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or something of our energy is imported. We need to develop independent renewable resources to meet our energy needs. I think that when Senator Remmers talks about his concerns about the severance tax not going back to the schools, keep in mind the fact that our original intent back two years ago when we passed the legislation which... or I should say last year when we passed the legislation to divert some of the severance tax to school weatherization our intent was to increase the severance tax and then just use the increased income from that increase in severance tax for the energy weatherization programs we are talking about. We didn't want to touch the school program at all but it was Senators like Senator Remmers and others who opposed an increase to that degree in the severance tax who kept us from being able to raise the revenues we felt were necessary. So in lieu of that we decided to compromise and just went with a period of time in which the revenues to the school fund would be diverted to the school weatherization fund and in 1986 you will see that money go back into the fund and go back doing the job that it was doing in the past and at a higher rate than it was in the past to benefit the schools. And so when there was concern about the schools' impact I think that is inaccurate because the schools are getting the money through the weatherization program and they are being encouraged and helped to do something about their energy problems and at the same time they will be getting that money as part of their foundation tax support in just a matter of years after we are able to do something about the energy problems that we have. Now keep in mind this is really basically a temporary energy policy energy program to try and redirect our state in a direction that it needs to follow in terms of independence of energy and development of new energy resources. The school weatherization program that we are talking about, again 1986 is the last that we will be talking using that money for school weatherization and geothermal under this bill. And, number two, these tax credits have a sunset. They have five years in which they will be in effect.

SENATOR NICHOL: One minute.

SENATOR WESELY: Five years...thank you. They will be decreased in terms of what will be allowed, from 30 percent the first year to 25 percent tax credit the second year, to 20 percent the third, to 15 the fourth, and then down to 10 percent the fifth and then no more, they're done, and we think the job will be done. What we think will happen is in that five years you will stimulate activity in solar industry. You will develop an industry that will have at least a minimum number of production units and then

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