

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## SSB 6692

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Allowing certain counties to participate and enter into ownership agreements for electric generating facilities powered by biomass.

**Sponsors:** Senate Committee on Environment, Water & Energy (originally sponsored by Senators Pridemore, Hargrove, Ranker and Haugen).

**Senate Committee on Environment, Water & Energy**  
**House Committee on Technology, Energy & Communications**

**Background:** Biomass Energy Under Initiative 937. Approved by voters in 2006, the Energy Independence Act, also known as Initiative 937, requires electric utilities with 25,000 or more customers to meet targets for energy conservation and for using eligible renewable resources.

Under the Initiative, biomass energy is an eligible renewable resource if, among other things, it is based on animal waste or solid organic fuels from wood, forest, or field residues, or dedicated energy crops that do not include the following: (1) wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; (2) black liquor byproduct from paper production; (3) wood from old growth forests; or (4) municipal solid waste.

County Authority to Construct Electricity Generating Facilities Using Biomass. In 2009 the Legislature authorized any county, with a PUD that generates, transmits, and distributes electricity for sale within the county, to construct and operate a facility to generate electricity from the following types of fuel: (1) biomass classified as a renewable resource under Initiative 937; (2) lignin in spent pulping liquors; or (3) liquors derived from algae and other sources. The county may regulate and control the electricity produced by the facility.

Agreements for the Joint Ownership of Renewable Energy Facilities. Cities, PUDs, and joint operating agencies may enter into agreements with a broad variety of governmental entities; private electric utilities; rural electric cooperatives; and generation and transmission cooperatives to plan, finance, acquire, construct, operate, and maintain electric generating plants powered by an eligible renewable resource under Initiative 937. The agreements must provide that participating public entities have ownership interests equal to the percentage of money or property they supplied for the undertaking, and that they own and control a like percentage of the electrical output.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

**Summary:** Clarifying the Location of County-Owned and Operated Biomass Energy Facilities. A county is eligible to own one biomass facility if the county has a PUD that: (1) owns and operates a combined-cycle, natural gas turbine with a generating capacity of at least 240 MW; or (2) owns and operates a system for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity within the county. A biomass energy facility constructed and operated by an eligible county must be located within that county.

Authorizing the Joint Ownership of County-Owned and Operated Biomass Energy Facilities. A county eligible to own and operate a biomass energy facility may enter into agreements with a broad variety of governmental entities; private electric utilities; rural electric cooperatives; and generation and transmission cooperatives to plan, finance, acquire, construct, operate, and maintain one biomass energy facility. The agreements must provide that participating public entities have ownership interests equal to the percentage of money or property they supplied for the undertaking, and that they own and control a like percentage of the electrical output.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

Senate	46	0	
House	95	1	(House amended)
Senate	47	0	(Senate concurred)

**Effective:** June 10, 2010