AN ACT Relating to transportation funding; amending RCW 46.17.365, 46.25.100, 46.20.202, 46.25.052, 46.25.060, 70.94.431, 82.38.030, and 46.68.090; adding new sections to chapter 70.94 RCW; creating new sections; providing an effective date; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

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

## 7 8 Clean Fuels Policy

9 NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. (1) The legislature finds that rapid 10 in low-carbon transportation technologies, including 11 electric vehicles and clean transportation fuels, are at the 12 threshold of widespread commercial deployment. In order to help prompt the use of clean fuels, other states have successfully 13 14 implemented programs that reduce the carbon intensity of their 15 transportation fuels. Without disruptions to fuel markets 16 significant impacts to the costs of transportation fuels, California 17 and Oregon have both implemented low carbon fuel standards that are 18 similar to the program created in this act. Washington state has extensively studied the potential impact of a clean fuels program, 19 20 and most projections show that a low carbon fuel standard would Code Rev/JA:eab 1 S-4522.3/19 3rd draft

- decrease greenhouse gas and conventional air pollutant emissions, while positively impacting the state's economy.
- (2) The legislature further finds that the health and welfare of 3 the people of the state of Washington is threatened by the prospect 4 of crumbling or swamped coastlines, rising water, and more intense 5 6 forest fires caused by higher temperatures and related droughts, all of which are intensified and made more frequent by the volume of 7 greenhouse gas emissions. As of 2015, the transportation sector 8 contributes forty-three percent of Washington's greenhouse gas 9 emissions, and the legislature's interest in the life cycle of the 10 11 fuels used in the state arises from a concern for the effects of the 12 production and use of these fuels on Washington's environment and public health, including its air quality, snowpack, and coastline. 13
  - (3) The legislature finds that the people already pay the costs of multiple taxes and regulatory mandates on each molecule of fossil fuels used for transportation, including:
    - (a) The state oil spill response tax;
    - (b) The state oil spill administration tax;
  - (c) The state hazardous substance tax used to fund the state toxics control account, the local toxics control account, and the environmental legacy and stewardship account;
  - (d) The combined state and federal motor vehicle 67.8 cent taxes to fund transportation projects;
    - (e) The federal leaking underground storage tank tax and the state petroleum products tax for underground storage tanks;
      - (f) Applicable state and local sales taxes; and
      - (g) The federal renewable fuel standard.
    - (4) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to support the deployment of clean transportation fuel technologies through a carefully designed program that reduces the carbon intensity of fuel used in Washington, in order to:
    - (a) Reduce levels of conventional air pollutants from diesel and gasoline that are harmful to public health;
    - (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels, which are the state's largest source of greenhouse gas emissions; and
- 37 (c) Create jobs and spur economic development based on innovative 38 clean fuel technologies.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and sections 103 through 113 of this act unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
  - (1) "Carbon dioxide equivalents" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 70.235.010.
- 6 (2) "Clean fuels program" means the requirements established by this act.
- 8 (3) "Cost" means an expense connected to the manufacture, 9 distribution, or other aspects of the provision of a transportation 10 fuel product.
- 11 (4) "Credit" means a unit of measure equal to one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents.
  - (5) "Deficit" means a unit of measure generated when a transportation fuel with a carbon intensity that is greater than the applicable standard adopted by the department under section 103 of this act is produced, imported, or dispensed for use in Washington, such that one deficit is equal to one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents.
- 19 (6) "Electric utility" means a consumer-owned utility or 20 investor-owned utility, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.29A.010.
- 21 (7) "Greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 22 70.235.010.
  - (8) "Military tactical vehicle" means a motor vehicle owned by the United States department of defense or the United States military services and that is used in combat, combat support, combat service support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such operations.
- 28 (9) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 29 46.04.320.
- 30 (10) "Price" means the amount of payment or compensation provided 31 as consideration for a specified quantity of transportation fuel by a 32 consumer or end user of the transportation fuel.
  - (11) "Renewable hydrogen" means hydrogen produced using renewable resources both as the source for the hydrogen and the source for the energy input into the production process.
- 36 (12) "Renewable natural gas" means a gas consisting largely of 37 methane and other hydrocarbons derived from the decomposition of 38 organic material in landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, and 39 anaerobic digesters.

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- (13) "Renewable resource" means: (a) Water; (b) wind; (c) solar energy; (d) geothermal energy; (e) renewable natural gas as defined in RCW 54.04.190; (f) renewable hydrogen; (g) wave, ocean, or tidal power; (h) biodiesel fuel that is not derived from crops raised on land cleared from old growth or first growth forests; or (i) biomass energy.
  - (14)(a) "Tactical support equipment" means equipment using a portable engine, including turbines, that meets specifications, owned by the United States military services or its allies, and that is used in combat, combat support, combat service support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such operations.
- (b) "Tactical support equipment" includes, but is not limited to, 13 engines associated with portable generators, aircraft start carts, 14 heaters, and lighting carts. 15
- (15) "Transportation fuel" means electricity and any liquid or 17 gaseous fuel sold, supplied, offered for sale, or used for the 18 propulsion of a motor vehicle or that is intended for use for transportation purposes. 19
- 20 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 103.** (1) (a) The department, in consultation 21 with the department of licensing, must adopt rules that establish standards that reduce the greenhouse gas emissions per unit of fuel 22 energy (carbon intensity) in transportation fuels used in Washington. 23 24 The standards established by the rules must be based on the carbon 25 intensity of gasoline and gasoline substitutes and the carbon intensity of diesel and diesel substitutes. The rules adopted under 26 27 this section must reduce the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to 28 each unit of the fuels to thirteen percent below 2017 levels by 2035. The rules must establish a start date for the clean fuels program of 29 30 no later than July 1, 2023. To the extent the requirements of this 31 act conflict with the requirements of chapter 19.112 RCW, the requirements of this act prevail. 32
  - (b) The direction to the department to adopt rules under this section is not an acknowledgment, denial, or limitation of any authority of the department that existed prior to the effective date of this section to adopt rules related to the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of fuel under other provisions of this chapter including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.151 and 70.94.331.

