SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1110

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Environment & Energy (originally sponsored by Representatives Fitzgibbon, Slatter, Kloba, Peterson, Tharinger, Jinkins, Macri, Cody, Bergquist, Doglio, Robinson, Pollet, Stanford, and Frame)

READ FIRST TIME 01/28/19.

AN ACT Relating to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels; amending RCW 46.17.365, 46.25.100, 46.20.202, 46.25.052, 46.25.060, and 70.94.431; adding new sections to chapter 70.94 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an expiration date.

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

7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that rapid 8 innovations in low-carbon transportation technologies, including 9 electric vehicles and clean transportation fuels, are at the 10 threshold of widespread commercial deployment. In order to help 11 prompt the use of clean fuels, other states have successfully 12 implemented programs that reduce the carbon intensity of 13 transportation fuels. Without disruptions to fuel markets 14 significant impacts to the costs of transportation fuels, California 15 and Oregon have both implemented low carbon fuel standards that are 16 similar to the program created in this act. Washington state has 17 extensively studied the potential impact of a clean fuels program, and most projections show that a low carbon fuel standard would 18 19 decrease greenhouse gas and conventional air pollutant emissions, while positively impacting the state's economy. 20

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(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 2015, the transportation sector contributes forty-three 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.

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- (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:
- 16 (a) Reduce levels of conventional air pollutants from diesel and 17 gasoline that are harmful to public health;
- 18 (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with 19 transportation fuels, which are the state's largest source of 20 greenhouse gas emissions; and
- 21 (c) Create jobs and spur economic development based on innovative 22 clean fuel technologies.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- 26 (1) "Carbon dioxide equivalents" has the same meaning as defined 27 in RCW 70.235.010.
- 28 (2) "Clean fuels program" means the requirements established by 29 this act.
- 30 (3) "Credit" means a unit of measure equal to one metric ton of 31 carbon dioxide equivalents.
 - (4) "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.
- 38 (5) "Electric utility" means a consumer-owned utility or 39 investor-owned utility, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.29A.010.

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- 1 (6) "Greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 70.235.010.
- 3 (7) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 46.04.320.
- 5 (8) "Transportation fuel" means electricity and any liquid or 6 gaseous fuel sold, supplied, offered for sale, or used for the 7 propulsion of a motor vehicle or that is intended for use for 8 transportation purposes.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** (1) The department shall adopt rules that 10 establish standards that reduce the greenhouse gas emissions per unit of fuel energy (carbon intensity) in transportation fuels used in 11 Washington. The rules adopted under this section must reduce the 12 greenhouse gas emissions attributable to each unit of the fuels to 13 ten percent below 2017 levels by 2028 and twenty percent below 2017 14 15 levels by 2035. The rules must establish a start date for the clean 16 fuels program of no later than January 1, 2021. To the extent the 17 requirements of this act conflict with the requirements of chapter 18 19.112 RCW, the requirements of this act prevail.

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- (2) The direction to the department to adopt rules under this section is not an acknowledgment, denial, or limitation of any authority of the department that existed prior to the effective date of this section to adopt rules related to the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of fuel under other provisions of this chapter including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.151 and 70.94.331.
- 25 (3)(a) Transportation fuels exported from Washington are not 26 subject to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements in 27 this section.
- 28 (b) Electricity is not subject to the greenhouse gas emissions 29 reduction requirements in this section.
- 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:
- 34 (1) Standards for greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the 35 transportation fuels throughout their life cycles, including but not 36 limited to emissions from the production, storage, transportation, 37 and combustion of transportation fuels and from changes in land use 38 associated with transportation fuels.

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1 (a) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 2 may:

- (i) Include provisions to address the efficiency of a fuel as used in a powertrain as compared to a reference fuel; and
- (ii) Consider carbon intensity calculations for transportation fuels developed by national laboratories or used by similar programs in other states.
- 8 (b) The rules adopted by the department under this subsection (1) 9 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 70.94.151(5)(a)(iii).
 - (d) If the department determines that it is necessary for purposes of accurately measuring greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility, the department may require electric utilities participating in the clean fuels program to submit data or information to be used for purposes of calculating greenhouse gas emissions that is different from or additional to the fuel mix disclosure information submitted

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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, consistent with the limitations of subsection (3)(a) of this section;
- (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 eighty 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;
- (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 under section 5 of this act, including but not limited to electricity and fuels used by aircraft, vessels, and railroad locomotives, 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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1 (a) Cost containment mechanisms may include, but are not limited 2 to:

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- (i) A credit clearance market designed to make credits available for sale to regulated persons after the conclusion of a compliance period at a department-determined price; or
- (ii) Similar procedures that provide a means of compliance with the clean fuels program requirements in the event that a regulated person has not been able to acquire sufficient volumes of credits at the end of a compliance period.
- (b) Any cost containment mechanisms must be designed to provide financial disincentive for regulated persons to rely on the cost containment mechanism for purposes of program compliance instead of seeking to generate or acquire sufficient credits under the program;
- (7) Authority for the department to designate an entity to aggregate and use unclaimed credits associated with persons that elect not to participate in the clean fuels program under subsection 4 of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 18 4 of this act must include exemptions for, at minimum, the following 19 20 transportation fuels:
- 21 (a) Fuels used in volumes below thresholds adopted by the 22 department; and
- 23 (b) Fuels used for the propulsion of all aircraft, vessels, and 24 railroad locomotives.
 - (2) The rules adopted under sections 3 and 4 of this act may include exemptions in addition to those described in subsection (1) 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 act.
- (3) Nothing in this chapter precludes the department from adopting rules under sections 3 and 4 of this act that allow the 35 generation of credits associated with electric or alternative 36 transportation infrastructure that existed prior to the effective 37 38 date of this section or to the start date of program requirements.

p. 6 SHB 1110 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Except where otherwise provided in sections 2 through 10 of this act, the department should seek to adopt rules that are harmonized with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, and other clean fuels program compliance requirements of other states that:

- (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
- (ii) To which Washington supplies, or has the potential to supply, significant quantities of transportation fuel.
- (2) In adopting rules under sections 3 and 4 of this act, the department must consider whether actions taken or credits generated under the clean fuels program are eligible for purposes of compliance with the clean air rule, chapter 173-442 WAC as it existed as of October 16, 2016, and whether actions taken or emissions reduction units generated under the clean air rule may be used for purposes of compliance with this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (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

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- 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.
- 8 (4) RCW 70.94.205 applies to records or information submitted to 9 the department under sections 2 through 12 of this act.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (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.
- (b) Sixty percent of the revenues described in (a) of this subsection, or thirty percent of the revenues generated by an electric utility from credits earned from the electricity supplied to retail customers by an electric utility under the clean fuels program, must be expended by the electric utility on transportation electrification projects located within or directly benefiting a federally designated nonattainment or maintenance area, a federally designated nonattainment or maintenance area that existed as of the effective date of this section, or an area designated by the department as being at risk of nonattainment, if such a nonattainment or maintenance area is within the service area of the utility.
- (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 fifty 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.
- (3) Electric utilities that elect to participate in the clean fuels program must annually provide information to the department accounting for and briefly describing all expenditures of revenues generated from credits earned under the clean fuels program.

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1 NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) Beginning May 1, 2023, and each May 1st thereafter, the department must post a report on the department's web site that includes the following information regarding the 3 previous calendar year of clean fuels program activities: 4

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- (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 10 11 attributable to the clean fuels program per gallon of gasoline and per gallon of diesel; 12
- (d) The total greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to 13 14 the clean fuels program; and
- (e) The range in the probable cost per ton of greenhouse gas 15 16 emissions reductions attributable to fuels supported by the clean 17 fuels program, taking into account the information in (c) and (d) of 18 this subsection.
 - (2) By December 1, 2022, and each December 1st thereafter, the department must submit recommendations to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and senate, in the form of draft legislation, for any changes to sections 2 through 12 of this act that are needed in order to more efficiently achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals of the clean fuels program.
- 25 (3) The department must identify the sources of information it 26 relied upon in each report submitted under this section, including 27 peer-reviewed science.
- 28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) In consultation with the department and the department of agriculture, the department of commerce must 29 30 develop a periodic fuel supply forecast to project the availability 31 of fuels necessary for compliance with clean fuels program 32 requirements.
- (2) Based upon the estimates in subsection (3) of this section, 33 the fuel supply forecast must include a prediction by the department 34 of commerce regarding whether sufficient credits will be available to 35 comply with clean fuels program requirements. 36
- (3) The fuel supply forecast for each upcoming compliance period 37 38 must include, but is not limited to, the following:

p. 9 SHB 1110 1 (a) An estimate of the volume of each transportation fuel available in Washington;

