R. 7**, below.)

3H.B. 102 (Cook) – **Property Tax Appraisal:** would provide that: (1) if the appraised value of a residence homestead in a tax year is lowered as a result of an agreement between the property owner and the appraisal district or as a result of a protest or appeal, the appraised value of the property as specified in the agreement or as finally determined in the protest or appeal is considered to be the appraised value of the property for that tax year; and (2) if the appraised value of property in a tax year is lowered under the circumstances described in (1), above, the chief appraiser generally may not increase the appraised value of the property in the next tax year in which the property is appraised by an amount that exceeds the lesser of: (a) the market value of the property for the tax year; or (b) the sum of the appraised value of the property in the tax year in which the appraised value of the property is lowered and the market value of all new improvements to the property.

3H.B. 121 (Craddick) – **Prohibition on City Property Taxes in Certain Areas:** would: (1) prohibit a city from imposing a property tax in an area that does not receive full city services; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1), above, may be waived by written agreement between the city and a landowner in the area, and that the written agreement applies only to property owned by the landowner who enters into the agreement. (Companion bill is **3S.B. 42** by **Campbell**.)

3H.B. 130 (Crockett) – **Property Tax Credit:** would provide that a person who owns real property and installs a solar energy device on the property is entitled to a credit against the property taxes imposed on the property by each taxing unit that taxes the property. (See **3H.J.R. 18**, below.)

3H.B. 132 (Allison) – **Appraisal Cap and Homestead Exemption:** would, among other things: (1) establish a five percent appraisal cap on all residential real property; (2) generally provide that if an individual qualifies property as the individual’s residence homestead for at least 25 consecutive tax years, a taxing unit may not impose taxes on that residence homestead in a subsequent tax year in an amount that exceeds the lesser of: (a) the amount of taxes calculated for the taxing unit for the current tax year; or (b) the amount of taxes imposed by the taxing unit for the 25th tax year; and (3) provide that an individual who purchases property and qualifies the property as the individual’s residence homestead is entitled to a property tax exemption of the total appraised value of the property for the first tax year the individual qualifies the property as the individual’s residence homestead if the property: (a) is the first property the individual has ever qualified as the individual’s residence homestead; and (b) has an appraised value of less than \$300,000 for the first tax year. (See **3H.J.R. 19**, below.)

3H.B. 144 (Schofield) – **Property Tax Limitation:** would establish a mandatory property tax freeze for all taxing units on the residence homesteads of individuals who are disabled or over 65 and their surviving spouses. (See **3H.J.R. 21**, below.)

3H.B. 148 (Krause) – **Property Tax Rate Adjustment for Federal Funds:** would decrease the no-new-revenue rate and voter-approval rate for a city or county for the 2022 and 2023 tax years based upon the amount of federal coronavirus relief money received by the city or county under the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund established under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

3H.J.R. 1 (Slaton) – **Border Security Tax Credit:** would amend the Texas Constitution to, among other things: (1) authorize the legislature to provide that a person who makes a donation to the state for the purpose of border security is entitled to a credit against the property taxes imposed on property that the person owns in an amount equal to the lesser of the amount of the donation or the amount of taxes imposed; and (2) provide that the legislature may authorize the use of state money to reimburse a political subdivision for the revenue loss incurred as a result of the tax credit authorized in (1), above, and shall provide a procedure for distributing the money appropriated for that purpose. (See **3H.B. 32**, above.)

3H.J.R. 6 (Vasut) – **Appraisal Cap:** would amend the Texas Constitution to authorize the legislature to limit increases in the appraised value of real property for property tax purposes to 3.5 percent per year. (See **3H.B. 72**, above.)

3H.J.R. 7 (Middleton) – **Property Tax Exemption:** would amend the Texas Constitution to authorize the governing body of a political subdivision to exempt up to 100 percent of the market value of a residence homestead. (See **3H.B. 81**, above.)

3H.J.R. 18 (Crockett) – **Property Tax Exemption:** would amend the Texas Constitution to provide that a person who owns real property and installs a solar energy device on the property is entitled to a credit against the property taxes imposed on the property by each taxing unit that taxes the property. (See **3H.B. 130**, above.)

3H.J.R. 19 (Allison) – **Appraisal Cap and Homestead Exemption:** would amend the Texas Constitution to, among other things: (1) establish a five percent appraisal cap on all residential real property; (2) generally provide that if an individual qualifies property as the individual's residence homestead for at least 25 consecutive tax years, a taxing unit may not impose taxes on that residence homestead in a subsequent tax year in an amount that exceeds the lesser of: (a) the amount of taxes calculated for the taxing unit for the current tax year; or (b) the amount of taxes imposed by the taxing unit for the 25th tax year; and (3) provide that an individual who purchases property and qualifies the property as the individual's residence homestead is entitled to a property tax exemption of the total appraised value of the property for the first tax year the individual qualifies the property as the individual's residence homestead if the property: (a) is the first property the individual has ever qualified as the individual's residence homestead; and (b) has an appraised value of less than \$300,000 for the first tax year. (See **3H.B. 132**, above.)

3H.J.R. 21 (Schofield) – **Property Tax Limitation:** would amend the Texas Constitution to establish a mandatory property tax freeze for all taxing units on the residence homesteads of individuals who are disabled or over 65 and their surviving spouses. (See **3H.B. 144**, above.)

3S.B. 24 (Hall) – **Property Tax Freeze:** would, among other things, for a city that has adopted a property tax freeze for the elderly or disabled, repeal the provision authorizing the city to increase the amount of taxes on the homestead in the first year the value of the homestead is increased on the appraisal roll because of the enhancement of value by improvements made to the property. (See **3S.J.R. 6**, below.)

3S.B. 25 (Hall) – **Property Tax Appraisal:** would repeal the additional property taxes imposed as a result of the sale or change in the use of land appraised as agricultural land, timber land, recreational, park, and scenic land, and public access airport property. (See **2S.J.R. 7**, below.)

3S.B. 42 (Campbell) – **Prohibition on City Property Taxes in Certain Areas:** would: (1) prohibit a city from imposing a property tax in an area that does not receive full city services; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1), above, may be waived by written agreement between the city and a landowner in the area, and that the written agreement applies only to property owned by the landowner who enters into the agreement. (Companion bill is **3H.B. 121** by **Craddick**.)

