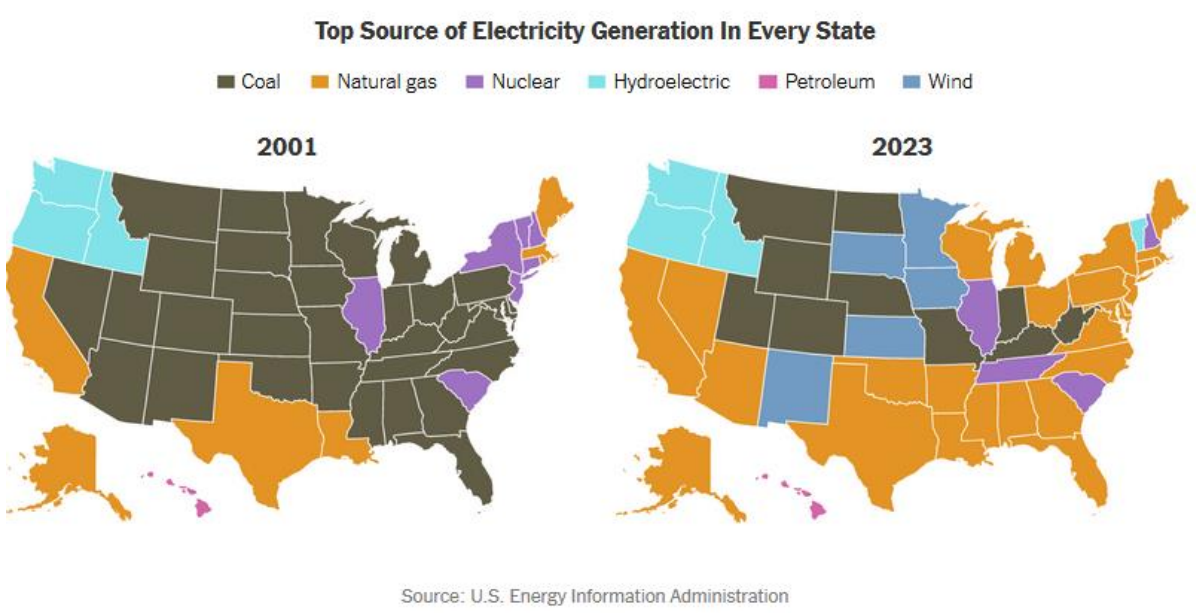
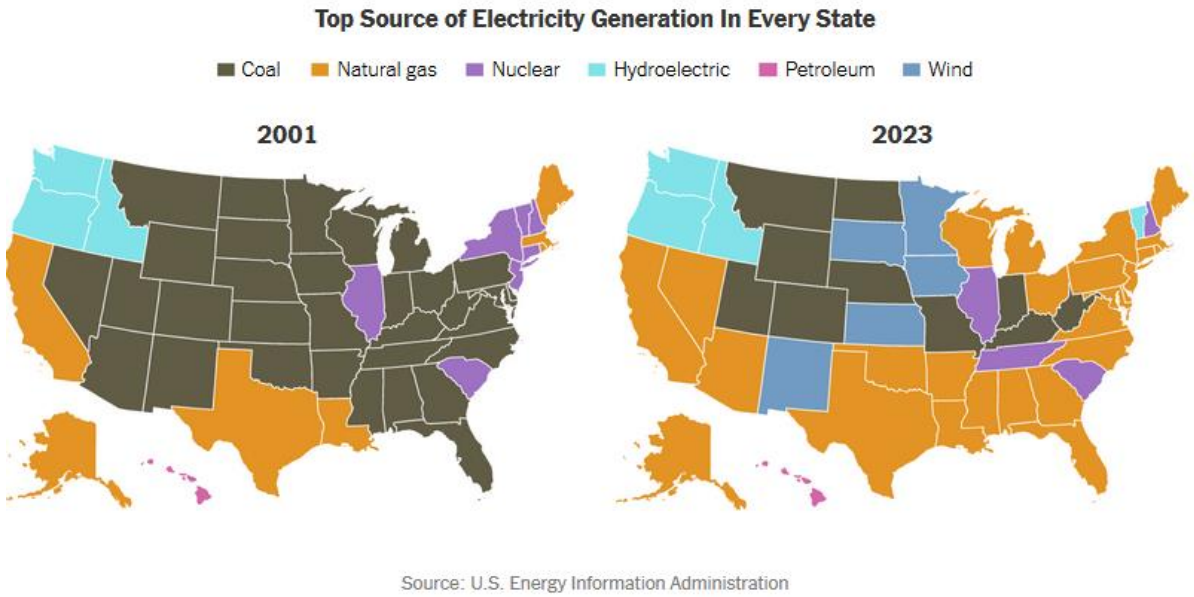
Episode 56WRC August 9, 2024. How Your State Makes Electricity. Massachusetts to New Jersey

