

annual
report

1983

1984

Nebraska Energy Office



STATE OF NEBRASKA

ROBERT KERREY • GOVERNOR • KANDRA HAHN • DIRECTOR

Dear Nebraskans:

This unique biennial edition of the comprehensive report of the Nebraska Energy Office is intended to mark a break with tradition. Rather than send forward yet another drab and confusing report with no particular focus, we've delayed a year to get a better sense of what might be useful to you and still meet the specifications of statute. I hope the delay has not inconvenienced you.

This report cannot begin to contain all the information any serious researcher would need to assess energy in Nebraska. In our view, no publication should attempt such a task. Instead, we invite you to make specific requests for more detailed information. If we've got it, it's yours. And you may want it in some form other than the printed page. If it's more convenient to you to communicate with electronic data or videotape, we will try.

My recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for administrative and legislative actions to accomplish the purposes of Nebraska's energy statutes have been presented as events have occurred and in testimony at the national and state level but I will summarize those I feel most important as we move ahead:

--The Governor and the Legislature must recognize and should reflect in public policy and implementation that energy is a significant component of Nebraska's economy. It represents Nebraska's largest import expense, directly and indirectly. The balance between this enormous import and the state's undervalued agricultural exports is a negative one which, until balanced, slowly bleeds the state's natural wealth away.

--The Governor and the Legislature should demand comprehensive power planning that recognizes the significant and growing role of energy efficiency--both conservation and alternate generation--on Nebraska's electric power future. Actions to strengthen the Power Review Board through information and authority should be supported. The process of power planning should be subject to complete public scrutiny as it occurs. Plans should include an explicit treatment of energy efficiency as a least cost source of power in the future. From that plan, routine methods of financing should be applied to the purchase of the efficiency resource.

--The Governor and the Legislature should support the concept of decentralized, locally-based energy planning and action. A process of local information, planning and action is Nebraska's best approach to an informed and powerful citizenry.

--The Governor and the Legislature should continue support for Nebraska's now unique system of municipal regulation of natural gas. Adjustments may be

necessary but the state appears to be well served by this antique system of regulation when local decision-makers are supported by technical assistance on a statewide basis. The Nebraska Energy Office should be the primary agency for supplying this technical assistance and will require state funding to do so.

--The Governor and the Legislature should begin discussions on the best methods for ensuring that Nebraskans' interests are represented when decisions are made at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regarding the wholesaling of natural gas. The absence of a state regulatory body with responsibilities for natural gas makes this a problem unique to Nebraska. The prospect of continued significant reliance on imported natural gas as a fuel in industrial, commercial and residential sectors demands our attention.

--The Governor and the Legislature should continue the interest shown to date in developments under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, particularly as they pertain to transportation of waste across Nebraska. Now is the time to ask the questions that will frame the program in the short 15 years in which a system that must last for millenia will be designed. The Nebraska Energy Office should be the primary agency for liaison with other states and with the federal government in this effort.

Hoping that this Report informs you about the activities and policies of the Nebraska Energy Office, I am

Yours truly,



Kandra Hahn
Director

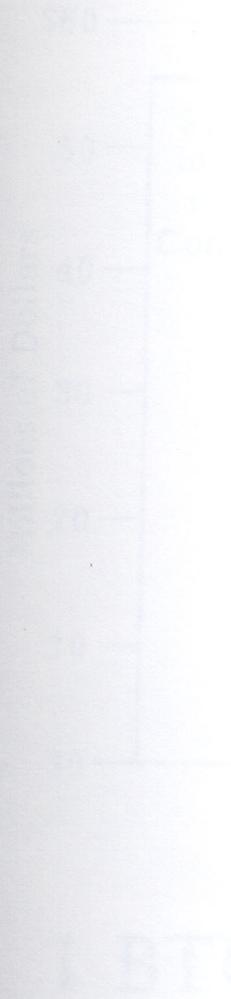
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Energy Statistics

In the year from January 1975 to June 1976, the energy consumption of the National Energy Commission, the National Energy Program, and the National Energy Board.

