By Senator Carlyle

## E3SHB 1091 - S COMM AMD

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By Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that rapid innovations in low carbon transportation technologies, including electric vehicles and clean transportation fuels, are at the threshold of widespread commercial deployment. In order to help prompt the use of clean fuels, other states have successfully implemented programs that reduce the carbon intensity of their transportation fuels. California and Oregon have both implemented low carbon fuel standards that are similar to the program created in this act; after enacting their programs, neither state has experienced disruptions to fuel markets or significant impacts to the costs of transportation fuels, and both states have experienced biofuel sector growth and have successfully sited large biofuel projects that had originally been planned for Washington. Washington state extensively studied the potential impact of a clean fuels program, and most projections show that a low carbon fuel standard would 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 the people of the state of Washington is threatened by the prospect of crumbling or swamped coastlines, rising water, and more intense forest fires caused by higher temperatures and related droughts, all of which are intensified and made more frequent by the volume of greenhouse gas emissions. As of 2017, the transportation sector contributes 45 percent of Washington's greenhouse gas emissions, and the legislature's interest in the life cycle of the fuels used in the state arises from a concern for the effects of the production and use of these fuels on Washington's environment and public health, including its air quality, snowpack, and coastline.
- (3) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to support the deployment of clean transportation fuel technologies through a Code Rev/ML:roy

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- carefully designed program that reduces the carbon intensity of fuel used in Washington, in order to:
- 3 (a) Reduce levels of conventional air pollutants from diesel and 4 gasoline that are harmful to public health;
- 5 (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with 6 transportation fuels, which are the state's largest source of 7 greenhouse gas emissions; and
- 8 (c) Create jobs and spur economic development based on innovative 9 clean fuel technologies.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- 13 (1) "Carbon dioxide equivalents" has the same meaning as defined 14 in RCW 70A.45.010.
- 15 (2) "Carbon intensity" means the quantity of life-cycle 16 greenhouse gas emissions, per unit of fuel energy, expressed in grams 17 of carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule (gCO2e/MJ).
- 18 (3) "Clean fuels program" means the requirements established 19 under this chapter.
- 20 (4) "Cost" means an expense connected to the manufacture, 21 distribution, or other aspects of the provision of a transportation 22 fuel product.
  - (5) "Credit" means a unit of measure generated when a transportation fuel with a carbon intensity that is less than the applicable standard adopted by the department under section 3 of this act is produced, imported, or dispensed for use in Washington, such that one credit is equal to one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents.
  - (6) "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 3 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.
  - (7) "Department" means the department of ecology.
- 36 (8) "Electric utility" means a consumer-owned utility or investor-owned utility, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.29A.010.
- 38 (9) "Greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 39 70A.45.010.

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- 1 (10) "Military tactical vehicle" means a motor vehicle owned by 2 the United States department of defense or the United States military 3 services and that is used in combat, combat support, combat service 4 support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such 5 operations.
- 6 (11) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 46.04.320.
- 8 (12) "Price" means the amount of payment or compensation provided 9 as consideration for a specified quantity of transportation fuel by a 10 consumer or end user of the transportation fuel.
  - (13)(a) "Tactical support equipment" means equipment using a portable engine, including turbines, that meets military 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.
- 17 (b) "Tactical support equipment" includes, but is not limited to, 18 engines associated with portable generators, aircraft start carts, 19 heaters, and lighting carts.
  - (14) "Transportation fuel" means electricity and any liquid or gaseous fuel sold, supplied, offered for sale, or used for the propulsion of a motor vehicle or that is intended for use for transportation purposes.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The department shall adopt rules that establish standards that reduce carbon intensity in transportation fuels used in Washington. The standards established by the rules must be based on the carbon intensity of gasoline and gasoline substitutes and the carbon intensity of diesel and diesel substitutes. The standards:
- 30 (a) Must reduce the overall, aggregate carbon intensity of 31 transportation fuels used in Washington;
- 32 (b) May only require carbon intensity reductions at the aggregate 33 level of all transportation fuels and may not require a reduction in 34 carbon intensity to be achieved by any individual type of 35 transportation fuel;
- 36 (c) Must assign a compliance obligation to fuels whose carbon 37 intensity exceeds the standards adopted by the department, consistent 38 with the requirements of section 4 of this act; and

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1 (d) Must assign credits that can be used to satisfy or offset compliance obligations to fuels whose carbon intensity is below the standards adopted by the department and that elect to participate in 3 the program, consistent with the requirements of section 4 of this 4 act.