Episode 56WRC1 to 10 Massachusetts to New Jersey. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. RAWSEP View: the United States Government should instead of certifying wood stoves as safe when they are not safe go forward with regulations that ban wood stove use and direct government money for use of dead wood only for home building and furniture building, for just a few examples of use of forest products for non-burning uses. RAWSEP View on the Article Below: How can we make United states decisions on energy sources for electricity and have those decisions on energy sources for electricity not be a stumbling block blocking a clean energy future? Perhaps the solution of using clean energy sources is already being implemented because Wind and Solar are more cost effective, and less logistically difficult to implement than say what is now allowed to be called renewable biomass woodburning for electricity generation. But we cannot sit back and see what arbitrary decisions states make to block clean energy implementation. We have to analyze why bad decisions were made and find the reasons behind some states making good decisions. One excerpt from the article below. Money for Solar and Wind Clean Energy Generation. President Biden's signature



climate and energy law, the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, aimed to turbocharge the growth of renewable wind and solar energy nationwide and to support other technologies that could reduce emissions from the power sector, like nuclear energy, advanced batteries and carbon capture and storage for gas plants. But the future of that law remains uncertain in an election year, with Republicans promising to repeal many of its clean-energy provisions. What happens at the federal level is only part of the equation. States have the power to accelerate, slow down or block new energy development, too. From the article below. New York Times. How Does Your State Make Electricity? August 2, 2024 Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. RAWSEP View: The New York Times compiled a similar analysis of how each state generates electricity in 2018 and 2020 also. This 2024 analysis from the New York Times article is based on Government figures. The idea that energy flows between United States is explained below as cross state imports and exports. Data notes and methodology. Data comes from the U.S.

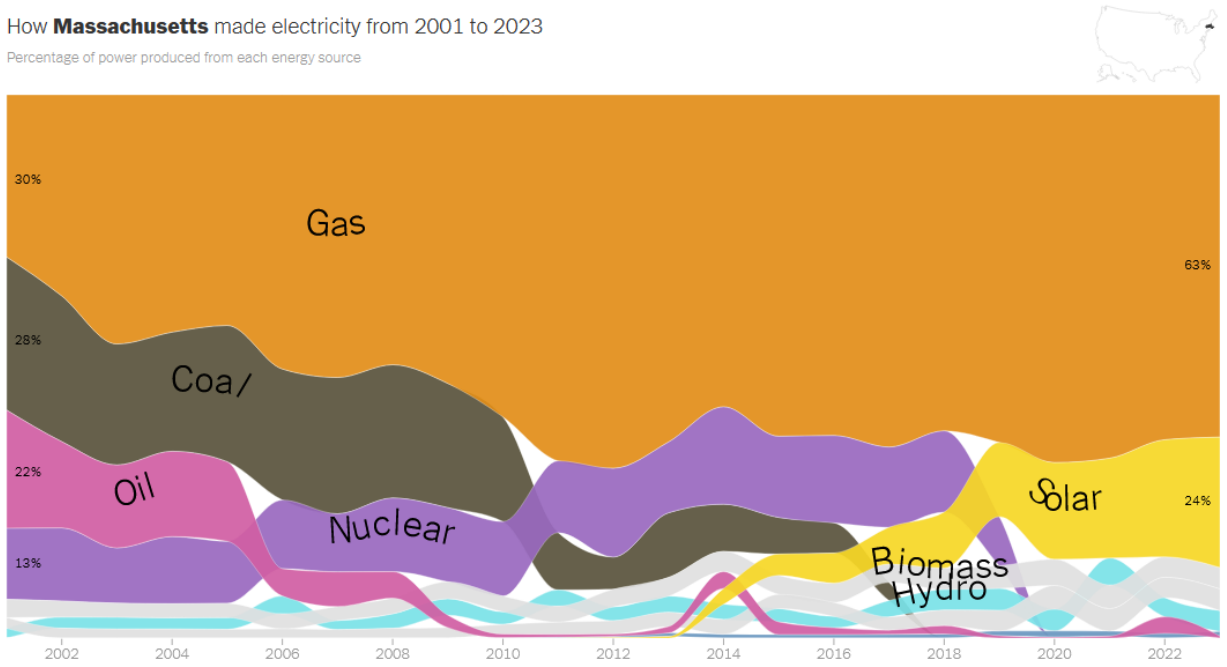
Episode 56WRC1 to 10 Massachusetts to New Jersey. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. We charted how electricity generation has changed in every state so far, from 2001 to 2023, using data from the United States Energy Information Administration. Find your state below:



