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## SENATE BILL 5231

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By Senators Stanford and Saldaña; by request of Office of the Governor

AN ACT Relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the carbon intensity of transportation fuel; amending RCW 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 chapter to Title 70A RCW; prescribing penalties; and providing an expiration date.

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

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

p. 1 SB 5231

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 2017, the transportation sector 8 contributes 45 percent of Washington's greenhouse gas emissions, and 9 the legislature's interest in the life cycle of the fuels used in the 10 11 state arises from a concern for the effects of the production and use 12 of these fuels on Washington's environment and public health, including its air quality, snowpack, and coastline. 13
  - (3) 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:

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- (a) Reduce levels of conventional air pollutants from diesel and gasoline that are harmful to public health;
- 20 (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with 21 transportation fuels, which are the state's largest source of 22 greenhouse gas emissions; and
- 23 (c) Create jobs and spur economic development based on innovative clean fuel technologies.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- 28 (1) "Carbon dioxide equivalents" has the same meaning as defined 29 in RCW 70A.45.010.
- 30 (2) "Carbon intensity" means the quantity of life-cycle 31 greenhouse gas emissions, per unit of fuel energy, expressed in grams 32 of carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule (gCO2e/MJ).
- 33 (3) "Clean fuels program" means the requirements established under this chapter.
- 35 (4) "Cost" means an expense connected to the manufacture, 36 distribution, or other aspects of the provision of a transportation 37 fuel product.
- 38 (5) "Credit" means a unit of measure generated when a 39 transportation fuel with a carbon intensity that is less than the

p. 2 SB 5231

- 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.

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- (8) "Electric utility" means a consumer-owned utility or investor-owned utility, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.29A.010.
- 14 (9) "Greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 15 70A.45.010.
  - (10) "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.
- 21 (11) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 22 46.04.320.
  - (12) "Price" means the amount of payment or compensation provided as consideration for a specified quantity of transportation fuel by a 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.
- 32 (b) "Tactical support equipment" includes, but is not limited to, 33 engines associated with portable generators, aircraft start carts, 34 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.

p. 3 SB 5231

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.

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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 2035.
- 10 (b) The rules must establish a start date for the clean fuels 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)(a) Transportation fuels exported from Washington are not 21 subject to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements in 22 this section.
- 23 (b) Electricity is not subject to the greenhouse gas emissions 24 reduction requirements in this section.
- 25 (4) To the extent the requirements of this chapter conflict with 26 the requirements of chapter 19.112 RCW, the requirements of this 27 chapter prevail.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The rules adopted by the department to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reductions per unit of fuel energy specified in section 3 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 and any permanent greenhouse gas seguestration activities.
- 38 (a) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 39 may:

p. 4 SB 5231

1 (i) Include provisions to address the efficiency of a fuel as 2 used in a powertrain as compared to a reference fuel;

- (ii) Consider carbon intensity calculations for transportation fuels developed by national laboratories or used by similar programs 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.
- 9 (b) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 10 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 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 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 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

p. 5 SB 5231

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;

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- (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, consistent with the limitations of subsection (3)(a) of this section. Where 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 facilities and elsewhere in the production cycle, production including changes in land use and permanent greenhouse 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. Transportation fuels with associated greenhouse gas emissions exceeding 80 percent of the 2017 levels established in section 3 of this act are not eligible to generate credits under the clean fuels program;
- (b) Mechanisms that allow credits to be traded and to be banked 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;

p. 6 SB 5231

- (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 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 per-unit standard established in section 3 of this act:
- (6) Cost containment mechanisms.