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- (2)(a) The rules adopted under this section must reduce the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to each unit of the fuels to 10 percent below 2017 levels by 2028 and 20 percent below 2017 levels by
- (b) The rules must establish a start date for the clean fuels 10 11 program of no later than January 1, 2023.
  - (c) By December 31, 2031, the department must adopt updated rules that reduce the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to each unit of transportation fuels applicable to each year through 2050. The department must adopt rules that set the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to each unit of transportation fuel in the year 2050 so that total emissions from transportation sources in 2050 are consistent with the state achieving the emissions limits established in RCW 70A.45.020.
- 20 (3) Transportation fuels exported from Washington are not subject 21 to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements in this 22 section.
- (4) To the extent the requirements of this chapter conflict with 23 24 the requirements of chapter 19.112 RCW, the requirements of this 25 chapter prevail.
- 26 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The rules adopted by the department to 27 achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reductions per unit of fuel energy specified in section 3 of this act must include, but are not 28 limited to, the following: 29
  - (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 and any permanent greenhouse gas sequestration activities.
- (a) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 36 37 may:
- 38 (i) Include provisions to address the efficiency of a fuel as used in a powertrain as compared to a reference fuel; 39

- 1 (ii) Consider carbon intensity calculations for transportation 2 fuels developed by national laboratories or used by similar programs 3 in other states; and
  - (iii) Consider changes in land use and any permanent greenhouse gas sequestration activities associated with the production of any type of transportation fuel.
  - (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;
  - (ii) Measure greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity and hydrogen 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;
  - (iii) Include mechanisms for certifying electricity that has a carbon intensity of zero. This electricity must include, at minimum, electricity:
  - (A) For which a renewable energy credit or other environmental attribute has been retired or used; and
  - (B) Produced using a zero emission resource including, but not limited to, solar, wind, geothermal, or the industrial combustion of biomass consistent with RCW 70A.45.020(3), that is directly supplied as a transportation fuel by the generator of the electricity;
  - (iv) Allow the generation of credits associated with electricity with a carbon intensity lower than that of standard adopted by the department. The department may not require electricity to have a carbon intensity of zero in order to be eligible to generate credits from use as a transportation fuel; and
- (v) 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 70A.15.2200(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 or hydrogen production facilities 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 in a form and manner consistent with other required state or federal data submissions;
- (2) Provisions allowing for the achievement of limits on the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of transportation fuels in section 3 of this act to be achieved by any combination of credit generating activities capable of meeting such standards. 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, including changes in land use and permanent greenhouse gas sequestration activities;
- (3) (a) Methods for assigning compliance obligations and methods for tracking tradable credits. 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 3 of this act is produced, imported, or dispensed for use in Washington, or when specified activities are undertaken that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation in Washington;
- 39 (b) Mechanisms that allow credits to be traded and to be banked 40 for future compliance periods; and

- 1 (c) Procedures for verifying the validity of credits and deficits 2 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, and electric vehicle manufacturers;
  - (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, fuels used by aircraft, vessels, railroad locomotives, and other exempt fuels specified in section 5 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 perunit standard established in section 3 of this act;
  - (6) Mechanisms that allow for the assignment of credits to an electric utility for electricity used, at minimum, for residential electric vehicle charging or fueling;
    - (7) 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;
  - (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; or
  - (iii) Similar procedures that ensure that credit prices do not significantly exceed credit prices in other jurisdictions that have adopted similar programs to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels.
  - (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.
- 38 (c) The department shall harmonize the program's cost containment 39 mechanisms with the cost containment rules in the states specified in 40 section 7(1) of this act.

- 1 (d) The department shall consider mechanisms such as the 2 establishment of a credit price cap or other alternative cost 3 containment measures if deemed necessary to harmonize market credit 4 costs with those in the states specified in section 7(1) of this act;
  - (8) 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.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** (1) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act must include exemptions for, at minimum, the following transportation fuels:
- 12 (a) Fuels used in volumes below thresholds adopted by the 13 department;
- 14 (b) Fuels used for the propulsion of all aircraft, vessels, and 15 railroad locomotives; and
- 16 (c) Fuels used for the operation of military tactical vehicles 17 and tactical support equipment.
  - (2) (a) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act must exempt the following transportation fuels from greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction requirements until January 1, 2028:
- 21 (i) Special fuel used off-road in vehicles used primarily to 22 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
- 28 (iii) Dyed special fuel used for agricultural purposes exempt 29 from chapter 82.38 RCW.
  - (b) Prior to January 1, 2028, fuels identified in this subsection (2) are eligible to generate credits, consistent with subsection (5) of this section. 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 3 of this act.
- 36 (3) The department may adopt rules to specify the standards for 37 persons to qualify for the exemptions provided in this section. The 38 department may implement the exemptions under subsection (2) of this