3S.J.R. 6 (Hall) – **Property Tax Freeze:** would amend the Texas Constitution to repeal the provision authorizing a city that has adopted a property tax freeze for homesteads of elderly or disabled property owners to increase the amount of taxes on the homestead in the first year the value of the homestead is increased on the appraisal roll because of the enhancement of value by improvements made to the property. (See **3S.B. 24**, above.)

3S.J.R. 7 (Hall) – **Property Tax Appraisal:** would amend the Texas Constitution to repeal the additional property taxes imposed as a result of the sale or change in the use of land appraised as agricultural land, timber land, recreational, park, and scenic land, and public access airport property. (See **3S.B. 25**, above.)

Sales Tax

3H.B. 117 (White) – **Value Added Tax:** would, among other things, repeal local sales and use taxes and authorize a political subdivision that was authorized to impose a sales and use tax to impose a value added tax not to exceed two percent.

Public Safety

3H.B. 49 (Reynolds) – **Law Enforcement Agencies:** would provide, among other things, that: (1) a law enforcement agency of a city or county shall adopt a policy requiring a peace officer to participate in at least eight hours of community events in the city or county not later than the 60th day after the date the peace officer begins employment with the agency; (2) a law enforcement agency may grant an extension of the period described in (1) based on reasonable grounds; (3) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) shall establish and administer a grant program through which eligible cities and counties may apply for a grant to provide increased compensation to peace officers employed by a law enforcement agency based on the extent to which the peace officers employed by the law enforcement agency of the applicant city or county: (a) hold a bachelor's degrees or higher; (b) reside in the applicable city or county; and (c) have received certificates of distinction for certain achievements, including performing more than 40 hours of community service, completing more than 50 hours of continuing education programs, or providing more than 25 hours of instruction in continuing education programs; (4) TCOLE shall annually evaluate each law enforcement agency of a city or county for professionalism based on the following criteria and any additional criteria TCOLE adopts by rule: (a) whether at least half of the peace officers of the agency reside in the applicable city or county; (b) whether the peace officers of the agency in supervisory positions hold bachelor's degrees or higher; (c) the peace officers of the agency each perform 30 or more hours of community service annually; (d) the agency has a citizens academy or youth enrichment program; and (e) the peace officers of the agency are certified as special officers for offenders with mental impairments; (5) TCOLE may establish and administer a grant program to award grants to agencies that receive positive evaluations; (6) as part of the minimum curriculum requirements, TCOLE shall require an officer to complete a training program on implicit bias that consists of not less than eight hours of training; and (7) as part of the continuing education programs, a peace officer must complete a training and education program developed by TCOLE that includes not less than: (a) four hours of training on implicit bias; and (b) eight hours of training on de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques.

3H.B. 50 (Reynolds) – **Civilian Complaint Review Boards:** would, among other things, create in a city with a population of 500,000 or more, a municipal civilian complaint review board to investigate complaints alleging peace officer misconduct involving: (1) excessive use of force; (2) improper use of power to threaten, intimidate, or otherwise mistreat a member of the public; (3) a threat of force; (4) an unlawful act, search, or seizure; or (5) other abuses of authority.

3H.B. 52 (Reynolds) – **Office of Law Enforcement Oversight:** would, among other things: (1) create the Office of Law Enforcement Oversight (Office) as a state agency for the purpose of monitoring the operations of law enforcement agencies in Texas and the use of force practices of those agencies; (2) provide that if the director of the Office determines that, based on complaints and other evidence, there is a pattern of excessive force at a law enforcement agency, conduct an

investigation into the agency's use of force practices; (3) if the investigation described by (2) substantiates the alleged pattern of excessive force, request the appropriate district or county attorney to bring an action to institute reforms to the agency's use of force practices; (4) the Office may inspect or review without notice any part of a facility of a law enforcement agency under investigation or any operation, policy, procedure, record, or log of the agency relating to: (a) a complaint received by the Office; (b) the use of force against an individual; (c) the internal investigations process of the agency; and (d) employee or officer recruitment, training, supervision, or discipline; and (5) waive sovereign or governmental immunity to the extent necessary to enforce the provisions of the bill.

3H.B. 55 (Reynolds) – **Bail Release**: would, among other things: (1) provide that the Office of Court Administration shall develop an automated pretrial risk assessment system for use in setting bail and make the system available to judges and other magistrates in this state at no cost to a county, municipality, or magistrate; and (2) require the Office to also make available nonautomated pretrial risk assessment instruments to judges and other magistrates in this state at no cost to a county, municipality, or magistrate.

3H.B. 85 (White) – **Law Enforcement Grants**: would require the governor's criminal justice division to establish and administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to law enforcement agencies for purposes of equipping all motor vehicles used by officers of the agency in discharging the officers' official duties with bullet-resistant windshields.

Elections

3H.B. 13 (Schofield) – **Inapplicability of Federal Law to State and Local Elections**: would, among other things, provide that a federal election is a separate election from any other election in Texas, and that, to the extent feasible, a federal election and a state or local election shall be held separately and concurrently using the same precincts and polling locations.

3H.B. 41 (Reynolds) – **Voter Registration**: would, among other things: (1) provide that an election officer serving a polling place for early voting by personal appearance is a deputy voter registrar and has the same authority as a regular deputy registrar; (2) require two voter registrars to be present at each polling place while the polls are open; (3) provide that a person who would be eligible to vote in an election but for the requirement to be a registered voter must be accepted during voting by personal appearance for voting the ballot for the precinct of the person's residence as shown by the identification presented if the person: (a) submits a voter registration application that complies with state law to an election officer at the polling place; and (b) presents as proof of residence a form of photo identification that complies with state law and states the person's current address; (4) require the election officer to return the original proof of residence to the voter; and (5) require a person voting under (3), above, to vote a provisional ballot in accordance with state law, except that the person is not required to submit an affidavit stating the person is a registered voter and is eligible to vote in the election.