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- 1 (c)(i) Transportation fuels exported from Washington are not subject to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements in this section.
  - (ii) Electricity is not subject to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements in this section.
  - (2) (a) As part of the compliance with the clean fuels program provided in subsection (1) of this section, those required to register under section 108(1)(a) of this act are required to meet a portion of the compliance obligation by paying a transportation compliance fee. The department must adopt rules specifying that the payment of this transportation compliance fee is the first requirement to meet the obligation for any deficits generated under the clean fuels program. Any remaining deficits generated each year must be met by purchasing tradable credits or other compliance methods as provided in this act.
  - (b) Consistent with section 104(3) of this act, each year, the transportation compliance fee rate must be determined by the department based on a minimum of ninety percent of the estimated cost for compliance with the clean fuels program for those required to register under section 108(1)(a) of this act. By January 1st of each year, the department must publish the transportation compliance fee for the subsequent fiscal year.
- (c) Revenue generated from the transportation compliance fee must be deposited in the motor vehicle fund created in RCW 46.68.070 until July 1, 2032, when the fee must be deposited into the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 47.66.070.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 104. The rules adopted by the department to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reductions per unit of fuel energy specified in section 103 of this act must include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - (1) Standards for greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the transportation fuels throughout their life cycles, including but not limited to emissions from the production, storage, transportation, and combustion of transportation fuels and from changes in land use associated with transportation fuels.
- 36 (a) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 37 may:
- 38 (i) Include provisions to address the efficiency of a fuel as 39 used in a powertrain as compared to a reference fuel; and

- 1 (ii) Consider carbon intensity calculations for transportation 2 fuels developed by national laboratories or used by similar programs 3 in other states.
  - (b) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) must:
  - (i) Neutrally consider the life-cycle emissions associated with transportation fuels with respect to the political jurisdiction in which the fuels originated and may not discriminate against fuels on the basis of having originated in another state or jurisdiction. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit inclusion or assessment of emissions related to fuel production, storage, transportation, or combustion or associated changes in land use in determining the carbon intensity of a fuel. At minimum, the department must consider associated changes in land use in determining the carbon intensity of transportation fuel produced in whole or in part from sugar cane;
  - (ii) Measure greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity based on a mix of generation resources specific to each electric utility participating in the clean fuels program. The department may apply an asset-controlling supplier emission factor certified or approved by a similar program to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels in another state; and
  - (iii) Include procedures for setting and adjusting the amounts of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of fuel energy that is assigned to transportation fuels under this subsection.
  - (c) If the department determines that it is necessary for purposes of accurately measuring greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels, the department may require transportation fuel suppliers to submit data or information to be used for purposes of calculating greenhouse gas emissions that is different from or additional to the greenhouse gas emissions data reported under RCW 70.94.151(5)(a)(iii).
  - (d) If the department determines that it is necessary for purposes of accurately measuring greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility, the department may require electric utilities participating in the clean fuels program to submit data or information to be used for purposes of calculating greenhouse gas emissions that is different from or additional to the fuel mix disclosure information submitted under chapter 19.29A RCW. To the extent practicable, rules adopted by

- the department may allow data requested of utilities to be submitted 1 in a form and manner consistent with other required state or federal 2 3 data submissions. Under the program, zero associated lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions must be attributed to electricity produced 4 from hydroelectric generation, including incremental hydroelectric 5 6 generation. Electricity from hydroelectric generation, 7 incremental hydroelectric generation, that is used as transportation fuel must be provided credit under the program. For the purposes of 8 section, "incremental hydroelectric 9 generation" electricity produced as a result of efficiency improvements from 10 11 hydroelectric generation projects where the additional generation 12 does not result in new water diversions or impoundments;
  - (2) Provisions allowing for the achievement of limits on the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of transportation fuels in section 103 of this act to be achieved by any combination of credit generating activities capable of meeting such standards, consistent with the limitations of subsection (3)(a) of this section. Where such provisions would not produce results counter to the emission reduction goals of the program or prove administratively burdensome for the department, the rules should provide each participant in the clean fuels program with the opportunity to demonstrate appropriate carbon intensity values taking into account both emissions from production facilities and elsewhere in the production cycle;
  - (3) (a) Methods for assigning compliance obligations and methods for tracking tradable credits including a requirement that the payment of transportation compliance fees meet at least thirty percent of the obligation for any deficits generated under the clean fuels program in each year. The department may assign the generation of a credit when a fuel with associated life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions that are lower than the applicable per-unit standard adopted by the department under section 103 of this act is produced, imported, or dispensed for use in Washington, or when specified activities are undertaken that support the reduction of greenhouse emissions associated with transportation in Washington. qas Transportation fuels with associated greenhouse gas emissions exceeding eighty percent of the 2017 levels established in section 103 of this act are not eligible to generate credits under the clean fuels program. Transportation fuels that are refined or otherwise wholly or partly derived from palm oil are not eligible to generate credits under the clean fuels program;

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- 1 (b) Mechanisms that allow credits to be traded and to be banked 2 for future compliance periods; and
  - (c) Procedures for verifying the validity of credits and deficits generated under the clean fuels program;
  - (4) Mechanisms to elect to participate in the clean fuels program for persons associated with the supply chains of transportation fuels that are eligible to generate credits consistent with subsection (3) of this section, including producers, importers, distributors, users, or retailers of such fuels;
  - (5) Mechanisms for persons associated with the supply chains of transportation fuels that are used for purposes that are exempt from the clean fuels program compliance obligations, including but not limited to electricity and fuels used by aircraft, vessels, railroad locomotives, and other exempt fuels specified in section 105 of this act, to elect to participate in the clean fuels program by earning credits for the production, import, distribution, use, or retail of exempt fuels with associated life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions lower than the per-unit standard established in section 103 of this act;
  - (6) Cost containment mechanisms.

