
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5601

State of Washington

69th Legislature

2025 Regular Session

By Senate Environment, Energy & Technology (originally sponsored by Senators Lias, Stanford, Lovick, Salomon, Goehner, Muzzall, Wagoner, Christian, Lovelett, Nobles, Saldaña, Shewmake, and Slatter)

READ FIRST TIME 02/18/25.

1 AN ACT Relating to advancing the production and use of
2 alternative jet fuels in Washington; amending RCW 43.330.570,
3 43.21C.535, and 82.89.010; adding a new section to chapter 70A.535
4 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 84.36 RCW; adding a new section
5 to chapter 82.29A RCW; creating a new section; providing an effective
6 date; and providing expiration dates.

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

8 **Sec. 1.** RCW 43.330.570 and 2023 c 232 s 6 are each amended to
9 read as follows:

10 (1) The office shall:

11 (a) Coordinate with federally recognized tribes, local
12 government, state agencies, federal agencies, private entities, the
13 state's public four-year institutions of higher education, labor
14 unions, and others to facilitate and promote multi-institution
15 collaborations to drive research, development, and deployment efforts
16 in the production, distribution, and use of alternative jet fuels and
17 renewable fuels including, but not limited to, green electrolytic
18 hydrogen;

19 (b) Review existing renewable fuels, alternative jet fuels, and
20 green electrolytic hydrogen initiatives, policies, and public and
21 private investments, and tax and regulatory incentives, including

1 assessment of adequacy of feedstock supply and in-state feedstock,
2 renewable fuels, and alternative jet fuels production;

3 (c) Consider funding opportunities that provide for the
4 coordination of public and private funds for the purposes of
5 developing and deploying renewable fuels, alternative jet fuels, and
6 green electrolytic hydrogen;

7 (d) Assess opportunities for and barriers to deployment of
8 renewable fuels, alternative jet fuels, and green electrolytic
9 hydrogen in hard to decarbonize sectors of the state economy;

10 (e) Request recommendations from the Washington state association
11 of fire marshals regarding fire and other safety standards adopted by
12 the United States department of energy and recognized national and
13 international fire and safety code development authorities regarding
14 renewable fuels, alternative jet fuels, and green electrolytic
15 hydrogen;

16 (f) By December 1, 2023, develop a plan and recommendations for
17 consideration by the legislature and governor on renewable fuels and
18 green electrolytic hydrogen policy and public funding including, but
19 not limited to, project permitting, state procurement, and pilot
20 projects; and

21 (g) Encourage new and support existing public-private
22 partnerships to increase coordinated planning and deployment of
23 renewable fuels, alternative jet fuels, and green electrolytic
24 hydrogen.

25 (2) The office may take all appropriate steps to seek and apply
26 for federal funds for which the office is eligible, and other grants,
27 and accept donations, and must deposit these funds in the renewable
28 fuels accelerator account created in RCW 43.330.575.

29 (3) In carrying out its duties, the office must collaborate with
30 the department, the department of ecology, the department of
31 transportation, the utilities and transportation commission, electric
32 utilities in Washington state, the Washington State University
33 extension energy program, the alternative jet fuel work group
34 established in RCW 28B.30.646, and all other relevant state agencies.
35 The office must also consult with and seek to involve federally
36 recognized tribes, project developers, labor and industry trade
37 groups, and other interested parties, in the development of policy
38 analysis and recommended programs or projects.

39 (4) The office may cooperate with other state agencies in
40 compiling data regarding the use of renewable fuels and green

1 electrolytic hydrogen in state operations, including motor vehicle
2 fleets, the state ferry system, and nonroad equipment.

3 (5) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this
4 specific purpose, the office must develop an alternative jet fuels
5 infrastructure competitive grant program to support research,
6 development, demonstration, engineering designs, production
7 facilities, and blending and use of alternative jet fuels
8 infrastructure.

9 (a) Grant funds may be used for alternative jet fuel
10 infrastructure planning, engineering, design, research, development,
11 demonstration, and construction. Grant funds may be used to
12 contribute to matching funds for federal, state, or local requests
13 for alternative jet fuels infrastructure proposals.

14 (b) Grant funds must not be used for land acquisition or
15 permitting costs.

