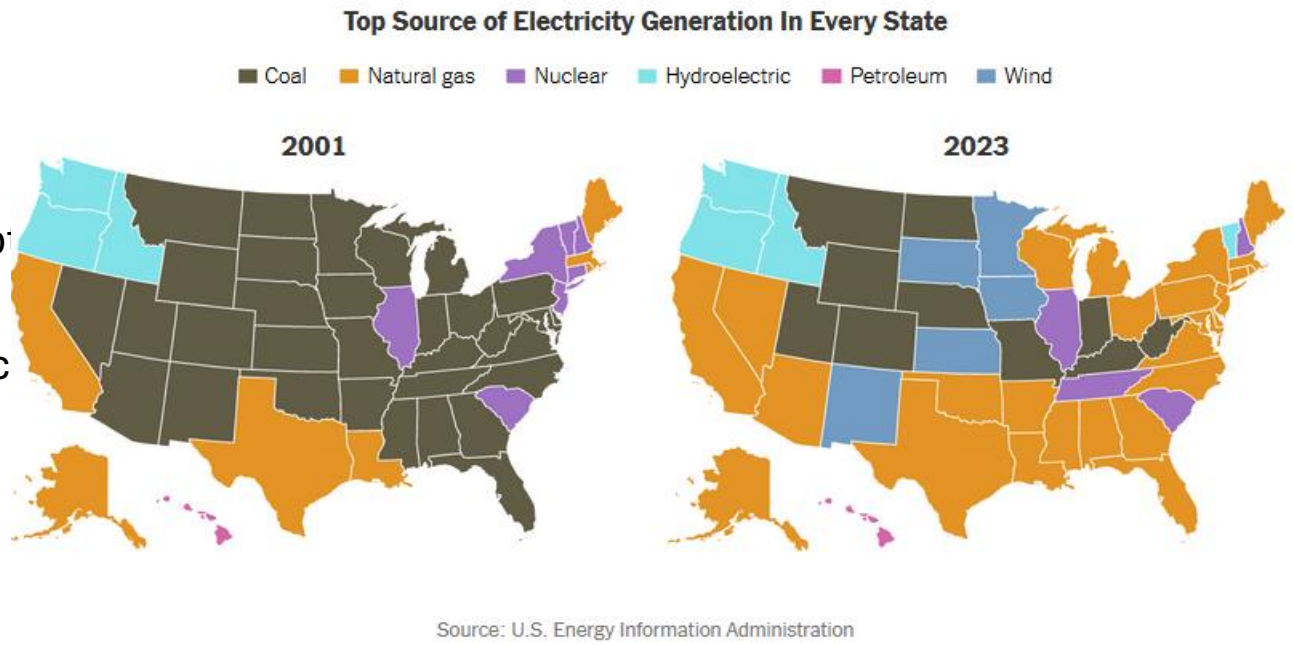
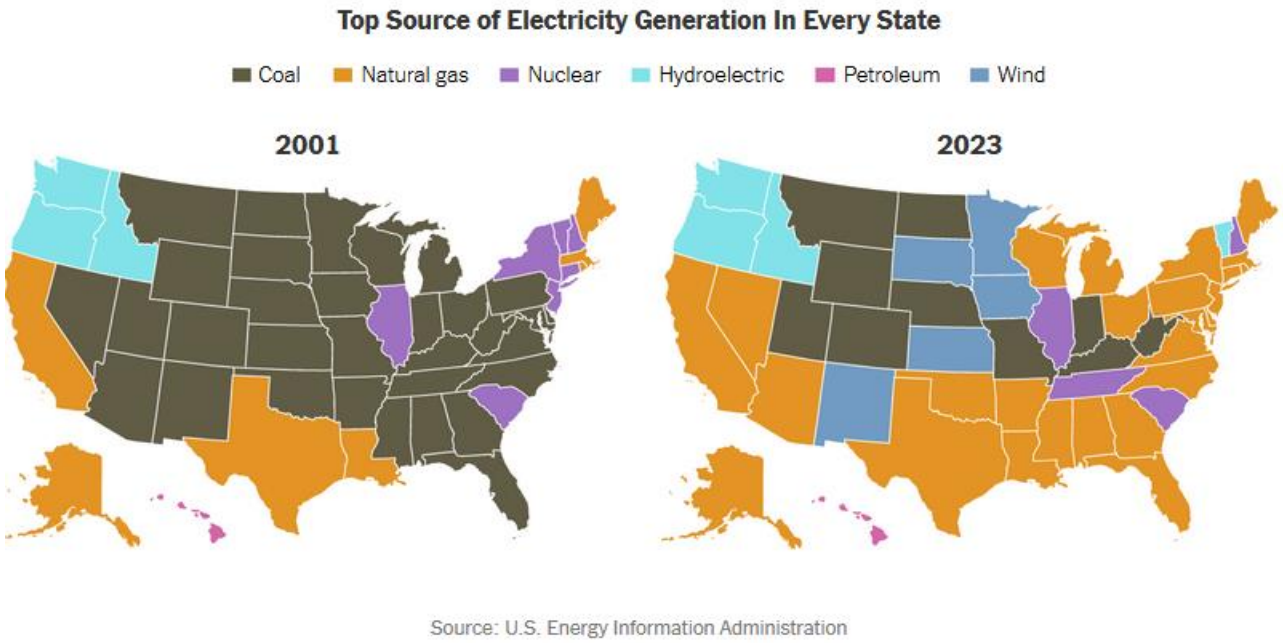
Episode 56WRD August 9, 2024. How Your State Makes Electricity. New Mexico to South Carolina

