

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

§ 292.202

Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act, (15 U.S.C. 791 *et seq.*), Federal Power Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 792, *et seq.*), Department of Energy Organization Act, (42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*), E.O. 12009, 42 FR 46267, Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, (15 U.S.C. 3301, *et seq.*).

§ 292.201 Scope.

This subpart applies to the criteria for and manner of becoming a qualifying small power production facility and a qualifying cogeneration facility under sections 3(17)(C) and 3(18)(B), respectively, of the Federal Power Act, as amended by section 201 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).

[45 FR 17972, Mar. 20, 1980]

§ 292.202 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart:

(a) *Biomass* means any organic material not derived from fossil fuels;

(b) *Waste* means an energy input that is listed below in this subsection, or any energy input that has little or no current commercial value and exists in the absence of the qualifying facility industry. Should a waste energy input acquire commercial value after a facility is qualified by way of Commission certification pursuant to § 292.207(b), or self-certification pursuant to § 292.207(a), the facility will not lose its qualifying status for that reason. *Waste* includes, but is not limited to, the following materials that the Commission previously has approved as waste:

(1) Anthracite culm produced prior to July 23, 1985;

(2) Anthracite refuse that has an average heat content of 6,000 Btu or less per pound and has an average ash content of 45 percent or more;

(3) Bituminous coal refuse that has an average heat content of 9,500 Btu per pound or less and has an average ash content of 25 percent or more;

(4) Top or bottom subbituminous coal produced on Federal lands or on Indian lands that has been determined to be waste by the United States Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or that is located on non-Federal or non-Indian lands outside of BLM's jurisdiction, provided that the applicant shows that the lat-

ter coal is an extension of that determined by BLM to be waste.

(5) Coal refuse produced on Federal lands or on Indian lands that has been determined to be waste by the BLM or that is located on non-Federal or non-Indian lands outside of BLM's jurisdiction, provided that applicant shows that the latter is an extension of that determined by BLM to be waste.

(6) Lignite produced in association with the production of montan wax and lignite that becomes exposed as a result of such a mining operation;

(7) Gaseous fuels, except:

(i) Synthetic gas from coal; and

(ii) Natural gas from gas and oil wells unless the natural gas meets the requirements of § 2.400 of this chapter;

(8) Petroleum coke;

(9) Materials that a government agency has certified for disposal by combustion;

(10) Residual heat;

(11) Heat from exothermic reactions;

(12) Used rubber tires;

(13) Plastic materials; and

(14) Refinery off-gas.

(c) *Cogeneration facility* means equipment used to produce electric energy and forms of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam), used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes, through the sequential use of energy;

(d) *Topping-cycle cogeneration facility* means a cogeneration facility in which the energy input to the facility is first used to produce useful power output, and at least some of the reject heat from the power production process is then used to provide useful thermal energy;

(e) *Bottoming-cycle cogeneration facility* means a cogeneration facility in which the energy input to the system is first applied to a useful thermal energy application or process, and at least some of the reject heat emerging from the application or process is then used for power production;

(f) *Supplementary firing* means an energy input to the cogeneration facility used only in the thermal process of a topping-cycle cogeneration facility, or only in the electric generating process of a bottoming-cycle cogeneration facility;

(g) *Useful power output* of a cogeneration facility means the electric or mechanical energy made available for use, exclusive of any such energy used in the power production process;

(h) *Useful thermal energy output* of a topping-cycle cogeneration facility means the thermal energy:

(1) That is made available to an industrial or commercial process (net of any heat contained in condensate return and/or makeup water);

(2) That is used in a heating application (e.g., space heating, domestic hot water heating); or

(3) That is used in a space cooling application (i.e., thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

(i) *Total energy output* of a topping-cycle cogeneration facility is the sum of the useful power output and useful thermal energy output;

(j) *Total energy input* means the total energy of all forms supplied from external sources;

(k) *Natural gas* means either natural gas unmixed, or any mixture of natural gas and artificial gas;

(l) *Oil* means crude oil, residual fuel oil, natural gas liquids, or any refined petroleum products; and

(m) Energy input in the case of energy in the form of natural gas or oil is to be measured by the lower heating value of the natural gas or oil.

(n) *Electric utility holding company* means a holding company, as defined in section 2(a)(7) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. 79b(a)(7) which owns one or more electric utilities, as defined in section 2(a)(3) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. 79b(a)(3), but does not include any holding company which is exempt by rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to sections 3(a)(3) or 3(a)(5) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. 79c(a)(3) or 79c(a)(5).

(o) *Utility geothermal small power production facility* means a small power production facility which uses geothermal energy as the primary energy resource and of which more than 50 percent is owned either:

(1) By an electric utility or utilities, electric utility holding company or

companies, or any combination thereof.

(2) By any company 50 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of which are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with power to vote by an electric utility, electric utility holding company, or any combination thereof.