16 (c) Qualifying projects may include, but are not limited to:

17 (i) Rail spurs;

18 (ii) Barging infrastructure;

19 (iii) Fuel loading and offloading racks; and

20 (iv) Installation of blending facilities, including tanks, pipes,
21 pumps, and mixing equipment.

22 (d) Infrastructure built with grant funding is intended to be for
23 the public good. Grant recipients must not restrict access to
24 infrastructure. Excessive fees for use may be considered a restricted
25 access.

26 (e) To the extent practicable, the department must support grant
27 recipients of grants awarded through the grant program established in
28 this subsection (5) with their efforts siting projects and related
29 planning in ways that may support the siting and permitting process.

30 (f) Beginning December 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, the
31 department must report to the governor and relevant committees of the
32 legislature on projects selected for funding and project status.

33 (6) (a) By June 1, 2026, and in accordance with this section, the
34 department must submit a report to the governor and appropriate
35 committees of the legislature on the availability and adequacy of
36 feedstock supply and in-state feedstock for alternative jet fuels and
37 renewable fuels production, including availability of biomethane. The
38 report must identify, at a minimum:

39 (i) The availability of biomethane as a feedstock for alternative
40 jet fuel within Washington state, including whether biomethane

1 availability is sufficient to support the alternative jet fuel
2 production volume identified in RCW 70A.535.150;

3 (ii) The effect on biomethane availability if biomethane
4 eligibility is limited to transport on pipelines that flow toward
5 fuel production facilities in Washington state at least 50 percent of
6 the time; and

7 (iii) Alternative approaches to incentivize biomethane production
8 in Washington state and ensure the state benefits from such
9 production.

10 (b) In developing the report required in (a) of this subsection,
11 the department must consult with:

12 (i) The department of ecology and provide key findings to the
13 department of ecology to help inform future rule making as required
14 under chapter 70A.535 RCW; and

15 (ii) The alternative jet fuels work group established in RCW
16 28B.30.646.

17 (7) For the purposes of this section, "alternative jet fuel" has
18 the same meaning as provided in RCW 70A.535.010.

19 **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.21C.535 and 2023 c 230 s 302 are each amended to
20 read as follows:

21 (1) The department of ecology shall prepare nonproject
22 environmental impact statements, pursuant to RCW 43.21C.030, that
23 assess and disclose the probable significant adverse environmental
24 impacts, and that identify related mitigation measures, for each of
25 the following categories of clean energy projects, and colocated
26 battery energy storage projects that may be included in such
27 projects:

28 (a) Green electrolytic or renewable hydrogen projects;

29 (b) Utility-scale solar energy projects, which will consider the
30 findings of the Washington State University least-conflict solar
31 siting process; and

32 (c) Onshore utility-scale wind energy projects.

33 (2) The scope of a nonproject environmental review shall be
34 limited to the probable, significant adverse environmental impacts in
35 geographic areas that are suitable for the applicable clean energy
36 type. The department of ecology may consider standard attributes for
37 likely development, proximity to existing transmission or
38 complementary facilities, and planned corridors for transmission
39 capacity construction, reconstruction, or enlargement. The nonproject

1 review is not required to evaluate geographic areas that lack the
2 characteristics necessary for the applicable clean energy project
3 type.

4 (3)(a) The scope of nonproject environmental impact statements
5 must consider, as appropriate, analysis of the following probable
6 significant adverse environmental impacts, including direct,
7 indirect, and cumulative impacts to:

8 (i) Historic and cultural resources;

9 (ii) Species designated for protection under RCW 77.12.020 or the
10 federal endangered species act;

11 (iii) Landscape scale habitat connectivity and wildlife migration
12 corridors;

13 (iv) Environmental justice and overburdened communities as
14 defined in RCW 70A.02.010;

15 (v) Cultural resources and elements of the environment relevant
16 to tribal rights, interests, and resources including tribal cultural
17 resources, and fish, wildlife, and their habitat;

18 (vi) Land uses, including agricultural and ranching uses; and

19 (vii) Military installations and operations.

20 (b) The nonproject environmental impact statements must identify
21 measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate probable significant
22 adverse environmental impacts identified during the review. These
23 include measures to mitigate probable significant adverse
24 environmental impacts to elements of the environment as defined in
25 WAC 197-11-444 as it existed as of January 1, 2023, tribal rights,
26 interests, and resources, including tribal cultural resources, as
27 identified in RCW 70A.65.305, and overburdened communities as defined
28 in RCW 70A.02.010. The department of ecology shall consult with
29 federally recognized Indian tribes and other agencies with expertise
30 in identification and mitigation of probable, significant adverse
31 environmental impacts including, but not limited to, the department
32 of fish and wildlife. The department of ecology shall further specify
33 when probable, significant adverse environmental impacts cannot be
34 mitigated.