Ep56WRC1 of 10 How Massachusetts made electricity from 2001 to 2023

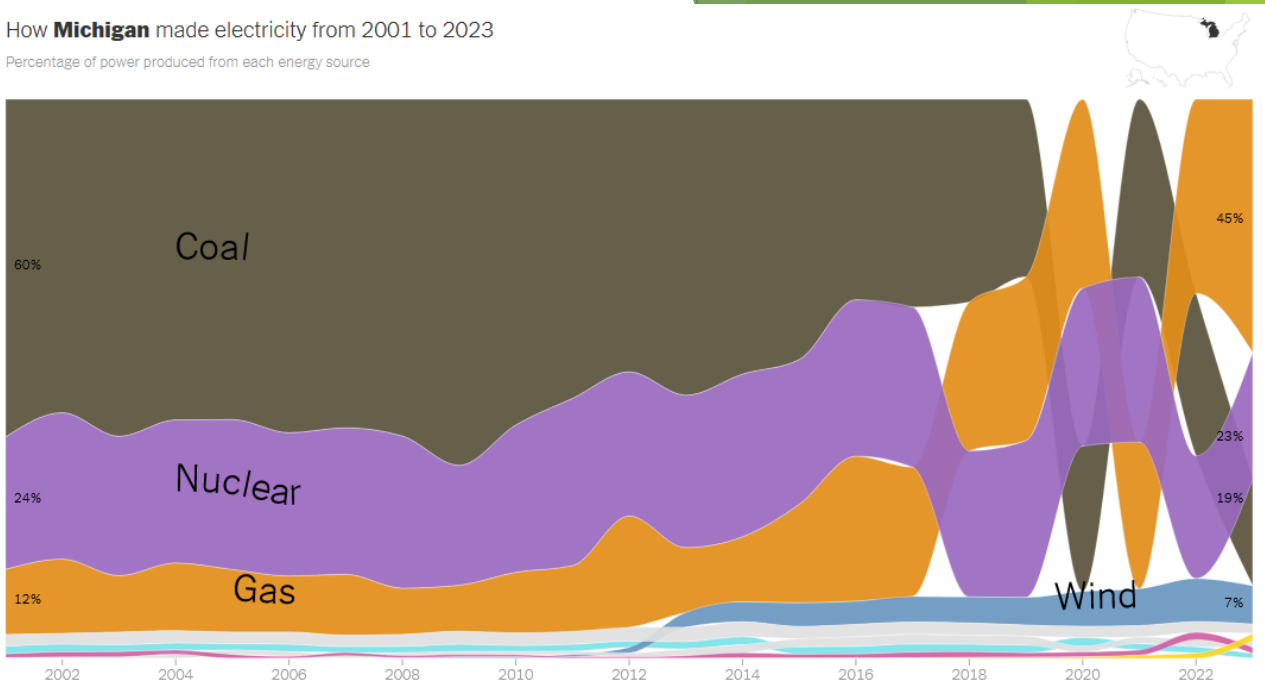
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearHydroBiomassOilSolar 28%30%13%22%63%24%

RAWSEP View: In Massachusetts Natural Gas is the top electricity source. The state's only nuclear plant, which was responsible for between 10 and 20 percent of the state's electricity generation in previous years, shut down permanently in 2019, partly because of competition from cheaper natural gas. Solar power provides nearly of quarter of the state's power. The state's first offshore wind project started producing electricity this year. This article does not mention wood burning in Massachusetts. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Massachusetts because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Massachusetts replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Massachusetts might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Massachusetts is an energy importer.