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- section to align with the implementation of exemptions for similar fuels exempt from chapter 82.38 RCW.
  - (4) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 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;
    - (b) Fuel shifting between markets; or

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- (c) Other results that are counter to the intent of this chapter.
- (5) Nothing in this chapter precludes the department from adopting rules under sections 3 and 4 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. The department must apply the same baseline years to credits associated with electric or alternative transportation infrastructure that apply to gasoline and diesel liquid fuels in any market-based program enacted by the legislature that establishes a cap on greenhouse gas emissions.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act may allow the generation of credits from activities that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation in Washington, including but not limited to:
- 26 (a) Carbon capture and sequestration projects, including but not 27 limited to:
  - (i) Innovative crude oil production projects that include carbon capture and sequestration;
  - (ii) Project-based refinery greenhouse gas mitigation including, but not limited to, process improvements, renewable hydrogen use, and carbon capture and sequestration; or
    - (iii) Direct air capture projects;
    - (b) Investments and activities that support deployment of machinery and equipment used to produce gaseous and liquid fuels from nonfossil feedstocks, and derivatives thereof;
- 37 (c) Infrastructure investments in broadband access associated
  38 with facilitating remote work and therefore reducing transportation
  39 emissions, consistent with the 2021 state energy strategy

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recommendation. The department may establish a metric for the allocation of credits per foot of installed broadband infrastructure that varies by technology type including, but not limited to, cable, digital subscriber line, and fiber broadband;

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- (d) The fueling of battery or fuel cell electric vehicles by a commercial, nonprofit, or public entity that is not an electric utility, which may include, but is not limited to, the fueling of vehicles using electricity certified by the department to have a carbon intensity of zero; and
- 10 (e) The use of smart vehicle charging technology that results in 11 the fueling of an electric vehicle during times when the carbon 12 intensity of grid electricity is comparatively low.
- 13 (2)(a) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act must 14 allow the generation of credits based on capacity for zero emission 15 vehicle refueling infrastructure, including DC fast charging 16 infrastructure and hydrogen refueling infrastructure.
- 17 (b) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act may 18 allow the generation of credits from the provision of low carbon fuel 19 infrastructure not specified in (a) of this subsection.
  - (3) The rules adopted by the department may establish limits for the number of credits that may be earned each year by persons participating in the program for some or all of the activities specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. Any limits established under this subsection must take into consideration the return on investment required in order for an activity specified in subsection (2) of this section to be financially viable.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Except where otherwise provided in this chapter, the department shall seek to adopt rules that are harmonized with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, and other clean fuels program compliance requirements and methods for credit generation of other states that:
- 32 (a) Have adopted low carbon fuel standards or similar greenhouse 33 gas emissions requirements applicable specifically to transportation 34 fuels; and
- 35 (b)(i) Supply, or have the potential to supply, significant 36 quantities of transportation fuel to Washington markets; or
- 37 (ii) To which Washington supplies, or has the potential to 38 supply, significant quantities of transportation fuel.

(2) The department must establish and periodically consult a stakeholder advisory panel, including representatives of forestland and agricultural landowners, for purposes of soliciting input on how to best incentivize and allot credits for the sequestration of greenhouse gases through activities on agricultural and forestlands in a manner that is consistent with the goals and requirements of this chapter.

- (3) The department must conduct a biennial review of innovative technologies and pathways that reduce carbon and increase credit generation opportunities and must modify rules or guidance as needed to maintain stable credit markets.
- (4) In any reports to the legislature under section 10 of this act, on the department's website, or in other public documents or communications that refer to assumed public health benefits associated with the program created in this chapter, the department must distinguish between public health benefits from small particulate matter and other conventional pollutant reductions achieved primarily as a result of vehicle emission standards established under chapter 70A.30 RCW, and the incremental benefits to air pollution attributable to the program created under this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (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 4(3) of this act must register with the department.
  - (b) Electric vehicle manufacturers and producers, importers, distributors, users, and retailers of transportation fuels that are eligible to generate credits consistent with section 4(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.
- 34 (2) Each transaction transferring ownership of transportation
  35 fuels for which clean fuels program participation is mandated must be
  36 accompanied by documentation, in a format approved by the department,
  37 that assigns the clean fuels program compliance responsibility
  38 associated with the fuels, including the assignment of associated
  39 credits. The department may also require documentation assigning
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clean fuels program compliance responsibility associated with fuels for which program participation has been elected.