35 (4) In defining the scope of nonproject review of clean energy
36 projects, the department of ecology shall request input from
37 agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, industry, stakeholders,
38 local governments, and the public to identify the geographic areas
39 suitable for the applicable clean energy project type, based on the
40 climatic and geophysical attributes conducive to or required for

1 project development. The department of ecology will provide
2 opportunities for the engagement of tribes, overburdened communities,
3 and stakeholders that self-identify an interest in participating in
4 the processes.

5 (5) The department of ecology will offer early and meaningful
6 consultation with any affected federally recognized Indian tribe on
7 the nonproject review under this section for the purpose of
8 understanding potential impacts to tribal rights and resources,
9 including tribal cultural resources, archaeological sites, sacred
10 sites, fisheries, or other rights and interests in tribal lands and
11 lands within which an Indian tribe or tribes possess rights reserved
12 or protected by federal treaty, statute, or executive order. Certain
13 information obtained by the department of ecology under this section
14 is exempt from disclosure consistent with RCW 42.56.300.

15 (6) Final nonproject environmental review documents for the clean
16 energy projects identified in subsection (1) of this section, where
17 applicable, shall include maps identifying probable, significant
18 adverse environmental impacts for the resources evaluated. Maps must
19 be prepared with the intention to illustrate probable, significant
20 impacts, creating a tool that may be used by project proponents,
21 tribes, and government to inform decision making. The maps may not be
22 used in the place of surveys on specific parcels of land or input of
23 a potentially affected federally recognized Indian tribe regarding
24 specific parcels.

25 (7) Following the completion of a nonproject review subject to
26 this section, the interagency clean energy siting coordinating
27 council created in RCW 43.394.010 must consider the findings and make
28 recommendations to the legislature and governor on potential areas to
29 designate as clean energy preferred zones for the clean energy
30 project technology analyzed, and any taxation, regulatory,
31 environmental review, or other benefits that should accrue to
32 projects in such designated preferred zones.

33 (8) Nothing in this section prohibits or precludes projects from
34 being located outside areas designated as clean energy preferred
35 zones.

36 (9)(a) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for
37 this specific purpose, the department of ecology must explore the
38 development of one or more nonproject environmental impact statements
39 for alternative jet fuel production pathways, which may include
40 blending and distribution infrastructure.

1 (b) A nonproject environmental impact statement developed under
2 this subsection (9) must:

3 (i) Only be developed for alternative jet fuel production
4 pathways producing alternative jet fuel that has at least 50 percent
5 less carbon dioxide equivalent emissions than conventional petroleum
6 jet fuel; and

7 (ii) Be consistent with those developed for other clean energy
8 projects in this section.

9 (c) By June 30, 2027, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the
10 department of ecology must submit a report to the governor and
11 appropriate committees of the legislature with an update on any
12 nonproject environmental impact statements developed for alternative
13 jet fuel production pathways in accordance with this subsection (9).

14 (d) For the purposes of this subsection, "alternative jet fuel"
15 has the same meaning as provided in RCW 70A.535.010.

16 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70A.535
17 RCW to read as follows:

18 (1) The department must not adopt, by rule, restrictions relating
19 to pipeline flow or geographic origin of biomethane claimed as a
20 feedstock to produce alternative jet fuel.

21 (2) Any rules the department adopts relating to the limitation of
22 the crediting periods for the voluntary capture of methane associated
23 with biomethane claimed as a feedstock to produce alternative jet
24 fuel must be consistent with rules adopted by the California air
25 resources board relating to avoided methane crediting periods.

26 **Sec. 4.** RCW 82.89.010 and 2022 c 185 s 1 are each amended to
27 read as follows:

28 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
29 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

30 (1) "Alternative jet fuel" has the same meaning as provided in
31 RCW 70A.535.010.

32 (2) "Applicant" means a person applying for a tax deferral under
33 this chapter.

