

State of Oregon  
Senate Committee on Energy and  
Environment  
Public Hearing - SB 333

2/9/2021

Kris Nelson, Oregon Policy Subcommittee chair  
Renewable Hydrogen Alliance

# Our Mission

Renewable Hydrogen Alliance promotes using renewable electricity to produce climate-neutral hydrogen and other energy-intensive products that reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

RHA is an Oregon-based trade association with 70+ members from diverse industries in multiple Western US States & Canada:

Utilities (gas and/or electric)

Manufacturers

Clean Energy & Clean Transportation Advocacy Groups

Native American Tribe

Project Developers

Law Firms

Consultants & many more

# RHA Milestones

## Washington State Policy

2018 - SB 5588:

- *authorizes Public Utility Districts (PUDs) to produce and sell renewable hydrogen.*

2019 - amendments to HB 2042, the Green Transportation Act:

- *includes renewable hydrogen production and fueling infrastructure and fuel cell electric vehicles in the tax exemptions and grant programs offered to battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) and related charging infrastructure.*

## Washington State Projects

RHA Members:

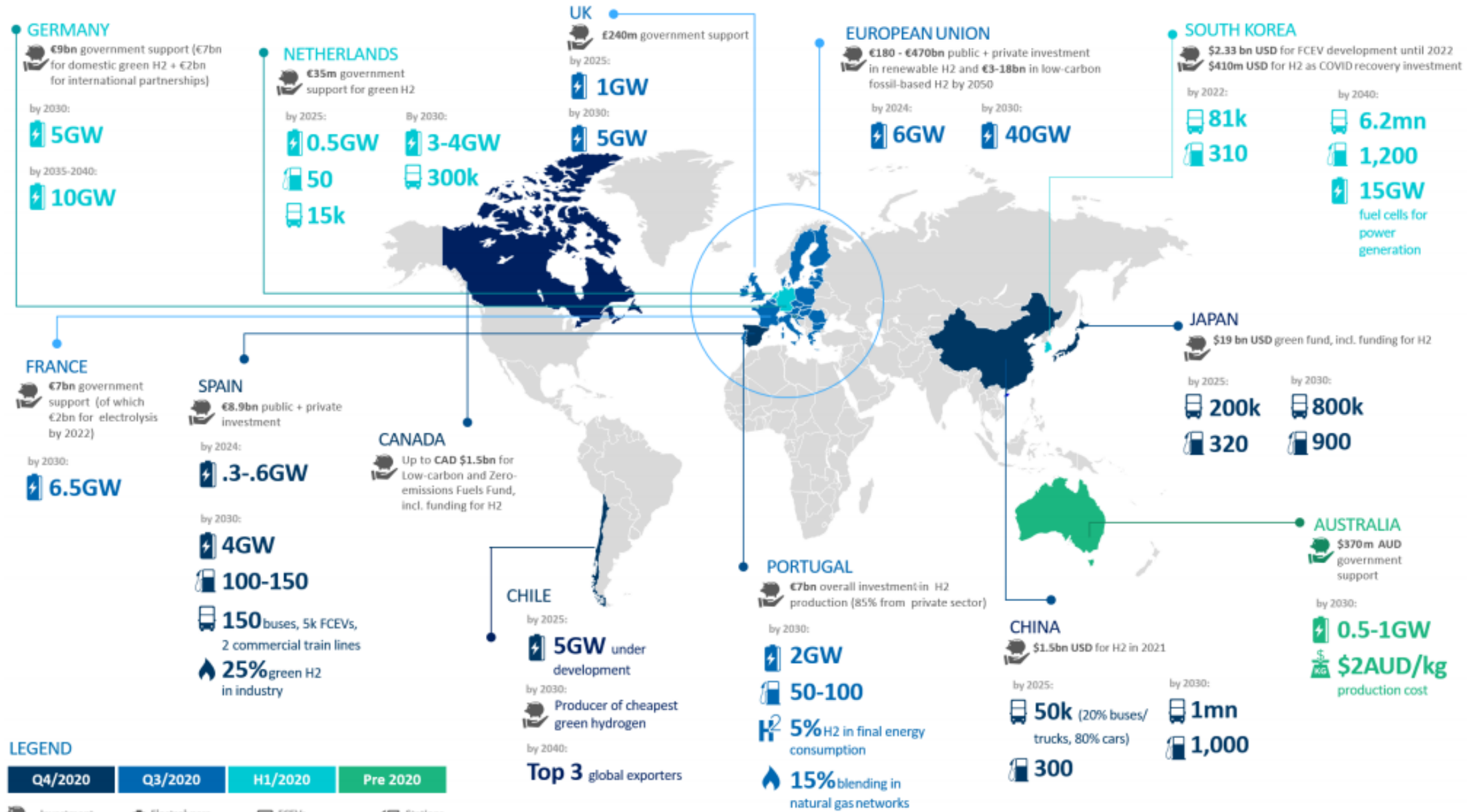
Douglas County PUD, WA, is installing a 5 MW electrolyzer to use surplus hydropower. Paying for itself.