- 21 (a) Cost containment mechanisms may include, but are not limited 22 to:
  - (i) A credit clearance market designed to make credits available for sale to regulated persons after the conclusion of a compliance period at a department-determined price; or
  - (ii) Similar procedures that provide a means of compliance with the clean fuels program requirements in the event that a regulated person has not been able to acquire sufficient volumes of credits at the end of a compliance period.
  - (b) Any cost containment mechanisms must be designed to provide financial disincentive for regulated persons to rely on the cost containment mechanism for purposes of program compliance instead of seeking to generate or acquire sufficient credits under the program;
  - (7) Authority for the department to designate an entity to aggregate and use unclaimed credits associated with persons that elect not to participate in the clean fuels program under subsection (4) of this section.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. (1) The rules adopted by the department under sections 103 and 104 of this act must include exemptions for, at minimum, the following transportation fuels:
  - (a) Fuels used in volumes below thresholds adopted by the department;
  - (b) Fuels used for the propulsion of all aircraft, vessels, and railroad locomotives; and
- 8 (c) Fuels used for the operation of military tactical vehicles 9 and tactical support equipment.
- 10 (2)(a) The rules adopted by the department under sections 103 and 11 104 of this act must exempt the following transportation fuels from 12 greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction requirements until 13 January 1, 2028:
- 14 (i) Special fuel used off-road in vehicles used primarily to 15 transport logs;
  - (ii) Dyed special fuel used in vehicles that are not designed primarily to transport persons or property, that are not designed to be primarily operated on highways, and that are used primarily for construction work including, but not limited to, mining and timber harvest operations; and
- 21 (iii) Dyed special fuel used for agricultural purposes exempt 22 from chapter 82.38 RCW.
  - (b) Prior to January 1, 2028, fuels identified in this subsection (2) are eligible to generate credits, consistent with section 104(5) of this act. Beginning January 1, 2028, the fuels identified in this subsection (2) are subject to the greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction requirements applicable to transportation fuels specified in section 103 of this act.
  - (3) The department may adopt rules to specify the standards for persons to qualify for the exemptions provided in this section. The department may implement the exemptions under subsection (2) of this section to align with the implementation of exemptions for similar fuels exempt from chapter 82.38 RCW.
- 34 (4) The rules adopted by the department under sections 103 and 104 of this act may include exemptions in addition to those described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, but only if such exemptions are necessary, with respect to the relationship between the program and similar greenhouse gas emissions requirements or low carbon fuel standards, in order to avoid:
  - (a) Mismatched incentives across programs;

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1 (b) Fuel shifting between markets; or

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- (c) Other results that are counter to the intent of this act.
- (5) Nothing in this chapter precludes the department from adopting rules under sections 103 and 104 of this act that allow the generation of credits associated with electric or alternative transportation infrastructure that existed prior to the effective date of this section or to the start date of program requirements.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. (1) In addition to the rules adopted by the department under sections 103 and 104 of this act, the department may allow the generation of credits from other activities that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation in Washington, including but not limited to:
- 13 (a) Carbon capture and sequestration projects, including but not limited to:
- 15 (i) Innovative crude oil production projects that include carbon capture and sequestration;
  - (ii) Refinery investments in carbon capture and sequestration; or
  - (iii) Direct air capture projects;
- 19 (b) Investments in renewable natural gas or renewable hydrogen 20 production projects;
  - (c) The fueling of electric vehicles using electricity certified by the department to have a carbon intensity of zero. Such electricity must allow, at minimum, credits to be generated for:
  - (i) Electricity for which a renewable energy credit or other environmental attribute has been retired or used only for purposes of the clean fuels program; and
  - (ii) Electricity produced using a zero emission resource, including but not limited to solar, wind, water, geothermal, renewable natural gas, or the industrial combustion of biomass consistent with RCW 70.235.020(3), that is directly supplied as a transportation fuel by a nonutility generator of the electricity;
  - (d) The provision of zero emission vehicle refueling infrastructure, including but not limited to fast charging battery electric vehicle infrastructure and renewable hydrogen electric vehicle refueling infrastructure; and
- 36 (e) The use of smart vehicle charging technology that results in 37 the fueling of an electric vehicle during times when the carbon 38 intensity of grid electricity is comparatively low.

- 1 (2) The rules adopted by the department may establish limits for 2 the number of credits that may be earned each year by persons 3 participating in the program for some or all of the activities 4 specified in subsection (1) of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 107. (1) Except where otherwise provided in sections 102 through 111 of this act, the department should seek to adopt rules that are harmonized with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, and other clean fuels program compliance requirements of other states that:
- 10 (a) Have adopted low carbon fuel standards or similar greenhouse 11 gas emissions requirements applicable specifically to transportation 12 fuels; and
  - (b)(i) Supply, or have the potential to supply, significant quantities of transportation fuel to Washington markets; or
- 15 (ii) To which Washington supplies, or has the potential to 16 supply, significant quantities of transportation fuel.

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- (2) In adopting rules under sections 103 and 104 of this act, the department must consider whether actions taken or credits generated under the clean fuels program are eligible for purposes of compliance with the clean air rule, chapter 173-442 WAC as it existed as of October 16, 2016, and whether actions taken or emissions reduction units generated under the clean air rule may be used for purposes of compliance with this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 108. (1)(a) Each producer or importer of any amount of a transportation fuel that is ineligible to generate credits consistent with the requirements of section 104(3) of this act must register with the department.
  - (b) Producers, importers, distributors, users, and retailers of transportation fuels that are eligible to generate credits consistent with section 104(3) of this act must register with the department if they elect to participate in the clean fuels program.
- (c) Other persons must register with the department to generate credits from other activities that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation in Washington.
- 36 (2) Each transaction transferring ownership of transportation 37 fuels for which clean fuels program participation is mandated or has 38 been chosen must be accompanied by documentation, in a format Code Rev/JA:eab 11 S-4522.3/19 3rd draft

- approved by the department, that assigns the clean fuels program compliance responsibility associated with the fuels, including the assignment of associated credits.
  - (3) The department may adopt rules requiring the periodic reporting of information to the department by persons associated with the supply chains of transportation fuels participating in the clean fuels program. To the extent practicable, the rules must establish reporting procedures and timelines that are consistent with similar programs in other states that reduce the greenhouse gas emission intensity of transportation fuel and with procedures and timelines of state programs requiring similar information to be reported by regulated parties, including electric utilities.
- 13 (4) RCW 70.94.205 applies to records or information submitted to the department under sections 102 through 113 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 109. (1) The utilities and transportation commission, for investor-owned electric utilities, or the governing board of a consumer-owned utility, must review and approve all expenditures under this section using standard practices and procedures.
  - (2) (a) Fifty percent of the revenues generated by an electric utility from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program must be expended by the electric utility on transportation electrification projects, which may include projects to support the production and provision of renewable hydrogen as a transportation fuel.
  - (b) Sixty percent of the revenues described in (a) of this subsection, or thirty percent of the revenues generated by an electric utility from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program, must be expended by the electric utility on transportation electrification projects, which may include projects to support the production and provision of renewable hydrogen as a transportation fuel, located within or directly benefiting a federally designated nonattainment or maintenance area, a federally designated nonattainment or maintenance area that existed as of the effective date of this section, or an area designated by the department as being at risk of nonattainment, if such a nonattainment or maintenance area is within the service area of the utility.

