Date of Hearing: June 10, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY
Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair
SB 1350 (McNerney) – As Amended May 18, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Energy: renewable electrical generation facilities: definition

SUMMARY: Qualifies hydrogen-fueled turbines as renewable electrical generation facilities under the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), if the turbine facility and hydrogen fuel meet specified criteria. Specifically, **this bill** requires the qualifying hydrogen-fueled turbines to ensure:

1) The hydrogen used in the turbine is solely derived from a non-fossil-based feedstock or through the electrolysis of water using electricity generated from another renewable electrical generation facility.

2) Electricity used to derive the hydrogen used by the turbine is not also counted toward an RPS compliance obligation or claimed as renewable generation for any other state program.

3) The facility's turbine must use a hydrogen fuel blend sufficient to meaningfully reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with any California Energy Commission (CEC)-set minimum blend threshold no lower than 20% hydrogen by volume.

4) The facility's operator submits information on the hydrogen production process, as specified by the CEC. For electrolytic hydrogen production, the operator shall demonstrate hourly matching of a facility's consumption with renewable energy generation starting January 1, 2030.

5) The manufacturing of the hydrogen used by the turbine does not result in resource shuffling, as determined by the CEC based on regional impacts of hydrogen production on zero carbon generation, local air pollution, and fossil fuel generation.

6) The manufacturing of the hydrogen used by the turbine does not use unbundled renewable energy credits (RECs).

7) The facility's use of hydrogen results in a net decrease of air pollutants and GHG emissions, as specified.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Defines a "renewable electrical generation facility" as a facility that uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts (MW) or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current. To meet this definition, the facility must be in state, have its first point of connection to the transmission network of a balancing authority area primarily located within the state, or have its first point of interconnection to

the transmission network outside the state, within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), and meet certain specified requirements. (Public Resources Code § 25741)

2) Defines an "eligible renewable energy resource" as an electrical generating facility that meets the definition of a "renewable electrical generation facility" in the Public Resources Code, subject to specified conditions. (Public Utilities Code § 399.12)

3) Establishes the RPS program and establishes a goal of procuring at least 60% of total retail sales of electricity from renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030, with specified benchmarks up to that date. Existing law requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to oversee retail sellers'— including electrical corporations (IOU), community choice aggregators (CCA), and electric service providers (ESPs) — compliance with renewable energy procurement mandates and requires the CEC to oversee local publicly owned electric utilities' (POU) compliance. (Public Utilities Code §§ 399.11 et. seq.)

4) Defines a renewable energy credit (REC) and requires the CEC to design and implement an accounting system to verify electric utilities' compliance with the RPS, to ensure that electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource is counted only once for the purpose of meeting the RPS, to certify RECs produced by eligible renewable energy resources, and to verify retail product claims. (Public Utilities Code § 399.25)

5) Defines "green electrolytic hydrogen" as hydrogen gas produced through electrolysis and does not include hydrogen gas manufactured using steam reforming or any other conversion technology that produces hydrogen from a fossil fuel feedstock. (Public Utilities Code § 400.2)

6) Requires the CEC to administer a program to provide financial incentives to hydrogen projects that produce, process, deliver, store, or use hydrogen. Existing law specifies that hydrogen projects are only eligible for these incentives if the hydrogen is derived from water using RPS-eligible energy resources, or hydrogen derived from RPS-eligible energy resources. Existing law specifies that the CEC may only provide these financial incentives to projects that help reduce sector-wide emissions, as determined by the CEC. (Public Resources Code §§ 25664–25664.1)

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, this bill will result in ongoing costs, potentially in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, for the CEC to implement.

BACKGROUND:

California's Hydrogen Future – As in most matters of long-term, deep decarbonization, there is a range of plausible futures for the use of hydrogen in California. The California Air Resources Board's 2022 Scoping Plan Update envisioned a mix of technologies providing California's burgeoning hydrogen supply.[1] Although it is not explicitly clear exactly which end-uses are expected to be powered by hydrogen, some sectors appear to be entirely reliant on hydrogen to decarbonize. Iron and steel production, ammonia synthesis, and some functions in oil refining

[1] CARB, *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*; December 2022; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-04/2022-sp.pdf

will almost certainly require hydrogen and supplying that hydrogen in a sustainable manner will require major scale-up of the paltry clean hydrogen production that exists today.