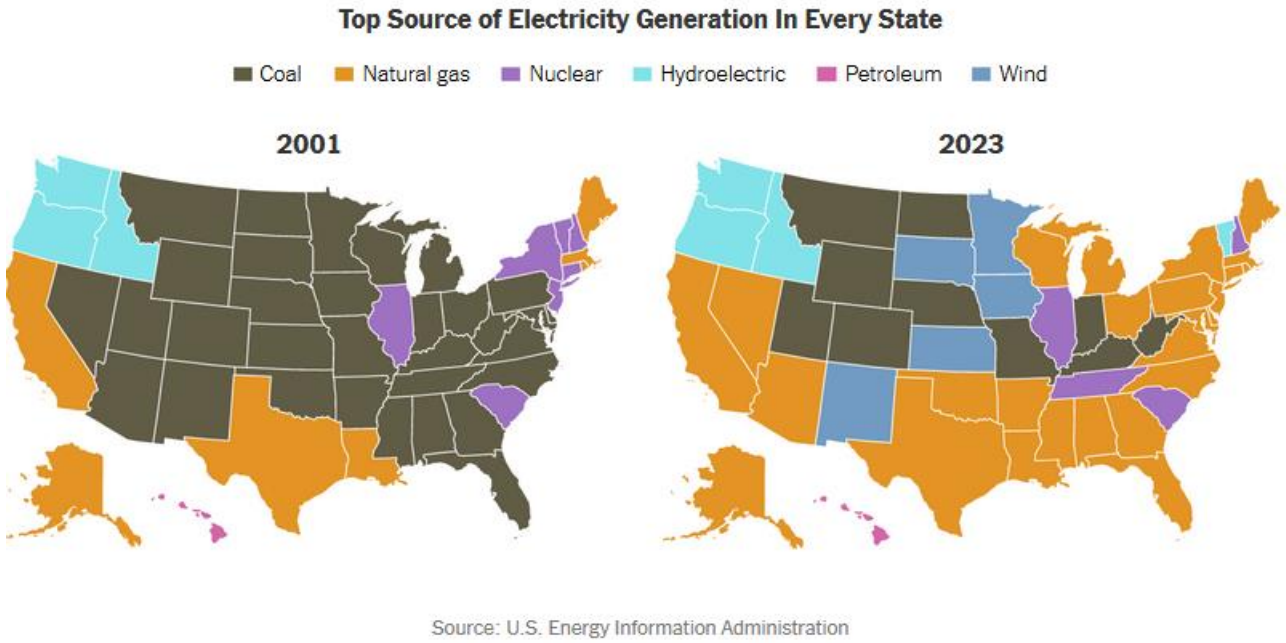
Episode 56WRD1 to 10 New Mexico to South Carolina. Excerpt edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c nonprofit organization. RAWSEP View: the United States Government should instead of certifying wood stoves as safe when they 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



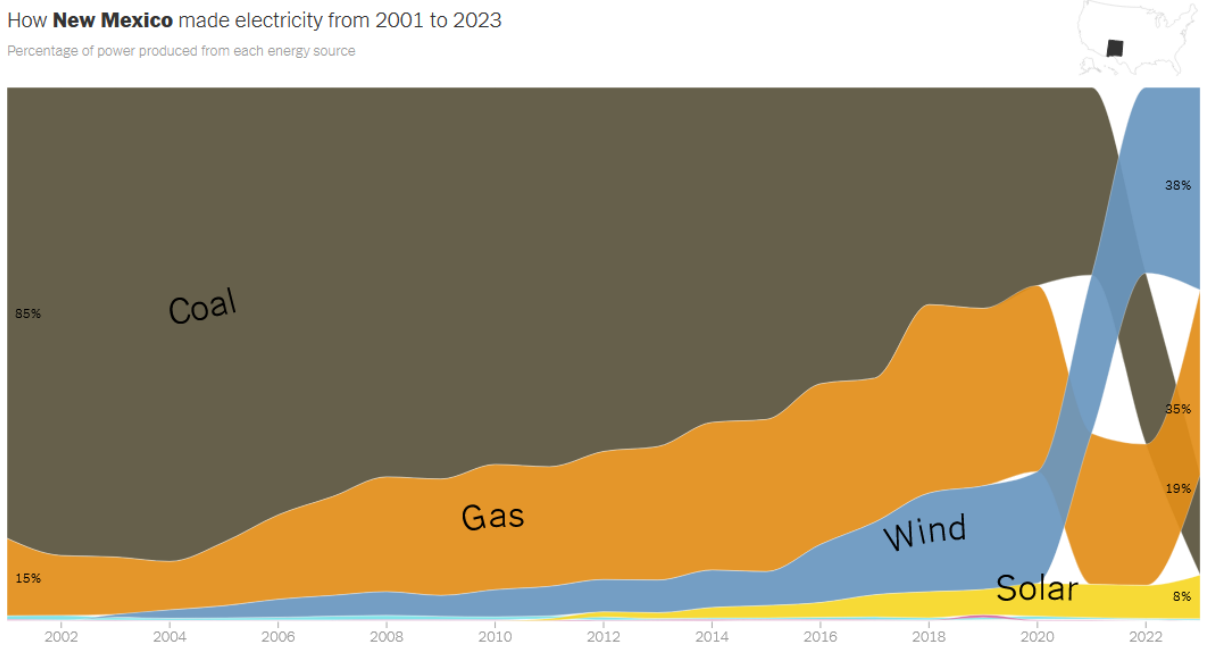
article below. New York Times. How Does Your State Make Electricity? August 2, 2024 Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. RAWSEP View: The New York Times compiled a similar analysis of 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 56WRD1 to 10 New Mexico to South Carolina 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