- (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.
- 12 (4) RCW 70A.15.2510 applies to records or information submitted 13 to the department under this chapter.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) (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 hydrogen and other gaseous fuels produced from nonfossil feedstocks, and derivatives thereof as a transportation fuel.
  - (b) Sixty percent of the revenues described in (a) of this subsection, or 30 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 hydrogen and other gaseous fuels produced from nonfossil feedstocks, and derivatives thereof 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 January 1, 2021, a disproportionately impacted community identified by the department of health, or an area designated by the department as being at risk of nonattainment, if such a nonattainment or maintenance area or disproportionately impacted community is within the service area of the utility.
  - (2) For the 50 percent of revenues not subject to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the department, in consultation with the utilities and transportation commission, must Code Rev/ML:roy

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- adopt requirements for the expenditure of revenues from credits 1 earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an 2 3 electric utility under the clean fuels program. The department must provide for the establishment and funding of a statewide clean fuel 4 reward program to provide light duty vehicle consumers with 5 6 reasonable purchase incentives and require that at least some portion 7 of the 50 percent of revenues subject to this subsection be contributed by each electric utility to such a program. The clean 8 fuel reward program must provide a price reduction to vehicle 9 purchasers or leasers at the time of purchase or lease on electric 10 11 vehicle purchases or leases in Washington. Any requirements for the 12 expenditure of revenues from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean 13 fuels program must be developed in consultation with electric 14 utilities, automobile manufacturers, and car dealers. 15
- 16 (3) Electric utilities that participate in the clean fuels
  17 program must annually provide information to the department
  18 accounting for and briefly describing all expenditures of revenues
  19 generated from credits earned under the clean fuels program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Beginning May 1, 2025, and each May 1 st thereafter, the department must post a report on the department's website that includes the following information regarding the 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 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 subsection (1) is posted to the department's website, and must be simultaneously reported to the transportation committees of the house of representatives and the senate;

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- 1 (d) The total greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to 2 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) Nothing in this section prohibits the department from posting information described in subsection (1) of this section on a more frequent basis than once per year.
  - (3) By May 1, 2025, and each May 1st thereafter, the department must submit the report required under subsection (1) of this section to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and senate.
  - (4) The department must contract for a one-time ex ante independent analysis of the information specified in subsection (1)(c) of this section covering each year of the program through 2035. The analysis must be informed by input from stakeholders, including regulated industries, and informed by experience from other jurisdictions. The analysis must impute price impacts using multiple analytical methodologies and must make clear how the assumptions or factors considered differed in each methodology used and price impact imputed. The analysis required in this subsection must be completed and submitted to the appropriate committees of the legislature by July 1, 2022.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) In consultation with the department, the utilities and transportation commission, and the department of agriculture, the department of commerce must develop a periodic fuel supply forecast to project the availability of fuels to Washington 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.
  - (3) The fuel supply forecast for each upcoming compliance period must include, but is not limited to, the following:
- 36 (a) An estimate of the potential volumes of gasoline, gasoline 37 substitutes, and gasoline alternatives, and diesel, diesel 38 substitutes, and diesel alternatives available to Washington. In

developing this estimate, the department of commerce must consider, but is not limited to considering:

- (i) The existing and future vehicle fleet in Washington; and
- (ii) Any constraints that might be preventing access to available and cost-effective low carbon fuels by Washington, such as geographic and logistical factors, and alleviating factors to the constraints;
- (b) An estimate of the total banked credits and carried over deficits held by regulated parties, credit generators, and credit aggregators at the beginning of the compliance period, and an estimate of the total credits attributable to fuels described in (a) of this subsection;
- (c) An estimate of the number of credits needed to meet the applicable clean fuels program requirements during the forecasted compliance period; and
- (d) A comparison in the estimates of (a) and (b) of this subsection with the estimate in (c) of this subsection, for the purpose of indicating the availability of fuels needed for compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (4) The department of commerce, in coordination with the department, may appoint a forecast review team of relevant experts to participate in the fuel supply forecast or examination of data required by this section. The department of commerce must finalize a fuel supply forecast for an upcoming compliance period by no later than 90 days prior to the start of the compliance period.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) The director of the department may issue an order declaring an emergency deferral of compliance with the carbon intensity standard established under section 3 of this act no later than 15 calendar days after the date the department determines, in consultation with the governor's office and the department of commerce, that:
- (a) Extreme and unusual circumstances exist that prevent the distribution of an adequate supply of renewable fuels needed for regulated parties to comply with the clean fuels program taking into consideration all available methods of obtaining sufficient credits to comply with the standard;
- (b) The extreme and unusual circumstances are the result of a natural disaster, an act of God, a significant supply chain disruption or production facility equipment failure, or another event that could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented and not the Code Rev/ML:roy