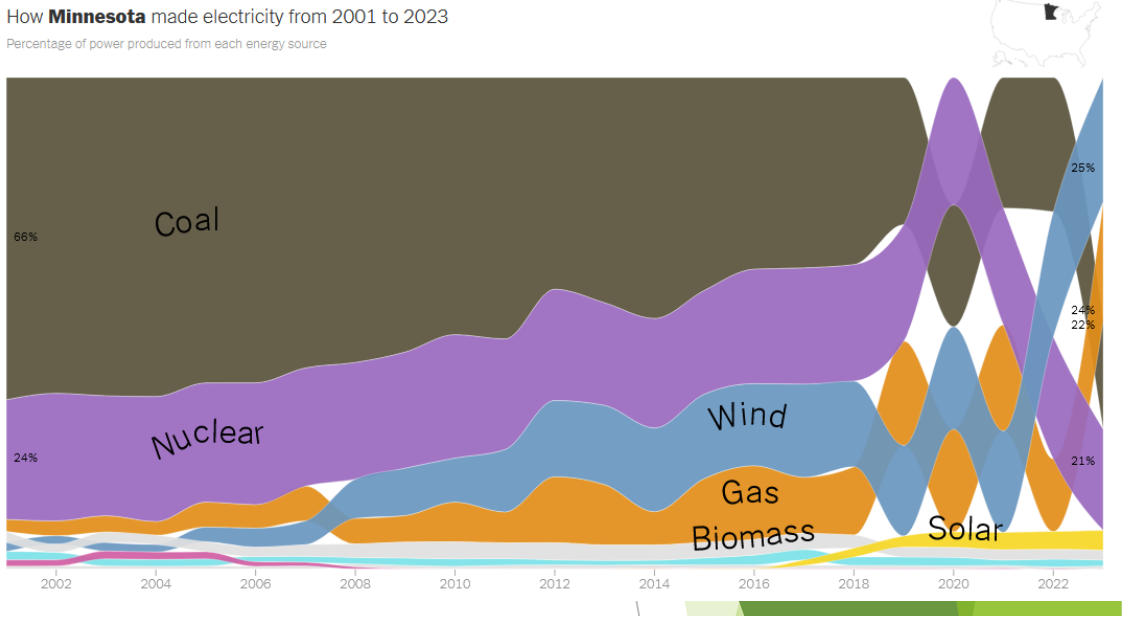
Ep56WRC2 of 10 How Michigan made electricity from 2001 to 2023
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearWind 60%12%24%19%45%23%7%

RAWSEP View: In Michigan Natural Gas is the top electricity source in 2023. Nuclear was the second-largest source of power produced in the state last year, with coal falling to third place. To shore up more emissions-free power, Michigan now wants to reopen a nuclear plant that shut down in 2022, with help from a $1.5 billion loan from the Biden administration. If the plan goes through, it would be the first shuttered nuclear plant to reopen in the United States. Wind power generated an additional 7 percent, and solar delivered less than 2 percent. This article does not mention wood burning in Michigan. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Michigan because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Michigan replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Michigan might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.

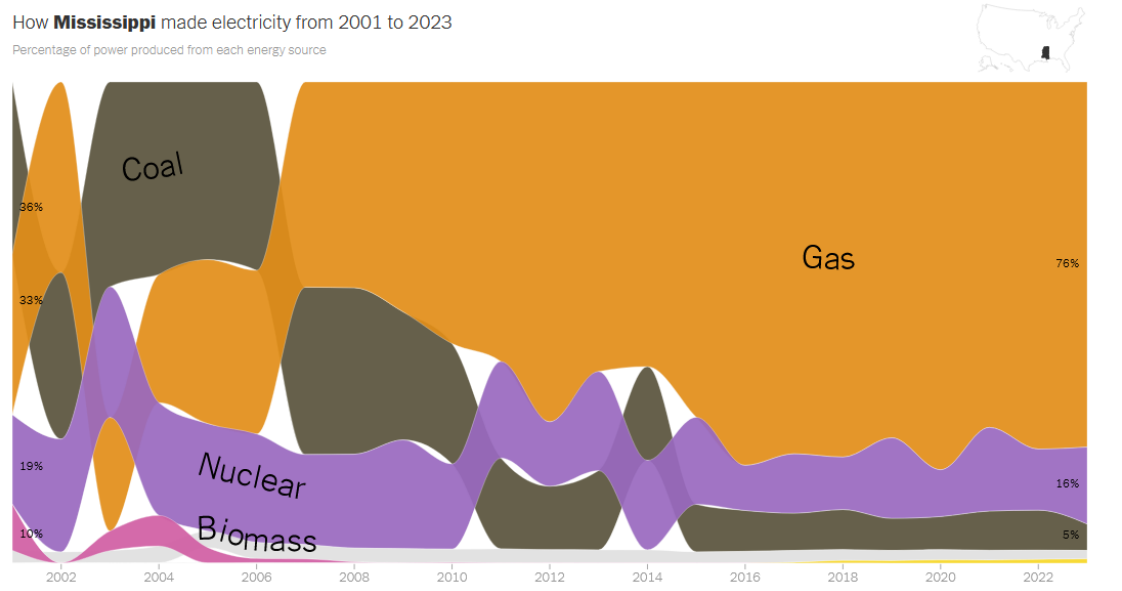


Ep56WRC3 of 10 How Minnesota made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearWindBiomassSolar 66%24%22%24%21%25%
RAWSEP View: In Minnesota emissions-free energy sources, including wind, solar and nuclear power, now provide more than 50 percent of the power produced in Minnesota. In Minnesota Wind became the state's top power producer last year. In Minnesota until 2023 Nuclear was the top electricity source with coal power in second place. This article does not mention wood burning in Minnesota. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Minnesota because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Minnesota replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Minnesota might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Minnesota is an energy importer.