ENERGY INFORMATION

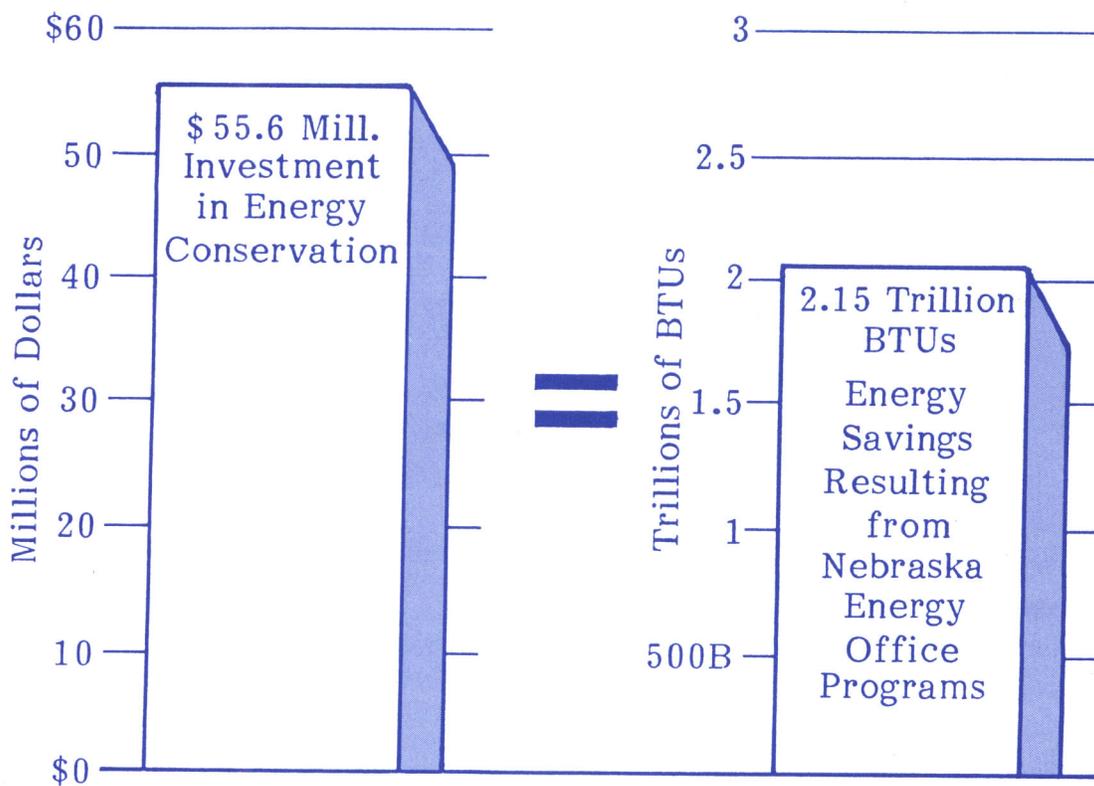


Energy Savings

In the years from January 1, 1977, to June 30, 1985, some \$55.6 million has flowed into direct energy efficiency investments under the auspices of the Nebraska Energy Office alone, through the Energy Bank, the Institutional Conservation Program, the Nebraska School Weatherization Program and the Low-Income Weatherization Program. This has resulted in a cumulative annual

energy savings to the state of 2.15 trillion BTU's. Were these savings all reflected in reduction of electricity usage, the effect would be a 600 million KWH equivalent. But that, of course, hasn't been the effect of the savings. They have been distributed across several energy sources. To be specific, however, we do calculate that, isolating the effect on electric usage only, an estimated 64 megawatt reduction on summer peak derived from this limited public investment alone.

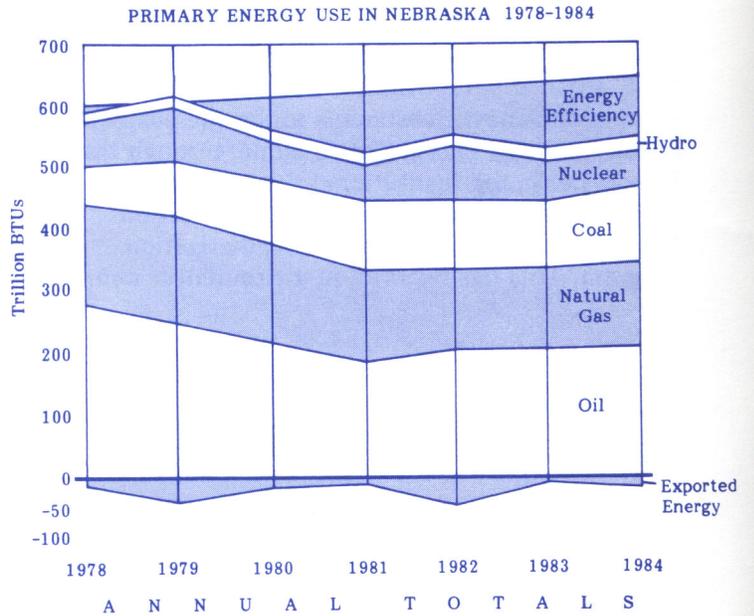
Cumulative Annual Energy Investments and Savings
from Energy Office Programs
Jan. 1, 1977 - June 30, 1985



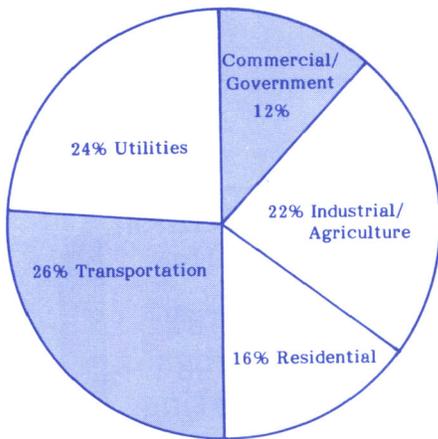
1 BTU =  Heat produced by completely burning one wooden kitchen match.