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- lack of prudent planning on the part of the suppliers of the fuels to the state; and
  - (c) It is in the public interest to grant the deferral such as when a deferral is necessary to meet projected temporary shortfalls in the supply of the renewable fuel in the state and that other methods of obtaining compliance credits are unavailable to compensate for the shortage of renewable fuel supply.
  - (2) If the director of the department makes the determination required under subsection (1) of this section, such a temporary extreme and unusual deferral is permitted only if:
  - (a) The deferral applies only for the shortest time necessary to address the extreme and unusual circumstances;
  - (b) The deferral is effective for the shortest practicable time period the director of the department determines necessary to permit the correction of the extreme and unusual circumstances; and
    - (c) The director has given public notice of a proposed deferral.
  - (3) An order declaring an emergency deferral under this section must set forth:
    - (a) The duration of the emergency deferral;

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- (b) The types of fuel to which the emergency deferral applies;
- 21 (c) Which of the following methods the department has selected 22 for deferring compliance with the clean fuels program during the 23 emergency deferral:
  - (i) Temporarily adjusting the scheduled applicable carbon intensity standard to a standard identified in the order that better reflects the availability of credits during the emergency deferral and requiring regulated parties to comply with the temporary standard;
- 29 (ii) Allowing for the carryover of deficits accrued during the 30 emergency deferral into the next compliance period without penalty; 31 or
- 32 (iii) Suspending deficit accrual during the emergency deferral geriod.
- (4) An emergency deferral may be terminated prior to the expiration date of the emergency deferral if new information becomes available indicating that the shortage that provided the basis for the emergency deferral has ended. The director of the department shall consult with the department of commerce and the governor's office in making an early termination decision. Termination of an

emergency deferral is effective 15 calendar days after the date that the order declaring the termination is adopted.

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- 3 In addition to the emergency deferral specified subsection (1) of this section, the department may issue a full or 4 partial deferral for one calendar quarter of a person's obligation to 5 6 furnish credits for compliance under section 4 of this act if it finds that the person is unable to comply with the requirements of 7 this chapter due to reasons beyond the person's reasonable control. 8 The department may initiate a deferral under this subsection at its 9 own discretion or at the request of a person regulated under this 10 11 chapter. The department may renew issued deferrals. In evaluating 12 whether to issue a deferral under this subsection, the department may consider the results of the fuel supply forecast in section 11 of 13 this act, but is not bound in its decision-making discretion by the 14 results of the forecast. 15
- 16 (b) If the department issues a deferral pursuant to this 17 subsection, the department may:
  - (i) Direct the person subject to the deferral to file a progress report on achieving full compliance with the requirements of this chapter within an amount of time determined to be reasonable by the department; and
- 22 (ii) Direct the person to take specific actions to achieve full 23 compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (c) The issuance of a deferral under this subsection does not permanently relieve the deferral recipient of the obligation to comply with the requirements of this chapter.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The department may require that persons that are required or elect to register or report under this chapter 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 11 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 shall 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 chapter must be deposited into the account.
- 6 Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. The
- 7 department may only use expenditures from the account for carrying
- 8 out the program created in this chapter.

- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** (1) By December 1, 2029, 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 chapter for categories of persons participating in the clean fuels program or that are most impacted by air pollution, as defined in consultation with the 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
  - (iii) Total employment in categories of industries generating credits or deficits. The categories of industries assessed must include but are not limited to electric utilities, oil refineries, and other industries involved in the production of high carbon fuels, industries involved in the delivery and sale of high carbon fuels, biofuel refineries, and industries involved in the delivery and sale of low carbon fuels;
  - (b) An evaluation of the information calculated and provided by the department under section 10(1) of this act; and
- 35 (c) A summary of the estimated total statewide costs and benefits
  36 attributable to the clean fuels program, including state agency
  37 administrative costs and regulated entity compliance costs. For
  38 purposes of calculating the benefits of the program, the summary may
  39 rely, in part, on a constant value of the social costs attributable
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- 1 to greenhouse gas emissions, as identified in contemporary
- 2 internationally accepted estimates of such global social cost. This
- 3 summary must include an estimate of the total statewide costs of the
- 4 program per ton of greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved by
- 5 the clean fuels program.