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- 12 (a) Cost containment mechanisms may include, but are not limited 13 to:
- 14 (i) A credit clearance market designed to make credits available 15 for sale to regulated persons after the conclusion of a compliance 16 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;
  - (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. 5. (1) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act must include exemptions for, at minimum, the following transportation fuels:
- 36 (a) Fuels used in volumes below thresholds adopted by the 37 department;
- 38 (b) Fuels used for the propulsion of all aircraft, vessels, and 39 railroad locomotives; and

p. 7 SB 5231

1 (c) Fuels used for the operation of military tactical vehicles 2 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:
- (i) Special fuel used off-road in vehicles used primarily to 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
- 13 (iii) Dyed special fuel used for agricultural purposes exempt 14 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.
  - (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.
  - (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
    - (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.

p. 8 SB 5231

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act may allow the generation of credits from activities 5 that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated 6 with transportation in Washington, including but not limited to:
- 5 (a) Carbon capture and sequestration projects, including but not 6 limited to:
  - (i) Innovative crude oil production projects that include carbon capture and sequestration;
    - (ii) Refinery investments in carbon capture and sequestration; or
- 10 (iii) Direct air capture projects;

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- (b) The fueling of electric vehicles using electricity certified by the department to have a carbon intensity of zero. Such electricity must include, at minimum:
  - (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, 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; and
- (c) The use of smart vehicle charging technology that results in the fueling of an electric vehicle during times when the carbon intensity of grid electricity is comparatively low.
  - (2) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act must allow the generation of credits from the provision of zero emission vehicle refueling infrastructure and other low carbon fuel infrastructure including, but not limited to, fast charging battery electric vehicle infrastructure and hydrogen electric vehicle refueling infrastructure.
  - (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 (1) or (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

p. 9 SB 5231

harmonized with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, and other clean fuels program compliance requirements of other states that:

- (a) Have adopted low carbon fuel standards or similar greenhouse gas emissions requirements applicable specifically to transportation fuels; and
- (b)(i) Supply, or have the potential to supply, significant quantities of transportation fuel to Washington markets; or
- 9 (ii) To which Washington supplies, or has the potential to 10 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.
- 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) 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.
  - (2) Each transaction transferring ownership of transportation fuels for which clean fuels program participation is mandated or has been chosen must be accompanied by documentation, in a format 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

p. 10 SB 5231

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.

- 6 (4) RCW 70A.15.2510 applies to records or information submitted 7 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 renewable hydrogen as a transportation fuel or used in the production of 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 renewable hydrogen as a transportation fuel or used in the production of 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, 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) The department may adopt requirements 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 50 percent of revenues not subject to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. Any requirements for the expenditure of revenues from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program must be developed in consultation with electric utilities.

p. 11 SB 5231

(3) Electric utilities that 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.

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- (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (a) "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.
- (b) "Renewable resource" means: (i) Water; (ii) wind; (iii) solar 11 energy; (iv) geothermal energy; (v) renewable natural gas as defined in RCW 54.04.190; (vi) renewable hydrogen; (vii) wave, ocean, or tidal power; (viii) biodiesel fuel that is not derived from crops 13 raised on land cleared from old growth or first growth forests where 14 the clearing occurred after December 7, 2006; or (ix) biomass energy. 15
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Beginning May 1, 2025, and each May 16 1st thereafter, the department must post a report on the department's 17 18 website that includes the following information regarding the previous calendar year of clean fuels program activities: 19
  - (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;
- (d) The total greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to 35 36 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

p. 12 SB 5231 1 fuels program, taking into account the information in (c) and (d) of this subsection.

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- (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.
- 6 (3) By May 1, 2025, and each May 1st thereafter, the department 7 must submit the report required under subsection (1) of this section 8 to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and 9 senate.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (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.
- 15 (2) Based upon the estimates in subsection (3) of this section, 16 the fuel supply forecast must include a prediction by the department 17 of commerce regarding whether sufficient credits will be available to 18 comply with clean fuels program requirements.
- 19 (3) The fuel supply forecast for each upcoming compliance period 20 must include, but is not limited to, the following:
- 21 (a) An estimate of the volume of each transportation fuel 22 available in Washington;
- 23 (b) An estimate of the total banked credits and deficits from 24 previous compliance periods; and
  - (c) An estimate of the number of credits needed to meet the applicable clean fuels program requirements during the forecasted compliance period.
- 28 (4) The department of commerce must finalize a fuel supply 29 forecast for an upcoming compliance period by no later than 90 days 30 prior to the start of the compliance period.
- 31 Sec. 12. (1) The department may require that NEW SECTION. persons that are required or elect to register or report under this 32 chapter pay a fee. If the department elects to require program 33 34 participants to pay a fee, the department must, after an opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules to establish a process to 35 determine the payment schedule and the amount of the fee charged. The 36 37 amount of the fee must be set so as to equal but not exceed the 38 projected direct and indirect costs to the department for developing