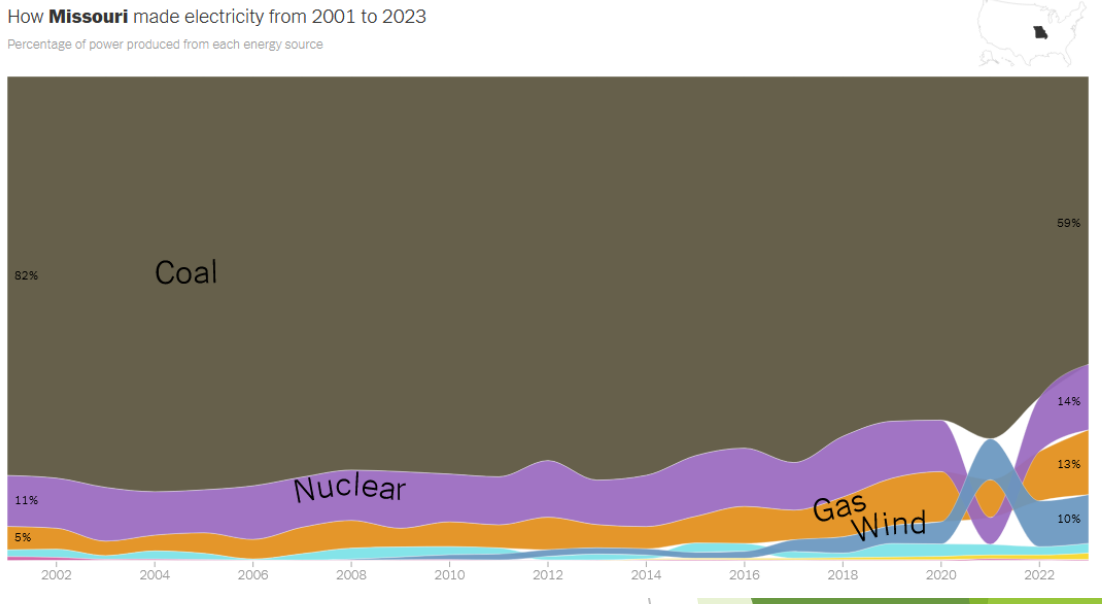
Ep56WRC4 of 10 How Mississippi made electricity from 2001 to 2023
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearBiomass 36%33%19%10%5%76%16%
RAWSEP View: In Mississippi Natural Gas powered more than three-quarters of the electricity generated in Mississippi last year. This article does not mention wood burning in Mississippi. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Mississippi because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Mississippi replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Mississippi might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Mississippi is an energy exporter.



Ep56WRC5 of 10 How Missouri made electricity from 2001 to 2023

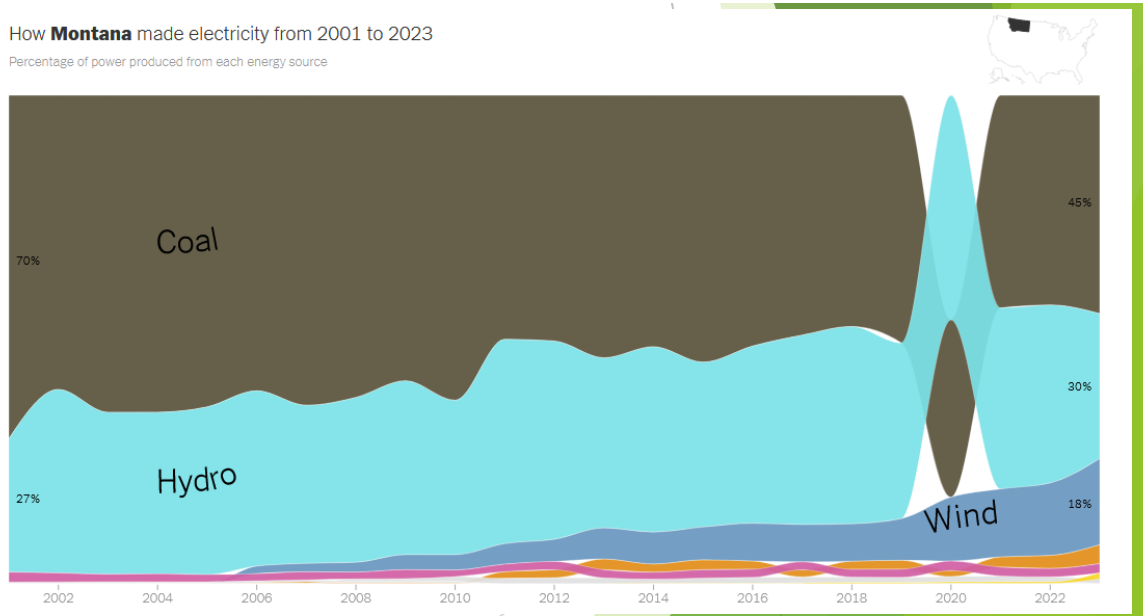
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearWind 82%5%11%59%13%14%10%