What is not as clear is where that clean hydrogen will come from. One of the scenarios in the draft scoping plan update considered using only electrolysis to meet the projected demand for hydrogen.[2] It found that doing so would require 40 gigawatts (GW) of renewable electricity dedicated to electrolysis: an amount roughly equivalent to today's statewide summer peak grid demand. Instead, the final update prescribed a mix of steam methane reforming of biomethane, gasification of biomass with carbon capture, and electrolysis from (21 GW of) off-grid solar resources to produce the statewide hydrogen supply needed in 2045.[3] The next scoping plan update will be in 2027.

Hydrogen Incentive Whiplash – In recent years, the concept of using hydrogen to decarbonize certain hard-to-abate sectors has gained greater attention. However, effectively using hydrogen as a decarbonization strategy depends upon the ability to produce large quantities of hydrogen without relying on fossil fuels or increasing emissions through the hydrogen production process. Currently, over 90% of the hydrogen used in the United States is produced from fossil fuels – mostly using steam methane reforming.[4]

Both California and the federal government have taken steps to encourage the development of clean hydrogen. In 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) was signed; that Act included $8 billion to the federal Department of Energy (DOE) to establish regional clean hydrogen hubs across the nation. In 2022, the Legislature passed AB 157 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 570, Statutes of 2022), which authorized Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to take steps to prepare and submit an application to receive funding from the regional clean hydrogen hubs program. This legislation led to the establishment of California's clean hydrogen hub administrator, known as the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems (ARCHES). In July 2024, DOE announced a $1.2 billion award for ARCHES, with $30 million for the first round of funding.[5]

In addition to funding provided under the IIJA, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) provides a number of production tax credits for certain types of clean energy and manufacturing acceleration projects. The IRA tasked the federal Treasury Department with developing a federal tax credit to incentivize the production of clean hydrogen, otherwise known as the 45V production tax credit. The 45V tax credit is structured to provide up to a $3 tax credit per kg of hydrogen produced, with higher credits granted to lower-carbon intensity (CI) hydrogen. In December 2023, the Treasury Department released its draft proposal, which included a version of the "three pillars," which are principles intended to ensure that hydrogen production supports

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[2] See footnote 151, pg. 88, CARB *2022 Scoping Plan; Ibid.*
[3] CARB, 2022 Scoping Plan Appendix H, AB 32 GHG Inventory Sector Modeling; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/nc-2022-sp-appendix-h-ab-32-ghg-inventory-sector-modeling.pdf.pdf
[4] Pg. 5, DOE, "Hydrogen Strategy: Enabling A Low-Carbon Economy;" July 2020; https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2020/07/f76/USDOE_FE_Hydrogen_Strategy_July2020.pdf
[5] DOE Office of Clean Energy Demonstration, "Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program, California Hydrogen Hub (ARCHES) Awardee Fact Sheet;" 2024; https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2024-07/H2Hubs%20ARCHES_Award%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf

decarbonization and does not result in an increase in emissions.[6] Final regulations were released on January 3, 2025, and clarified that states with clean energy policies and emissions caps – like California – are considered meeting the requirements of one pillar (incrementality).[7]

However, since mid-2025, federal support for clean hydrogen has contracted significantly.[8] The Trump administration cancelled the $1.2 billion DOE award for ARCHES, defunding California's hydrogen hub program.[9] In February 2026, California and 12 other states filed suit against the Trump Administration in response to the federal government's $1.2 billion termination of California's ARCHES grant. The future of the 45V production tax credit is also uncertain, with the credit's scope and longevity remaining the subject of ongoing Congressional debate.[10] Compounding the uncertainty around 45V, the federal reconciliation bill signed into law on July 4, 2025 (the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act") phases out the Production Tax Credit (PTC, 45Y) for solar and wind projects that do not begin construction by July 4, 2026, or are not placed in service by December 31, 2027, undermining the economics of the on-site renewable energy generation that many electrolytic green hydrogen production depends upon to meet the 45V clean electricity sourcing requirements.