p. 13 SB 5231

- 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. 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 chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (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;
- 38 (b) An evaluation of the information calculated and provided by 39 the department under section 10(1) of this act; and

p. 14 SB 5231

- (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, 2030.

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- 12 **Sec. 14.** RCW 46.25.100 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 208 are each 13 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) When a person has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle, the person is not entitled to have the 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 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 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.

p. 15 SB 5231

(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. 15.** 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 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 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

p. 16 SB 5231

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.
- (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

p. 17 SB 5231

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. 16.** RCW 46.25.052 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 206 are each 15 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:
- 19 (a) Submitted an application on a form or in a format provided by 20 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

p. 18 SB 5231

the first row behind the driver and must have the CLP holder under observation and direct supervision.

- (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:
- 30 (a) "P" restricts the driver from operating a bus with 31 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.

p. 19 SB 5231

- (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. 17.** RCW 46.25.060 and 2020 c 78 s 2 are each amended to 24 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

p. 20 SB 5231

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.
- (d) If the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's license is for any of the following, then the applicant shall 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:
- (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

p. 21 SB 5231

classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations conducted by the department.

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- (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.
- 6 (2)(a) The department may waive the skills examination and the requirement for completion of a course of instruction in the 7 operation of a commercial motor vehicle specified in this section for 8 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 10 that meet the requirements of 49 C.F.R. Sec. 383.77, the department 11 12 may also waive the requirements for a knowledge test for commercial driver's license applicants. Beginning December 1, 2021, 13 department shall provide an annual report to the house and senate 14 15 transportation committees and the joint committee on veterans' and 16 military affairs of the legislature on the number and types of 17 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;
  - (ii) Agricultural inputs, such as seed, feed, fertilizer, and crop protection products;
  - (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.
    - 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

p. 22 SB 5231 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.

- 5 (4) The fees under this section must be deposited into the 6 highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions 7 described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the 8 portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in 9 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. 18.** RCW 70A.15.3150 and 2020 c 20 s 1111 are each amended 28 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 22 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

p. 23 SB 5231

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.
- 15 (4) Any person who knowingly fails to disclose a potential conflict of interest under RCW 70A.15.2000 is guilty of a gross 17 misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine 18 of not more than five thousand dollars.
- **Sec. 19.** RCW 70A.15.3160 and 2020 c 20 s 1112 are each amended 20 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 ((er)), 70A.450, or 70A.--- (the new chapter created in section 22 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 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

p. 24 SB 5231

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.
- (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) 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. 20.** RCW 19.112.110 and 2013 c 225 s 601 are each amended to read as follows:

p. 25 SB 5231

(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.
- (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) To the extent that the requirements of this section conflict with the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the new chapter created in section 22 of this act) RCW, the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the new chapter created in section 22 of this act) RCW prevail.
- **Sec. 21.** RCW 19.112.120 and 2013 c 225 s 602 are each amended to 28 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

p. 26 SB 5231

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.

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- (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.
- 13 (5) Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the 14 production, sale, or use of motor fuel for use in federally 15 designated flexibly fueled vehicles capable of using E85 motor fuel. 16 Nothing in this section is intended to limit the use of high octane 17 gasoline not blended with ethanol for use in aircraft.
- 18 (6) To the extent that the requirements of this section conflict
  19 with the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the new chapter created in
  20 section 22 of this act) RCW, the requirements of chapter 70A.--- (the
  21 new chapter created in section 22 of this act) RCW prevail.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. Sections 1 through 13 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70A RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. 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.

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p. 27 SB 5231