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plant. And it is not something in which we just flick a switch. Because it requires modifications to existing plant, if it works. And it requires repeaters, and a concept of pushing along the signal, and all those kinds of things. Now, when you take the uniqueness of the state of Nebraska as a public power jurisdiction, and you recognize that for all of the wonderful things that public power contributes, it also has some advantages unique unto itself. It pays taxes, or in-lieu-of tax payments, but they are not what private companies pay. If you want a number, think in terms of telecommunications companies, totally privately financed at market rates, competing in the market, that pay \$90 million a year in tax, or about 18 percent of their revenues, 18 percent of their revenues, and employ hundreds and thousands of people in the state of Nebraska and are parts of every community. Then compare that with the in-lieu-of tax payments of public power, which is only \$50 million, half as much, and represents only 2.5 percent of total revenues for public power. Am I saying there's something...am I trying to change that? No. I'm just saying we need to compare and contrast. If public power were to decide to pursue competition using BPL, and make the investment, they would do it at a tax-advantaged...on a tax-advantaged basis. First of all, they don't pay the same taxes as those who are competing in the marketplace. Secondly, they would have tax-exempt financing. We have adopted specific laws here that allow them to construct without paying sales tax. Those are all public policy decisions. Now, I'm trying to give an overview and then stand accountable to you for questions, as I will. But I'm trying to take us down the road. So what was my fear, and how did I relate it to low-level nuclear waste? Well, guess what. If the private sector builds the plant and infrastructure and competes, and the public sector builds the plant and the infrastructure and competes, and meanwhile--let's go to another one of my favorite subjects--you've got got 69 counties that have been in decline since 1930 on a steady basis, your population is static at 1.7 million, and the reason we need to desperately create jobs and growth, because 200,000 of us will become age 65 and older in the next 20 years and probably won't be so interested in broadband over power lines and high-tech experimentation, if we build too much capacity in the state, we will make it difficult for people to compete and earn an