3H.B. 43 (Reynolds) – **Voter Identification**: would, among other things, eliminate the photo identification requirement and expand the types of documentation that are considered acceptable forms of identification for purposes of voting.

3H.B. 44 (Reynolds) – Election Day Holiday: would designate the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an even-numbered year as a state holiday.

3H.B. 146 (Crockett) – Residence of Incarcerated Persons: would, among many other things: (1) provide for the determination of an incarcerated person’s residence for voter registration; (2) require, not later than the 14th day following the date on which the tract-level population counts from the federal decennial census are released, the comptroller, in coordination with the Texas Demographic Center, the Texas Legislative Council, and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, to prepare and disseminate adjusted population counts for each geographic unit included in the census counts based on information reported by state and local governments that operate a facility for incarcerated persons; and (3) require state and local government entities that operate a facility for incarcerated persons to prepare a report with certain information that will be used to adjust the decennial census based on the residence of the incarcerated persons for redistricting purposes.

3S.B. 18 (Hall) – Polling Place Management: would, among other things: (1) define “election period” as the period beginning on the first day of early voting by personal appearance and ending when the polls close on election day; (2) require, immediately before opening the polls for voting on the first day of the election period, the presiding election judge to confirm that each voting machine has any public counter reset to zero and must print the zero tape: (a) that shows the counter was set to zero; and (b) that shows the summary for each candidate and measure on the ballot for each voting machine is set to zero; (4) require, immediately after closing the polls for voting on the last day of the election period, the presiding election judge to print the results tape to show the summary of votes for each candidate or ballot measure for each voting machine at that polling location; (5) require the precinct election judge, and an election official aligned with a different political party, to sign the tape printed; (6) expand the period for early voting by personal appearance for an election by beginning on the 14th, rather than the 17th, day before election day and continue through the opening of the polls on election day, rather than the 4th day before election day; except that an election held on the uniform election date in May and any resulting runoff election, the period for early voting by personal appearance begins on the 10th, rather than the 12th, day before election day and continues through the opening of the polls on election day, rather than the 4th day before election day; and (7) require a piece of electronic voting machine equipment that fails and taken out of service during the election period to be securely isolated, including any associated memory card, until the end of the election period.

3S.B. 21 (Hall) – Inapplicability of Federal Law to State and Local Elections: would, among other things, provide that a federal election is a separate election from any other election in Texas, and that, to the extent feasible, a federal election and a state or local election shall be held separately and concurrently using the same precincts and polling locations.

3S.B. 47 (Bettencourt) – Election Audit: would, among other things: (1) authorize certain individuals to issue a written request to the county clerk or other authority conducting an election for an explanation and supporting documentation for: (a) an action taken by an election officer that appears to violate the Texas Election Code; (b) irregularities in results in a precinct or at a polling place or early voting polling place; or (c) inadequacy or irregularity of documentation required to

be maintained under the Texas Election Code; (2) require the county clerk or other authority to provide the requested explanation and any supporting documentation not later than the 20th day after the date a request is received under (1), above; (3) provide that if a requestor is not satisfied with the explanation and supporting documentation provided by the county clerk or election authority, the requestor may issue a request for further explanation and supporting documentation; (4) if the requestor is not satisfied with the follow-up explanation and supporting documentation from the county clerk or other election authority, the requestor may issue a request to the secretary of state for an audit of the issue; (5) require the secretary of state to audit the identified irregularity at the expense of the county or other authority conducting the election if the information provided in response to the initial request is deemed to be insufficient; (6) provide that if a county clerk or other authority conducting an election does not remedy a violation found by the secretary of state in an audit by the 30th day after the date the clerk or other authority receives the notice, the secretary of state shall assess a civil penalty of \$500 for each violation not remedied and, if possible, remedy the violation on behalf of the county clerk or other authority; (7) provide that if the secretary of state is not able to remedy the violation on behalf of the county clerk or other authority, the secretary of state shall assess an additional penalty of \$500 for each day the county clerk or other authority does not remedy the violation until the violation is remedied; and (8) authorize the attorney general to bring an action to recover a civil penalty that has not been paid.

Community and Economic Development

3H.B. 73 (Murphy) – **Affordable Housing:** would establish a partial tax exemption for a leasehold or other possessory interest in a housing facility granted to a housing facility user only if the housing facility user does not: (1) refuse to rent a residential unit in the housing facility to an individual or family because the individual or family participates in the housing choice voucher program; or (2) use a financial or minimum income standard that requires an individual or family participating in the housing choice voucher program to have a monthly income of more than 250 percent of the individual's or family's share of the total monthly rent payable for a residential unit.

3H.B. 116 (Huberty) – **School Property Tax Limitations:** would extend the expiration date of the Texas Economic Development Act from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2023.

3H.B. 127 (Davis) – **Parks Grants:** would: (1) require the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife to develop and administer a grant program for outreach to underserved populations to provide money to cities, counties, and nonprofit partners for use to increase: (1) access to and use of the department's parks, recreational areas, cultural resource sites and areas, and open space areas by underserved populations; and (2) participation of underserved populations in the outdoor, historical, cultural, and recreation safety activities of the department; and (2) appropriate \$180,000,000 from the general fund to the Parks and Wildlife Department for the state fiscal year beginning September 1, 2021, for the purpose of funding the grant program.

3H.B. 156 (K. King) – **Major Events Reimbursement Program:** would, among other things, make the following events eligible for funding under the Major Events Reimbursement Program: (1) the Formula One United States Grand Prix; (2) the Professional Bull Riders World Finals; (3) the Professional Golfers' Association Championship; (4) the Ryder Cup; (5) The Senior

Professional Golfers' Association Championship; (6) the South by Southwest Conference and Festivals; and (7) the Women's Professional Golfers' Association Championship.

Other Finance and Administration

3H.B. 14 (Toth) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would prohibit a state agency or political subdivision from entering into a contract with a company for goods or services unless the contract contains a written verification from the company that it does not, and will not during the term of the contract, require, as a condition of employment, an employee to receive any vaccination.

3H.B. 18 (Toth) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would provide, among other things, that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual has not received an immunization or vaccine.

