

BC&E USA
Bio-Mass Conversion and Energy
*“A Triple Play For Our Environment
CT, Wind and Solar”*

THE TIME IS NOW – THE TIPPING POINT HAS BEEN REACHED – BIOMASS HAS ALIGNED

CALIFORNIA has some of the most aggressive renewable energy goals in the United States. The State passed a series of Climate Bills in September 2022, including legislation (Assembly Bill 1279) that codifies the state’s goal of achieving carbon neutrality economywide by 2045 and a bill that sets a goal of 90% clean electricity by 2035. It is also the desire of California to balance out its renewable energy sources.

- Senate Bill 1020, which puts the state on the path to achieving 50% RENEWABLE ENERGY and Zero carbon electricity by the end of 2026, 60% by 2030, 90% by 2035 and 95% by the end of 2040 as milestones to an eventual target of 100% by 2045.
- California will need to sustain its expansion of clean electricity generation capacity at a record-breaking rate for the next 22 years. On average, the state may need to build up to 6 gigawatts (GW) of new renewable and storage resources annually.
- By comparison over the last decade, the state has built on average 1 GW of utility solar and 300 megawatts (MW) of wind per year. Over the next three years, electricity providers regulated by the CPUC will add another 8 GW of clean energy resources.

Biomass, which is considered and deemed a renewable energy source, is on the verge of a major expansion for a number of reasons.

- The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 the “real game changer” invests in domestic energy production and manufacturing with the goal of reducing carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent by 2030.
- The Inflation Reduction Act extends a number of tax credits already available for renewable energy. It also creates new incentives for investment in clean energy technology or energy generation.
- In addition, it added new ways to monetize tax credits. The act provides that for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, eligible taxpayers may transfer all or a portion of their eligible credits. Consideration for such transfer must be in cash, is not includable in the income transferor taxpayer, and is not deductible to the transferee taxpayer. The credits that are eligible for transfer under this provision are without regard to when the relevant projects are placed in service.

Biomass includes:

- Agricultural Waste
- Biosolids
- Green Waste
- Forest Management Residual
- Construction Waste
- Municipal Solid Waste

- SB 1383, signed into law in September 2016, requires a 40% reduction in methane emissions in California by 2030 below the levels emitted in 2013. In order to achieve the methane emission reductions, the legislation further requires a 75% diversion of organics (including biosolids) from landfills by 2025, using 2014 levels as the baseline.

Per California ISO Renewable Energy specially from Biomass March 3, 2023, 9:40 am accounted for only 1.9% or 301 MW of the total production of electricity.