34 ~~((+2))~~ (3) "Eligible investment project" means an investment
35 project of at least \$2,000,000 in either qualified buildings or
36 qualified machinery and equipment, or both, for any of the following
37 new, renovated, or expanded:

38 (a) Manufacturing operations;

1 (b) Facilities to produce clean fuels, subject to the limitations
2 in subsection ~~((+8+))~~ (9)(d) of this section, renewable hydrogen,
3 green electrolytic hydrogen, ~~((+9+))~~ green hydrogen carriers, or
4 alternative jet fuels; or

5 (c) Storage facilities.

6 ~~((+3+))~~ (4) "Green electrolytic hydrogen" means hydrogen produced
7 through electrolysis and does not include hydrogen manufactured using
8 steam reforming or any other conversion technology that produces
9 hydrogen from a fossil fuel feedstock.

10 ~~((+4+))~~ (5) "Green hydrogen carrier" means a chemical compound,
11 created using electricity or renewable resources as energy input and
12 without use of fossil fuel as a feedstock, from renewable hydrogen or
13 green electrolytic hydrogen for the purposes of transportation,
14 storage, and dispensing of hydrogen.

15 ~~((+5+))~~ (6)(a) "Initiation of construction" means the date that a
16 building permit is issued under the building code adopted under
17 RCW 19.27.031 for:

18 (i) Construction of the qualified building, if the underlying
19 ownership of the building vests exclusively with the person receiving
20 the economic benefit of the deferral;

21 (ii) Construction of the qualified building, if the economic
22 benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW
23 82.89.020; or

24 (iii) Tenant improvements for a qualified building, if the
25 economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided
26 in RCW 82.89.020.

27 (b) "Initiation of construction" does not include soil testing,
28 site clearing and grading, site preparation, or any other related
29 activities that are initiated before the issuance of a building
30 permit for the construction of the foundation of the building.

31 (c) If the eligible investment project is a phased project,
32 "initiation of construction" applies separately to each phase.

33 ~~((+6+))~~ (7) "Investment project" means an investment in either
34 qualified buildings or qualified machinery and equipment, or both,
35 including labor and services rendered in the planning, installation,
36 and construction of the project.

37 ~~((+7+))~~ (8) "Manufacturing" has the same meaning as "to
38 manufacture" in RCW 82.04.120.

1 ~~((8))~~ (9) "Manufacturing operation" means manufacturing
2 tangible personal property exclusively incorporated as an ingredient
3 or component of or used in the generation of:

4 (a) Passenger cars, light duty trucks, medium duty passenger
5 vehicles, buses, commercial vehicles as defined in RCW 46.04.140, or
6 motorcycles that emit no exhaust gas from the onboard source of
7 power, other than water vapor;

8 (b) Charging and fueling infrastructure for electric, hydrogen,
9 or other vehicle types that emits no exhaust gas from the onboard
10 source of power, other than water vapor;

11 (c) Renewable and green electrolytic hydrogen, including
12 preparing renewable and green electrolytic hydrogen for distribution
13 or converting it to a green hydrogen carrier;

14 (d) Clean fuel with associated greenhouse gas emissions not
15 exceeding 80 percent of the 2017 levels established under RCW
16 70A.535.020 or its successor statute under chapter 70A.535 RCW;

17 (e) Electricity from renewable resources; or

18 (f) (i) Alternative jet fuel, including fueling infrastructure;

19 (ii) For the purposes of this subsection (9), "fueling
20 infrastructure" means facilities or equipment used to store, handle,
21 blend, load, unload, transport, deliver, or distribute neat or
22 blended alternative jet fuel to facilitate end-use in an aircraft.
23 "Fueling infrastructure" includes, but is not limited to, storage or
24 blending tanks, pumping systems, pipe or pipelines, mixing equipment,
25 fuel testing equipment, fuel monitoring or control equipment, fuel
26 safety equipment, and fuel loading or unloading connections to at
27 least one transportation modality used to provide the alternative jet
28 fuel to an airport for use in an aircraft; or

29 (g) Storage facilities.

30 ~~((9))~~ (10) "Meaningful construction" means an active
31 construction site, where excavation of a building site, laying of a
32 building foundation, or other tangible signs of construction are
33 taking place and that clearly show a progression in the construction
34 process at the location designated by the taxpayer in the application
35 for deferral. Planning, permitting, or land clearing before
36 excavation of the building site, without more, does not constitute
37 "meaningful construction."