- (b) An estimate of the total banked credits and deficits from 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.
- (4) The department of commerce must finalize a fuel supply forecast for an upcoming compliance period by no later than ninety days prior to the start of the compliance period.
- 11 (5) The department of commerce must identify the sources of 12 information it relied upon in each fuel supply forecast submitted 13 under this section, including peer-reviewed science.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The department may require that persons that are required or elect to register or report under sections 2 through 12 of this act pay a fee. If the department elects to require program participants to pay a fee, the department must, after an opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules to establish a process to determine the payment schedule and the amount of the fee charged. The amount of the fee must be set so as to equal but not exceed the projected direct and indirect costs to the department for developing and implementing the program.
 - (2) The clean fuels program account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from fees and penalties received under the program created in this section and sections 2 through 10 of this act must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. The department may only use expenditures from the account for carrying out the program created in this section and sections 2 through 10 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) By December 1, 2027, the joint legislative audit and review committee must analyze the impacts of the initial five years of clean fuels program implementation and must submit a report summarizing the analysis to the legislature. The analysis must include, at minimum, the following components:
 - (a) Costs and benefits, including environmental and public health costs and benefits, associated with this act for categories of persons participating in the clean fuels program or that are most impacted by air pollution, as defined in consultation with the

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

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- 9 (iii) Total employment in categories of industries generating 10 credits or deficits. The categories of industries assessed must 11 include but are not limited to electric utilities, oil refineries, 12 and other industries involved in the production of high carbon fuels, 13 industries involved in the delivery and sale of high carbon fuels, 14 biofuel refineries, and industries involved in the delivery and sale 15 of low carbon fuels;
- 16 (b) An evaluation of the information calculated and provided by 17 the department under section 9(1) of this act; and
 - (c) A summary of the estimated total statewide costs and benefits attributable to the clean fuels program, including state agency administrative costs and regulated entity compliance costs. For purposes of calculating the benefits of the program, the summary may rely, in part, on a constant value of the social costs attributable to greenhouse gas emissions, as identified in contemporary internationally accepted estimates of such global social cost. This summary must include an estimate of the total statewide costs of the program per ton of greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved by the clean fuels program.
- 28 (2) This section expires June 30, 2028.
- 29 **Sec. 13.** RCW 46.17.365 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 202 are each 30 amended to read as follows:
- 31 (1) A person applying for a motor vehicle registration and paying 32 the vehicle license fee required in RCW 46.17.350(1) (a), (d), (e), 33 (h), (j), (n), and (o) shall pay a motor vehicle weight fee in 34 addition to all other fees and taxes required by law.
- 35 (a) For vehicle registrations that are due or become due before 36 July 1, 2016, the motor vehicle weight fee:
 - (i) Must be based on the motor vehicle scale weight;

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

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

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

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- 1 (1) of this section, pay a motor home vehicle weight fee of seventy-2 five dollars in addition to all other fees and taxes required by law. 3 The motor home vehicle weight fee must be distributed under RCW 4 46.68.415.
- (3) Beginning July 1, 2022, in addition to the motor vehicle 5 6 weight fee as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the 7 department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director must require an applicant to pay an additional weight 8 fee of ten dollars, which must be distributed to the multimodal 9 transportation account under RCW 47.66.070 unless prior to July 1, 10 11 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, 12 in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the increased in this subsection must be distributed to the 13 14 connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
- 15 (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter
 16 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted
 17 subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard
 18 based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a
 19 low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
 - (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
 - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
 - (4) The department shall:

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- (a) Rely on motor vehicle empty scale weights provided by vehicle manufacturers, or other sources defined by the department, to determine the weight of each motor vehicle; and
- 34 (b) Adopt rules for determining weight for vehicles without 35 manufacturer empty scale weights.
- 36 **Sec. 14.** RCW 46.25.100 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 208 are each 37 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

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1 commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit restored until after the expiration of the appropriate disqualification period 2 3 required under RCW 46.25.090 or until the department has received a drug and alcohol assessment and evidence is presented of satisfactory 4 participation in or completion of any required drug or alcohol 5 6 treatment program for ending the disqualification under 46.25.090(7). After expiration of the appropriate period and upon 7 payment of a requalification fee of twenty dollars until June 30, 8 2016, and thirty-five dollars beginning July 1, 2016, or one hundred 9 fifty dollars if the person has been disqualified under RCW 10 11 46.25.090(7), the person may apply for a new, duplicate, or renewal 12 commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit as provided by law. If the person has been disqualified for a period of 13 one year or more, the person shall demonstrate that he or she meets 14 the commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit 15 qualification standards specified in RCW 46.25.060. 16

(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.

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- (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.

