

Washington's Climate Commitment Act

Use of cap-and-invest revenues to support Washington's clean
energy future

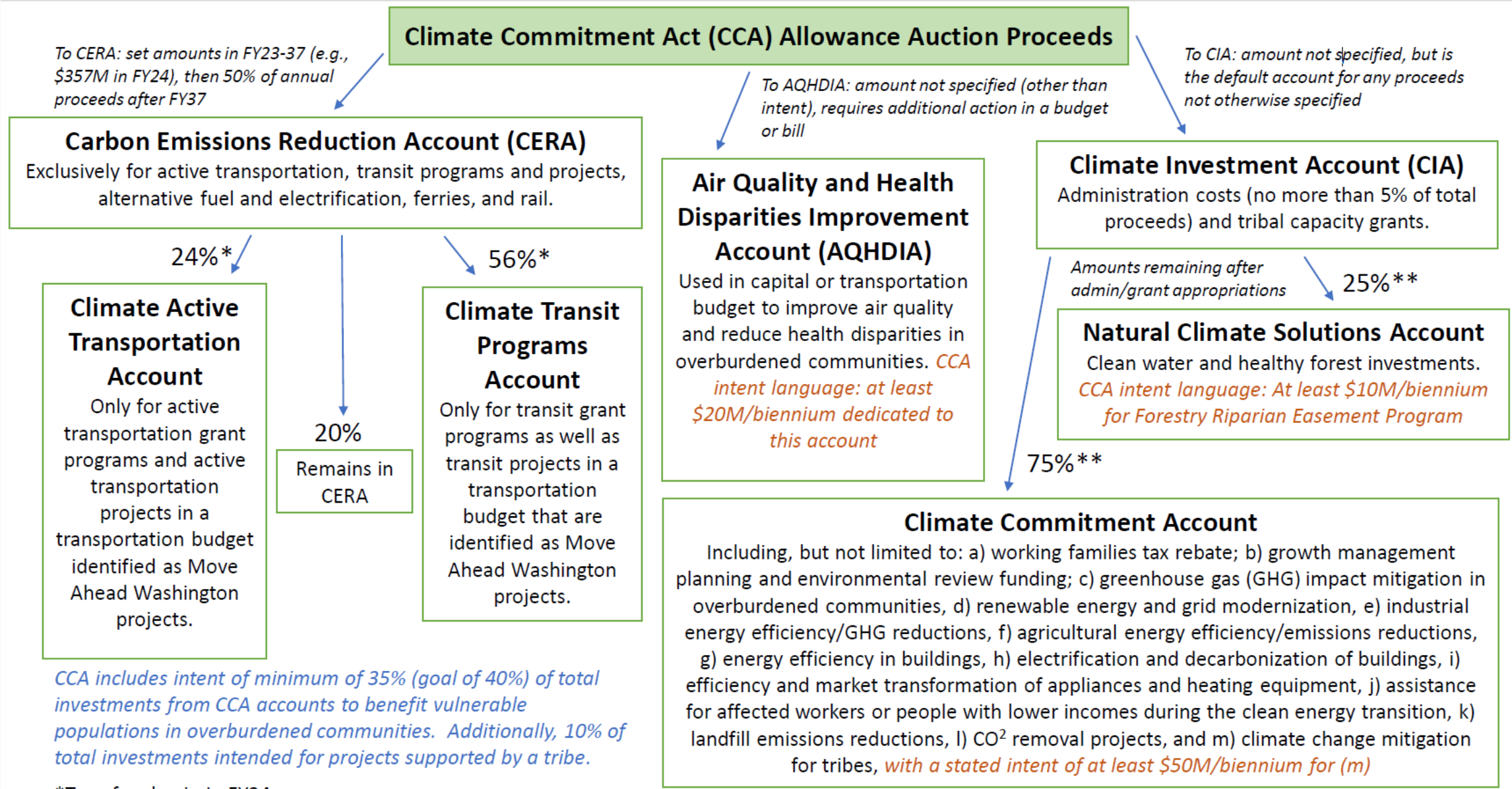
Legislative intent

RCW 70A.65.230

- (1) It is the intent of the legislature that each year the total investments made through the carbon emissions reduction account created in RCW [70A.65.240](#), the climate commitment account created in RCW [70A.65.260](#), the natural climate solutions account created in RCW [70A.65.270](#), and the air quality and health disparities improvement account created in RCW [70A.65.280](#), achieve the following:
 - (a) A minimum of not less than 35 percent and a goal of 40 percent of total investments that provide direct and meaningful benefits to vulnerable populations within the boundaries of overburdened communities identified under chapter [70A.02](#) RCW; and
 - (b) In addition to the requirements of (a) of this subsection, a minimum of not less than 10 percent of total investments that are used for programs, activities, or projects formally supported by a resolution of an Indian tribe, with priority given to otherwise qualifying projects directly administered or proposed by an Indian tribe. An investment that meets the requirements of both this subsection (1)(b) and (a) of this subsection may count toward the minimum percentage targets for both subsections.
- (2) The expenditure of moneys under this chapter must be consistent with applicable federal, state, and local laws, and treaty rights including, but not limited to, prohibitions on uses of funds imposed by the state Constitution.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, "benefits" means investments or activities that:
 - (a) Reduce vulnerable population characteristics, environmental burdens, or associated risks that contribute significantly to the cumulative impact designation of overburdened communities;
 - (b) Meaningfully protect an overburdened community from, or support community response to, the impacts of air pollution or climate change; or
 - (c) Meet a community need identified by vulnerable members of the overburdened community that is consistent with the intent of this chapter.
- (4) The state must develop a process by which to evaluate the impacts of the investments made under this chapter, work across state agencies to develop and track priorities across the different eligible funding categories, and work with the environmental justice council pursuant to RCW [70A.65.040](#).

Legislative intent

- Our goal was and is to invest the proceeds of cap-and-invest auctions in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, primarily by accelerating our transition away from fossil fuel combustion.



CCA includes intent of minimum of 35% (goal of 40%) of total investments from CCA accounts to benefit vulnerable populations in overburdened communities. Additionally, 10% of total investments intended for projects supported by a tribe.

*Transfers begin in FY24
**Transfers begin in FY25

CERA

Carbon Emissions Reduction Account

For projects that reduce emissions from the transportation industry and increase access to public and alternative transportation.

Subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

24%

**Climate Active
Transportation
Account**

56%