3H.B. 27 (Slaton) – **Monuments and Memorials**: would, among other things: (1) provide that a monument or memorial located on city property: (a) for at least 40 years may not be removed, relocated, or altered; (b) for at least 20 years but less than 40 years may be removed, relocated, or altered only by approval of a majority of the voters of the city at an election held for that purpose; or (c) for less than 20 years may be removed, relocated, or altered only by the governing body; and (2) define "monument or memorial" as used in (1) to mean a permanent monument, memorial, or other designation, including a statute, portrait, plaque, seal, symbol, cenotaph, building name, bridge name, park name, area name, or street name, that honors an event or person of historic significance.

3H.B. 33 (Slaton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would: (1) make it a Class B misdemeanor for a company or hospital to require, as a condition of employment, and employee to receive a COVID-19 vaccination; and (2) provide that a company that is convicted of an offense under (1), above, is not eligible to hold a license until the fifth anniversary of the date of the conviction, and a state agency or political subdivision shall revoke a license issued to a company that is ineligible to hold the license.

3H.B. 34 (Collier) – **Unlawful Restraint of Dog**: would, among other things: (1) prohibit and create an offense for the unlawful restraint of a dog; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1) does not preempt a local regulation relating to the restraint of a dog or affect the authority of a political subdivision to adopt or enforce an ordinance or requirement relating to the restraint of a dog if the regulation, ordinance, or requirement: (a) is compatible with and equal to, or more stringent than, the prohibition; or (b) relates to an issue not specifically addressed by the prohibition.

3H.B. 36 (Noble) – **Abortion**: would: (1) provide that a governmental entity may not enter into a taxpayer resource transaction, appropriate money, or spend money to provide to any person logistical support for the express purpose of assisting a woman with procuring an abortion or the services of an abortion provider; and (2) authorize the attorney general to enjoin a violation of the prohibition in (1).

3H.B. 70 (Shaheen) – **Unlawful Restraint of Dog:** would, among other things: (1) prohibit and create an offense for the unlawful restraint of a dog; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1) does not preempt a local regulation relating to the restraint of a dog or affect the authority of a political subdivision to adopt or enforce an ordinance or requirement relating to the restraint of a dog if the regulation, ordinance, or requirement: (a) is compatible with and equal to, or more stringent than, the prohibition; or (b) relates to an issue not specifically addressed by the prohibition.

3H.B. 77 (Middleton) – **Community Censorship:** would: (1) prohibit a political subdivision from spending public funds to: (a) hire an individual required to register as a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying a member of the Texas legislature; or (b) pay a nonprofit state association or organization that: (i) primarily represents political subdivisions; and (ii) hires or contracts with an individual required to register as a lobbyist; (2) provide that if a political subdivision engages in activity prohibited by (1), above, a taxpayer or resident of the political subdivision that engages in the prohibited activity is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent any further prohibited activity or any further payments of public funds; and (3) provide that a taxpayer or resident who prevails in an action under (2), above, is entitled to recover reasonable attorney’s fees and costs from the political subdivision.

3H.B. 78 (Middleton) – **Cooperation with Federal Agency:** would, among other things, prohibit a political subdivision from cooperating with a federal government agency in implementing an agency rule that a report published by the Texas attorney general indicates has been found by a court to violate the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by the United States Constitution.

3H.B. 86 (Tinderholt) – **COVID-19 Passports:** would provide that a governmental entity, including a city, that issues to a third party a vaccine passport, vaccine pass, or other standardized documentation to certify an individual’s COVID-19 vaccination status or otherwise publishes or shares any individual’s COVID-19 immunization record or similar health information, other than for health care purposes, shall be liable for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation.

3H.B. 93 (White) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things, prohibit a governmental entity, including a city, from implementing, ordering, or otherwise imposing a mandate requiring an individual to be vaccinated against COVID-19.

3H.B. 94 (White) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would require the Texas Department of State Health Services to establish a COVID-19 health information clearinghouse to serve as a central repository of COVID-19 health information.

3H.B. 95 (Oliverson) – **Land Development Applications:** would provide that, unless specifically authorized by state law, a municipal planning commission or the governing body of the municipality may not: (1) require a person to fulfill any prerequisites or conditions or obtain any approvals before the person files a copy of a plan or plat with the municipal planning commission or governing body; (2) delay the starting date for calculating any applicable timeframe to approve or disapprove a plan or plat by not considering the date the plan or plat was filed as the starting date; or (3) refuse to accept, acknowledge, process, or act on a filed copy of the plan or plat.

3H.B. 104 (Patterson) – **Unlawful Restraint of Dog**: would, among other things: (1) prohibit and create an offense for the unlawful restraint of a dog; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1) does not preempt a local regulation relating to the restraint of a dog or affect the authority of a political subdivision to adopt or enforce an ordinance or requirement relating to the restraint of a dog if the regulation, ordinance, or requirement: (a) is compatible with and equal to, or more stringent than, the prohibition; or (b) relates to an issue not specifically addressed by the prohibition.

3H.B. 110 (Slaton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would, among other things: (1) prohibit a governmental entity, including a city, from adopting or enforcing a policy that requires an individual to be vaccinated against COVID-19, including a policy requiring a COVID-19 vaccination for the individual to: (a) obtain a service or benefit provided by the governmental entity; (b) gain access to an establishment owned or operated by the governmental entity; or (c) contract with the governmental entity; and (2) provide that an officer or employee of a governmental entity commits an offense if the officer or employee violates (1), above.

3H.B. 120 (Jetton) – **Release of Vaccination Information**: would, among other things: (1) prohibit an employee or agent of a health authority from releasing or otherwise disclosing to any person an individual's vaccination or immunization information received by the health authority unless: (a) the health authority obtains the written or electronic consent of the individual or the individual's legally authorized representative; (b) the employee or agent releases or discloses the information to a health care provider in accordance with applicable state and federal laws relating to the privacy, protection, confidentiality, and transmission of health information; or (c) the release or disclosure is otherwise authorized by state law governing certain public health provisions; (2) prohibit a person who obtains an individual's vaccination or immunization information from releasing or otherwise disclosing the information to a third party, including under a contract or subcontract, for the purpose of encouraging individuals to obtain a vaccine or to provide educational materials on a vaccine; and (3) provide that a person who releases or discloses vaccination or immunization information in violation of (1) or (2), above, is liable to the state for a civil penalty in an amount of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$50,000 for each violation.

