

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5709

Chapter 308, Laws of 2013

63rd Legislature
2013 Regular Session

RENEWABLE ENERGY--DENSIFIED BIOMASS HEAT--PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/28/13

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2013
YEAS 48 NAYS 0

BRAD OWEN

President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 16, 2013
YEAS 96 NAYS 0

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved May 20, 2013, 3:10 p.m.

JAY INSLEE

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Hunter G. Goodman, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5709** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

HUNTER G. GOODMAN

Secretary

FILED

May 20, 2013

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5709

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2013 Regular Session

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

By Senate Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Smith, Ericksen, Sheldon, Holmquist Newbry, Dammeier, Brown, and Roach)

READ FIRST TIME 03/01/13.

1 AN ACT Relating to a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility
2 of using densified biomass to heat public schools; and creating new
3 sections.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** Currently more than a million homes
6 nationwide and approximately fifty thousand homes in Washington state
7 are heated with wood pellets, or densified biomass, in modern high-
8 efficiency appliances. This residential use establishes that many
9 homeowners experience significant cost savings compared to other fossil
10 fuel-based heating systems and that this technology can have a wide and
11 varied acceptance. Bulk delivery that can be facilitated by large
12 volume anchor users such as schools, institutions, and businesses could
13 provide the next step in making this form of renewable energy
14 utilization more efficient and convenient for the consumer. The
15 legislature makes the following findings:

16 (1) That manufactured and direct thermal conversion of densified
17 biomass is a renewable energy activity;

18 (2) That much of western Europe, China, Japan, and other Asian

1 countries have chosen to use renewable densified biomass as a renewable
2 energy fuel to heat homes, businesses, and other facilities;

3 (3) That clean burning, renewable densified biomass will: (a) Lead
4 our country to energy independence; (b) create jobs; (c) stimulate our
5 economy by keeping more of our money circulating in the United States;
6 (d) reduce carbon emissions; (e) improve air quality in noncompliant
7 air sheds; (f) promote healthy forests; and (g) reduce the volume of
8 waste in landfills; that the densified biomass industry will be
9 complimentary to other biofuel industries, providing an outlet and use
10 for the resultant high lignin by-products and agriculture residuals;
11 and

12 (4) That a December 2012 report by the Washington State University
13 energy program identified opportunities to develop and expand the in-
14 state manufacturing of densified biomass.

15 Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to have the
16 Washington State University energy program conduct a pilot program to
17 demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass as a renewable
18 energy source to heat schools and other buildings.

19 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** (1) Subject to receiving federal and private
20 funds for this purpose, by December 1, 2013, the Washington State
21 University energy program must develop and initiate a pilot program to
22 demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public
23 schools. Two public schools must be chosen for the pilot program,
24 using the following criteria: The school's proximity to a currently
25 operating densified biomass manufacturing facility, the age and
26 condition of the school's current heating system, and the school's
27 design is of a nature that most resembles other schools of its class.
28 The pilot program must consist of the following: The replacement of
29 the school's current heating system with one that uses densified
30 biomass as a fuel; the measurement and evaluation of the heating
31 system, including a cost comparison with other conventional fuels; and
32 the measurement of emissions from the heating system. One of the
33 public schools selected for the pilot must be located in a district
34 east of the crest of the Cascade mountains and one must be located in
35 a district west of the crest of the Cascade mountains. The school
36 district east of the crest of the Cascade mountains must be located in

1 a county that shares an international border or borders the state of
2 Idaho.

3 (2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must
4 notify all school districts about the pilot project and their
5 opportunity to participate.

6 (3) By December 31, 2015, the Washington State University energy
7 program must summarize and report its findings to the legislature. The
8 report must include an analysis extrapolating the results to other
9 similarly situated schools in the state.

10 (4) In designing the pilot program, the Washington State University
11 energy program must seek to leverage other existing private and federal
12 funding programs and resources.

13 (5) The Washington State University energy program may contract
14 with other entities for assistance in implementing the pilot program.

15 (6) The pilot program expires December 15, 2015.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2013.

Passed by the House April 16, 2013.

Approved by the Governor May 20, 2013.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 20, 2013.