- (3) The department, in partnership with electric utilities, may develop guidelines for voluntary carbon reduction projects, including those that may be available to a utility within its service area for the expenditure of revenues from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program that are applicable to the fifty percent of revenues not subject to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) Expenditures to meet up to the fifty percent of revenues not subject to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section must be spent for the following:
- (a) Carbon reduction projects under subsection (3) of this section within or without its service area;
  - (b) Investments pursuant to section 106 of this act;
- 14 (c) Further investments in projects pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this section; 15
  - (d) To offset fuel cost increases, if any, to the utility attributable to this act, based on the fuel costs estimates produced in section 110(1)(c) of this act; or
  - (e) Up to ten percent of the revenues generated by an electric utility from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program may be expended for low-income assistance.
  - (5) Electric utilities that elect to participate in the clean fuels program must annually provide information to the department accounting for and briefly describing all expenditures of revenues generated from credits earned under the clean fuels program.
- 27 Sec. 110. (1) Beginning May 1, 2023, and each May NEW SECTION. 1st thereafter, the department must post a report on the department's 28 web site that includes the following information regarding the 29 30 previous calendar year of clean fuels program activities:
  - (a) The program-wide number of credits and deficits generated by entities participating in the clean fuels program;
  - (b) The volumes of each transportation fuel and average price per credit used to comply with the requirements of the clean fuels program;
  - (c) The best estimate or range in probable costs or cost savings attributable to the clean fuels program per gallon of gasoline and per gallon of diesel, as determined by an independent consultant whose services the department has contracted. The estimate or range

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- in probable costs or cost savings from the independent consultant must be announced in a press release to the news media at the time that the report under this section is posted to the department's web site, and must be simultaneously reported to the transportation committees of the house of representatives and the senate;
- 6 (d) The total greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to 7 the clean fuels program; and
  - (e) The range in the probable cost per ton of greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to fuels supported by the clean fuels program, taking into account the information in (c) and (d) of this subsection.
  - (2) By December 1, 2022, and each December 1st thereafter, the department must submit recommendations to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and senate, in the form of draft legislation, for any changes to sections 102 through 113 of this act that are needed in order to more efficiently achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals of the clean fuels program.
- 18 (3) The department must identify the sources of information it 19 relied upon in each report submitted under this section, including 20 peer-reviewed science.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 111. (1) In consultation with the department and the department of agriculture, the department of commerce must develop a periodic fuel supply forecast to project the availability of fuels necessary for compliance with clean fuels program requirements.
  - (2) Based upon the estimates in subsection (3) of this section, the fuel supply forecast must include a prediction by the department of commerce regarding whether sufficient credits will be available to comply with clean fuels program requirements.
- 30 (3) The fuel supply forecast for each upcoming compliance period 31 must include, but is not limited to, the following:
- 32 (a) An estimate of the volume of each transportation fuel 33 available in Washington;
- 34 (b) An estimate of the total banked credits and deficits from 35 previous compliance periods; and
- 36 (c) An estimate of the number of credits needed to meet the 37 applicable clean fuels program requirements during the forecasted 38 compliance period.

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1 (4) The department of commerce must finalize a fuel supply 2 forecast for an upcoming compliance period by no later than ninety 3 days prior to the start of the compliance period.

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- (5) The department of commerce must identify the sources of information it relied upon in each fuel supply forecast submitted under this section, including peer-reviewed science.
- Sec. 112. (1) The department may require that NEW SECTION. persons that are required or elect to register or report under sections 102 through 113 of this act pay a fee. If the department elects to require program participants to pay a fee, the department must, after an opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules to establish a process to determine the payment schedule and the amount of the fee charged. The amount of the fee must be set so as to equal but not exceed the projected direct and indirect costs to the department for developing and implementing the program and the projected direct and indirect costs to the department of commerce to carry out its responsibilities under section 111 of this act. The department and the department of commerce must prepare a biennial workload analysis and provide an opportunity for public review of and comment on the workload analysis. The department must enter into an interagency agreement with the department of commerce to implement this section.
- (2) The clean fuels program account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from fees and penalties received under the program created in this section and sections 102 through 111 of this act must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. The department may only use expenditures from the account for carrying out the program created in this section and sections 102 through 111 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 113. (1) By December 1, 2027, the joint legislative audit and review committee must analyze the impacts of the initial five years of clean fuels program implementation and must submit a report summarizing the analysis to the legislature. The analysis must include, at minimum, the following components:
  - (a) Costs and benefits, including environmental and public health costs and benefits, associated with this act for categories of persons participating in the clean fuels program or that are most impacted by air pollution, as defined in consultation with the Code Rev/JA:eab

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- departments of ecology and health and as measured on a census tract scale. This component of the analysis must, at minimum, assess the costs and benefits of changes in the following metrics since the start of the program:
  - (i) Levels of greenhouse gas emissions and criteria air pollutants for which the United States environmental protection agency has established national ambient air quality standards;
    - (ii) Fuel prices; and

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- 9 (iii) Total employment in categories of industries generating 10 credits or deficits. The categories of industries assessed must 11 include but are not limited to electric utilities, oil refineries, 12 and other industries involved in the production of high carbon fuels, 13 industries involved in the delivery and sale of high carbon fuels, 14 biofuel refineries, and industries involved in the delivery and sale 15 of low carbon fuels;
- 16 (b) An evaluation of the information calculated and provided by 17 the department under section 110(1) of this act; and
  - (c) A summary of the estimated total statewide costs and benefits attributable to the clean fuels program, including state agency administrative costs and regulated entity compliance costs. For purposes of calculating the benefits of the program, the summary may rely, in part, on a constant value of the social costs attributable to greenhouse gas emissions, as identified in contemporary internationally accepted estimates of such global social cost. This summary must include an estimate of the total statewide costs of the program per ton of greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved by the clean fuels program.
  - (2) This section expires June 30, 2028.
- 29 **Sec. 114.** RCW 46.17.365 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 202 are each 30 amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person applying for a motor vehicle registration and paying the vehicle license fee required in RCW 46.17.350(1) (a), (d), (e), (h), (j), (n), and (o) ((shall)) must pay a motor vehicle weight fee in addition to all other fees and taxes required by law.
- 35 (a) For vehicle registrations that are due or become due before 36 July 1, 2016, the motor vehicle weight fee:
- 37 (i) Must be based on the motor vehicle scale weight;