3H.B. 125 (Slaton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would, among other things: (1) provide that a person is not required to comply with a federal statute, order, rule, or regulation mandating or purporting to mandate COVID-19 vaccinations if that vaccination requirement does not exist in state law; (2) prohibit a governmental entity, including a city, or an officer, employee, or other individual under the direction or control of the entity from enforcing or attempting to enforce any federal statute, order, rule, or regulation; (3) prohibit a governmental entity or an officer, employee, or other individual under the direction or control of the entity from requiring a person to respond to or make an appearance in court for an action or suit filed against the person based on a violation of a federal statute, order, rule, or regulation; (4) require the attorney general to defend a governmental entity in any action or suit filed against the entity based on a violation of federal statute, order, rule, or regulation; and (5) provide that an officer, employee, or other individual under the direction and control of a governmental entity who violates (2), above, commits a third degree felony.

3H.B. 137 (Harris) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would, among other things, prohibit a state agency or political subdivision from entering into a contract with a company for goods or services unless

the contract contains a written verification from the company that it does not, and will not during the term of the contract, require, as a condition of employment, an employee to receive a COVID-19 vaccination.

3H.B. 140 (Minjarez) – **Federal Coronavirus Relief Appropriation:** would make supplemental appropriations of money received from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund established under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to include, among other appropriations: (1) the amount of \$3,000,000,000 to the comptroller of public accounts for the purpose of providing funding for grants, loans, and incentives for broadband services in areas of the state currently in need of those services; (2) the amount of \$2,000,000 to the Texas Historical Commission for the purpose of providing funding for downtown and main street revitalization projects in small and rural cities designated as part of the Main Street Program, including projects for infrastructure improvement, to encourage tourism and economic development in rural areas impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; (3) the amount of \$5,000,000 to the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of providing targeted COVID-19 testing and purchasing personal protective equipment for law enforcement officers and other public safety employees; (4) the amount of \$2,000,000 to the Texas Department of Agriculture for the purpose of supporting downtown and main street revitalization projects, including infrastructure improvement, in rural cities and towns to encourage tourism and economic development in rural areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; (5) the amount of \$100,000,000 to the Water Development Board for the purpose of providing loans and grants and issuing bonds to support clean drinking water and flooding and wastewater infrastructure; (6) the amount of \$500,000,000 to the Department of Housing and Community Affairs for the purpose of addressing housing issues caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including by providing access to and availability of safe, affordable housing through initiatives that may include new housing development, upgrades to infrastructure, and weatherization of existing affordable housing units; and (7) the amount of \$1,000,000,000 to the Public Utilities Commission for the purpose of providing funding for grants, loans, and incentives to support electrical grid and infrastructure weatherization, hardening, resiliency, and improvements.

3H.B. 145 (Bonnen) – **Federal Coronavirus Relief Appropriation:** would make supplemental appropriations of money received from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund established under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to include, among other appropriations, the amount of \$500,475,163 to the comptroller of public accounts for the purpose of providing funding for broadband infrastructure.

3H.B. 155 (Oliverson) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would: (1) require any law, policy, or other measure requiring an individual to be vaccinated against COVID-19 to enter or gain access to, receive a service from, or be employed by an establishment to allow the individual to claim an exemption from the vaccination requirement based on: (a) the individual's acquired immunity against COVID-19 through post-transmission recovery; (b) a medical condition; or (c) reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; (2) authorize an employee of an establishment who is the subject of a violation under (1), above, to bring an action in district court in the county in which the violation occurred for injunctive or equitable relief for compensatory or punitive damages for a violation as if the establishment engaged in a discriminatory or unlawful employment practice; and (3) provide that a complainant may recover reasonable expenses incurred in bringing an action, including court costs, attorney's fees, investigation costs, witness fees, and deposition expenses.

3H.B. 168 (Harrison) – COVID-19 Vaccination: would, among other things, prohibit a person from compelling or coercing an individual lawfully residing in Texas into obtaining a medical treatment involving the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine, including a COVID-19 vaccine approved or authorized by the United States Food and Drug Administration, contrary to the individual's vaccination preference.

3H.B. 169 (Toth) – COVID-19 Vaccination: would prohibit a state agency or political subdivision from entering into a contract with a company for goods or services unless the contract contains a written verification from the company that it does not, and will not during the term of the contract, require, as a condition of employment, an employee to receive a COVID-19 vaccination.

3S.B. 5 (Lucio) – Unlawful Restraint of Dog: would, among other things: (1) prohibit and create an offense for the unlawful restraint of a dog; and (2) provide that the prohibition in (1) does not preempt a local regulation relating to the restraint of a dog or affect the authority of a political subdivision to adopt or enforce an ordinance or requirement relating to the restraint of a dog if the regulation, ordinance, or requirement: (a) is compatible with and equal to, or more stringent than, the prohibition; or (b) relates to an issue not specifically addressed by the prohibition.

3S.B. 11 (Hall) – COVID-19 Vaccination: would, among other things: (1) prohibit a governmental entity from requiring an individual to provide any documentation certifying the individual's COVID-19 vaccination or post-transmission recovery on entry to, to gain access to, or to receive service from the governmental entity; and (2) provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual has not received an immunization or vaccine.

3S.B. 14 (Hall) – COVID-19 Vaccination: would: (1) prohibit a governmental entity from implementing, ordering, or otherwise imposing a mandate requiring an individual to be vaccinated against COVID-19; and (2) authorize an individual who is subject of a violation of (1), above, to bring an action in district court for injunctive relief and allow the claimant to recover reasonable expenses in bringing the action, including court costs, attorney's fees, investigation costs, witness fees, and deposition expenses.