Energy Need

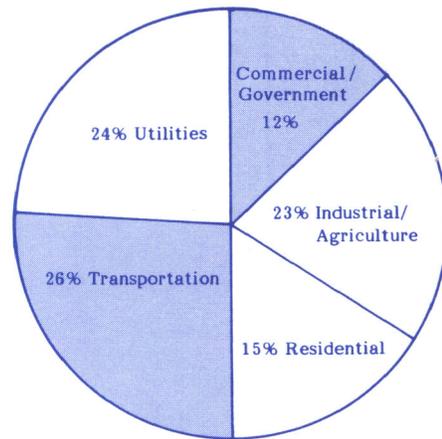
In 1983 and 1984, energy use by the state as a whole rose by 12.2 trillion British thermal units, that is a 2.4% increase over use in 1982. 1984 consumption accounted for the major portion of the increase with a 2.2% increase over 1983 in the Industrial/Agricultural and Residential sectors. Regarding energy type, the most highly utilized fuel in Nebraska in 1983 was petroleum and petroleum derivatives which remained marginally dominant over coal in 1984.



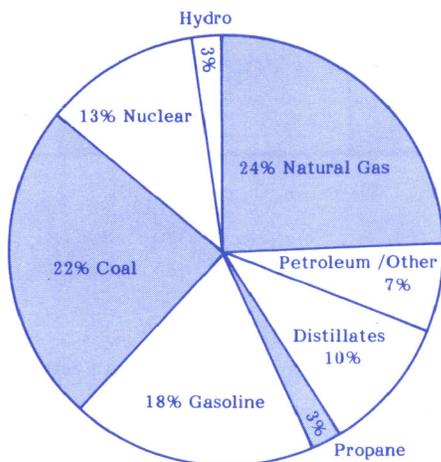
NEBRASKA ENERGY USE BY SECTOR 1983



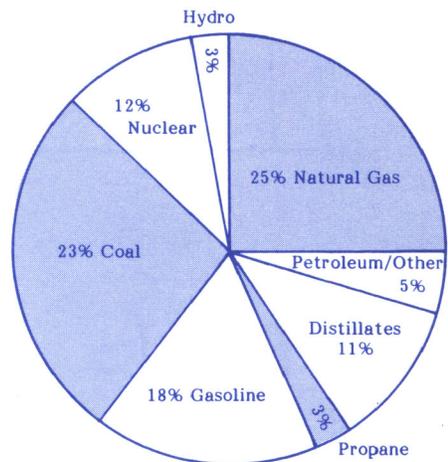
NEBRASKA ENERGY USE BY SECTOR 1984



NEBRASKA ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE 1983



NEBRASKA ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE 1984



Nebraska's Energy Resources

ENERGY IMPORTS

During 1983 and 1984, Nebraska imported over 90 percent of its total energy needs. These imports were in the form of coal, petroleum and natural gas.

COAL

In 1983 and 1984, Nebraska imported 100 percent of the 5,882 and 6,939 short tons of coal required in the state. Coal supplies, chiefly from Wyoming, were used in the generation of electricity and for commercial and industrial applications.

PETROLEUM

Despite limited crude oil production in Nebraska, the state imported 83.3 percent of its petroleum needs in 1983 and 83.7 percent in 1984. During these two years 100 percent of Nebraska's petroleum products were imported through refineries in Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas and Iowa for use in the transportation, agricultural and residential sectors of the state's economy. Nebraska's only petroleum refinery at Scottsbluff—capacity 5,000 to 5,400 barrels per day—closed in 1982.

NATURAL GAS

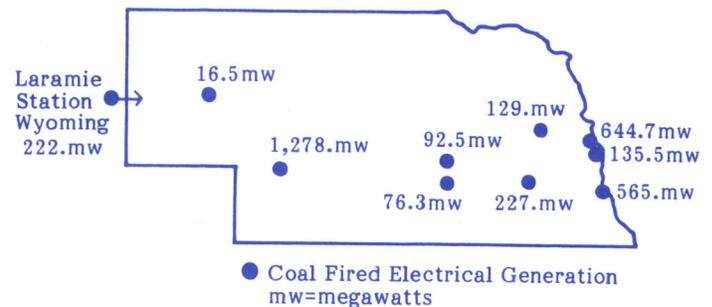
In 1983, Nebraska imported all but 0.0016 percent and in 1984 all but 0.0018 percent of natural gas supplies used in the state for residential and commercial heating and cooling, food processing and manufacturing. Imports totalling 129 billion cubic feet in 1983 and 128 billion cubic feet in 1984 were provided through two major pipelines operated by Northern Natural Gas Company—a division of Internorth, Inc.—and K-N Energy.