Ep56WRD1 of 10 How New Mexico 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
CoalGasWindSolar 85%15%19%35%38%8%

RAWSEP View: In New Mexico Wind is the top electricity source since 2022. New Mexico has some of the best wind, solar and geothermal energy resources in the country, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Last year, the state produced more than 46 percent of its power from renewable energy, mostly wind and solar. If wood burning is considered carbon free in New Mexico because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if New Mexico replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper New Mexico might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. New Mexico is an energy exporter. New Mexico already exports a significant amount of electricity to Arizona and California, but it could soon become an even bigger power supplier. Last year, officials broke ground on a major new transmission project that will send renewable wind power from central New Mexico to more-populated parts of the West.



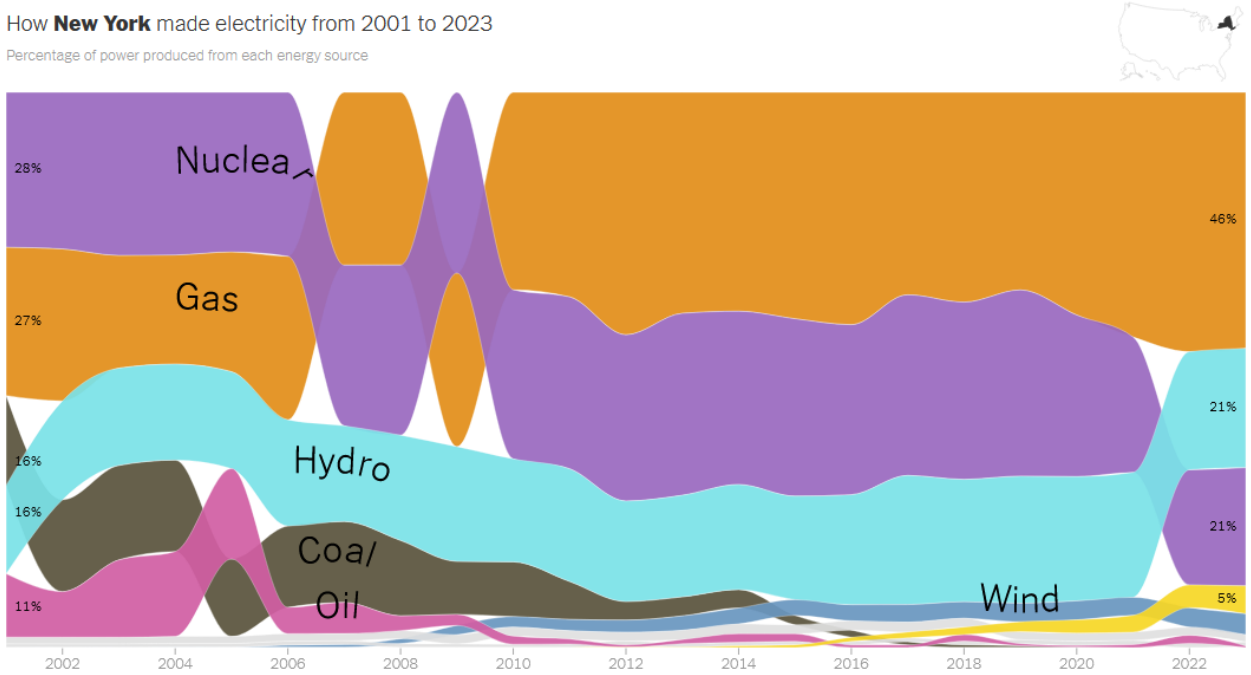
Ep56WRD2 of 10 How New York made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source

2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

CoalGasNuclearHydroWindOil 16%27%28%16%11%46%21%21%5%

RAWSEP View: Natural gas and nuclear energy have fueled the majority of New York's electricity for the past two decades. But gas has expanded its role in the state's power mix during that time, while nuclear generation declined in recent years. The state shut down its controversial Indian Point nuclear plant in 2021, causing nuclear generation to fall and greenhouse gas emissions to rise. Last year, about 32 percent of the power produced in New York came from renewable sources, mostly hydro. The state turned on its first offshore wind farm at the end of the year but has struggled to get other offshore wind projects off the ground. If wood burning is considered carbon free in New York because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if New York replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper New York might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. New York is an energy importer.

