State Biopower Policies

Kim Jensen, Burton C. English, and Kateryan Goychuk

State Renewable Portfolio Provisions

State	RPS Percent	Time Period	Eligible Renewables
Arizona	1.1% of retail sales by 2007-2012	2001–2012	Solar photovoltaic, solar thermal electric, solar water heating systems, solar air conditioning systems, in-state landfill gas generators, in-state wind generators, in-state biomass generators, small hydro-electric generation, waste generation. For 2004-2012, the portfolio kWh will be at least 60 percent solar electric
California	20% of the generation for retail sales by 2017	2003-2017	Biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, small hydropower, ocean wave, thermal or tidal current, waste tire, digester gas, landfill gas, MSW conversion
Colorado	3% beginning in 2007, and incrementing to 6% in 2011 and 10% in 2015 and beyond	2007-2015 onward	Solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric less than 10 mw capacity, biomass (agricultural crops, urban wood waste, mill residue, slash, or brush, animal wastes and products of animal wastes, methane produced from landfills or wastewater treatment), fuel cells using hydrogen produced from the above defined renewable sources
Connecticut	1/1/2004 – 12/31/2004 4% total, 1% Class I, 3% Class II, increasing to 10% total, 7% Class I and 3.0% Class II by 1/1/2010 onward	7/1/2000–1/1/2010 onward	Class I-Solar, wind, fuel cells, methane gas from landfills, sustainable biomass (NOx emission rate ≤0.075 lbs/MMBtu of heat input for the previous calendar quarter), ocean thermal power, wave or tidal power, run-of-the-river hydropower of ≤5 MW (beginning operation after 7/1/2003), low emission advanced renewable energy conversion technologies, distributed generation (end-user sited) from any Class I resource Class II-Trash-to-energy, biomass (other than class I) provided the average NOx emission rate ≤0.20 lbs/MMBtu of heat input for the previous calendar quarter, run-of-the-river hydropower ≤5 MW (beginning operation prior to 7/1/2003)
Iowa	105 MW of alternative energy capacity	2/1/1997 onward	Solar, wind turbine, waste management, resource recovery, refuse-derived fuel, agricultural crops or residues, wood burning facilities
Maine	30% of generation sold generated from eligible renewable resources	11/4/1999 onward	Fuel cells, tidal power, solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, biomass, generators fueled by municipal solid waste in conjunction with recycling, self-generation is not eligible

Maryland	Percent of electricity sales in 2006 1.0% -Tier 1 2.5% -Tier 2 increasing to 7.5% -Tier 1 0.0%-Tier 2 in 2019	7/1/2005 and onward	Tier 1-Solar, wind, qualifying biomass, methane from the anaerobic decomposition of organic materials in a landfill or wastewater treatment plant, geothermal, ocean, including energy from waves, tides, currents, and thermal differences, a fuel cell that produces electricity from a Tier 1 renewable source, small-scale hydro (<30MW) Tier 2-Hydroelectric power other than pump storage generation, incineration of poultry litter, waste-to-energy
Massachusetts	1% of electricity in 2003, with the percentage increasing by 0.5% per year thereafter through 2009 to 4%	2003–2009 further increases subject to Division of Energy Resources review	Solar (photovoltaic or thermal), wind, ocean thermal, wave or tidal, fuel cells using eligible renewable fuel, landfill methane gas and anaerobic digester gas, low-emission, advanced biomass power conversion technologies, MSW Waste-to-energy (WTE) that is a component of conventional municipal solid waste plant technology. Eligible biomass-brush, stumps, lumber ends and trimmings, wood pallets, bark, wood chips, shavings, slash and other clean wood that are not mixed with other solid wastes; agricultural waste, food material and vegetative material, energy crops, biogas, organic refuse-derived fuel that is collected and managed separately from municipal solid waste, or neat biodiesel and other neat liquid fuels that are derived from such fuel sources. Co-firing of an eligible biomass fuel is allowed.
Nevada	5% of retail sales of electricity in 2003 and 2004, and increases the standard by 2% biennially until it reaches 15% in 2013. The 15% standard is maintained for calendar year 2013 and for each calendar year thereafter	2003-2013 onward	Biomass (agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues; wood and wood wastes and residues; animal wastes; municipal wastes; aquatic plants; landfill gases; wastewater treatment gases; industrial digester gases), geothermal energy, solar energy (photovoltaic, solar thermal electric, solar thermal energy systems), wind Not less than 5% of that renewable amount must be generated or acquired from solar
New Jersey	Renewable generation requirement begins at 3% on 2001 and increases to 6.5% in 2012 and beyond. Class II renewables comprise 2.5% of the portfolio for all years, while Class I renewables increase from 0.5% to 4% over the first ten years of the program	9/1/2001	Class I-Solar, Wind, fuel cells, geothermal technologies, wave or tidal action, biomass (excludes: a) treated, painted or chemically coated wood; b) municipal solid waste; c) tires; d) sewage sludge; e) wood waste, including demolition waste and construction waste, for which there is no documentation that demonstrates that the wood was grown and harvested in accordance with a management plan; f) wood from an old growth forest; (g) wood from the harvesting of a standing forest, except for a forest that is part of a bioenergy plantation) Class II-Resource recovery facility, hydro power facility, 30 MW or less only

