

TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE
Transcriber's Office

March 29, 2000 LB 1234

amendment. Those in favor please vote aye, those opposed nay.
Record, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: 9 ayes, 23 nays, Mr. President, on the amendment.

SENATOR COORDSEN: The Jones amendment is not adopted. Anything further on the bill, Mr. Clerk? Yes, the call is raised.

CLERK: Mr. President, Senator Chambers would move to amend. (FA357, Legislative Journal page 1417.)

SENATOR COORDSEN: Senator Chambers, to open on your amendment, please.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, my amendment that I'm offering is kind of a takeoff on what Senator Baker presented us yesterday, last night actually, and the language would be added to the end of line 21. So I'm going to read line 21 as it exists and then add the language so you will get the sense of it: "Each retailer of motor fuel shall offer for sale, at the lowest octane rating sold by the retailer at that location, motor fuel which contains a renewable fuel content equal to or greater than three and one-half percent weight oxygen." Here's the new language; "except that if the retailer is selling at the location motor fuel that contains a renewable fuel content no greater than three and a half percent weight oxygen at 89 octane or higher." What it means is if the retailer is selling ethanol, an ethanol blend, at 89 octane, this provision does not apply. And it means that there can be a grade lower that does not have ethanol. It would mean that unleaded regular would still be available. The way the situation is now, if a station, which currently is selling unleaded regular, an ethanol blend, and premium, wants to comply with this bill but wants to offer unleaded regular that retailer would have to stop selling the 87 octane ethanol, if that 85 is available then bring that in and displace the 87 octane ethanol. If the dealer, remember, if the station operator wants to continue selling regular unleaded, which is 87 octane, that seller would not be in compliance with the law if he or she continued to sell 89 octane ethanol, because the lowest grade must contain the ethanol mixture. So it wouldn't make sense to have two ethanol grades, one 87 and one 89. So the seller would