- 1 (ii) Is the difference determined by subtracting the vehicle 2 license fee required in RCW 46.17.350 from the license fee in 3 Schedule B of RCW 46.17.355, plus two dollars; and
  - (iii) Must be distributed under RCW 46.68.415.
  - (b) For vehicle registrations that are due or become due on or after July 1, 2016, the motor vehicle weight fee:
    - (i) Must be based on the motor vehicle scale weight as follows:

8	WEIGHT	FEE
9	4,000 pounds	\$ 25.00
10	6,000 pounds	\$ 45.00
11	8,000 pounds	\$ 65.00
12	16,000 pounds and over	\$ 72.00;

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- (ii) If the resultant motor vehicle scale weight is not listed in the table provided in (b)(i) of this subsection, must be increased to the next highest weight; and
  - (iii) Must be distributed under RCW 46.68.415 unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (b)(iii)(A) or (B) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in this subsection must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
  - (A) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
  - (B) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
  - (C) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
  - (2) A person applying for a motor home vehicle registration ((shall)) must, in lieu of the motor vehicle weight fee required in

- subsection (1) of this section, pay a motor home vehicle weight fee of seventy-five dollars in addition to all other fees and taxes required by law. The motor home vehicle weight fee must be distributed under RCW 46.68.415.
- (3) Beginning July 1, 2022, in addition to the motor vehicle 5 6 weight fee as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the 7 department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director must require an applicant to pay an additional weight 8 fee of ten dollars, which must be distributed to the multimodal 9 transportation account under RCW 47.66.070 unless prior to July 1, 10 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, 11 12 in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the increased in this subsection must be distributed to the 13 connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395. 14
  - (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
  - (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
  - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
    - (4) The department ((shall)) must:

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- (a) Rely on motor vehicle empty scale weights provided by vehicle manufacturers, or other sources defined by the department, to determine the weight of each motor vehicle; and
- 34 (b) Adopt rules for determining weight for vehicles without 35 manufacturer empty scale weights.
- 36 **Sec. 115.** RCW 46.25.100 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 208 are each 37 amended to read as follows:
- 38 (1) When a person has been disqualified from operating a 39 commercial motor vehicle, the person is not entitled to have the Code Rev/JA:eab 18 S-4522.3/19 3rd draft

- commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit restored until after the expiration of the appropriate disqualification period required under RCW 46.25.090 or until the department has received a drug and alcohol assessment and evidence is presented of satisfactory participation in or completion of any required drug or alcohol treatment program for ending the disqualification under 46.25.090(7). After expiration of the appropriate period and upon payment of a requalification fee of twenty dollars until June 30, 2016, and thirty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, or one hundred fifty dollars if the person has been disqualified under RCW 46.25.090(7), the person may apply for a new, duplicate, or renewal commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit as provided by law. If the person has been disqualified for a period of one year or more, the person ((shall)) <u>must</u> demonstrate that he or she meets the commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit qualification standards specified in RCW 46.25.060.
  - (2) The fees under this section must be deposited into the highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in section 208, chapter 44, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess. must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
  - (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
  - (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
  - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.

**Sec. 116.** RCW 46.20.202 and 2017 c 310 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) The department may enter into a memorandum of understanding with any federal agency for the purposes of facilitating the crossing of the border between the state of Washington and the Canadian province of British Columbia.
- (2) The department may enter into an agreement with the Canadian province of British Columbia for the purposes of implementing a border-crossing initiative.
- (3) (a) The department may issue an enhanced driver's license or identicard for the purposes of crossing the border between the state of Washington and the Canadian province of British Columbia to an applicant who provides the department with proof of: United States citizenship, identity, and state residency. The department ((shall)) must continue to offer a standard driver's license and identicard. If the department chooses to issue an enhanced driver's license, the department must allow each applicant to choose between a standard driver's license or identicard, or an enhanced driver's license or identicard.
- (b) The department ((shall)) must implement a one-to-many biometric matching system for the enhanced driver's license or identicard. An applicant for an enhanced driver's license or identicard ((shall)) must submit a biometric identifier as designated by the department. The biometric identifier must be used solely for the purpose of verifying the identity of the holders and for any purpose set out in RCW 46.20.037. Applicants are required to sign a declaration acknowledging their understanding of the one-to-many biometric match.
- (c) The enhanced driver's license or identicard must include reasonable security measures to protect the privacy of Washington state residents, including reasonable safeguards to protect against unauthorized disclosure of data about Washington state residents. If the enhanced driver's license or identicard includes a radio frequency identification chip, or similar technology, the department ((shall)) must ensure that the technology is encrypted or otherwise secure from unauthorized data access.
- (d) The requirements of this subsection are in addition to the requirements otherwise imposed on applicants for a driver's license or identicard. The department ((shall)) must adopt such rules as necessary to meet the requirements of this subsection. From time to Code Rev/JA:eab

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- time the department ((shall)) <u>must</u> review technological innovations related to the security of identity cards and amend the rules related to enhanced driver's licenses and identicards as the director deems consistent with this section and appropriate to protect the privacy of Washington state residents.
  - (e) Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.118, the department may make images associated with enhanced drivers' licenses or identicards from the negative file available to United States customs and border agents for the purposes of verifying identity.
  - (4) Beginning on July 23, 2017, the fee for an enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is twenty-four dollars, which is in addition to the fees for any regular driver's license or identicard. If the enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is issued, renewed, or extended for a period other than six years, the fee for each class is four dollars for each year that the enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is issued, renewed, or extended.
  - (5) The enhanced driver's license and enhanced identicard fee under this section must be deposited into the highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in section 209, chapter 44, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess. must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
  - (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
- (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.