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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 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

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security of identity cards and amend the rules related to enhanced driver's licenses and identicards as the director deems consistent with this section and appropriate to protect the privacy of Washington state residents.

- (e) Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.118, the department may make images associated with enhanced drivers' licenses or identicards from the negative file available to United States customs and border agents for the purposes of verifying identity.
 - (4) Beginning on July 23, 2017, the fee for an enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is twenty-four dollars, which is in addition to the fees for any regular driver's license or identicard. If the enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is issued, renewed, or extended for a period other than six years, the fee for each class is four dollars for each year that the enhanced driver's license or enhanced identicard is issued, renewed, or extended.
 - (5) The enhanced driver's license and enhanced identicard fee under this section must be deposited into the highway safety fund unless prior to July 1, 2023, the actions described in (a) or (b) of this subsection occur, in which case the portion of the revenue that is the result of the fee increased in section 209, chapter 44, Laws of 2015 3rd sp. sess. must be distributed to the connecting Washington account created under RCW 46.68.395.
 - (a) Any state agency files a notice of rule making under chapter 34.05 RCW, absent explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015, for a rule regarding a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
 - (b) Any state agency otherwise enacts, adopts, orders, or in any way implements a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard, without explicit legislative authorization enacted subsequent to July 1, 2015.
 - (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- **Sec. 16.** RCW 46.25.052 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 206 are each 39 amended to read as follows:

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(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:

- (a) Submitted an application on a form or in a format provided by 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
- 10 (c) Paid the appropriate examination fee or fees and an application fee of ten dollars until June 30, 2016, and forty dollars 12 beginning July 1, 2016.
 - (2) A CLP must be marked "commercial learner's permit" or "CLP," and must be, to the maximum extent practicable, tamperproof. Other than a photograph of the applicant, it must include, but not be limited to, the information required on a CDL under RCW 46.25.080(1).
 - (3) The holder of a CLP may drive a commercial motor vehicle on a highway only when in possession of a valid driver's license and accompanied by the holder of a valid CDL who has the proper CDL classification and endorsement or endorsements necessary to operate the commercial motor vehicle. The CDL holder must at all times be physically present in the front seat of the vehicle next to the CLP holder or, in the case of a passenger vehicle, directly behind or in the first row behind the driver and must have the CLP holder under observation and direct supervision.
 - (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

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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:
- 13 (a) "P" restricts the driver from operating a bus with 14 passengers;
- 15 (b) "X" restricts the driver from operating a tank vehicle that 16 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.

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- 1 (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or 2 creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other 3 state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel 4 standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel, 5 including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.
- 6 **Sec. 17.** RCW 46.25.060 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 44 s 207 are each 7 amended to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) No person may be issued a commercial driver's license unless that person:
 - (i) Is a resident of this state;

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- (ii) Has successfully completed a course of instruction in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that has been approved by the director or has been certified by an employer as having the skills and training necessary to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely;
- (iii) If he or she does not hold a valid commercial driver's license of the appropriate classification, has been issued a commercial learner's permit under RCW 46.25.052; and
- (iv) Has passed a knowledge and skills examination for driving a commercial motor vehicle that complies with minimum federal standards established by federal regulation enumerated in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts F, G, and H, in addition to other requirements imposed by state law or federal regulation. The department may not allow the person to take the skills examination during the first fourteen days after initial issuance of the person's commercial learner's permit. The examinations must be prescribed and conducted by the department.
- (b) In addition to the fee charged for issuance or renewal of any license, the applicant shall 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.
- 36 (c) The department may authorize a person, including an agency of 37 this or another state, an employer, a private driver training 38 facility, or other private institution, or a department, agency, or

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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:
- 17 (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 ((43.215.405(2))) 43.216.505(2).
 - (e) Beginning July 1, 2016, if the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's license is to drive a school bus, the applicant shall 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.
 - (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

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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 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.
- 39 (c) Nothing in this subsection acknowledges, establishes, or 40 creates legal authority for the department of ecology or any other

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- 1 state agency to enact, adopt, order, or in any way implement a fuel
- 2 standard based upon or defined by the carbon intensity of fuel,
- 3 including a low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel standard.

- Sec. 18. RCW 70.94.431 and 2013 c 51 s 6 are each amended 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 70.120 RCW, chapter 70.310 RCW, or any of the rules in force under such chapters 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 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) Except as provided in section 11 of this act, 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 70.94.015 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

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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) By January 1, 1992, 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.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Sections 2 through 12 of this act are each added to chapter 70.94 RCW and codified with the subchapter heading of "clean fuels."
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. 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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