RAWSEP View: In Missouri Coal is the top electricity source, with nuclear power in second place. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Missouri because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Missouri replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Missouri might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Missouri is an electricity importer.



Ep56WRC6 of 10 How Montana made electricity from 2001 to 2023
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalHydroWind 70%27%45%30%18%

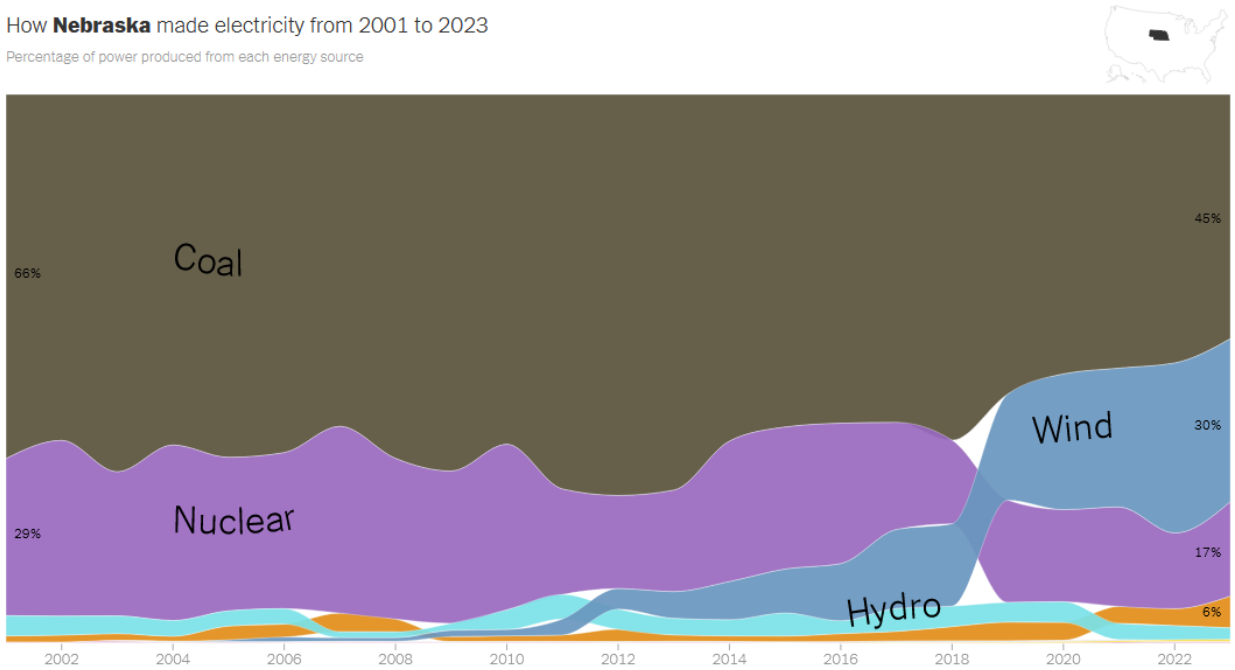
RAWSEP View: In Montana Coal is the top electricity source for most of the last decade. Hydro, long the state's second-largest source of electricity, briefly surpassed coal as the top power-producer in 2020, but hydroelectric generation dropped significantly by 2023 amid drought conditions. This article does not mention wood burning in Montana. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Montana because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Montana replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Montana might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Montana is an energy exporter.