Tacoma Power adopts North America's first electrofuel tariff.

RHA & Members:

Collaborated to win a \$2 m grant to develop the first renewable hydrogen fueling station in the NW. Start construction this year near Chehalis.

# Global Hydrogen Industry Profile

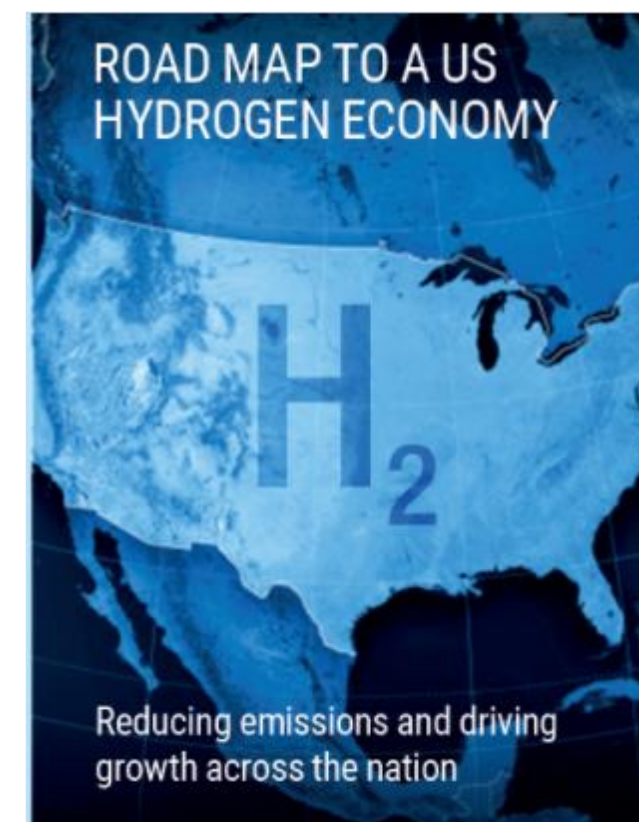


# Global Hydrogen Industry Profile

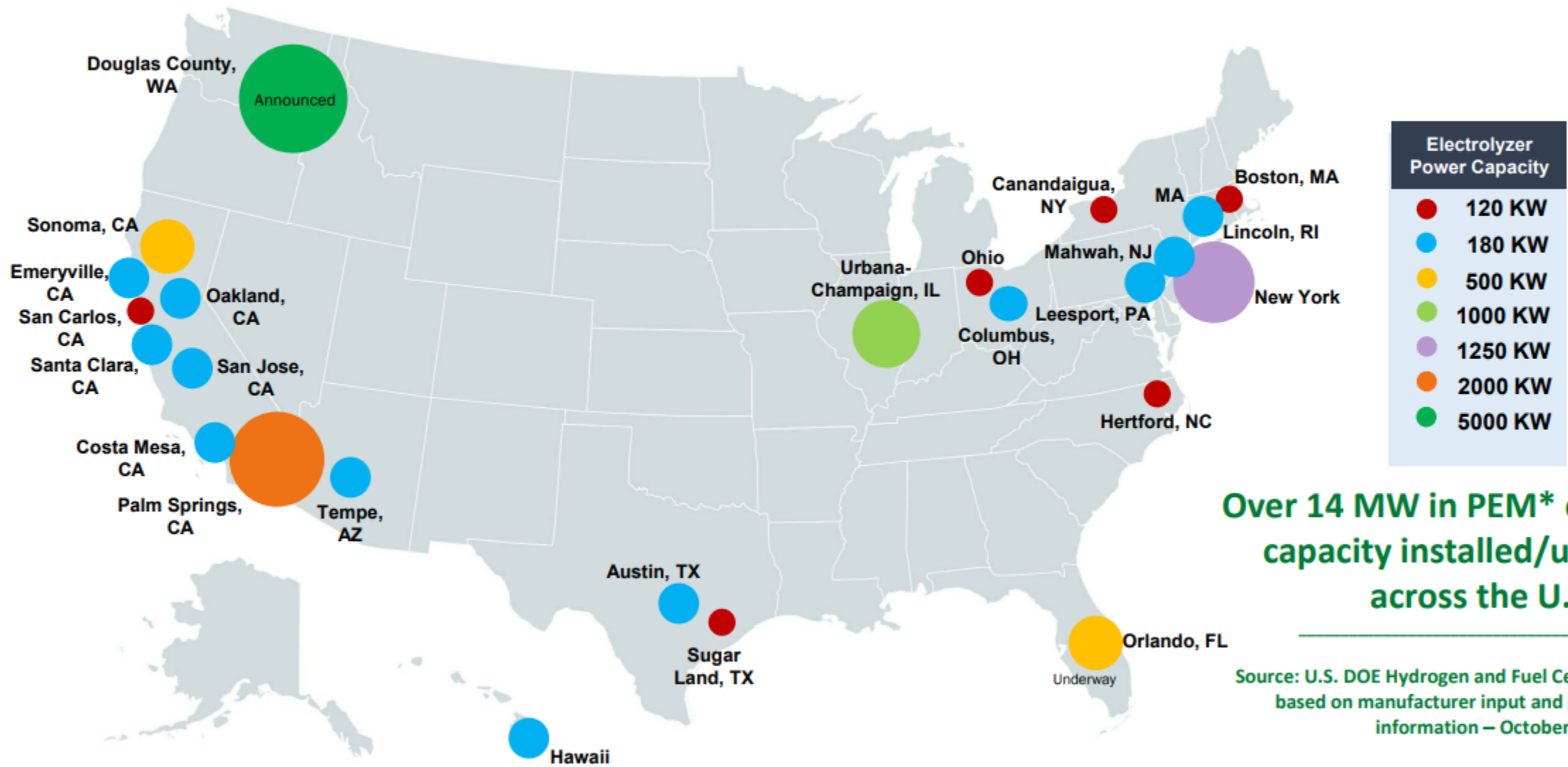
- Japan, China, Spain, and the EU have committed \$46.5 billion to develop clean hydrogen infrastructure.
- Japan invested about \$560 million in hydrogen funding in 2019. They planned to power the Tokyo 2020 Olympics largely on hydrogen.
- The EU plans to develop six gigawatts in green hydrogen production in three years; by 2030: 40 GW.

# National (Renewable) Hydrogen Industry Profile

- Biden's climate plan includes developing green hydrogen cheap enough to fuel power plants within a decade.
- Hydrogen could enable a market of \$750 billion per year with 3.4 million new jobs ("Road Map to a US Hydrogen Economy," McKinsey & Co.).
- About 3 GW in hydrogen-fueled gas plants are under Mitsubishi Power contracts in Utah, New York, Ohio, and Virginia and use 30% renewable hydrogen with storage.



# U.S. Hydrogen Electrolyzer Locations and Capacity (KW)



**Over 14 MW in PEM\* electrolyzer capacity installed/underway across the U.S.**

Source: U.S. DOE Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office based on manufacturer input and publicly available information – October 2020

\* Polymer electrolyte membrane



# Oregon's Predicament: Power Storage

- Oregon is endowed with a rare mix of renewable energy resources: abundant wind, solar, wave, biomass, geothermal. Surplus renewable energy is wasted.
- As we strive to achieve our Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), the need for utility-scale, long-term power storage rises: generation times don't match demand.
- Battery storage is only cost-effective for short-term load balancing.
- Other renewables-driven economies are investing heavily in renewable hydrogen production for storage: California, Japan, Germany, Spain, China, Australia, Chile, etc.
- If Oregon produces renewable hydrogen from 10 percent of its renewable portfolio, we can probably replace fossil fuel generation. Potential to export ren. hydrogen.