3S.B. 26 (Hall) – Community Censorship: would: (1) prohibit a political subdivision from spending public funds to: (a) hire an individual required to register as a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying a member of the Texas legislature; or (b) pay a nonprofit state association or organization that: (i) primarily represents political subdivisions; and (ii) hires or contracts with an individual required to register as a lobbyist; (2) provide that if a political subdivision engages in activity prohibited by (1), above, a taxpayer or resident of the political subdivision is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent any further prohibited activity or any further payments of public funds; and (3) provide that a taxpayer or resident who prevails in an action under (2), above, is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the political subdivision.

3S.B. 31 (Johnson) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would authorize a venue or business that is permitted or licensed to sell alcoholic beverages at retail for on-premises consumption to require an individual to provide documentation certifying the individual’s COVID-19 vaccination status or post-transmission recovery on entry to or to gain access to the venue or business.

3S.B. 33 (Johnson) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would prohibit the governor from issuing an executive order, proclamation, or regulation under the Texas Disaster Act that prohibits an institution of higher education, school district, open-enrollment charter school, city, county, or health authority from adopting a policy or issuing an order requiring the wearing of face masks or coverings during a declared state of disaster.

3S.B. 36 (Hall) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would: (1) prohibit a governmental entity, including a city, or a private entity that receives money from the state from using state money or any other state resource to enforce a federal statute, order, rule, or regulation mandating vaccines or other invasive health care treatments; (2) provide that an employer is not required to comply with a federal statute, order, rule, or regulation mandating employer-required COVID-19 vaccinations if that vaccination requirement does not exist under state law; and (3) prohibit a governmental entity, including a city, or a person employed by or otherwise under the direction of control of the entity from enforcing or attempting to enforce any federal statute, order, rule, or regulation mandating employer-required COVID-19 vaccinations if that vaccination requirement does not exist under state law.

3S.B. 37 (Hughes) – **Land Development Applications:** would provide that, unless specifically authorized by state law, a municipal planning commission or the governing body of the municipality may not: (1) require a person to fulfill any prerequisites or conditions or obtain any approvals before the person files a copy of a plan or plat with the municipal planning commission or governing body; (2) delay the starting date for calculating any applicable timeframe to approve or disapprove a plan or plat by not considering the date the plan or plat was filed as the starting date; or (3) refuse to accept, acknowledge, process, or act on a filed copy of the plan or plat. (Companion bill is **3H.B. 95** by **Oliverson**.)

3S.B. 40 (Eckhardt) – **COVID-19 Public Health Orders:** would require a school district to implement or otherwise comply with health directives outlined in a public health order issued by a health authority with jurisdiction over territory in which the district is wholly or partly located regarding evidence-based practices to reduce or eliminate the transmission of or infection with COVID-19 among district students and staff, including directives requiring the students and staff to wear face masks or face coverings.

3S.B. 51 (Hughes) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things: (1) prohibit a governmental entity from requiring an individual to provide any documentation certifying the individual’s COVID-19 vaccination or post-transmission recovery on entry to, to gain access to, or to receive service from the governmental entity; (2) prohibit a political subdivision from issuing an order, adopting an ordinance, or otherwise requiring an individual to be vaccinated against COVID-19; (3) require an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to allow an individual to claim an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition or reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; and (4) provide that an employer

commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual claims an exemption under (3), above.

Personnel

3H.B. 37 (Noble) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things: (1) require an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to allow an individual to claim an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition or reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; (2) provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual claims an exemption under (1), above; and (3) require an employee claiming an exemption for a required COVID-19 vaccination to complete and provide to the employee's employer an affidavit on a form developed by the Texas Workforce Commission stating the reason for the exemption.

3H.B. 39 (Noble) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would provide, among other things, that: (1) an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual has not received a COVID-19 vaccine; and (2) an employer is not liable for a claim arising from exposure to COVID-19 on the basis that the employer, failed to require an individual to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

3H.B. 46 (Reynolds) – **Minimum Wage:** would provide that an employer, including a city, shall pay to each employee not less than the greater of: (1) \$15.00 an hour; or (2) the federal minimum wage (currently \$7.25 an hour).

3H.B. 47 (Reynolds) – **Paid Sick Leave:** would require, among other things, that certain employers provide paid sick leave to each of their employees.

3H.B. 109 (Cain) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things: (1) require an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to allow an individual to claim an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition or reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; and (2) provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual claims an exemption under (1), above.

3H.B. 134 (Middleton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things: (1) require an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to allow an individual to claim an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition, reasons of conscience, a religious belief, a disability or other status, or previous recovery and immunity to COVID-19 as evidenced by the detection of antibodies for COVID-19; and (2) provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise

discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual claims an exemption under (1), above.

3H.B. 164 (Holland) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual has not received a COVID-19 vaccine; and (2) an employer, labor organization, or employment agency is not liable for a claim arising from exposure to COVID-19 on the basis that the employer, labor organization, or employment agency failed to require an individual to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

3H.B. 165 (Slaton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would authorize an employee or the immediate family member of an incapacitated or deceased employee to bring an action against the employee's employer for damages incurred by the employee's injury or death sustained as a result of the employer requiring the employee to receive a vaccine against COVID-19 as a condition of employment.

3H.B. 167 (Slawson) – **Vaccine Requirement:** would authorize: (1) an employee to bring an action against an employer for actual damages caused by a vaccine if: (a) the employer requires the employee to receive the vaccine as a condition of employment or incentivizes the employee's receipt of the vaccine through any form of remuneration, compensation, or benefit; and (b) the employee receives the vaccine on account of the employer's requirement or incentive; and (2) an individual to bring an action against a person for actual damages caused by a vaccine if: (a) the person requires the individual to receive the vaccine as a condition or receiving goods or services offered by the person or incentivizes through any form of remuneration, compensation, benefit, or discount, the individual to receive the vaccine in connection with the provision of goods or services to the individual; and (b) the individual receives the vaccine on account of the person's requirement or incentive.

3H.B. 170 (Toth) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would, among other things, provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual has not received a COVID-19 vaccine.

3S.B. 12 (Hall) – **Workers' Compensation:** would provide that an employee who suffers an injury caused by an adverse reaction to a COVID-19 vaccine resulting in disability or death is presumed to have suffered the injury during the course and scope of employment if the employee was required to receive the vaccine as a condition of employment.