**Climate
Transit Programs
Account**

CIA

Climate Investment Account

For the administration of the CCA and for projects that support the transition to clean energy, ecosystem resilience, and carbon sequestration.

Subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

75%

**Climate
Commitment
Account**

25%

**Natural
Climate Solutions
Account**

AQHDIA

Air Quality & Health Disparities Improvement Account

For projects that help identify and reduce criteria pollutants and health disparities in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.

Subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

Investment targets

- Minimum of 35% and goal of 40% of total investments that provide direct and meaningful benefits to vulnerable populations within the boundaries of overburdened communities
- Minimum 10 % of total investments for programs, activities, or projects formally supported by a resolution of an Indian tribe, with priority given to otherwise qualifying projects directly administered or proposed by an Indian tribe
- Some disagreement over how to measure these targets, particularly the first

Carbon Emissions Reduction Account (CERA/transportation account)

- Restricted to investments that reduce transportation sector carbon emissions
 - Transportation alternatives to single occupancy vehicles
 - VMT (vehicle miles traveled) reduction
 - Alternative fuel infrastructure and incentive programs
 - Emissions reduction from freight transportation, ferries, and other maritime and port activities
- Expenditures restricted for 18th Amendment (highway) purposes
 - Some ambiguity over the application of this restriction to ferries

Climate Investment Account (CIA)

- Where program administration is funded
- Administration costs capped by statute at 5% of auction proceeds
- In reality, administration costs have been less than 1% of auction proceeds
- \$21m-\$30m per biennium, relative to \$3.2b in auction proceeds from Jan 2023-June 2024

Climate Commitment Account (CCA)

- 75% of remaining revenues from Climate Investment Account after program administration is accounted for
- Primary source of funding in operating and capital budgets for investments to fight climate change

Natural Climate Solutions Account (NCSA)

- 25% of remaining revenues from Climate Investment Account after program administration is accounted for
- Investments in both adaptation to a changing climate and in natural solutions to sequestering carbon and preventing carbon emissions
 - Wildfire suppression and prevention
 - Floodplains
 - Salmon recovery

Air Quality & Health Disparities Improvement Account (AQHDIA)

- Funding to reduce criteria air pollutant emissions in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution
- Ultra-fine particle monitoring

Lessons learned

- Our account structure is complicated and could be simplified
- Criteria for what kinds of projects can be funded could be clarified
- As revenue declines:
 - Maintenance level operating budget expenditures will need to be reduced
 - Capital and transportation budget expenditures will need to decline, but will also be less needed
- Emissions reductions are much more achievable and less expensive if cap-and-invest revenue is supporting them

Thank you!

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