In response to this federal retreat, California has continued advancing hydrogen policy at the state level. For instance, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) voted in October 2025, to approve an approximately $800 million modernization of its Scattergood Generating Station to install hydrogen-ready combined-cycle turbines capable of running on at least a 30% hydrogen blend, with a target in-service date of 2029.[11] State-level commitments such as LADWP's reflect California's effort to maintain its clean hydrogen development trajectory even as federal incentives have become uncertain.

COMMENTS:

1) *Author's Statement.* According to the author, "California has committed to reaching 100% clean energy by 2045. Clean hydrogen made from renewable sources is a clean and safe fuel source that can be used to transition some of our existing energy infrastructure into clean energy infrastructure – reducing costs of the energy transition for ratepayers,

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[6] These pillars include the following: 1) Additionality/Incrementality: the hydrogen must be produced from new units of renewable electric generation to prevent hydrogen from diverting clean energy resources away from the grid. 2) Deliverability: the hydrogen must be regionally deliverable to ensure that the hydrogen is not being produced from dirty resources that cannot be verified or are so far away as to never being delivered to the facility. 3) Hourly Matching: the hydrogen's production must match a clean power supply on an hourly basis to ensure that hydrogen production does not increase demand for fossil fuel generation.

[7] Department of the Treasury; "U.S. Department of Treasury Releases Final Rules for Clean Hydrogen Production Tax Credit;" Press Release; January 3, 2025; https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2768

[8] Hayley Smith, "Trump's Department of Energy targets California and other blue states for budget cuts, according to internal documents," *Los Angeles Times*; April 1, 2025; https://www.latimes.com/environment/story/2025-04-01/trumps-doe-cuts-target-california-blue-states-internal-documents-show

[9] "Governor Newsom statement on Trump administration's decision to cut hydrogen hub funding," October 1, 2025; https://www.gov.ca.gov/2025/10/01/governor-newsom-statement-on-trump-administrations-decision-to-cut-hydrogen-hub-funding/

[10] Charlie Currie, "US House committee approves bill that could terminate 45V hydrogen tax credit," 14 May 2025, https://www.gasworld.com/story/us-house-committee-approves-bill-that-could-terminate-45v-hydrogen-tax-credit/2126067.article/?is-h2-redirect=true

[11] Fuel Cell Works, "LADWP Approves $800M Hydrogen Conversion of Scattergood Plant, Drawing Praise and Protests," October 29, 2025; https://fuelcellsworks.com/2025/10/29/green-investment/ladwp-approves-800m-hydrogen-conversion-of-scattergood-plant-drawing-praise-and-protests

helping better integrate renewables, and providing good union jobs in the process. SB 1350 will help California meet its clean energy goals by allowing power plants to get Renewables Portfolio Standard credit while using green hydrogen to power their turbines – as they currently do when they use biogas, and as fuel cells do when they use hydrogen. This will stimulate investment in clean hydrogen projects in California that will decarbonize both the power system and transportation system."

2) *Purpose of Bill.* This bill expands the definition of a "renewable electrical generation facility" under the RPS to include turbines that convert hydrogen to electricity, where the hydrogen is produced from non-fossil feedstocks or electrolysis powered by renewable electricity. Under existing law, hydrogen-burning turbines do not qualify as eligible RPS resources, and hydrogen fuel itself is not specifically listed as an RPS-eligible fuel. The CEC has made the use of hydrogen in fuel cells and linear generators RPS-eligible, under certain circumstances.[12] This bill would close the gap, providing a state-level policy incentive for hydrogen-fueled turbines at a time when federal incentives for clean hydrogen have become uncertain. To guard against the risk that RPS credit flows to hydrogen generation that does not achieve genuine emissions reductions, the bill includes requirements that hydrogen not be double-counted toward other programs, that production not cause resource shuffling or rely on unbundled RECs, and that the facility demonstrate a net reduction in GHG emissions and local air pollutants. As briefly discussed below, it is an open question whether these are sufficient safeguards.