(p) *New dam or diversion* means a dam or diversion which requires, for the purposes of installing any hydroelectric power project, any construction, or enlargement of any impoundment or diversion structure (other than repairs or reconstruction or the addition of flashboards of similar adjustable devices);

(q) *Substantial adverse effect on the environment* means a substantial alteration in the existing or potential use of, or a loss of, natural features, existing habitat, recreational uses, water quality, or other environmental resources. Substantial alteration of particular resource includes a change in the environment that substantially reduces the quality of the affected resources; and

(r) *Commitment of substantial monetary resources* means the expenditure of, or commitment to expend, at least 50 percent of the total cost of preparing an application for license or exemption for a hydroelectric project that is accepted for filing by the Commission pursuant to §4.32(e) of this chapter. The total cost includes (but is not limited to) the cost of agency consultation, environmental studies, and engineering studies conducted pursuant to §4.38 of this chapter, and the Commission's requirements for filing an application for license exemption.

(s) *Sequential use* of energy means:

(1) For a topping-cycle cogeneration facility, the use of reject heat from a power production process in sufficient amounts in a thermal application or process to conform to the requirements of the operating standard; or

(2) For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration facility, the use of reject heat from a thermal application or process,

at least some of which is then used for power production.

(Energy Security Act, Pub. L. 96-294, 94 Stat. 611 (1980) Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 2601, *et seq.*, Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act, 15 U.S.C. 791 *et seq.*, Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 792 *et seq.*, Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*, E.O. 12009, 42 FR 46267)

[45 FR 17972, Mar. 20, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 33958, May 21, 1980; 45 FR 66789, Oct. 8, 1980; Order 135, 46 FR 19231, Mar. 30, 1981; 46 FR 32239, June 22, 1981; Order 499, 53 FR 27002, July 18, 1988; Order 575, 60 FR 4857, Jan. 25, 1995]

§ 292.203 General requirements for qualification.

(a) *Small power production facilities.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a small power production facility is a qualifying facility if it:

(1) Meets the maximum size criteria specified in § 292.204(a);

(2) Meets the fuel use criteria specified in § 292.204(b); and

(3) Meets the ownership criteria specified in § 292.206.

(b) *Cogeneration facilities.* A cogeneration facility, including any diesel and dual-fuel cogeneration facility, is a qualifying facility if it:

(1) Meets any applicable operating and efficiency standards specified in § 292.205 (a) and (b); and

(2) Meets the ownership criteria specified in § 292.206.

(c) *Hydroelectric small power production facilities located at a new dam or diversion.* (1) A hydroelectric small power production facility that impounds or diverts the water of a natural watercourse by means of a new dam or diversion (as that term is defined in § 292.202(p)) is a qualifying facility if it meets the requirements of:

(i) Paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) Section 292.208.

(2) [Reserved]

[45 FR 17972, Mar. 20, 1980, as amended by Order 70-E, 46 FR 33027, June 26, 1981; 52 FR 5280, Feb. 20, 1987; 52 FR 9161, Mar. 23, 1987; Order 478, 52 FR 28467, July 30, 1987; Order 499, 53 FR 27002, July 18, 1988; Order 541, 57 FR 21734, May 22, 1992]

§ 292.204 Criteria for qualifying small power production facilities.

(a) *Size of the facility*—(1) *Maximum size.* There is no size limitation for an eligible solar, wind, waste or facility, as defined by section 3(17)(E) of the Federal Power Act. For a non-eligible facility, the power production capacity for which qualification is sought, together with the power production capacity of any other non-eligible small power production facilities that use the same energy resource, are owned by the same person(s) or its affiliates, and are located at the same site, may not exceed 80 megawatts.

(2) *Method of calculation.* (i) For purposes of this paragraph, facilities are considered to be located at the same site as the facility for which qualification is sought if they are located within one mile of the facility for which qualification is sought and, for hydroelectric facilities, if they use water from the same impoundment for power generation.

(ii) For purposes of making the determination in clause (i), the distance between facilities shall be measured from the electrical generating equipment of a facility.

(3) *Waiver.* The Commission may modify the application of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, for good cause.

(b) *Fuel use.* (1)(i) The primary energy source of the facility must be biomass, waste, renewable resources, geothermal resources, or any combination thereof, and 75 percent or more of the total energy input must be from these sources.

(ii) Any primary energy source which, on the basis of its energy content, is 50 percent or more biomass shall be considered biomass.

(2) Use of oil, natural gas and coal by a facility, under section 3(17)(B) of the Federal Power Act, is limited to the minimum amounts of fuel required for ignition, startup, testing, flame stabilization, and control uses, and the minimum amounts of fuel required to alleviate or prevent unanticipated equipment outages, and emergencies, directly affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, which would result from electric power outages. Such fuel use may not, in the aggregate, exceed 25 percent of the total energy input of the facility during the 12-month period