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- 6 (2) This section expires June 30, 2030.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
- 9 (1) This chapter does not apply to amounts received from the 10 generation, purchase, sale, transfer, or retirement of credits under 11 chapter 70A.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 25 of this 12 act).
- 13 (2) The provisions of RCW 82.32.805 and 82.32.808 do not apply to subsection (1) of this section.
- 15 **Sec. 16.** RCW 46.17.365 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 202 are each 16 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 pay a motor vehicle weight fee in addition to all other fees and taxes required by law.
- 21 (a) For vehicle registrations that are due or become due before 22 July 1, 2016, the motor vehicle weight fee:
  - (i) Must be based on the motor vehicle scale weight;
  - (ii) Is the difference determined by subtracting the vehicle license fee required in RCW 46.17.350 from the license fee in Schedule B of RCW 46.17.355, plus two dollars; and
  - (iii) Must be distributed under RCW 46.68.415.
- 28 (b) For vehicle registrations that are due or become due on or 29 after July 1, 2016, the motor vehicle weight fee:
- 30 (i) Must be based on the motor vehicle scale weight as follows:

| 31 | WEIGHT                 | FEE       |
|----|------------------------|-----------|
| 32 | 4,000 pounds           | \$ 25.00  |
| 33 | 6,000 pounds           | \$ 45.00  |
| 34 | 8,000 pounds           | \$ 65.00  |
| 35 | 16,000 pounds and over | \$ 72.00; |

1 (ii) If the resultant motor vehicle scale weight is not listed in 2 the table provided in (b)(i) of this subsection, must be increased to 3 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, 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 weight fee as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director must require an applicant to pay an additional weight fee of ten dollars, which must be distributed to the multimodal transportation account under RCW 47.66.070 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 this subsection must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.

- 1 (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 3 based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a 4 low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard. 5
  - (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:

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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
- (b) Adopt rules for determining weight for vehicles without 20 21 manufacturer empty scale weights.
- 22 Sec. 17. RCW 46.25.100 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 208 are each 23 amended to read as follows:
- 24 (1) When a person has been disqualified from operating a 25 commercial motor vehicle, the person is not entitled to have the commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit restored 26 27 until after the expiration of the appropriate disqualification period required under RCW 46.25.090 or until the department has received a 28 drug and alcohol assessment and evidence is presented of satisfactory 29 30 participation in or completion of any required drug or alcohol 31 treatment program for ending the disqualification under 46.25.090(7). After expiration of the appropriate period and upon 32 payment of a requalification fee of twenty dollars until June 30, 33 2016, and thirty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, or one hundred 34 fifty dollars if the person has been disqualified under RCW 35 46.25.090(7), the person may apply for a new, duplicate, or renewal 36 commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit 37 38 provided by law. If the person has been disqualified for a period of one year or more, the person shall demonstrate that he or she meets 39 Code Rev/ML:roy S-2056.1/2121

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.
- 10 (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter
  11 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted
  12 subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard
  13 based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a
  14 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. 18.** RCW 46.20.202 and 2017 c 310 s 3 are each amended to 26 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.
- 34 (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 continue to offer a standard driver's license and identicard. If the Code Rev/ML:roy

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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 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 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 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 adopt such rules as necessary to meet the requirements of this subsection. From time to time the department shall 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.
- 34 (4) Beginning on July 23, 2017, the fee for an enhanced driver's
  35 license or enhanced identicard is twenty-four dollars, which is in
  36 addition to the fees for any regular driver's license or identicard.
  37 If the enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is issued,
  38 renewed, or extended for a period other than six years, the fee for
  39 each class is four dollars for each year that the enhanced driver's
  40 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.
- 18 (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or 19 creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other 20 state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel 21 standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, 22 including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- 23 **Sec. 19.** RCW 46.25.052 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 206 are each 24 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:
- 28 (a) Submitted an application on a form or in a format provided by 29 the department;
- 30 (b) Passed the general knowledge examination required for 31 issuance of a CDL under RCW 46.25.060 for the commercial motor 32 vehicle classification in which the applicant operates or expects to 33 operate; and
- 34 (c) Paid the appropriate examination fee or fees and an 35 application fee of ten dollars until June 30, 2016, and forty dollars 36 beginning July 1, 2016.
- 37 (2) A CLP must be marked "commercial learner's permit" or "CLP," 38 and must be, to the maximum extent practicable, tamperproof. Other

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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.
- 12 (4) A CLP may be classified in the same manner as a CDL under RCW 46.25.080(2) (a).
  - (5) CLPs may be issued with only P, S, or N endorsements as 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.
  - (6) A CLP may be issued with appropriate restrictions as described in RCW 46.25.080(2)(c). In addition, a CLP may be issued with the following restrictions:
- 39 (a) "P" restricts the driver from operating a bus with 40 passengers;