Ep56WRC7 of 10 How Nebraska made electricity from 2001 to 2023

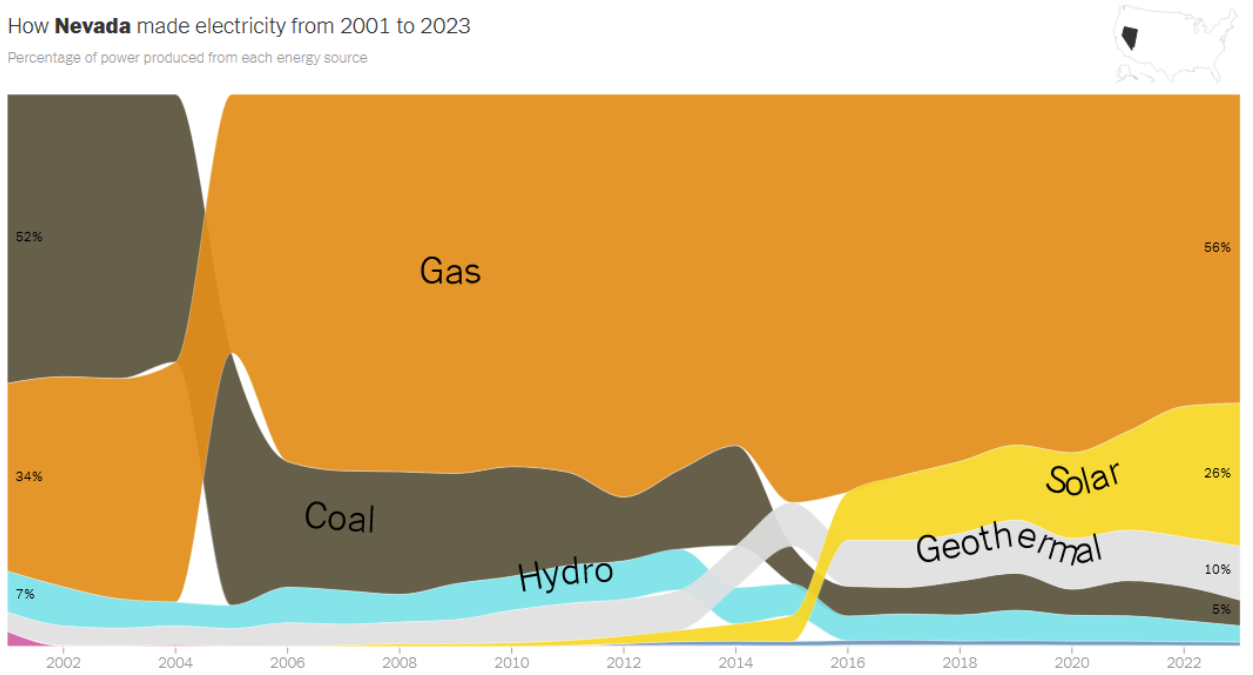
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalNuclearHydroWind 66%29%45%6%17%30%
Coal has been the top source of electricity produced in Nebraska for more than two decades, but its

RAWSEP View: In Nebraska Coal is the top electricity source. The coal generation share has declined in recent years as wind power has surged. The amount of nuclear power produced in Nebraska also declined after one of the state's two nuclear plants, Fort Calhoun, permanently shut down in 2016 for economic reasons. Nebraska, like many Great Plains states, has excellent wind resources, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, but as more wind turbines and solar farms have been built, local opposition to the projects has increased. Several Nebraska counties recently put in place moratoriums on new wind and solar projects, and others have instituted strict requirements for where they can be built. This article does not mention wood burning in Nebraska. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Nebraska because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Nebraska replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Nebraska might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Nebraska is an energy exporter.



Ep56WRC8 of 10 How Nevada made electricity from 2001 to 2023
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasHydroGeothermalSolar 52%34%7%5%56%10%26%