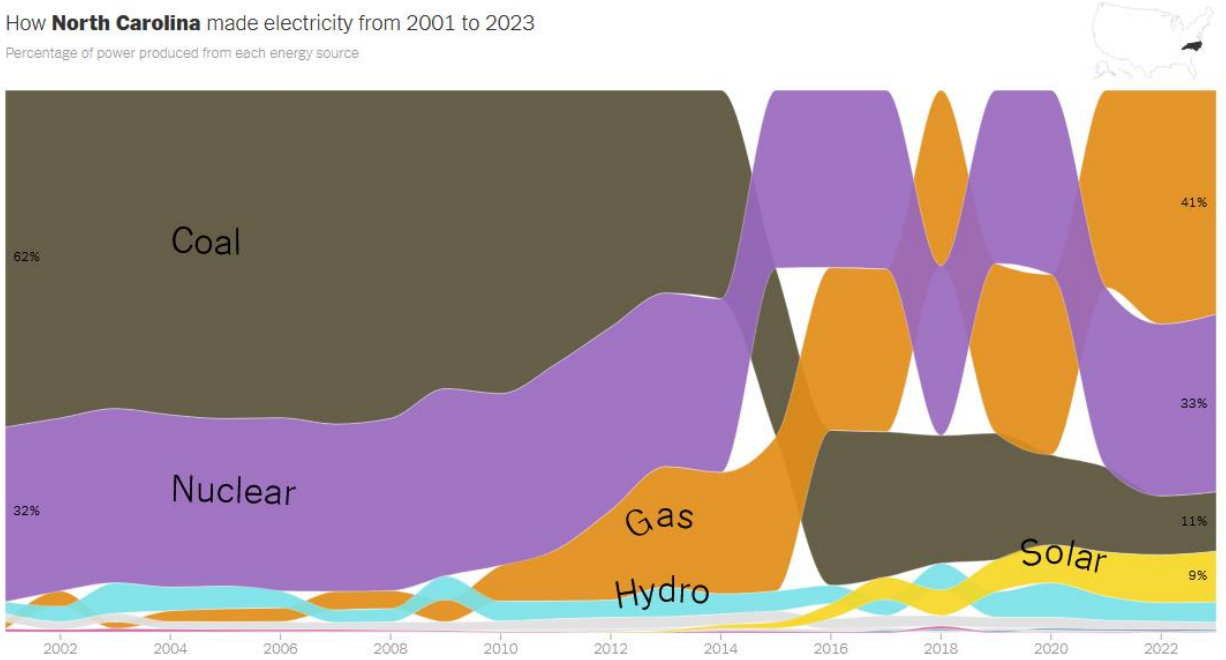


Ep56WRD3 of 10 How North Carolina made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source