3S.B. 13 (Hall) – **COVID-19 Vaccination:** would: (1) prohibit a governmental entity from implementing, ordering, or otherwise imposing a mandate requiring an individual, other than an employee of the governmental entity, to be vaccinated against COVID-19; (2) prohibit a governmental entity from denying an employee an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition or reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; and (3) authorize an individual or employee who is subject of a violation of (1) or (2), above, to

bring an action in district court for injunctive relief and allow the claimant to recover reasonable expenses in bringing the action, including court costs, attorney's fees, investigation costs, witness fees, and deposition expenses.

3S.B. 30 (Johnson) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would: (1) authorize a local governmental entity or state governmental entity, as a condition of employment, to require an entity employee to provide to the entity in the form and manner prescribed by the entity documentation of the employee's COVID-19 vaccination, including any recommended booster dose of the vaccine; and (2) provide that an executive order, proclamation, or regulation issued under the Texas Disaster Act may not suspend, limit, or alter the authority in (1), above.

3S.B.35 (Paxton) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would, among other things: (1) require an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to allow an individual to claim an exemption from a required COVID-19 vaccination based on a medical condition or reasons of conscience, including a religious belief; (2) provide that an employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer fails or refuses to hire, discharges, or otherwise discriminates against an individual with respect to the compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual claims an exemption under (1), above; and (3) require an employee claiming an exemption for a required COVID-19 vaccination to complete and provide to the employee's employer an affidavit on a form developed by the Texas Workforce Commission stating the reason for the exemption. (Companion bill is **3H.B. 37** by Noble.)

3S.B. 53 (Eckhardt) – **COVID-19 Vaccination**: would: (1) authorize a local governmental entity to, as a condition of employment, require an employee to provide to the entity in the form and manner prescribed by the entity documentation of the employee's COVID-19 vaccination, including any recommended booster dose of the vaccine; (2) provide that a local governmental entity that requires an employee to be vaccinated against COVID-19 must allow the employee to claim an exemption from the required vaccination based on a medical condition or a religious belief if the employee submits an affidavit form developed by the Texas Workforce Commission claiming an exemption; and (3) provide that an executive order, proclamation, or regulation issued under the Texas Disaster Act may not suspend, limit, or alter an employment condition established by a local governmental entity under (1), above.

Transportation

3H.B. 153 (Cain) – **High Occupancy Vehicles**: would provide that an operator of a motor vehicle who is pregnant is entitled to use any high occupancy vehicle lane in the state regardless of whether the vehicle is occupied by a passenger other than the operator's unborn child.

Utilities and Environment

3H.B. 11 (Zwiener) – **Critical Infrastructure Resiliency**: would, among other things: (1) create a critical infrastructure resiliency fund that may be used by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) only to: (a) make a grant to an eligible entity under the bill; and (b) pay the necessary and reasonable expenses of administering the fund; (2) create the electric grid improvement account as part of the infrastructure resiliency fund, which may be used only to make

matching grants to eligible entities for hardening and weatherizing the electric grid, including: (a) installing advanced meter infrastructure and demand response technology; (b) improving load shed capabilities; (c) incentivizing customers to engage in distributed energy production and energy efficiency measures; (d) installing electric energy storage; and (e) weatherizing facilities; (3) provide that an entity is eligible to receive a matching grant under (2) only if the entity is: (a) a municipally owned electric utility; (b) an electric cooperative; (c) a transmission and distribution utility; or (d) a vertically integrated utility; (4) provide that in making grants under (2), TDEM may consult with the Public Utility Commission and shall consider: (a) the expected number of individuals who will benefit from the project; (b) existing infrastructure and overall need for the project; (c) the potential benefit of the project to: (i) low-income communities; and (ii) areas in disparate parts of the state; (d) the equitable distribution of grants throughout the state; (e) the existence of matching federal funds for the project and whether available federal funds have been exhausted; and (f) the total impact of the project on the resiliency of the state's electric grid; (5) create a hospital infrastructure resiliency account as part of the infrastructure resiliency fund, which may be used only by eligible entities, including a hospital owned by a city, for purchasing reserve power supply that is reliable during an extreme weather event, such as on-site generation and energy storage systems, necessary to sustain critical medical care; (6) provide that a "project" for the Texas Water Assistance Program includes any undertaking or work to provide for the weatherization of water and wastewater facilities; (7) provide that the water loan assistance fund administered by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) may be used to provide grants for projects to harden and weatherize water and wastewater systems in the state, including: (a) covering wells; (b) purchasing reserve power supply, such as on-site generation and energy storage systems; and (c) building connectivity to neighboring water suppliers; (8) require the TWDB to consider, in awarding a grant under (7): (a) the expected number of individuals who will benefit from the project; (b) existing infrastructure and overall need for the project; (c) the potential benefit of the project to: (i) low-income communities; and (ii) areas in disparate parts of the state; (d) the equitable distribution of grants throughout the state; (e) the existence of matching federal funds for the project and whether available federal funds have been exhausted; and (f) the total impact of the project on the state's resiliency; and (9) require the TWDB to condition each grant awarded under (7) on the grant recipient providing funds from non-state sources in a total amount at least equal to ten percent of the grant amount, with at least five percent of the recipient's match coming from local sources.

3H.B. 58 (Reynolds) – **Electricity**: would, among other things: (1) provide that a retail electric customer is entitled to participation in demand response programs through retail electric providers and demand response providers; and (2) require municipally owned electric utilities, electric cooperatives, and retail electric providers to periodically provide together with bills sent to the customers, information about the procedure for a residential or commercial customer to participate in a voluntary demand response program through the electric utility or a demand response provider to reduce electricity use during times of peak demand, including during an involuntary load shedding event.

3H.B. 59 (Reynolds) – **Energy Efficiency Goals**: would: (1) require each electric utility to meet an annual energy savings goal of: (a) one-fourth of one percent annual energy savings in the 2022 calendar year; (b) one-half of one percent annual energy savings in the 2023 calendar year; (c) three-fourths of one percent annual energy savings in the 2024 calendar year; and (d) one percent

annual energy savings beginning with the 2025 calendar year; (2) require the Public Utility Commission to adopt rules to provide a method to establish each utility's annual savings goal under (1) that must be based on the existing and expected usage of electricity delivered in a utility's service area that is required to pay the annual energy efficiency cost recovery fee; and (3) provide that in adopting the rules under (2), the PUC may provide for cost caps for the implementation of (1) and provide good cause exceptions for a utility that is unable to meet the goal in a cost-effective manner.