New Mexico	1/1/2006 5%, 1/1/2007 6%, 1/1/2008 7%, 1/1/2009 8%, 1/1/2010 9%, 1/1/2011 10%	2006-2011	Solar, fuel cells (not fossil fueled), biomass, (agricultural or animal waste, small diameter timber, salt cedar and other phreatophytes or woody vegetation, anaerobically digested waste, landfill gas, biomass co-firing), geothermal, wind generation, small-scale hydroelectric (under 5 mw)
New York	Renewable generation 2006 19.93%, 2007 20.65%, 2008 21.38%, 2009 22.10%, 2010 22.83%, 2011 23.55%, 2012 24.28%, 2013 25.00%	2006-2013	Main Tier: Wind, solar photovoltaics, ocean thermal, tides, or waves, hydroelectric less than 30 mw capacity, biogas, liquid biofuel, eligible biomass (agricultural residue, harvested wood, mill residue, wood pallet waste, refuse derived fuel, site conversion waste wood silvicultural waste wood, sustainable yield wood, urban wood waste), fuel cells using the renewable sources defined above Customer-Sited Tier: Fuel cells, solar photovoltaics, wind facilities with less than 300 kW capacity. Note: Waste-to-energy combustion is explicitly excluded.
Pennsylvania	Tier 1 generation starts-1.5% in 2007 and increments .5% a year to reach 8% by 2020; Tier 2 must contribute 10% by 2020	2007-2020	Tier 1: Solar photovoltaics, wind power low-impact hydropower, geothermal energy, biologically derived methane gas, fuel cells, biomass energy, coal mine methane Tier 2: Waste coal, distributed generation systems, demand-side management, large-scale hydropower, including pumped storage, municipal solid waste, generation of electricity utilizing by-products of the pulping process and wood manufacturing process including bark, wood chips, sawdust and lignin in spent pulping liquors, integrated combined coal gasification technology
Rhode Island	Begins in 2007 with 3% of total retail sales from renewables, and increases to 16% by 2019 and after	2007-2019 and later	Solar, wind, ocean thermal, tides, or waves, geothermal, hydroelectric<30 MW capacity, eligible biomass (Brush, stumps, lumber trimmings, wood pallets, bark, wood chips, shavings, slash, and other clean wood, agricultural wastes, food and vegetative material, energy crops, landfill methane, biogas, neat bio-diesel and other neat liquid fuels), fuel cells using the renewable sources defined above. Waste-to-energy combustion of any kind is explicitly excluded.
Texas	New renewable energy capacity starting at 400 MW as of 1/1/2002 and increasing to 2,880 MW 1/1/2009 through 1/1/2019	2002-2019	Solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, wave, or tidal energy, biomass or biomass-based waste products, including landfill gas

Wisconsin	Fixed 50 MW renewable capacity target and an RPS increasing from 0.5% in 2001 to 2.2% in 2011	12/31/2001–12/31/2011	Biomass including co-firing, fuel cell with renewable fuel, geothermal technology, hydroelectric <60 mw, solar thermal electric, solar photovoltaic, tidal or wave power, wind power Biomass-resource that derives energy from wood or plant material or residue, biological waste, crops grown for use as a resource or landfill gases. "Biomass" does not include garbage, or non-vegetation-based industrial, commercial or household waste

Source: Renewable Energy Project available at <http://www.crest.org/rps_map.html>