An Act to Increase the Use of Municipal Waste-to-energy Processes as a Source of Renewable Energy

Reference to the Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology suggested and ordered printed.

Presented by Representative CAMPBELL of Orrington.
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 35-A MRSA §3210, sub-§2, ¶B-3, as amended by PL 2019, c. 477, §1, is further amended to read:

B-3. "Renewable capacity resource" means a source of electrical generation:

(1) Whose total power production capacity does not exceed 100 megawatts and relies on one or more of the following:

(a) Fuel cells;
(b) Tidal power;
(d) Geothermal installations;
(e) Hydroelectric generators that meet all state and federal fish passage requirements applicable to the generator;
(f) Biomass generators that are fueled by wood, wood waste or landfill gas; or
(g) Anaerobic digestion of by-products of waste from animals or agricultural crops, food or vegetative material, algae or organic refuse; or

(2) That relies on wind power installations or solar power installations; or

(3) That relies on generators fueled by municipal solid waste in conjunction with recycling.

Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §2101, sub-§1, ¶B-1 is enacted to read:

B-1. Incineration of waste by a waste-to-energy facility to generate electricity;

SUMMARY

This bill amends the solid waste management hierarchy to add the incineration of waste to generate electricity to the State's solid waste management priorities. The bill also amends the definition of "renewable capacity resource" in the renewable resource laws to include a source of electrical generation that relies on generators fueled by municipal solid waste in conjunction with recycling.