

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 2326

As Reported By House Committee On:
Transportation

Title: An act relating to gasohol.

Brief Description: Eliminating gasohol tax exemption.

Sponsors: Representatives R. Fisher, Heavey, Cooke, Schmidt, Sheldon and Springer.

Brief History:

Reported by House Committee on:
Transportation, February 1, 1994, DPS.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 26 members: Representatives R. Fisher, Chair; Brown, Vice Chair; Jones, Vice Chair; Schmidt, Ranking Minority Member; Mielke, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Backlund; Brough; Brumsickle; Cothorn; Eide; Finkbeiner; Forner; Hansen; Heavey; Horn; Johanson; J. Kohl; R. Meyers; Orr; Patterson; Quall; Romero; Sheldon; Shin; Wood and Zellinsky.

Minority Report: Do not pass. Signed by 1 member: Representative Fuhrman.

Staff: Roger Horn (786-7839).

Background: In 1980 and 1981, legislation was passed that exempted alcohol used in motor fuel from the motor fuel tax. The legislation also provided a tax credit of 60 percent of the amount of tax exempted if the alcohol/gasoline mixture (gasohol) contains at least 9.5 percent alcohol by volume.

The gasohol exemption and credit were scheduled to sunset in 1992, but were extended to 1999 in legislation passed during the 1991 legislative session. ESB 5342, passed in 1993, limits the exemption and credit to fuel containing alcohol produced by a manufacturer that sold less than eight million gallons of alcohol for use as fuel in the prior calendar year.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1990 federal Clean Air Act amendments, the use of fuel oxygenated with alcohol or

ether-based additives is now required in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Clark counties from November through February and in Spokane County from September through February. The required level of additive for oxygenation is 2.7 percent by weight which translates to about 7.7 percent by volume for gasohol.

The most common ether-based oxygenate is methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) which is produced primarily from crude oil or natural gas. The gasohol exemption and credit apply to alcohol used as a feedstock in the production of an ether-based additive. Alcohol generally is not used in the production of MTBE.

The federal government provides a gasohol exemption on the 14.1 cent federal gas tax ranging from 3.0 cents to 5.4 cents per gallon depending on alcohol content.

Based on the November 1993 revenue forecast, \$57 million will be claimed in gasohol exemptions and credits in the 1993-95 biennium and \$70 million in the 1995-97 biennium.

Summary of Substitute Bill: The fuel tax exemption and credit for alcohol used as motor vehicle fuel is repealed. The bill shall be submitted for a vote of the people at the next general election if a court finds that the bill does not comply with the provisions of Initiative 601. A ballot title is provided.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill: The substitute bill provides that the bill be submitted for a vote of the people at the next general election if a court finds that the bill does not comply with provisions of Initiative 601. A ballot title is provided.

Fiscal Note: Requested January 17, 1994.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill takes effect May 1, 1994.

Testimony For: With federal and state mandates requiring the use of oxygenated fuel in non-attainment areas, an exemption to encourage the use of alcohol is unnecessary. The state, counties and cities need revenue for Category C highway improvements and local road projects.

Testimony Against: The exemption for alcohol has been successful in increasing the amount of alcohol used as fuel. Increased gasohol use improves air quality, reduces dependence on foreign oil, stimulates economic development, and provides a market for waste products. It would be better to narrow the exemption rather than to repeal it.

Witnesses: Helga Morgenstern, Department of Transportation (pro); Mike Ryherd, Time Oil Company (con); Tom Koehler, Northwest Renewable Fuels Council (con); Eric Berger, County Road Administration Board (pro); and Robert J. Clark, Washington State Grange (con).