# How does renewable hydrogen fit into a clean environment?

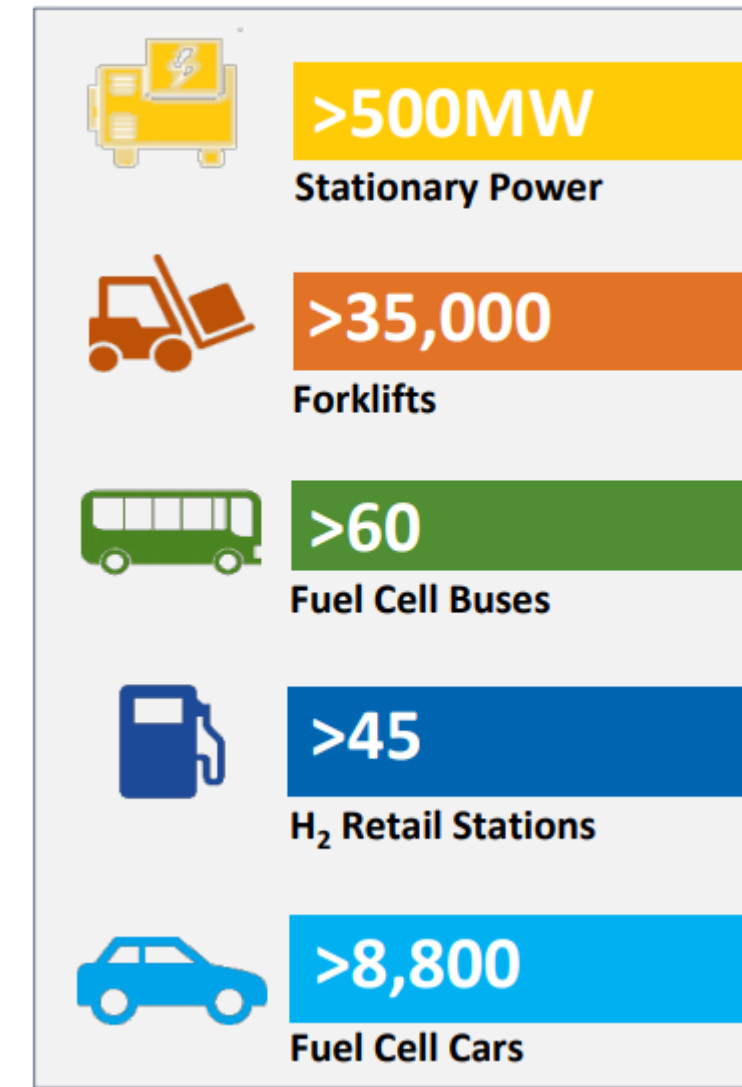
- To achieve Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction (GHG) targets and its renewable portfolio standards (RPS), renewable hydrogen would bridge gaps in renewable power generation and fossil fuel replacement.
- An additional build-out of renewable energy sources is not required to create renewable hydrogen due to existing untapped renewable energy surpluses. However, as Oregon is on a path to expand renewable energy sources, Oregon will have even more unused renewable energy surpluses that could be turned into renewable hydrogen.
- Renewable hydrogen can be used as a replacement fuel for gas plants, as a fuel for fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs), heating, and manufacturing: cross-sector carbon cuts.
- Renewable hydrogen deployment enables climate justice:  
→fixes toxic emissions in disproportionately impacted areas.



# How does renewable hydrogen relate to transportation?

- Hydrogen has high value in replacing fossil fuels in vehicles that are tough to electrify: heavy and medium-duty trucks, buses, high-mileage fleets, trains, ships, and airplanes.
- Hydrogen fuel cells cost about half of prices eight years ago and operate reliably.
- Toyota, Daimler Trucks, and others are testing long-haul, heavy-duty fuel cell trucks.
- A hydrogen-fueled ferry is being built in Bellingham, WA, a hydrogen-fueled train is contracted for San Bernardino County, CA.
- A MT lumber company is investing in a green hydrogen refueling project for logging specific vehicles. will connect to an 8 MW solar farm; start in 2nd quarter this year. Will install a 5 MW Oregon-made electrolyzer: Hydrostar.