3) *Landscape of Potentially Qualifying Facilities.* The bill's author and sponsors have indicated this bill is largely motivated by Element Resources' Lancaster Clean Energy Center (LCEC), which they describe as one of "the largest off-grid solar-powered green hydrogen plants in the U.S." According to their materials, LCEC is proposed to be fully islanded (not grid connected), reliant on ~690 MW onsite solar and ~350 MW-hour storage to power a ~400 MW electrolyzer plant, and will deploy zero-emissions trucks to carry the hydrogen to consumers. Such a facility could be eligible for the 45V tax credits for the hydrogen production, as well as the 45Y tax credits for the onsite solar and 48E for the onsite batteries. As noted above, recent federal changes have initiated the phase out of the PTC (45Y) for solar and wind projects that do not begin construction by July 4, 2026, or are not placed in service by December 31, 2027. LCEC has met the July 4 "begin construction" date, starting construction in December 2025, but now must continuously demonstrate construction at the facility to assure compliance with the new tax law. Element Resources has indicated without a clear path toward financing the project – i.e., signing offtake agreements – they cannot continue to spend on ongoing construction requirements. Making the LCEC hydrogen RPS-eligible, as proposed by this bill, could make its fuel more attractive to power sellers facing RPS compliance obligations. Though it is premature to say just how much.

   While the LCEC presents an example of the applicability and timeliness of this bill, the policy in this measure is broader than the LCEC facility alone. On the production side, the supply chain needed to fuel these turbines is generally early-stage. The most developed seems to be the ACES Delta project in Delta, Utah, a joint venture of

[12] Chapter 2.4.2 of the Draft 10th Edition RPS Eligibility Guidebook (Docket 21-RPS-02), currently under CEC review; https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=264070&DocumentContentId=100760

Mitsubishi Power and Chevron,[13] which has reported commissioning all 40 electrolyzers (~220 MW) in early 2026,[14] with the hydrogen destined for the adjacent Intermountain Power Project (IPP) plant.[15] Within California, the only operational green hydrogen electrolysis facility known to the committee is SoHyCal, a small Electrolysis Technologies facility in Kerman, CA that produces up to three tons per day using solar power, though it was originally oriented toward hydrogen refueling stations.[16] PG&E's "Hydrogen to Infinity" project in Lodi, CA, mentioned below, is designed to produce hydrogen via onsite renewable-powered electrolysis for use at the Lodi Energy Center.[17] SGH2 Energy's Lancaster facility, which would produce hydrogen by gasifying recycled paper waste — a non-fossil feedstock route that would not be subject to the bill's hourly matching requirements — received its final investment decision in 2023, but its current status is unclear.[18] Given many of these projects are still in the development stage, and were likely part of the statewide ARCHES effort that is now paused,[19] the status of many of these projects is uncertain.

On the generation side, the most developed example of a hydrogen-capable turbine facility serving California is the IPP in Delta, Utah, which commenced operations in 2025 on natural gas with Mitsubishi turbines designed to run on a 30% hydrogen blend, with hydrogen co-firing planned to begin in mid-2026.[20] The plant is owned by the Intermountain Power Agency and operated by LADWP, which is the primary off-taker, and it sits within the WECC service area, meaning it could satisfy RPS statute's out-of-state interconnection requirements. Within California, LADWP's October 2025 board approved the replacement of aging units with combined-cycle turbines capable of operating on at least a 30% hydrogen-natural gas blend at the Scattergood Generating Station, with an in-service target of 2029.[21] The Northern California Power Agency's 300 MW Lodi Energy Center, adjacent to PG&E's "Hydrogen to Infinity" production demonstration facility, is also designed to accept a hydrogen-natural gas blend in its combined-cycle turbine, with the integrated project previously targeting operations around 2027.[22] Notably, all three facilities are either not yet burning hydrogen or not yet updated, and given the changes in federal funding, the ongoing viability of some of these projects is unknown. Moreover, all would need to secure a CEC-approved methodology

