



LPRO: LEGISLATIVE POLICY AND RESEARCH OFFICE

BIOMASS ENERGY

BACKGROUND BRIEF

WHAT IS BIOMASS?

Biomass energy, or "bioenergy" — the energy from plants and plant-derived materials — has been used since people began burning wood to cook food and keep warm. Wood is still the largest biomass energy resource today, but other sources of biomass are also used including food crops, grassy and woody plants, residues from agriculture or forestry, oil-rich algae and the organic component of municipal and industrial wastes. Even the fumes from landfills (which are methane, the main component in natural gas) are used as a biomass energy source. Biomass energy applications include biofuel,¹ biopower and bioproducts (see Table 1).

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Table 1: Biomass Energy Applications

Energy Application	Definition
Biofuel	Converting biomass into liquid fuels for transportation
Biopower	Burning biomass directly, or converting it into gaseous or liquid fuels that burn more efficiently, to generate electricity
Bioproducts	Converting biomass into chemicals for making plastics and other products that typically are made from petroleum

Information supplied by National Renewable Energy Laboratory

While Oregon has some dedicated biomass energy crops, most biomass resources are secondary products, such as lumber mill residue, logging slash (from forest restoration treatments or commercial logging) or animal manure. Examples of biomass resources in the Northwest include woody biomass, spent pulping liquor (byproduct of pulp and the paper making process), agricultural field residue, animal manure, food processing residue, landfill gas and municipal solid waste and wastewater treatment plant digester gas. A new facility in Lakeview, Oregon is scheduled to begin operations in 2020 and is

¹ Oregon Department of Energy 2018 Biennial Energy Report: <https://energyinfo.oregon.gov/ber>

expected to convert 136,000 tons of woody biomass and forest bi-products into 15 million gallons of renewable fuels annually.

A biorefinery produces a range of products, including power, fuels and chemicals, similar to a petroleum refinery or petrochemical facility. Between 2014 to 2016, biomass, landfill gas, and municipal waste supplied an average of 0.54 percent of the electricity consumed in the state.

BIOMASS FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The most common source of biomass-based electricity is wood. In 2015, electricity generated from biomass constituted 11.3 percent of total renewable electricity generation in the United States.

The most common method of converting biomass to electricity is through direct-fired combustion — a similar process to that used for coal or natural gas. After the biomass is pre-processed to remove impurities, it is burned in a boiler to generate steam, which turns a turbine and generates electricity.

The efficiency of converting biomass to electricity is extremely variable due to the technology and feedstocks used to generate the initial heat. The efficiency of biomass plants can range from 22 to 34 percent when generating electricity only. When operated as a combined heat and power plant, total efficiencies of up to 85 percent are achieved.² Combined heat and power is a technology in which excess heat or steam from the generating process is used in secondary processes such as heating or drying.

Biomass power plants are typically less than 50 megawatts (**MW**) in size, compared to coal plants, which are typically 200 to 1,500 MW in size. Oregon has 17 woody biomass power facilities,³ primarily in the wood-products industry. An additional 21 facilities in Oregon use woody biomass to provide space heat; these include schools and hospitals.

Biopower can also be generated by capturing the output of decomposing biomass (animal manure, human waste, or organic forms of municipal solid waste) in digesters or contained landfills. “Biogas” or “digester gas” is the resultant product, consisting primarily of methane, carbon dioxide, and water vapor. Once the biogas has been cleaned to remove water and impurities, it can be used to generate electricity, usually onsite or in a nearby dedicated plant. The higher the methane content, the higher the energy potential. Natural gas used by consumers is almost 100 percent methane, whereas biogas is typically 50-75 percent methane. In Oregon, there are 12 wastewater treatment plants that produce energy from biogas and 10 anaerobic digestion facilities, six of which are currently in operation. Oregon also has seven liquid biofuel production facilities, nine wood pellet manufacturing facilities, and one charcoal briquette manufacturing facility.⁴

² IEA, *Biomass for Power Generation and CHP*, 2007

³ Some woody biomass facilities are not currently operating.

⁴ Oregon Department of Energy 2018 Biennial Energy Report

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