

that some of you, perhaps all of you have had some contact since we last met. Legislation was enacted a year ago covering how propane and compressed gas vehicles would be taxed as well as any alternate fuel and the process that was introduced last session and was enacted was a flat fee for those kind of vehicles that was based on an average of 15,000 miles of average travel and which then they paid a fixed fee and no tax had to be paid at the time that the propane was purchased. That was a suggestion which a year ago, it was my understanding, at least, that some representatives of industry approved of, however, that did not sit so well with the user. And the problem, of course, is that there are a number of older vehicles that operate on propane that operate significantly fewer miles per year than the average of 15,000. What the bill will do on propane, it will return to a system that, in effect, we had before in which the motor vehicle will be paying the tax on propane just as if it was gas that they're buying at a gas station. There's a provision in the bill which will provide a refund for those who paid the fixed fee and drove less than 15,000 miles. That refund will be provided by a form that will come from the Department of Revenue. It will be sent to the user or the purchasers, rather, of those, a flat fee...and you may recall the amount was fairly high, it was up to as much as 350 or 370 dollars on a straight truck that had relatively little use. And what they will receive then is a refund that will be proportionate with the miles that they actually traveled less than 15,000. For example, if they only traveled...used it for 5,000 miles, in effect, they would get two-thirds of that money returned. But the bill...what the amendment does further than that then, it sets up all the procedure which is necessary in order to again collect the fuel tax at the point of purchase. There is one other thing I should point out that in the event that someone has a propane vehicle and they have a home tank which is used both to heat a home as well as to operate a vehicle, in some cases, they will have a filling mechanism on that home fuel tank, then the purchaser will indicate to the dealer what portion of that fuel, and it will be an estimate, that they will use in the vehicle, which then the dealer would charge motor fuel tax, the equivalent tax as to what gas would pay and then that portion that would be used for home heating, I believe they pay sales tax on that, but they would indicate, at the time of purchase, how it was going to be used. There are some other provisions. There is a continuation of a flat fee which is reduced to \$75, which would cover solar propelled electric vehicles, any vehicle such as those that has an energy