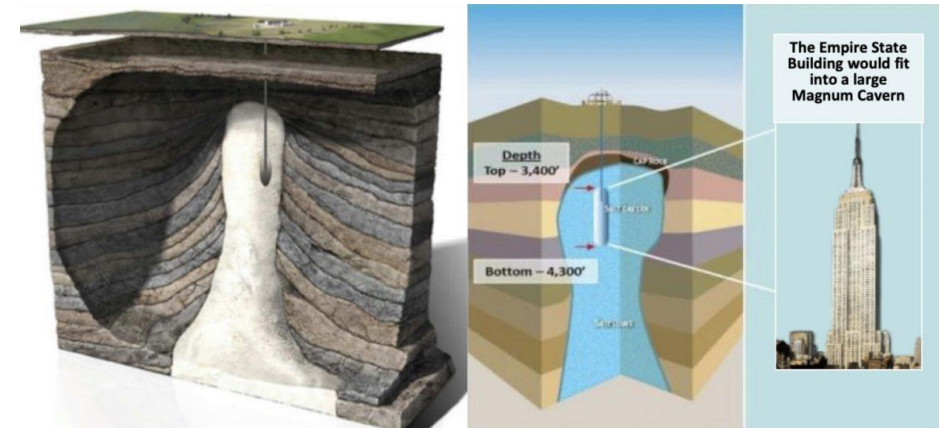
## Examples of Applications



# How does it relate as a storage "battery" for electric generation?

- Renewable hydrogen can replace natural gas:
  - Province of British Columbia has mandated that by 2030, 15% of the gas energy delivered in the province must be Renewable Gas, namely renewable hydrogen or renewable natural gas
- Natural gas utilities are already using “power-to-gas”:
  - UC Irvine injects local hydrogen into its campus pipeline for heating.

- In Millard Co., UT, Mitsubishi Power plans to
  - Store up to 1,000 MW of renewable energy as hydrogen gas year-round (ACES).
  - By 2025, use 30% renewable hydrogen to fuel an 840 MW plant (IPP).
  - Eventually fuel with 100% renewable hydrogen.



# SB 333 - Study renewable hydrogen benefits in Oregon

Intent: How competitive can Oregon be in a burgeoning new economy and marketplace?

Purpose: Assess the economic effects of rapid development of renewable hydrogen infrastructure.

Benefits of accelerating the decarbonization of this state's economy and **advancing this state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals using renewable hydrogen produced in Oregon?**

**Potential for new jobs** in renewable hydrogen research, infrastructure construction, and production and utilization facilities, including among transit fleets, heavy-duty vehicles and light-duty fleets, and for natural gas power plant cofiring.

**Value to Oregon's economy of replacing fossil fuel imports with renewable hydrogen**, in light of this state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and the renewable portfolio standards

An assessment of the benefits of **coupling renewable electricity generation and renewable hydrogen production to increase grid resiliency and enhance utility load balancing.**

Potential for large, rapid growth in renewable hydrogen **demand**, based on the assumption that dedicated **hydrogen stations for fuel cell trucks will be deployed near ports and along Oregon's freight corridors.**

Estimate of the **cost of renewable hydrogen** using projected power rates for 2025 and 2030.

# Why does a benefits study make sense?

- Provides the State of Oregon with data and an assessment of the economic benefits associated with a rapidly growing global industry, the renewable hydrogen industry.
- SB 333 would study and assess pathways for Oregon to meet its critical decarbonization goals by facilitating the production and use of renewable hydrogen.
- Advancing economic intelligence of renewable hydrogen allows Oregon to accelerate its decarbonization targets across the power sector and many hard-to-abate industries, including industrial end uses, maritime, aviation, and heavy-duty transportation.
- Assist decision-makers in prioritizing any industry incentives, government-industry partnerships, and the need for world-class regulatory framework.



RHA welcomes your  
questions and  
comments.

Kris Nelson

RHA Oregon Policy Subcommittee chair

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Renewable Hydrogen Alliance

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