- **Sec. 117.** RCW 46.25.052 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 206 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The department may issue a CLP to an applicant who is at least eighteen years of age and holds a valid Washington state driver's license and who has:
- 6 (a) Submitted an application on a form or in a format provided by 7 the department;
  - (b) Passed the general knowledge examination required for issuance of a CDL under RCW 46.25.060 for the commercial motor vehicle classification in which the applicant operates or expects to operate; and
  - (c) Paid the appropriate examination fee or fees and an application fee of ten dollars until June 30, 2016, and forty dollars beginning July 1, 2016.
  - (2) A CLP must be marked "commercial learner's permit" or "CLP," and must be, to the maximum extent practicable, tamperproof. Other than a photograph of the applicant, it must include, but not be limited to, the information required on a CDL under RCW 46.25.080(1).
  - (3) The holder of a CLP may drive a commercial motor vehicle on a highway only when in possession of a valid driver's license and accompanied by the holder of a valid CDL who has the proper CDL classification and endorsement or endorsements necessary to operate the commercial motor vehicle. The CDL holder must at all times be physically present in the front seat of the vehicle next to the CLP holder or, in the case of a passenger vehicle, directly behind or in the first row behind the driver and must have the CLP holder under observation and direct supervision.
- 28 (4) A CLP may be classified in the same manner as a CDL under RCW 46.25.080(2) (a).
- 30 (5) CLPs may be issued with only P, S, or N endorsements as  $\frac{1}{2}$  described in RCW 46.25.080(2)(b).
  - (a) The holder of a CLP with a P endorsement must have taken and passed the P endorsement knowledge examination. The holder of a CLP with a P endorsement is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers other than authorized employees or representatives of the department and the federal motor carrier safety administration, examiners, other trainees, and the CDL holder accompanying the CLP holder as required under subsection (2) of this section. The P endorsement must be class specific.

(b) The holder of a CLP with an S endorsement must have taken and passed the S endorsement knowledge examination. The holder of a CLP with an S endorsement is prohibited from operating a school bus with passengers other than authorized employees or representatives of the department and the federal motor carrier safety administration, examiners, other trainees, and the CDL holder accompanying the CLP holder as required under subsection (2) of this section.

- (c) The holder of a CLP with an N endorsement must have taken and passed the N endorsement knowledge examination. The holder of a CLP with an N endorsement may only operate an empty tank vehicle and is prohibited from operating any tank vehicle that previously contained hazardous materials and has not been purged of any residue.
- 13 (6) A CLP may be issued with appropriate restrictions as 14 described in RCW 46.25.080(2)(c). In addition, a CLP may be issued 15 with the following restrictions:
- 16 (a) "P" restricts the driver from operating a bus with 17 passengers;
  - (b) "X" restricts the driver from operating a tank vehicle that contains cargo; and
    - (c) Any restriction as established by rule of the department.
  - (7) The holder of a CLP is not authorized to operate a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials.
    - (8) A CLP may not be issued for a period to exceed one hundred eighty days. The department may renew the CLP for one additional one hundred eighty-day period without requiring the CLP holder to retake the general and endorsement knowledge examinations.
    - (9) The department must transmit the fees collected for CLPs to the state treasurer for deposit in the highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in section 206, chapter 44, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess. must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
  - (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
  - (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon Code Rev/JA:eab

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- intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
  - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- **Sec. 118.** RCW 46.25.060 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 207 are each 10 amended to read as follows:
  - (1)(a) No person may be issued a commercial driver's license unless that person:
    - (i) Is a resident of this state;

- (ii) Has successfully completed a course of instruction in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that has been approved by the director or has been certified by an employer as having the skills and training necessary to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely;
- (iii) If he or she does not hold a valid commercial driver's license of the appropriate classification, has been issued a commercial learner's permit under RCW 46.25.052; and
  - (iv) Has passed a knowledge and skills examination for driving a commercial motor vehicle that complies with minimum federal standards established by federal regulation enumerated in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts F, G, and H, in addition to other requirements imposed by state law or federal regulation. The department may not allow the person to take the skills examination during the first fourteen days after initial issuance of the person's commercial learner's permit. The examinations must be prescribed and conducted by the department.
- (b) In addition to the fee charged for issuance or renewal of any license, the applicant ((shall)) must pay a fee of no more than ten dollars until June 30, 2016, and thirty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, for the classified knowledge examination, classified endorsement knowledge examination, or any combination of classified license and endorsement knowledge examinations. The applicant ((shall)) must pay a fee of no more than one hundred dollars until June 30, 2016, and two hundred fifty dollars beginning July 1, 2016, for each classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations conducted by the department.

(c) The department may authorize a person, including an agency of this or another state, an employer, a private driver training facility, or other private institution, or a department, agency, or instrumentality of local government, to administer the skills examination specified by this section under the following conditions:

- (i) The examination is the same which would otherwise be administered by the state;
- (ii) The third party has entered into an agreement with the state that complies with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. Sec. 383.75; and
- 10 (iii) The director has adopted rules as to the third party 11 testing program and the development and justification for fees 12 charged by any third party.
- (d) If the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's license is for any of the following, then the applicant ((shall)) must pay a fee of no more than seventy-five dollars until June 30, 2016, and two hundred twenty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, for the classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations whether conducted by the department or a third-party tester:
- 20 (i) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that are federally 21 supported head start programs; or
  - (ii) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that support early childhood education and assistance programs as described in RCW ((43.215.405(2))) 43.216.505(2).
  - (e) Beginning July 1, 2016, if the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's license is to drive a school bus, the applicant ((shall)) must pay a fee of no more than one hundred dollars for the classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations conducted by the department.
  - (f) Beginning July 1, 2016, payment of the examination fees under this subsection entitles the applicant to take the examination up to two times in order to pass.
  - (2) (a) The department may waive the skills examination and the requirement for completion of a course of instruction in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle specified in this section for a commercial driver's license applicant who meets the requirements of 49 C.F.R. Sec. 383.77.
- 38 (b) An applicant who operates a commercial motor vehicle for agribusiness purposes is exempt from the course of instruction completion and employer skills and training certification Code Rev/JA:eab

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- 1 requirements under this section. By January 1, 2010, the department
- 2 ((shall)) <u>must</u> submit recommendations regarding the continuance of
- 3 this exemption to the transportation committees of the legislature.
- 4 For purposes of this subsection (2)(b), "agribusiness" means a
- 5 private carrier who in the normal course of business primarily
- 6 transports:

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- 7 (i) Farm machinery, farm equipment, implements of husbandry, farm 8 supplies, and materials used in farming;
- 9 (ii) Agricultural inputs, such as seed, feed, fertilizer, and 10 crop protection products;
- 11 (iii) Unprocessed agricultural commodities, as defined in RCW 17.21.020, where such commodities are produced by farmers, ranchers, vineyardists, or orchardists; or
  - (iv) Any combination of (b)(i) through (iii) of this subsection.
- 15 <u>(3)</u> The department ((shall)) <u>must</u> notify the transportation 16 committees of the legislature if the federal government takes action 17 affecting the exemption provided in ((this)) subsection (2)(b) <u>of</u> 18 this section.
  - ((<del>(3)</del>)) <u>(4)</u> A commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit may not be issued to a person while the person is subject to a disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle, or while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled in any state, nor may a commercial driver's license be issued to a person who has a commercial driver's license issued by any other state unless the person first surrenders all such licenses, which must be returned to the issuing state for cancellation.
  - $((\frac{(4)}{(4)}))$  (5) The fees under this section must be deposited into the highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in section 207, chapter 44, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess. must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
- 34 (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter
  35 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted
  36 subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard
  37 based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a
  38 low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- 39 (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any 40 way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon Code Rev/JA:eab 26 S-4522.3/19 3rd draft

- intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
  - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- 9 **Sec. 119.** RCW 70.94.431 and 2013 c 51 s 6 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- (1) (a) Except as provided in RCW 43.05.060 through 43.05.080 and 11 43.05.150, and in addition to or as an alternate to any other penalty 12 provided by law, any person who violates any of the provisions of 13 this chapter, chapter 70.120 RCW, chapter 70.310 RCW, or any of the 14 15 rules in force under such chapters may incur a civil penalty in an 16 amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars per day for each violation. 17 Each such violation ((shall be)) is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance ((shall 18 be)) is a separate and distinct violation. 19
- 20 <u>(b)</u> Any person who fails to take action as specified by an order issued pursuant to this chapter ((shall be)) is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each day of continued noncompliance.
  - (2) (a) Penalties incurred but not paid ((shall)) must accrue interest, beginning on the ninety-first day following the date that the penalty becomes due and payable, at the highest rate allowed by RCW 19.52.020 on the date that the penalty becomes due and payable. If violations or penalties are appealed, interest ((shall)) does not begin to accrue until the thirty-first day following final resolution of the appeal.
- 31 <u>(b)</u> The maximum penalty amounts established in this section may 32 be increased annually to account for inflation as determined by the 33 state office of the economic and revenue forecast council.
- 34 (3) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids, or abets in the violation ((shall be)) is considered a violation under the provisions of this section and is subject to the same penalty. The penalties provided in this section ((shall be)) are imposed pursuant to RCW 43.21B.300.

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- (4) Except as provided in section 112 of this act, all penalties recovered under this section by the department ((shall)) must be paid into the state treasury and credited to the air pollution control account established in RCW 70.94.015 or, if recovered by the authority, ((shall)) must be paid into the treasury of the authority and credited to its funds. If a prior penalty for the same violation has been paid to a local authority, the penalty imposed by the department under subsection (1) of this section ((shall)) must be reduced by the amount of the payment.
- (5) To secure the penalty incurred under this section, the state or the authority ((shall have)) <u>has</u> a lien on any vessel used or operated in violation of this chapter ((which shall be)) <u>that is</u> enforced as provided in RCW 60.36.050.
- (6) Public or private entities that are recipients or potential recipients of department grants, whether for air quality related activities or not, may have such grants rescinded or withheld by the department for failure to comply with provisions of this chapter.
- (7) In addition to other penalties provided by this chapter, persons knowingly under-reporting emissions or other information used to set fees, or persons required to pay emission or permit fees who are more than ninety days late with such payments may be subject to a penalty equal to three times the amount of the original fee owed.
- (8) By January 1, 1992, the department ((shall)) <u>must</u> develop rules for excusing excess emissions from enforcement action if such excess emissions are unavoidable. The rules ((shall)) <u>must</u> specify the criteria and procedures for the department and local air authorities to determine whether a period of excess emissions is excusable in accordance with the state implementation plan.

## 29 Part II 30 Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes

- **Sec. 201.** RCW 82.38.030 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 103 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) There is levied and imposed upon fuel licensees a tax at the 34 rate of twenty-three cents per gallon of fuel.
- 35 (2) Beginning July 1, 2003, an additional and cumulative tax rate 36 of five cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees. This 37 subsection (2) expires when the bonds issued for transportation 2003 38 projects are retired.

- 1 (3) Beginning July 1, 2005, an additional and cumulative tax rate 2 of three cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
- 3 (4) Beginning July 1, 2006, an additional and cumulative tax rate 4 of three cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
  - (5) Beginning July 1, 2007, an additional and cumulative tax rate of two cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
  - (6) Beginning July 1, 2008, an additional and cumulative tax rate of one and one-half cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
- 10 (7) Beginning August 1, 2015, an additional and cumulative tax 11 rate of seven cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
- 12 (8) Beginning July 1, 2016, an additional and cumulative tax rate 13 of four and nine-tenths cents per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel 14 licensees.
- 15 (9) <u>Beginning July 1, 2019, an additional and cumulative tax rate</u> 16 of one cent per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
  - (10) Beginning July 1, 2020, an additional and cumulative tax rate of one cent per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
- 19 <u>(11) Beginning July 1, 2021, an additional and cumulative tax</u> 20 <u>rate of one cent per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.</u>
- 21 (12) Beginning July 1, 2022, an additional and cumulative tax 22 rate of one cent per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
- 23 (13) Beginning July 1, 2023, an additional and cumulative tax 24 rate of one cent per gallon of fuel is imposed on fuel licensees.
  - (14) Beginning July 1, 2023, an additional and cumulative tax rate of six cents per gallon of the bioportion of a biofuel blended fuel is imposed on fuel licensees. This tax is not imposed on the petroleum portion of the biofuel blended fuel.
    - (15) Taxes are imposed when:
  - (a) Fuel is removed in this state from a terminal if the fuel is removed at the rack unless the removal is by a licensed supplier or distributor for direct delivery to a destination outside of the state, or the removal is by a fuel supplier for direct delivery to an international fuel tax agreement licensee under RCW 82.38.320;
- 35 (b) Fuel is removed in this state from a refinery if either of 36 the following applies:
- 37 (i) The removal is by bulk transfer and the refiner or the owner 38 of the fuel immediately before the removal is not a licensed 39 supplier; or