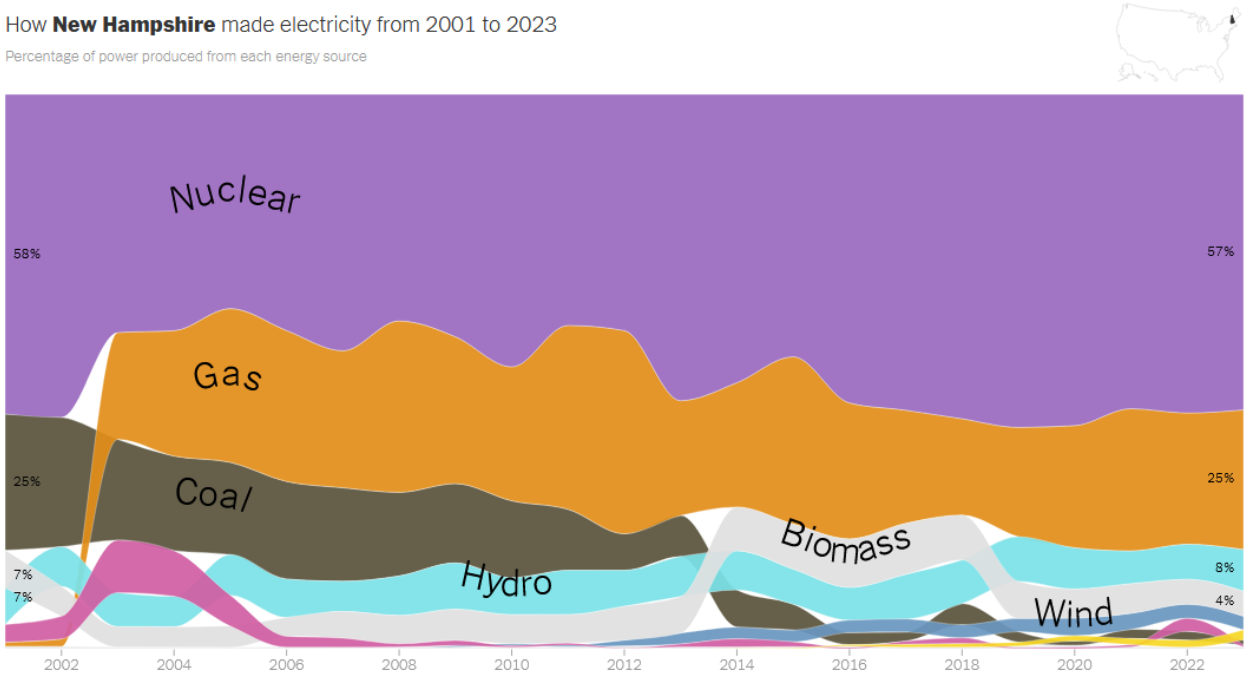
RAWSEP View: In Nevada Natural Gas is the top electricity source since 2005. More recently, solar has surged to become the state's second-largest source of electricity. Many of the state's older, coal-fired power plants have shuttered over the past two decades because of competition from cheaper natural gas and state laws that require renewable energy development. Nevada's two remaining coal plants are scheduled to be converted to natural gas by 2026. Last year, about 40 percent of the power produced in the state came from renewable energy. Large-scale solar arrays and rooftop panels provided 26 percent. Geothermal plants, which harvest heat from deep beneath the Earth's surface, supplied an additional 10 percent. Most of the rest came from hydro. The Hoover Dam, one of the country's largest hydroelectric dams, sits on Nevada's border with Arizona, providing power to both states. This article does not mention wood burning in Nevada. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Nevada because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Nevada replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Nevada might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.



Ep56WRC9 of 10 How New Hampshire made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearHydroWindBiomass 25%58%7%7%25%57%8%4%

RAWSEP View: In New Hampshire the bulk of electricity generated in New Hampshire over the past two decades has come from the state's only nuclear reactor, Seabrook Station. Natural gas has been the state's second-largest source of power since the early 2000s, when two new generating stations went online. New Hampshire currently generates about 16 percent of its electricity from renewable sources, mostly hydro and biomass, a type of energy that comes from burning wood and other organic matter. If wood burning is considered carbon free in New Hampshire because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if New Hampshire replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper New Hampshire might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.



Ep56WRC10 of 10 How New Jersey made electricity from 2001 to 2023
Percentage of power produced from each energy source
2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
CoalGasNuclearSolar 16%28%51%49%42%7%

RAWSEP View: In New Jersey Natural Gas is the top electricity source since 2015. Nuclear was the top source of electricity generation in New Jersey until 2015, when natural gas surpassed it for the first time. Over the past decade, natural gas and nuclear energy have produced almost all of the state's electricity, but solar has made inroads, supplying 7 percent of power last year. In 2018, the state's Oyster Creek nuclear plant, the oldest in the country at the time, closed down, partly because of competition from cheaper natural gas. That same year, the New Jersey Legislature approved new subsidies to keep the state's remaining three nuclear plants profitable. New Jersey wants to build wind farms off its coast, where there is considerable wind power potential. But proposed projects have stirred up fierce local opposition. This article does not mention wood burning in New Jersey. If wood burning is considered carbon free in New Jersey because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if New Jersey replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper New Jersey might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. New Jersey is an energy importer.