78th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY – 2015 Regular Session **MEASURE:** HB 2614A **CARRIER:** 

PRELIMINARY STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

**Senate Committee on Business and Transportation** 

**REVENUE:** No Revenue Impact FISCAL: Has minimal fiscal impact SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL TO:

Action: Vote:

> Yeas: Nays: Exc.:

Prepared By: James LaBar, Administrator

**Meeting Dates:** 

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Allows ports and certain types of special districts to dispense fuel at nonretail dispensing facilities notwithstanding the requirement to purchase at least 900 gallons annually. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

## ISSUES DISCUSSED:

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** No amendment.

BACKGROUND: Nonretail fuel dispensing facilities, also known as "card lock" facilities, allow for dispensing of motor vehicle fuels, and are regulated by the Oregon State Fire Marshal. These facilities typically only allow dispensing of fuel to individuals in possession of a key card that can be used to activate the dispensing system; other types of licenses include: those that allow for operation of both retail and nonretail dispensing at the same site, provided the different retail islands are separated by at least 50 feet from card lock islands; those that provide for retail sale during certain hours and card lock dispensing during other hours; and those that allow conditional purchase at retail to local residents who live in remote areas. Customers must meet specific criteria prior to being allowed to dispense fuel at a card lock facility, including a signed agreement with the facility operator, documentation of business eligibility, documentation of fire safety training to account users, and documentation showing that a minimum of 900 gallons of fuel per year will be used.

Under current law, nonretail fuel dispensing facility customers that fail to meet the 900-gallon threshold are subject to losing access to the card lock facility. House Bill 2614-A provides exceptions to the 900-gallon requirement for a number of special districts, including people's utility districts, domestic water supply districts, mass transit districts, metropolitan service districts, special road districts, sanitary districts, sanitary authorities, rural fire protection districts, water improvement districts, water control districts, and 9-1-1 communications districts.

The vote count in the Transportation and Economic Development Committee was 6-0-1, and the House vote count was 58-0-2.