## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5919

Chapter 271, Laws of 2024

68th Legislature 2024 Regular Session

BIOGENIC CARBON DIOXIDE AND COPRODUCTS OF BIOGAS PROCESSING—SALE BY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICTS

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 6, 2024

Passed by the Senate February 2, 2024 Yeas 49 Nays 0

DENNY HECK

President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 1, 2024 Yeas 96 Nays 0

LAURIE JINKINS

Speaker of the House of Representatives Approved March 26, 2024 9:40 AM

## CERTIFICATE

I, Sarah Bannister, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5919** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

SARAH BANNISTER

Secretary

FILED

March 27, 2024

JAY INSLEE

Secretary of State State of Washington

Governor of the State of Washington

## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5919

Passed Legislature - 2024 Regular Session

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2024 Regular Session

 $\boldsymbol{By}$  Senate Environment, Energy & Technology (originally sponsored by Senator King)

READ FIRST TIME 01/29/24.

1 AN ACT Relating to the sale of biogenic carbon dioxide and other 2 coproducts of biogas processing; and amending RCW 54.04.190.

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

4 Sec. 1. RCW 54.04.190 and 2022 c 292 s 404 are each amended to 5 read as follows:

6 (1) In addition to any other authority provided by law, public 7 utility districts are authorized to produce and distribute biodiesel, ethanol, and ethanol blend fuels, including entering into crop 8 purchase contracts for a dedicated energy crop for the purpose of 9 10 electricity or producing biodiesel produced generating from 11 Washington feedstocks, cellulosic ethanol, and cellulosic ethanol 12 blend fuels for use in internal operations of the electric utility and for sale or distribution. 13

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(2) In addition to any other authority provided by law:

(a) Public utility districts are authorized to produce renewable natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, and renewable hydrogen and utilize the renewable natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen they produce for internal operations.

(b) Public utility districts may sell renewable natural gas,green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen that is delivered

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1 into a gas transmission pipeline located in the state of Washington 2 or delivered in pressurized containers:

3 (i) At wholesale;

4 (ii) To an end-use customer; or

5 (iii) If delivered in a pressurized container, or if the end-use 6 customer takes delivery of the renewable natural gas, green 7 electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen through a pipeline, and 8 the end-use customer is an eligible purchaser of natural gas from 9 sellers other than the gas company from which that end-use customer 10 takes transportation service and:

(A) When the sale is made to an end-use customer in the state of Washington, the sale is made pursuant to a transportation tariff approved by the Washington utilities and transportation commission; or

15 (B) When the sale to an end-use customer is made outside of the 16 state of Washington, the sale is made pursuant to a transportation 17 tariff approved by the state agency which regulates retail sales of 18 natural gas.

(c) Public utility districts may sell renewable natural gas, 19 20 green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen at wholesale or to an end-use customer through a pipeline directly from renewable 21 22 natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen production facilities to facilities that compress, liquefy, or 23 24 dispense compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, green 25 electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen fuel for end use as a 26 transportation fuel.

(d) Public utility districts may sell green electrolytic hydrogen or renewable hydrogen at wholesale or to an end-use customer in pressurized containers directly from green electrolytic hydrogen or renewable hydrogen production facilities to facilities that utilize green electrolytic hydrogen or renewable hydrogen as a nonutility related input for a manufacturing process.

33 (e) Public utility districts may sell to an end-use customer or 34 at wholesale biogenic carbon dioxide, and other marketable coproducts 35 resulting from the processing of biogas from landfills, anaerobic 36 digesters, and wastewater treatment facilities.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2) (b) (iii) of this section,
nothing in this section authorizes a public utility district to sell
renewable natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable

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hydrogen delivered by pipeline to an end-use customer of a gas
company.

3 (4)(a) Except as provided in this subsection (4), nothing in this 4 section authorizes a public utility district to own or operate 5 natural gas distribution pipeline systems used to serve retail 6 customers.

7 (b) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b) of this section, public 8 utility districts are authorized to own and operate interconnection 9 pipelines that connect renewable natural gas, green electrolytic 10 hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen production facilities to gas 11 transmission pipelines.

12 (c) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c) of this section, public utility districts may own and/or operate pipelines to supply, and/or 13 14 compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen facilities to provide, renewable 15 16 natural gas, green electrolytic hydrogen, or renewable hydrogen for 17 end use as a transportation fuel if all such pipelines and facilities 18 are located in the county in which the public utility district is 19 authorized to provide utility service.

(5) Exercise of the authorities granted under this section to public utility districts does not subject them to the jurisdiction of the utilities and transportation commission, except that public utility districts are subject only to administration and enforcement by the commission of state and federal requirements related to pipeline safety and fees payable to the commission that are applicable to such administration and enforcement.

(6) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout thissection unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Green electrolytic hydrogen" means hydrogen produced through electrolysis, and does not include hydrogen manufactured using steam reforming or any other conversion technology that produces hydrogen from a fossil fuel feedstock.

33 (b) "Renewable natural gas" means a gas consisting largely of 34 methane and other hydrocarbons derived from the decomposition of 35 organic material in landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, and 36 anaerobic digesters.

37 (c) "Renewable hydrogen" means hydrogen produced using renewable 38 resources both as the source for the hydrogen and the source for the 39 energy input into the production process.

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1 (d) "Renewable resource" means: (i) Water; (ii) wind; (iii) solar energy; (iv) geothermal energy; (v) renewable natural gas; (vi) 2 renewable hydrogen; (vii) wave, ocean, or tidal power; (viii) 3 biodiesel fuel that is not derived from crops raised on land cleared 4 from old growth or first growth forests; or (ix) biomass energy. 5 6 (e) "Gas company" has the same meaning as in RCW 80.04.010. (f) "Biogenic carbon dioxide" means (i) carbon dioxide produced 7 from the decomposition or oxidation of organic materials from 8 landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, or anaerobic digesters; 9 (ii) carbon dioxide produced from the decomposition or processing of 10 biomass; and (iii) carbon dioxide produced as a byproduct from 11 biological processes in an industrial or manufacturing facility. 12 Biogenic carbon dioxide does not include carbon dioxide produced from 13 the combustion or processing of fossil fuels. 14

> Passed by the Senate February 2, 2024. Passed by the House March 1, 2024. Approved by the Governor March 26, 2024. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 27, 2024.

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