1 (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 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. 20.** RCW 46.25.060 and 2020 c 78 s 2 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1)(a) No person may be issued a commercial driver's license 35 unless that person:
  - (i) Is a resident of this state;
- 37 (ii) Has successfully completed a course of instruction in the 38 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 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 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
- (iii) The director has adopted rules as to the third party testing program and the development and justification for fees charged by any third party.
- 36 (d) If the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's
  37 license is for any of the following, then the applicant shall pay a
  38 fee of no more than seventy-five dollars until June 30, 2016, and two
  39 hundred twenty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, for the
  40 classified skill examination or combination of classified skill

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examinations whether conducted by the department or a third-party tester:

- (i) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that are federally supported head start programs; or
- (ii) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that support early childhood education and assistance programs as described in RCW 43.216.505.
- (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 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. For current or former military service members that meet the requirements of 49 C.F.R. Sec. 383.77, the department may also waive the requirements for a knowledge test for commercial driver's license applicants. Beginning December 1, 2021, the department shall provide an annual report to the house and senate transportation committees and the joint committee on veterans' and military affairs of the legislature on the number and types of waivers granted pursuant to this subsection.
- (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 requirements under this section. By January 1, 2010, the department shall submit recommendations regarding the continuance of this exemption to the transportation committees of the legislature. For purposes of this subsection (2)(b), "agribusiness" means a private carrier who in the normal course of business primarily transports:
- (i) Farm machinery, farm equipment, implements of husbandry, farm supplies, and materials used in farming;
- 38 (ii) Agricultural inputs, such as seed, feed, fertilizer, and 39 crop protection products;

1 (iii) Unprocessed agricultural commodities, as defined in RCW 2 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.

The department shall notify the transportation committees of the legislature if the federal government takes action affecting the exemption provided in this subsection (2)(b).

- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (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. 21.** RCW 70A.15.3150 and 2020 c 20 s 1111 are each amended 39 to read as follows:

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this chapter ((er)), chapter 70A.25 or 70A.--- (the new chapter created in section 25 of this act) RCW, RCW 70A.45.080, or any ordinance, resolution, or regulation in force pursuant thereto is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or by both for each separate violation.

- (2) Any person who negligently releases into the ambient air any substance listed by the department of ecology as a hazardous air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit, and who at the time negligently places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or both.
- (3) Any person who knowingly releases into the ambient air any substance listed by the department of ecology as a hazardous air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit, and who knows at the time that he or she thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm, is guilty of a class C felony and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.
- 26 (4) Any person who knowingly fails to disclose a potential 27 conflict of interest under RCW 70A.15.2000 is guilty of a gross 28 misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine 29 of not more than five thousand dollars.
- **Sec. 22.** RCW 70A.15.3160 and 2020 c 20 s 1112 are each amended 31 to read as follows:
- (1)(a) Except as provided in RCW 43.05.060 through 43.05.080 and 43.05.150, and in addition to or as an alternate to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 70A.25 ((or)), 70A.450, or 70A.--- (the new chapter created in section 25 of this act) RCW, RCW 70A.45.080, or any of the rules in force under such chapters or section may incur a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars per day for each violation. Each such violation shall be a separate and Code Rev/ML:roy S-2056.1/21

- distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.
  - (b) Any person who fails to take action as specified by an order issued pursuant to this chapter shall be 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 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 not begin to accrue until the thirty-first day following final resolution of the appeal.
  - (b) The maximum penalty amounts established in this section may be increased annually to account for inflation as determined by the state office of the economic and revenue forecast council.
  - (3) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids or abets in the violation shall be considered a violation under the provisions of this section and subject to the same penalty. The penalties provided in this section shall be imposed pursuant to RCW 43.21B.300.
  - (4) All penalties recovered under this section by the department shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the air pollution control account established in RCW 70A.15.1010 or, if recovered by the authority, shall 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 be reduced by the amount of the payment.
  - (5) To secure the penalty incurred under this section, the state or the authority shall have a lien on any vessel used or operated in violation of this chapter which shall be 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.
- 37 (7) In addition to other penalties provided by this chapter, 38 persons knowingly under-reporting emissions or other information used 39 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) The department shall develop rules for excusing excess emissions from enforcement action if such excess emissions are unavoidable. The rules shall 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.
- **Sec. 23.** RCW 19.112.110 and 2013 c 225 s 601 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
  - (1) Special fuel licensees under chapter 82.38 RCW, as determined by the department of licensing, must provide evidence to the department of licensing that at least two percent of the total annual diesel fuel sold in Washington is biodiesel or renewable diesel fuel, following the earlier of: (a) November 30, 2008; or (b) when a determination is made by the director, published in the Washington State Register, that feedstock grown in Washington state can satisfy a two-percent requirement.
  - (2) Special fuel licensees under chapter 82.38 RCW, as determined by the department of licensing, must provide evidence to the department of licensing that at least five percent of total annual diesel fuel sold in Washington is biodiesel or renewable diesel fuel, when the director determines, and publishes this determination in the Washington State Register, that both in-state oil seed crushing capacity and feedstock grown in Washington state can satisfy a three-percent requirement.
  - (3) The requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section may take effect no sooner than one hundred eighty days after the determination has been published in the Washington State Register.
- 30 (4) The director and the director of licensing must each adopt 31 rules, in coordination with each other, for enforcing and carrying 32 out the purposes of this section.
- 33 (5) To the extent that the requirements of this section conflict 34 with the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the new chapter created in 35 section 25 of this act) RCW, the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the 36 new chapter created in section 25 of this act) RCW prevail.
- **Sec. 24.** RCW 19.112.120 and 2013 c 225 s 602 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) By December 1, 2008, motor vehicle fuel licensees under chapter 82.38 RCW, as determined by the department of licensing, must provide evidence to the department of licensing that at least two percent of total gasoline sold in Washington, measured on a quarterly basis, is denatured ethanol.
- (2) If the director of ecology determines that ethanol content greater than two percent of the total gasoline sold in Washington will not jeopardize continued attainment of the federal clean air act's national ambient air quality standard for ozone pollution in Washington and the director of agriculture determines and publishes this determination in the Washington State Register that sufficient raw materials are available within Washington to support economical production of ethanol at higher levels, the director of agriculture may require by rule that licensees provide evidence to the department of licensing that denatured ethanol comprises between two percent and at least ten percent of total gasoline sold in Washington, measured on a quarterly basis.
- (3) The requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section may take effect no sooner than one hundred eighty days after the determination has been published in the Washington State Register.
- (4) The director and the director of licensing must each adopt rules, in coordination with each other, for enforcing and carrying out the purposes of this section.
- (5) Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the production, sale, or use of motor fuel for use in federally designated flexibly fueled vehicles capable of using E85 motor fuel. Nothing in this section is intended to limit the use of high octane gasoline not blended with ethanol for use in aircraft.
- 29 (6) To the extent that the requirements of this section conflict 30 with the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the new chapter created in 31 section 25 of this act) RCW, the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the 32 new chapter created in section 25 of this act) RCW prevail.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Sections 1 through 14 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70A RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2021, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. 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."

## E3SHB 1091 - S COMM AMD

By Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "fuel;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 46.17.365, 46.25.100, 46.20.202, 46.25.052, 46.25.060, 70A.15.3150, 70A.15.3160, 19.112.110, and 19.112.120; adding a new section to chapter 82.04 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 70A RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an expiration date."

EFFECT: Adds that the periodic fuel supply forecast report must consider existing and future vehicle fleets in Washington; any constraints that might be preventing access to available and cost-effective low carbon fuels; and a comparison in the estimates of potential volumes of fuels, the total banked credits and carried over deficits, and the number of credits needed to meet clean fuels program requirements.

Allows the department of commerce to appoint a forecast review team of relevant experts to participate in the fuel supply forecast of examination of data.

Removes the emergency deferral in the event of a low carbon fuel shortage of at least 5 percent of the amount of forecasted to be available or upon the issuance of a Governor's declaration of an energy emergency, and instead provides that the emergency deferral may be issued in extreme and unusual circumstances which prevent the distribution of an adequate supply of renewable fuels needed to comply with the program and are the result of a natural disaster, act of God, a significant supply chain disruption, or another event that could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented, and is in the public interest to grant the deferral.

Adds that in addition to the emergency deferral, the department of ecology may also issue a full or partial deferral for one calendar quarter if it finds that the person is unable to comply with the requirements due to reasons beyond the person's reasonable control. Allows the department to require the person seek a deferral to provide a progress report or take specific action to achieve full compliance.

Removes the requirements for (1) the Washington State University Energy Program to initiate a program to identify least-conflict priority sites for low-carbon transportation fuel projects and (2) requires Ecology to periodically convene specified stakeholders to discuss mitigation of significant likely environmental impacts associated with low-carbon transportation fuel projects.

Allows, rather than requires, the department of ecology to establish a metric for the allocation of credits per foot of installed broadband infrastructure.

Clarifies that the ex ante independent analysis of probable costs or cost savings per gallon of gasoline and diesel attributable to the clean fuels program is a one-time report.

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