2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

CoalGasNuclearHydroSolar 62%32%11%41%33%9%

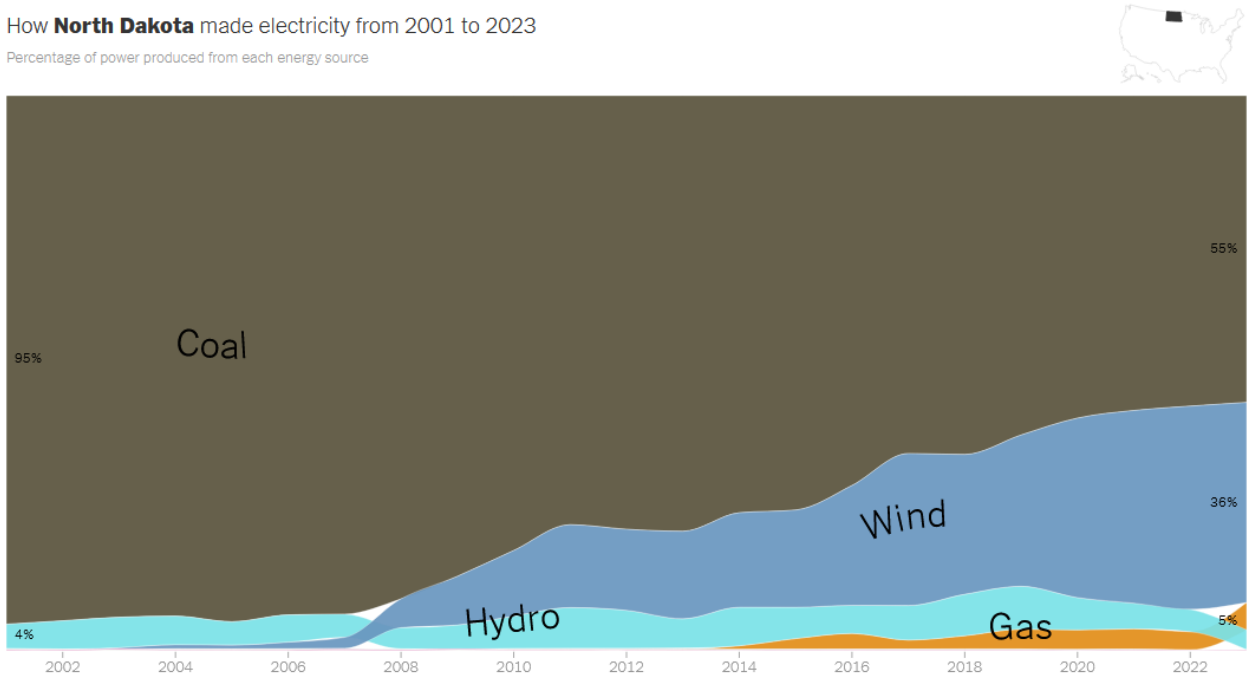


RAWSEP View: Natural gas has surged to become North Carolina's top source of power, generating more than 40 percent of the state's electricity last year. North Carolina also gets nearly a tenth of its power from solar. The state's unique implementation of a decades-old federal mandate, the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, helped encourage the development of utility-scale solar projects, but the growth of solar power has slowed in recent years. In 2021, a bipartisan bill passed by state lawmakers required North Carolina's largest utility, Duke Energy, to achieve a 70 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from 2005 levels by the end of the decade. But this year, Duke Energy asked for more time to meet that deadline and for permission to build a fleet of new gas-burning power plants. If wood burning is considered carbon free in North Carolina because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if North Carolina replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper North Carolina might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.

Ep56WRD4 of 10 How North Dakota 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
CoalGasHydroWind 95%4%55%5%36%

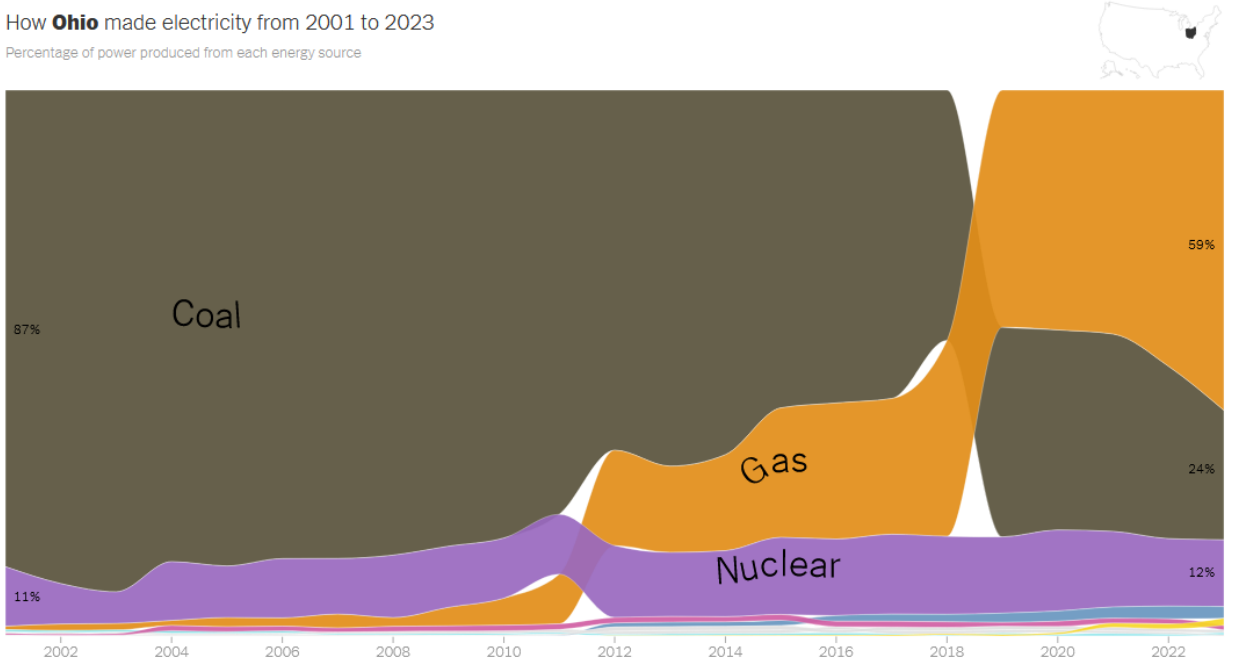
RAWSEP View: In North Dakota Coal is the top electricity source. Wind power has grown rapidly in North Dakota. Last year, wind turbines generated 36 percent of the state's electricity. If wood burning is considered carbon free in North Dakota because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if North Dakota replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper North Dakota might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.