38 ~~((10))~~ (11) "Operationally complete" means the eligible
39 investment project is capable of being used for its intended purpose
40 as described in the application.

1 (~~(11)~~) (12) "Person" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.030.

2 (~~(12)~~) (13) "Qualified buildings" means construction of new
3 structures, and expansion or renovation of existing structures for
4 the purpose of increasing floor space or production capacity, used
5 for manufacturing, including plant offices and warehouses or other
6 buildings for the storage of raw materials or finished goods if the
7 facilities are an essential or an integral part of a factory, mill,
8 plant, or laboratory used for manufacturing. If a qualified building
9 is used partly for manufacturing and partly for other purposes, the
10 applicable tax deferral must be determined by apportionment of the
11 costs of construction under rules adopted by the department.

12 (~~(13)~~) (14) "Qualified machinery and equipment" means all new
13 industrial fixtures, equipment, and support facilities that are an
14 integral and necessary part of a manufacturing operation. "Qualified
15 machinery and equipment" includes: Computers; software; data
16 processing equipment; laboratory equipment; manufacturing components
17 such as belts, pulleys, shafts, and moving parts; molds, tools, and
18 dies; operating structures; and all equipment used to control,
19 monitor, or operate the machinery.

20 (~~(14)~~) (15) "Recipient" means a person receiving a tax deferral
21 under this chapter.

22 (~~(15)~~) (16) "Renewable resource" has the same meaning as in RCW
23 82.08.816.

24 (~~(16)~~) (17) "Storage facility" means a facility that:

25 (a) Accepts electricity as an energy source and uses a chemical,
26 thermal, mechanical, or other process to store energy for subsequent
27 delivery or consumption in the form of electricity; or

28 (b) Stores renewable hydrogen, green electrolytic hydrogen, or
29 green hydrogen carrier for subsequent delivery or consumption.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 84.36
31 RCW to read as follows:

32 (1)(a) Beginning July 1, 2029, all buildings, machinery,
33 equipment, and other personal property used primarily for the
34 manufacturing or blending of alternative jet fuel, the land upon
35 which the property is located, and land that is reasonably necessary
36 in the manufacturing or blending of alternative jet fuel, but not the
37 land necessary for producing feedstocks, which together comprise a
38 new manufacturing or blending facility or an addition to an existing

1 manufacturing or blending facility, are exempt from state property
2 taxation.

3 (b) For manufacturing facilities that produce products in
4 addition to alternative jet fuel, the amount of the property tax
5 exemption is based on the annual percentage of the total value of all
6 products manufactured that is the value of the alternative jet fuel
7 manufactured.

8 (2)(a) The exemption under this section applies to facilities
9 manufacturing or blending alternative jet fuel that has at least 50
10 percent less carbon dioxide equivalent emissions than conventional
11 petroleum jet fuel.

12 (b) A claimant may be required to provide documentation to the
13 county assessor or the department that the facility has obtained a
14 carbon intensity score from the department of ecology sufficient to
15 verify the requirement under (a) of this subsection.

16 (3) Claims for exemptions authorized by this section must be
17 filed with the county assessor on forms prescribed by the department
18 and furnished by the assessor. Once filed, the exemption is valid for
19 10 assessment years following the date on which the facility or the
20 addition to the existing facility becomes operationally complete and
21 may not be renewed. The assessor must verify and approve claims as
22 the assessor determines to be justified and in accordance with this
23 section. No claims may be filed after December 31, 2034.

24 (4) The department may adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 34.05
25 RCW, as necessary to properly administer this section.

26 (5) The exemption under this section applies only to property
27 taxes levied for the state. A local taxing district may authorize the
28 exemption under this section for any facility located within its
29 taxing jurisdiction so long as the facility meets the requirements
30 and conditions of this section.

31 (6) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions
32 apply:

33 (a) "Alternative jet fuel" has the same meaning as in RCW
34 70A.535.010.

35 (b) "Carbon dioxide equivalent" has the same meaning as in RCW
36 70A.45.010.

37 (c) "Operationally complete" means the alternative jet fuel
38 manufacturing or blending facility is capable of being used for its
39 intended purpose.

