

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Benjamin B. Downing

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to waste-to-energy facilities.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:
Benjamin B. Downing	Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin and
	Hampden
Paul W. Mark	2nd Berkshire
Marjorie C. Decker	25th Middlesex
William Smitty Pignatelli	4th Berkshire
Tricia Farley-Bouvier	3rd Berkshire

SENATE DOCKET, NO. 609 FILED ON: 1/15/2015

SENATE No. 1759

By Mr. Downing, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1759) of Benjamin B. Downing, Paul W. Mark, Marjorie C. Decker, William Smitty Pignatelli and others for legislation relative to waste-to-energy facilities. Telecommunications, Utilities and Energy.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth General Court (2015-2016)

An Act relative to waste-to-energy facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 11F¹/₂ of chapter 25A of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 251 of the
Acts of 2014, is hereby amended by striking out subsection (a) and inserting in place thereof the
following subsection:-

4 (a) The department shall establish an alternative energy portfolio standard for all retail electricity suppliers selling electricity to end-use customers in the commonwealth. Every retail 5 6 electric supplier providing service under contracts executed or extended on or after January 1, 7 2009 shall provide a minimum percentage of kilowatt-hour sales, as determined by the 8 department, to end-use customers in the commonwealth from alternative energy generating 9 sources and the department shall annually thereafter determine the minimum percentage of 10 kilowatt-hour sales to end-use customers in the commonwealth which shall be derived from 11 alternative energy generating sources. For the purposes of this section, "alternative energy 12 generating source" shall mean a source which generates energy using any of the following: (i)

13 combined heat and power; (ii) flywheel energy storage; (iii) energy efficient steam technology; 14 (iv) any facility that generates useful thermal energy using sunlight, biomass, biogas, liquid 15 biofuel, waste-to-energy which is a component of conventional municipal solid waste plant 16 technology in commercial use, or naturally occurring temperature differences in ground, air or 17 water, whereby 1 megawatt-hour of alternative energy credit shall be earned for every 3,412,000 18 British thermal units of net useful thermal energy produced and verified through an on-site utility 19 grade meter or other means satisfactory to the department; provided, however, that facilities 20 using biomass fuel shall be low emission, use efficient energy conversion technologies and fuel 21 that is produced by means of sustainable forestry practices; (v) any other alternative energy 22 technology approved by the department under an administrative proceeding conducted under 23 chapter 30A.

A waste-to-energy facility shall not be an alternative energy generating source under clause (iv) unless it (1) operates or contracts for one or more recycling programs approved by the department of environmental protection and; (2) 50% of any revenue received by the facility through the sale of APS-eligible alternative energy certificates is allocated to such recycling programs.

The following technologies and fuels shall not be considered alternative energy supplies: (A) coal; (B) petroleum coke; (C) oil; (D) natural gas, except when used in combined heat and power or as a biogas generating useful thermal energy; (E) construction and demolition debris including, but not limited to, chemically-treated wood and (F) nuclear power.

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