Ep56WRD5 of 10 How Ohio 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
CoalGasNuclear 87%11%24%59%12%

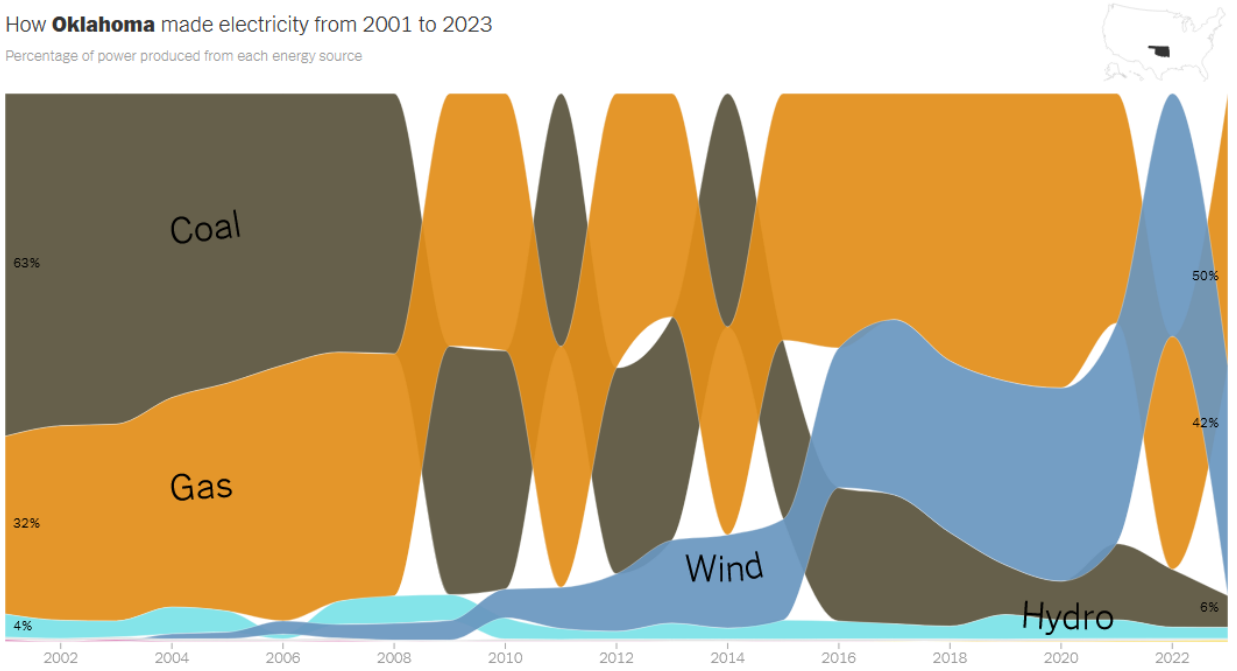
RAWSEP View: Natural Gas took over as Ohio's top source of electricity in 2019 and now fuels nearly 60 percent of the state's power generation. Ohio produces an additional 12 percent of its electricity from two nuclear plants along Lake Erie, which have also faced stiff cost competition from gas. In 2019, Ohio lawmakers passed a bill that gave the state's nuclear power plants more than $1 billion in subsidies to stay open, bailed out two coal plants and weakened the state's renewable electricity requirements. The nuclear subsidies were repealed in 2021 amid a major public corruption scandal, but other parts of the law have remained in place. Ohio gets 2 percent from wind energy and 1 percent from solar. More than one-fourth of Ohio counties have banned or restricted the construction of new wind or solar projects since 2021 when another state law gave county officials decision-making power over where to locate renewable energy. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Ohio because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Ohio replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Ohio might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning.



Ep56WRD6 of 10 How Oklahoma 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
CoalGasHydroWind 63%32%4%6%50%42%