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[13] https://www.chevron.com/newsroom/2023/q3/chevron-acquires-majority-stake-in-advanced-clean-energy-storage-project-delta-utah
[14] Jason Lindquist, "Electrolyzers in Place and Operational at ACES Delta Project in Utah," *RBN Energy*, February 27, 2026; https://rbnenergy.com/daily-posts/analyst-insight/electrolyzers-place-and-operational-aces-delta-project-utah
[15] Emma Penrod, "Hydrogen is transforming a tiny Utah coal town. Could its success hold lessons for similar communities?" *Utility Dive,* January 15, 2025. https://www.utilitydive.com/news/hydrogen-transforming-utah-coal-town-aces-delta-intermountain-power-project-ladwp/731685/
[16] https://www.solarpowerworldonline.com/2024/03/largest-operational-green-hydrogen-plant-in-north-america-will-soon-integrate-solar/
[17] https://www.pge.com/en/about/pge-systems/hydrogen-to-infinity.html
[18] https://www.sgh2energy.com/press-release-sgh2-hydrogen-plant-gets-green-light
[19] https://archesh2.org/california-pauses-hydrogen-hub-activities-amid-federal-funding-changes/
[20] https://www.ladwp.com/strategic-initiatives/clean-energy-future/intermountain-power-project
[21] [21] Fuel Cell Works, "LADWP Approves $800M Hydrogen Conversion of Scattergood Plant, Drawing Praise and Protests," October 29, 2025; https://fuelcellsworks.com/2025/10/29/green-investment/ladwp-approves-800m-hydrogen-conversion-of-scattergood-plant-drawing-praise-and-protests
[22] SJCOG One Voice Application for the Loci Energy Center Hydrogen Conversion Project, November 27, 2023; https://www.sjcog.org/DocumentCenter/View/8943/Lodi---Lodi-Energy-Center-Hydrogen-Conversion-Project

for the bill's requirements around hourly matching, resource shuffling, and air pollutant reduction.

4) *What about SB 100?* California's SB 100 (De León, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018) establishes a policy that all retail electricity sold in the state by 2045 be met with 60% from RPS-eligible and the remaining 40% satisfied by either RPS-eligible or zero-carbon resources that do not qualify under the RPS framework. Hydrogen-fired generation could theoretically slot into this non-RPS clean energy tier today, allowing LSEs to count it toward their SB 100 obligations without triggering RPS compliance requirements. However, this pathway comes with a commercial drawback: there would be no associated REC generated for such purchases, stripping out what is a valuable attribute of a renewable energy transaction. Some LSEs do already participate in markets for zero-carbon, non-RPS attributes – trading "energy attribute" certificates associated with large hydroelectric power, for instance – but these instruments carry no regulatory compliance obligation and accordingly trade at a substantial discount to RECs, often fetching much lower premiums. For hydrogen developers and project financiers, this distinction could matter significantly.

5) *Does RPS eligibility guarantee hydrogen contracts?* Even if hydrogen-fired generation were to qualify for RPS eligibility under the amended statute, it would then face a second challenge: competing on price against an increasingly deep and low-cost pool of renewable resources. California's RPS market is dominated by utility-scale solar and wind, technologies that have experienced dramatic cost reductions over the past decade and whose levelized cost of energy continues to fall. Hydrogen-fired generation, by contrast, carries a compounded cost burden: the facility must first produce or procure green hydrogen at significant expense, convert it to electricity with some thermodynamic loss, and then deliver that power into a market where solar and wind developers are routinely offering power purchase agreements at prices that hydrogen may be unable to match. LSEs procuring RPS-eligible resources operate under least-cost procurement obligations and face regulatory scrutiny over above-market expenditures, meaning that even an eligible hydrogen project may struggle to clear the economic bar set by competing solicitations. The promise in hydrogen-fired generation is it provides additional grid services — RA capacity, local reliability, long-duration storage, or dispatchability — that conventional renewables may not fully provide and that LSEs are willing to pay a meaningful premium for. Otherwise, RPS eligibility alone may not translate into executed offtake agreements at the project economics hydrogen developers would require.

   As noted in the Senate Energy Committee analysis for this measure, few utilities have indicated that they will not meet near-term RPS goals and some utilities are significantly ahead of schedule. Some utilities have indicated that zero-carbon and reliability procurement targets may pose a greater challenge than RPS procurement. This may be where hydrogen-fired generation may find a more compelling commercial case: potentially satisfying multiple compliance obligations simultaneously – meeting both reliability requirements and RPS targets within a single contracted resource. Other RPS-eligible fuels, such as biomethane, hold a similar promise but may be limited in volumes.