40 (7) This section expires December 31, 2047.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 82.29A

2 RCW to read as follows:

3 (1) (a) Beginning July 1, 2029, all leasehold interests in
4 buildings, machinery, equipment, and other personal property used
5 primarily for the manufacturing or blending of alternative jet fuel,
6 the land upon which the property is located, and land that is
7 reasonably necessary in the manufacturing or blending of alternative
8 jet fuel, but not the land necessary for producing feedstocks, which
9 together comprise a new manufacturing or blending facility or an
10 addition to an existing manufacturing or blending facility, are
11 exempt from state leasehold taxes.

12 (b) For manufacturing facilities that produce products in
13 addition to alternative jet fuel, the amount of the leasehold tax
14 exemption is based on the annual percentage of the total value of all
15 products manufactured that is the value of the alternative jet fuel
16 manufactured.

17 (2) (a) The exemption under this section applies to facilities
18 manufacturing or blending alternative jet fuel that has at least 50
19 percent less carbon dioxide equivalent emissions than conventional
20 petroleum jet fuel.

21 (b) A claimant may be required to provide documentation to the
22 county assessor or the department that the facility has obtained a
23 carbon intensity score from the department of ecology sufficient to
24 verify the requirement under (a) of this subsection.

25 (3) Claims for exemptions authorized by this section must be
26 filed with the department on forms prescribed and furnished by the
27 department. Once filed, the exemption is valid for 10 assessment
28 years following the date on which the facility or the addition to the
29 existing facility becomes operationally complete and may not be
30 renewed. The department must verify and approve claims as the
31 department determines to be justified and in accordance with this
32 section. No claims may be filed after December 31, 2034.

33 (4) The department may adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 34.05
34 RCW, as necessary to properly administer this section.

35 (5) The exemption under this section applies only to the portion
36 of leasehold excise taxes that would otherwise be retained by the
37 state. A local taxing district may authorize the exemption under this
38 section for any facility located within its taxing jurisdiction so
39 long as the facility meets the requirements and conditions of this
40 section.

1 (6) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions
2 apply:

3 (a) "Alternative jet fuel" has the same meaning as in RCW
4 70A.535.010.

5 (b) "Carbon dioxide equivalent" has the same meaning as in RCW
6 70A.45.010.

7 (c) "Operationally complete" means the alternative jet fuel
8 manufacturing or blending facility is capable of being used for its
9 intended purpose.

10 (7) This section expires December 31, 2047.

11 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** (1) This section is the tax preference
12 performance statement for the tax preferences contained in sections 4
13 through 6, chapter . . ., Laws of 2025 (sections 4 through 6 of this
14 act). This performance statement is only intended to be used for
15 subsequent evaluation of the tax preferences. It is not intended to
16 create a private right of action by any party or to be used to
17 determine eligibility for preferential tax treatment.

18 (2) The legislature categorizes these tax preferences as ones
19 intended to improve industry competitiveness as indicated in RCW
20 82.32.808(2)(b).

21 (3) It is the legislature's specific public policy objective to
22 encourage the production and use of alternative jet fuels. It is also
23 the legislature's intent to support the development of the
24 alternative jet fuels industry in Washington by providing targeted
25 tax relief for such businesses.

26 (4) The legislature intends to extend the expiration date of the
27 tax preferences contained in this act if a review finds:

28 (a) An increase in the production and use of alternative jet
29 fuels in Washington by persons claiming the tax preferences in this
30 act;

31 (b) That the production and use of alternative jet fuels in this
32 state does not result in additional pollution including, but not
33 limited to, pollution from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances,
34 noxious gases, ultrafine particles, lead, or other metals; and

35 (c) That the alternative jet fuel industry has created measurable
36 economic growth in Washington.

37 (5) The review conducted by the joint legislative audit and
38 review committee must include a racial equity analysis on air travel-
39 related pollution in communities near an international airport owned

1 by a port district in a county with a population greater than
2 1,500,000.

3 (6) In order to obtain the data necessary to perform the review
4 in subsection (4) of this section, the joint legislative audit and
5 review committee may access and use data from an international
6 airport owned by a port district in a county with a population
7 greater than 1,500,000, the University of Washington, reports
8 compiled by the Washington State University pursuant to RCW
9 28B.20.545, and any other data collected by the state as it deems
10 necessary.

11 (7) The joint legislative audit and review committee must
12 complete a preliminary report by December 1, 2032.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** Section 4 of this act takes effect July 1,
14 2029.

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