3H.B. 63 (Reynolds) – **Public Utility Commission/Energy Blackouts**: would require: (1) the Public Utility Commission to adopt rules to develop a process for obtaining emergency reserve power generation capacity as appropriate to prevent blackout conditions caused by shortages of generated power in the ERCOT power region; (2) the rules in (1) to provide: (a) parameters for estimating the amount of emergency reserve power generation capacity necessary to prevent blackout conditions; and (b) mechanisms for equitably sharing the costs of making the reserve capacity available and the costs of generated power provided to prevent blackout conditions; (3) an independent organization for the ERCOT power region to adopt procedures and enter contracts as necessary to ensure the availability of a defined amount of emergency reserve power generation capacity the organization may call on to prevent blackouts caused by shortages of generated power; and (4) the independent organization to use all other sources of power and demand reduction available before the independent organization calls on the emergency reserve power generation capacity to prevent blackout conditions.

3H.B. 64 (Reynolds) – **Interconnection of Transmission Facilities**: would require the Public Utility Commission to: (1) identify transmission facilities in ERCOT that may be interconnected with transmission facilities outside of ERCOT for the purpose of allowing federal regulation of transmission service and wholesale power sales in ERCOT; and (2) require an electric utility, municipally owned utility, or electric cooperative that owns a transmission facility identified in (1) to make requests, obtain approvals, enter into contracts, and construct facilities as necessary to interconnect the facility with a transmission facility outside of ERCOT.

3H.B. 97 (Huberty) – **Utility Reliability Funding**: would, among other things: (1) require the comptroller and State Energy Conservation Office to establish and administer a program that issues or guarantees loans to be used for improvements that increase the energy efficiency of an promote conservation of natural gas and water by residences and businesses that are not newly constructed; (2) establish the state utilities reliability fund in the state treasury to be used by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to: (a) enhance the reliability and resiliency of water, electric, and natural gas utilities, broadband providers, and power generation companies by supporting projects, including projects to weatherize facilities and reduce demand, in order to provide resilience and continuous service during periods of high demand; (b) pay the necessary and reasonable expenses of TWDB in administering the fund; and (c) transfer funds to other TWDB programs or funds; and (3) establish the state utilities reliability revenue fund in the state treasury to be used by TWDB to provide financial assistance for projects that enhance the reliability and resiliency of water, electric, natural gas, broadband, and power generation facilities, including: (a) projects that enhance the ability of facilities to withstand periods of high demand; (b) projects that reduce demand during periods of high demand; and (c) projects to weatherize facilities. (See **3H.J.R. 11**, below.)

3H.B. 154 (Rosenthal) – **Weatherization of Certain Natural Gas Facilities:** would require the facility used for producing natural gas to implement measures to prepare to operate during a weather emergency.

3H.J.R. 11 (Huberty) – **Utility Reliability Funding:** would amend the Texas Constitution to, among other things: (1) establish the State Utilities Reliability Fund to be administered by the Texas Water Development Board and used only to support projects to enhance the reliability and resiliency of water, electric, and natural gas utilities, broadband providers, and power generation companies in this state, including projects to weatherize facilities and reduce demand; (2) establish the State Utilities Reliability Revenue Fund to be administered by the Texas Water Development Board and used only for the purpose of providing financing for projects that enhance the reliability and resiliency of water, electric, and natural gas utilities, broadband providers, and power generation companies, including by supporting projects to weatherize facilities and reduce demand. (See **3H.B. 97**, above).

3S.B. 23 (Hall) – **Resilience of Electric Grid:** would, among other things: (1) create the Texas Grid Security Commission to, among other things, evaluate all hazards to the ERCOT grid, including threats which can cause future blackouts; (2) define “all hazards” as: (a) terrestrial weather including wind, hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, ice storms, extended cold weather events, heat waves, and wildfires; (b) seismic events including earthquakes and tsunamis; (c) physical threats including terrorist attacks with direct fire, drones, explosives, and other methods of physical sabotage; (d) cyber-attacks including malware attacks and hacking of unprotected or compromised information technology networks; (e) manipulation of operational technology devices including sensors, actuators, and drives; (f) vulnerabilities regarding installed generation capacity located in, or capable of delivering electricity to, the state; (g) electromagnetic threats through man-made radio frequency weapons, high altitude nuclear electromagnetic pulse, and naturally occurring geomagnetic disturbances; (h) electric generation supply chain vulnerabilities including insecure or inadequate fuel transportation or storage; and (i) insider threats caused by compromised or hostile personnel working within government or the utility industry; (3) require the Texas Grid Security Commission to prepare and deliver to the legislature a plan for protecting the ERCOT grid from all hazards, including a catastrophic loss of power; (4) except as provided for in (5), preempt a city or other political subdivision from enacting or enforcing an ordinance or other measure that bans, limits, or otherwise regulates inside the boundaries or extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city or political subdivision a micro-grid that is certified by the Texas Grid Security Commission; (5) provide that the owner or operator of a micro-grid certified by the Texas Grid Security Commission is a power generation company and is required to register Texas law and the owner or operator of the micro-grid is entitled to: (a) interconnect the micro-grid; (b) obtain transmission service for the micro-grid; and (c) use the micro-grid to sell electricity and ancillary services at wholesale in a manner consistent with the bill and Public Utility Commission rules applicable to a power generation company or an exempt wholesale generator; (6) require the Texas Grid Security Commission to establish resilience standards for cities in the following essential services areas: (a) emergency services; (b) communication systems; (c) clean water and sewer services; (d) health care systems; (e) financial services; (f) energy systems; and (g) transportation services; and (7) provide that the Texas Grid Security Commission may designate a city that meets the resiliency standards in five of the seven service areas in (6) as a Five Star Gold Resilient Community.