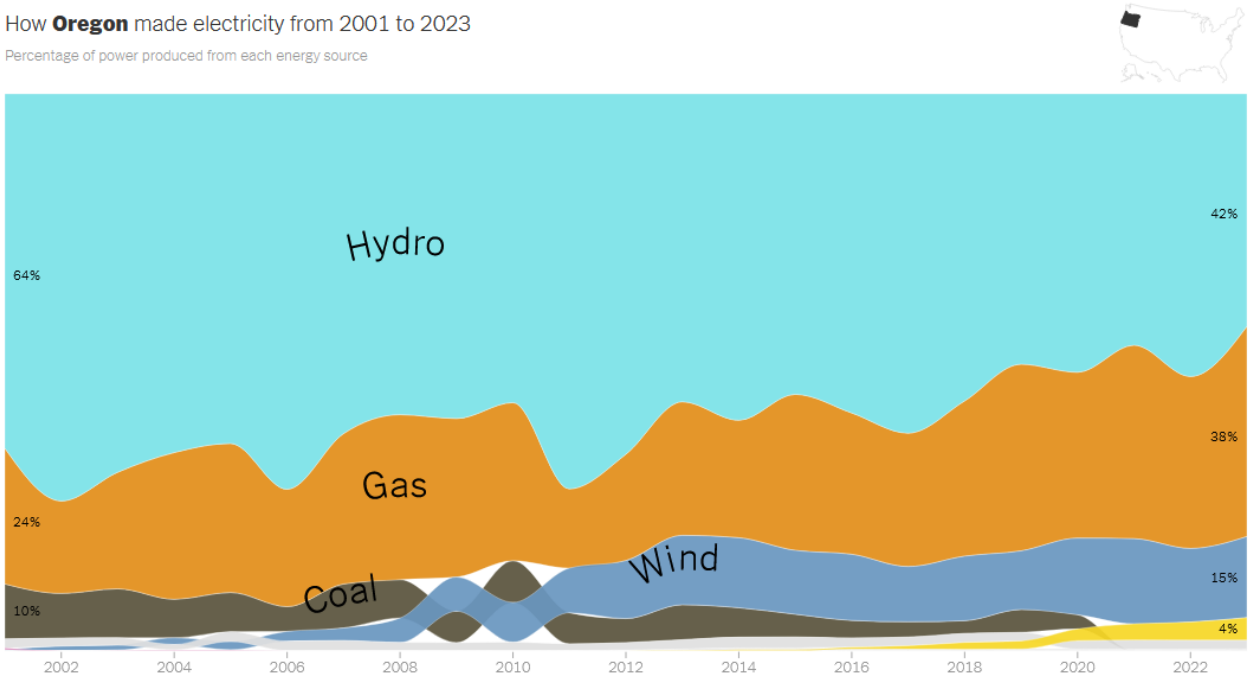
In Oklahoma Wind power has grown quickly briefly becoming the state's largest power producer in 2022 before dropping below natural gas again in 2023. Oklahoma was the third-largest producer of wind power in the country in 2023, behind Texas and Iowa. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Oklahoma because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Oklahoma replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Oklahoma might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Oklahoma is an energy exporter.



Ep56WRD7 of 10 How Oregon 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
CoalGasHydroWind 10%24%64%38%42%15%4%

RAWSEP View: Most of the electricity produced in Oregon in any given year comes from hydroelectric dams, but the exact amount can fluctuate depending on precipitation. Power from natural gas typically increases during drought years and decreases in years with ample rain and snow. Wind has grown to become the third-largest source of electricity generated in the state. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Oregon because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Oregon replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Oregon might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Oregon is an energy exporter.



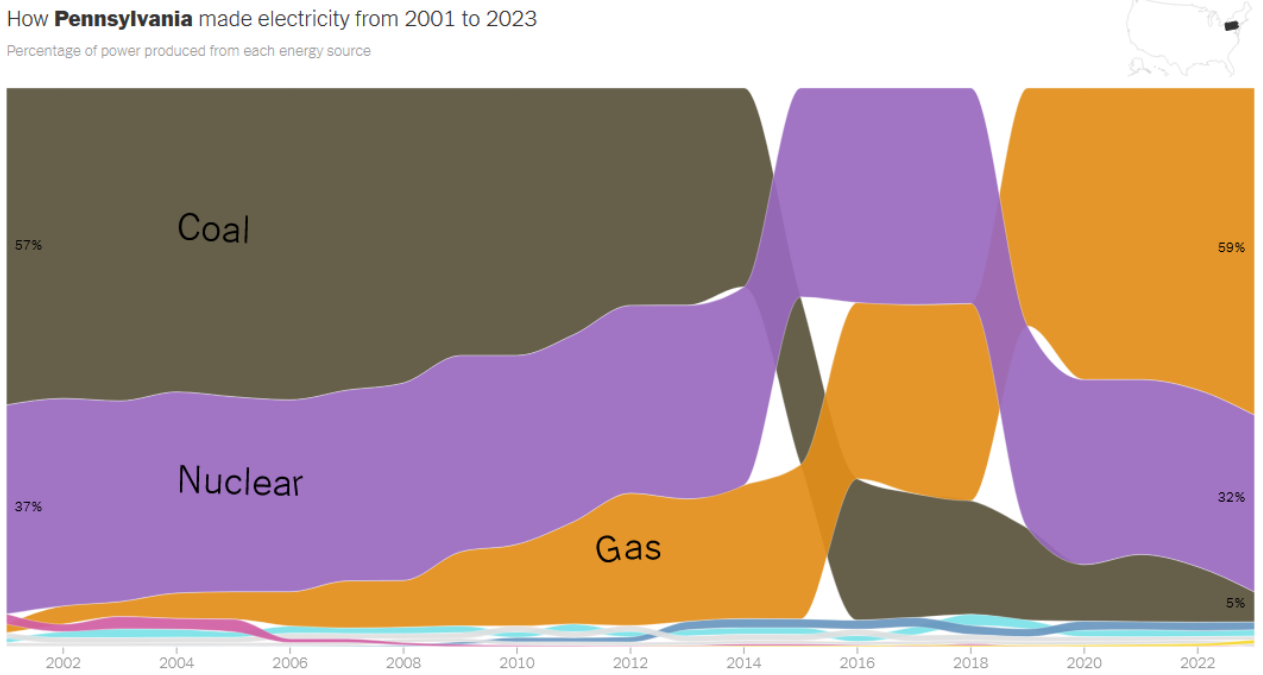
Ep56WRD8 of 10 How Pennsylvania made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source

