



# Clean Energy Supply Chains: State Legislative Overview

Joint Interim Standing Committee on Growth and Infrastructure

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# Clean Energy Supply Chains

- Raw Materials
- Research and Development
- Manufacturing
- Infrastructure Waste Management
- Clean Energy Workforce

## Critical Minerals

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- Department of Energy Definition: “Any non-fuel mineral, element, substance, or material that the Secretary of Energy determines: (i) has a high risk of supply chain disruption; and (ii) serves an essential function in one or more energy technologies, including technologies that produce, transmit, store, and conserve energy.”

- Minnesota SF 4523 (Introduced, 2024): would create a critical materials recovery advisory task force to advise the Pollution Control Agency on options to increase the recovery of critical materials from end-of-life products.

## Critical Materials

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- Department of Energy Definition: “Any mineral, element, substance, or material designated as critical by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the director of the U.S. Geological Survey.”

# Research and Development

- Virginia SB 1116 (Enacted, 2023): expands the powers of the Southwest Virginia Energy Research and Development Authority to support the development of hydrogen production, geothermal energy and solar and wind energy.
- Texas HB 5174 (Enacted, 2023): established the Semiconductor Innovation Consortium.
- Utah HB 426 (Enacted, 2023): created the Utah Energy Research Grant Program to promote energy related research within the state.
- Utah HB 426 (Enacted, 2023): created Utah Energy Research Grant Program. HB 410 (Enacted, 2024): establishes the Utah San Rafael Energy Lab to facilitate energy research and development projects.

# Clean Energy Manufacturing

- **South Carolina HB 4831 (Enacted, 2022):** study to evaluate the state assets necessary to create a roadmap to attracting offshore wind energy supply chain industries to the state.
- **Washington HB 1988 (Enacted, 2022):** allows manufacturers of clean hydrogen, energy storage and renewable energy to apply for tax deferrals.
- **California AB 3 (Enacted, 2023):** plans for seaport readiness and in-state offshore wind manufacturing.
- **Colorado HB 1260 (Enacted, 2023):** created a tax credit for semiconductor manufacturers in the state.
- **Maryland SB 781 (Enacted, 2023):** promotes the use of locally manufactured components and local workforce for offshore wind projects.

# Clean Energy Manufacturing

In 2024, states are considering legislation to set domestic and emission free manufacturing requirements for renewable energy systems.

## Domestic Requirements

- IL HB 4854 (Introduced, 2024) would prevent ratepayer funds from being used for solar panels not manufactured in North America.
- NY SB 8369 (Introduced, 2024) would require all materials used to construct or repair a renewable energy system to be made in the US.

## Clean Manufacturing

- RI HB 5865 (Introduced, 2024) would require all components for solar and wind installations to be manufactured using renewable energy resources.
- NY SB 6732 (Introduced, 2024) would require all wind and solar systems to be manufactured using wind and solar energy.

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States enacted new laws addressing end of life management for renewable energy systems in 2023.

## Recently Enacted Legislation

- **Indiana** (SB 33), **Texas** (SB 1290), **Washington** (SB 5287) all enacted legislation in 2023 to conduct studies on the decommissioning of solar and wind energy facilities.
- **Maine** (HB 515) expanded the definition of decommissioning to include provisions for the recycling of solar energy waste components.
- **North Carolina** (HB 130) set decommissioning and restoration requirements for utility scale solar projects.

## Recently Introduced Legislation

- **Arizona** (HB 2133) would create a solar panel disposal fund.
- **Minnesota** (SF 4078) would require owners of solar or wind energy systems to implement a stewardship program for discarded infrastructure.

## ○ Recently Enacted Legislation:

- Oklahoma SB 1190 (Enacted, 2022): allows the State Board of Career and Technology Education to establish courses focused on hydrogen energy.
- Illinois HB 3351 (Enacted, 2023): applies prevailing wage requirements for projects receiving incentives as part of the Illinois Solar for All Program. Construction of the project must be performed by workers receiving wages greater than or equal to the wages defined the Prevailing Wage Act.
- New Hampshire SB 152 (Enacted, 2023): established the Workforce Development and Innovation Fund and creates the offshore wind industry workforce training center committee.
- Oregon HB 4154 (Enacted, 2024): established the Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund to support training and research in the semiconductor industry.
- California AB 1593 (Vetoed, 2024): would have established the Equitable Access Program to be administered by the California Workforce Development Board to prioritize employment opportunities in construction, manufacturing, technical, maintenance, operations, or reclamation activities for local residents in the Salton Sea geothermal resources area.





**Thank you!**

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