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- (ii) The removal is at the refinery rack unless the removal is to a licensed supplier or distributor for direct delivery to a destination outside of the state, or the removal is to a licensed supplier for direct delivery to an international fuel tax agreement licensee under RCW 82.38.320;
  - (c) Fuel enters into this state for sale, consumption, use, or storage, unless the fuel enters this state for direct delivery to an international fuel tax agreement licensee under RCW 82.38.320, if either of the following applies:
- 10 (i) The entry is by bulk transfer and the importer is not a licensed supplier; or
  - (ii) The entry is not by bulk transfer;
  - (d) Fuel enters this state by means outside the bulk transferterminal system and is delivered directly to a licensed terminal unless the owner is a licensed distributor or supplier;
  - (e) Fuel is sold or removed in this state to an unlicensed entity unless there was a prior taxable removal, entry, or sale of the fuel;
  - (f) Blended fuel is removed or sold in this state by the blender of the fuel. The number of gallons of blended fuel subject to tax is the difference between the total number of gallons of blended fuel removed or sold and the number of gallons of previously taxed fuel used to produce the blended fuel;
- 23 (g) Dyed special fuel is used on a highway, as authorized by the internal revenue code, unless the use is exempt from the fuel tax;
  - (h) Dyed special fuel is held for sale, sold, used, or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter;
- (i) Special fuel purchased by an international fuel tax agreement licensee under RCW 82.38.320 is used on a highway; and
- 29 (j) Fuel is sold by a licensed fuel supplier to a fuel 30 distributor or fuel blender and the fuel is not removed from the bulk 31 transfer-terminal system.
  - **Sec. 202.** RCW 46.68.090 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 105 are each amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) All moneys that have accrued or may accrue to the motor vehicle fund from the fuel tax must be first expended for purposes enumerated in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The remaining net tax amount must be distributed monthly by the state treasurer in accordance with subsections (2) through (((8))) (9) of this section.

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- 1 (a) For payment of refunds of fuel tax that has been paid and is refundable as provided by law;
  - (b) For payment of amounts to be expended pursuant to appropriations for the administrative expenses of the offices of state treasurer, state auditor, and the department of licensing of the state of Washington in the administration of the fuel tax, which sums must be distributed monthly.
- 8 (2) All of the remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 9 82.38.030(1) must be distributed as set forth in (a) through (j) of this subsection.
- (a) For distribution to the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 44.387 percent to be expended for highway purposes of the state as defined in RCW 46.68.130;
  - (b)(i) For distribution to the special category C account, hereby created in the motor vehicle fund, an amount equal to 3.2609 percent to be expended for special category C projects. Special category C projects are category C projects that, due to high cost only, will require bond financing to complete construction.
- 19 (ii) The following criteria, listed in order of priority, must be 20 used in determining which special category C projects have the 21 highest priority:
  - (A) Accident experience;

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- (B) Fatal accident experience;
- (C) Capacity to move people and goods safely and at reasonable speeds without undue congestion; and
- 26 (D) Continuity of development of the highway transportation 27 network.
  - (iii) Moneys deposited in the special category C account in the motor vehicle fund may be used for payment of debt service on bonds the proceeds of which are used to finance special category C projects under this subsection (2)(b);
  - (c) For distribution to the Puget Sound ferry operations account in the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 2.3283 percent;
  - (d) For distribution to the Puget Sound capital construction account in the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 2.3726 percent;
- 36 (e) For distribution to the transportation improvement account in 37 the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 7.5597 percent;
- 38 (f) For distribution to the transportation improvement account in 39 the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 5.6739 percent and expended 40 in accordance with RCW 47.26.086;

- 1 (g) For distribution to the cities and towns from the motor 2 vehicle fund an amount equal to 10.6961 percent in accordance with 3 RCW 46.68.110;
  - (h) For distribution to the counties from the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 19.2287 percent: (i) Out of which there must be distributed from time to time, as directed by the department of transportation, those sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of RCW 47.56.725; and (ii) less any amounts appropriated to the county road administration board to implement the provisions of RCW 47.56.725(4), with the balance of such county share to be distributed monthly as the same accrues for distribution in accordance with RCW 46.68.120;
  - (i) For distribution to the county arterial preservation account, hereby created in the motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 1.9565 percent. These funds must be distributed by the county road administration board to counties in proportions corresponding to the number of paved arterial lane miles in the unincorporated area of each county and must be used for improvements to sustain the structural, safety, and operational integrity of county arterials. The county road administration board must adopt reasonable rules and develop policies to implement this program and to assure that a pavement management system is used;
- 23 (j) For distribution to the rural arterial trust account in the 24 motor vehicle fund an amount equal to 2.5363 percent and expended in 25 accordance with RCW 36.79.020.
  - (3) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030(2) must be distributed to the transportation 2003 account (nickel account).
- 29 (4) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030(3) 30 must be distributed as follows:
- 31 (a) 8.3333 percent must be distributed to the incorporated cities 32 and towns of the state in accordance with RCW 46.68.110;
- 33 (b) 8.3333 percent must be distributed to counties of the state 34 in accordance with RCW 46.68.120; and
- 35 (c) The remainder must be distributed to the transportation 36 partnership account created in RCW 46.68.290.
- 37 (5) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030(4) 38 must be distributed as follows:
- 39 (a) 8.3333 percent must be distributed to the incorporated cities 40 and towns of the state in accordance with RCW 46.68.110;

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- 1 (b) 8.3333 percent must be distributed to counties of the state 2 in accordance with RCW 46.68.120; and
  - (c) The remainder must be distributed to the transportation partnership account created in RCW 46.68.290.
- 5 (6) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030 (5) and (6) must be distributed to the transportation partnership account created in RCW 46.68.290.
- 8 (7) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030 9 (7) and (8) must be distributed to the connecting Washington account 10 created in RCW 46.68.395.
- 11 (8) The remaining net tax amount collected under RCW 82.38.030
  12 (9) through (14) must be distributed to the motor vehicle fund
  13 created in RCW 46.68.070.
- 14 <u>(9)</u> Nothing in this section or in RCW 46.68.130 may be construed so as to violate any terms or conditions contained in any highway construction bond issues now or hereafter authorized by statute and whose payment is by such statute pledged to be paid from any excise taxes on fuel.

## 19 Part III

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## 20 Miscellaneous Provisions

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. Sections 102 through 113 of this act are each added to chapter 70.94 RCW and codified with the subchapter heading of "clean fuels."
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 302. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 303. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2019, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 304. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of

- 1 the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes
- 2 effect July 1, 2019.

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