2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

CoalGasNuclear 57%37%5%59%32%

RAWSEP View: In Pennsylvania Natural Gas is now putting pressure on the state's nuclear plants, as well as putting pressure on Coal. After one of the state's nuclear power plants, Three Mile Island, shut down in 2019, pro-nuclear groups sought state subsidies to keep the remaining reactors open, saying that the loss of this emissions-free electricity is bad news for the fight against climate change. Last year, nuclear energy fueled 32 percent of the state's power generation. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Pennsylvania because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Pennsylvania replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Pennsylvania might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Pennsylvania is an energy exporter. Pennsylvania is the country's third-largest producer of electricity, behind Texas and Florida, and the state is a major supplier of power to the rest of the Mid-Atlantic region.

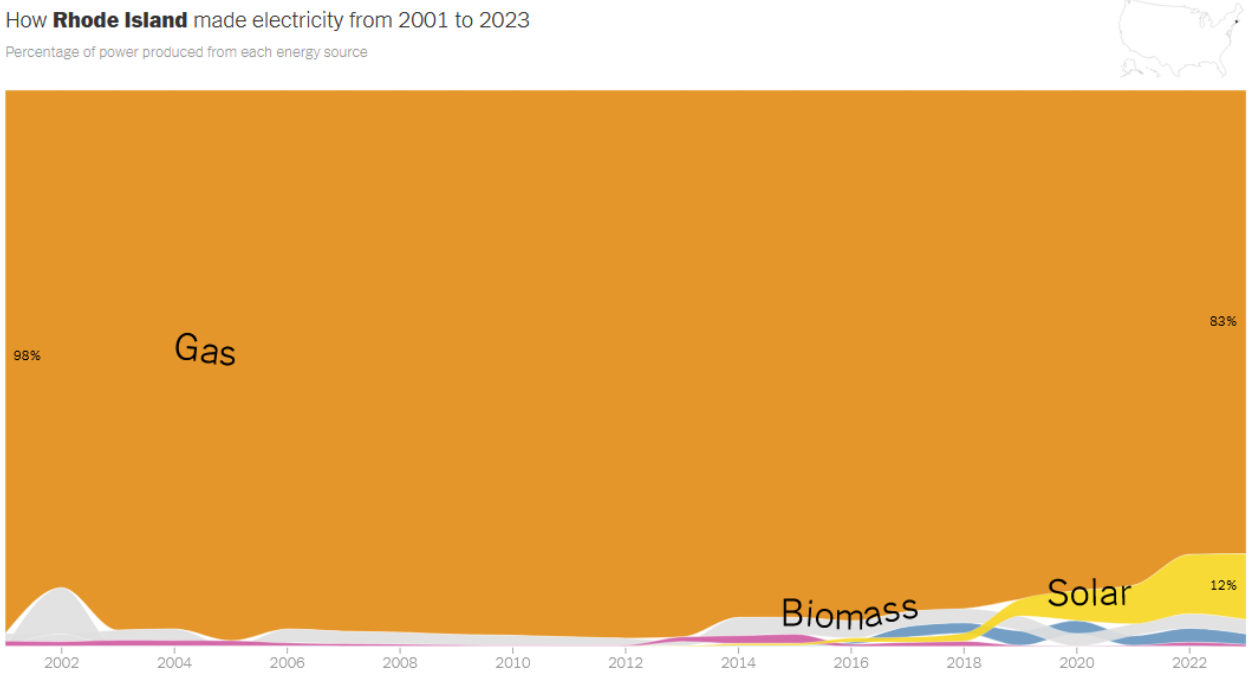


Ep56WRD9 of 10 How Rhode Island made electricity from 2001 to 2023

Percentage of power produced from each energy source 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

GasBiomassSolar 98%83%12%

RAWSEP View: In Rhode Island Natural Gas is the top electricity source. Solar supplied 12 percent of the state's electricity in 2023. If wood burning is considered carbon free in Rhode Island because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if Rhode Island replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper Rhode Island might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. Rhode Island is an energy importer.



Ep56WRD10 of 10 How South Carolina 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

CoalGasNuclear 41%55%15%24%54%

RAWSEP View: In South Carolina Nuclear Power is the top electricity source. Natural Gas overtook coal in 2018 as the state's second-largest power producer. In 2017, utilities in South Carolina abandoned plans to build two new nuclear reactors. The state produced less than 8 percent of its power from renewable sources last year, mostly solar and hydro. If wood burning is considered carbon free in South Carolina because of the scientifically debunked theory of Carbon Neutrality of Wood Burning and if South Carolina replaced coal burning with wood burning based on that scientifically debunked theory then on paper South Carolina might seem to be meeting carbon free goals while in reality producing more air pollution than with coal burning. South Carolina is an energy exporter.