6) *Outstanding Issues.* The bill's eligibility criteria for hydrogen-fired generation leave several implementation questions that the CEC would need to resolve to preserve the

integrity of the RPS program. The bill does not define "non-fossil-based feedstock," giving the CEC significant discretion in determining what qualifies — a gap that would benefit from clear guidance to ensure that credited hydrogen meets a consistent and verifiable standard. The hourly matching requirement applies only to electrolytic production beginning in 2030, which leaves open how the CEC would verify temporal alignment and carbon intensity for other non-fossil production pathways in the interim. The condition requiring a net decrease in both GHG emissions and local air pollutants is seeking to be a safeguard, but its construction is broad and seemingly allows for increases in pollution at one facility (or of one pollutant type) so long as there is a decrease elsewhere. The application of this requirement may vary across air district jurisdictions and could use further refinement. Finally, the bill does not specify standards for the physical sourcing and deliverability of hydrogen fuel to the generation facility, which would need to be addressed to give the CEC a sufficient basis for independently verifying that combusted hydrogen meets the eligibility criteria on an ongoing basis. Such requirements exist for other RPS-eligible fuels, such as biomethane.

7) *Prior Legislation.*

AB 388 (Rogers, 2025) would have exempted sellers of wind and solar generation from two requirements in existing law if that generation is transmitted over private lines for electrolytic hydrogen production or industrial heat processes. Status: Held by the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 1921 (Papan) adds linear generators using renewable fuels to the definition of "renewable electrical generation facility." Status: Chapter 556, Statutes of 2024.

SB 993 (Becker, 2024) would have required the CPUC, after making certain findings, to establish a tariff to encourage new, grid-responsive electricity consumption exclusively for electrolytic hydrogen production and electrifying industrial heat processes. Status: Held by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

SB 1018 (Becker, 2024), largely similar to AB 388 (Rogers), would have exempted sellers of wind and solar generation from the definition of an "electrical corporation" if that generation is transmitted over private lines for electrolytic hydrogen production or industrial heat processes. Status: Held by the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

SB 1420 (Caballero) expanded the types of facilities eligible for opt-in permitting administered by the CEC to include hydrogen production facilities that do not use fossil fuel feedstocks and also receive funding from certain state and federal programs. The bill also limited the opt-in permitting eligibility of projects that combust biomass. Status: Chapter 608, Statutes of 2024.

SB 663 (Archuleta, 2023) would have defined renewable hydrogen and added renewable hydrogen as a renewable energy resource under the RPS. The bill would also have established criteria for renewable hydrogen acquired from a dedicated or on-site pipeline to meet RPS standards. Status: Died in the Senate.

AB 1550 (Bennett, 2023) would have established a clean fuel requirement for all hydrogen produced or used in California for electrical generation or vehicle refueling,

starting on January 1, 2045. The bill's clean fuel standard would have required all hydrogen to be "renewable hydrogen of biological origin" or "renewable hydrogen of nonbiological origin," as specified. The bill would have added renewable hydrogen of biological origin and renewable hydrogen of nonbiological origin to the list of RPS-eligible resources. Status: Died in the Assembly.

SB 1075 (Skinner) required CARB and the CEC to analyze options for using hydrogen as part of decarbonization strategies. Status: Chapter 363, Statutes of 2022.

AB 157 (Committee on Budget) authorized the GO-Biz to take steps to prepare and submit an application to receive funding from the federal regional clean hydrogen hubs program or to otherwise participate in the regional clean hydrogen hubs program. The bill also established a definition of clean hydrogen. Status: Chapter 570, Statutes of 2022.

AB 209 (Committee on Budget) among other provisions, establishes a hydrogen funding program at the CEC to support projects that produce, process, deliver, store, or use hydrogen. Status: Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022.

8) *Double Referral.* This bill is double referred. Upon passage in this committee, it will be referred to the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources for its review.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Air Products and Chemicals, INC.
California Hydrogen Business Council
Capstone Green Energy
City of Burbank
City of Vernon
Element Resources, INC.
Geokiln Energy Innovation, INC.
Green Hydrogen Coalition ***- sponsor***
Northern California Power Agency
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Pts Advance, LLC
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
Sierra Energy
Southern California Gas Company
Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA)
State Building & Construction Trades Council of California ***- sponsor***
Sustain Socal
The Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas
Western Propane Gas Association

Support If Amended

United States Hydrogen Alliance

Oppose

California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) Action
Earthjustice
Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC)
Sierra Club
Sierra Club California
Union of Concerned Scientists

Oppose Unless Amended

Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
The Utility Reform Network (TURN)

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