Key Takeaways:

1. Texas needs to pursue an “all of the above” energy strategy as part of its energy expansion. This includes robust oil and gas production along with the development and deployment of hydrogen, geothermal, battery storage, carbon capture and underground storage, and an expanded renewable energy portfolio.

2. Hydrogen is fast becoming a promising, less emissions-intensive energy source. Hydrogen energy is proven as a stored energy carrier, fuel for transportation, and as a feedstock to produce ammonia. Currently, more than 60% of U.S. hydrogen pipelines and 30% of the world’s hydrogen pipelines are in Texas. Like liquefied natural gas (LNG), hydrogen can be stored for export. Texas’ robust port infrastructure positions the state as a leading hydrogen exporter. In addition, innovations in hydrogen-powered long-haul trucking and the use of liquefied hydrogen in aerospace rocket fuel create opportunities for future industry growth.

Bills To Monitor:

⇒ **HB 1158/SB 2243 (Darby/Johnson)** – Expands the eligibility of the Texas Emissions Reduction Program to include carbon capture projects.
⇒ **HB 2847 (Darby) and SB 1811 (Sparks)** – Establishes the Texas Hydrogen Policy Council at the Railroad Commission.
⇒ **HB 3100 (Landgraf)** – Creates the Texas Hydrogen Infrastructure and Vehicle Grant Program within the Texas Emissions Reduction Program.
⇒ **HB 4484/SB 2107 (Bonnen/Nichols)** – Establishes policy framework for the development of carbon capture and underground storage projects.
⇒ **HB 1777/SB 786 (Darby/Birdwell)** – Establishes regulatory framework for permitting geothermal energy wells.

72% of Texans want Texas to remain as the nation’s energy leader in the adoption of new technologies that allow for cleaner forms of energy that can grow the Texas economy, create jobs, and improve air quality.