Rural gas service was provided by five major service companies: Minnegasco (57 communities), K-N Energy (192 communities), Peoples Natural Gas (42 communities), Northwestern Public Service Company (3 communities) and the Metropolitan Utilities District (serving Omaha and 3 surrounding communities).

ELECTRICAL GENERATION

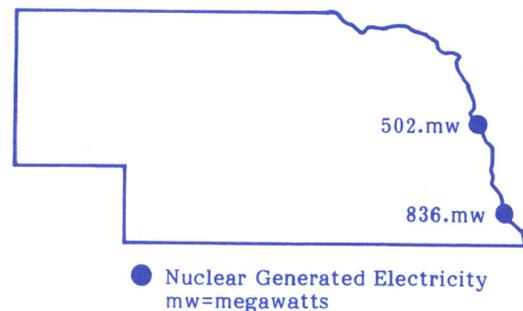
COAL

Coal generation is the largest single source of electricity in Nebraska. There are ten coal fired electrical generating stations owned wholly or in part by Nebraska utilities. These stations have a production capacity of 3,403.8 megawatts. Lincoln Electric System owns 13.13 percent of the Laramie Station in Wyoming which has a total output of 1,690 megawatts. The 222 megawatts generated by LES's portion of the plant is included in the total megawatt figure.



NUCLEAR

Nuclear generation is the second largest source of electricity in Nebraska. Two nuclear power stations are located in the state: The Cooper Nuclear Station near Brownville, operated by the Nebraska Public Power District with a capacity of 836 megawatts, and the Fort Calhoun Station near Omaha operated by the Omaha Public Power District with a capacity of 502 megawatts.



ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AND MARKETING

Nebraska is served by two major electric utilities: the Omaha Public Power District and the Nebraska Public Power District. Two out-of-state sources: Western Area Power Administration—a federal 15 state marketing authority—and Tri-State Generation and Transmission serving Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska market electricity to the state's rural power districts.

Nebraska is further connected with the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool, a consortium of seven

states which buy and sell power among their members as needed.

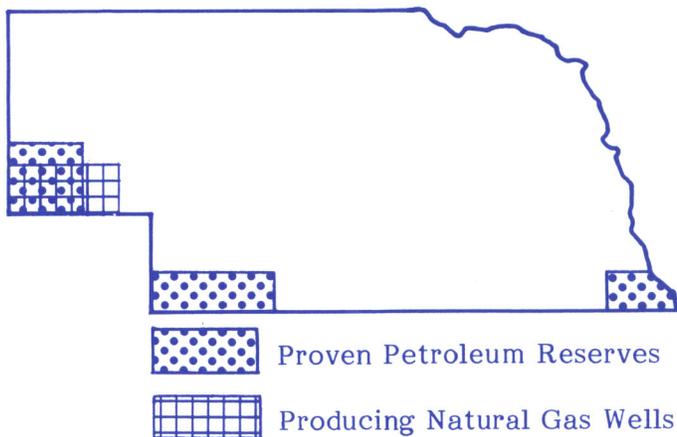
INDIGENOUS RESOURCES

Nebraska's indigenous resources are in the form of oil, natural gas, hydroelectric power and increased energy efficiency. Current supply stands at:

- Petroleum: 44.0 million barrels
- Natural Gas: unavailable as Nebraska's resources are cataloged with those of surrounding states.
- Hydro: 184.8 megawatts
- Efficiency: Through energy efficiency, Nebraskans have saved the state 19.9 percent of projected state energy requirements for 1983 and 1984.

PETROLEUM

Proven petroleum reserves—considered economically recoverable at this time—represent a fraction of the petroleum which underlies the state. There are currently 36 wells in Richardson County. Most production, however, is concentrated in Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner, Morrill, Scottsbluff, Hitchcock and Red Willow counties. From a peak of 25 million barrels in 1962, production in 1983 and 1984 stood at 6.38 million barrels and 6.45 million barrels respectively.



NATURAL GAS

23 producing natural gas wells are located in Nebraska: 20 in Cheyenne and 3 in Kimball counties. These wells produced over 2.1 million cubic feet of gas during 1983 and 2.3 million cubic feet during 1984. Additional gas fields lie in Deuel County.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency of energy use is a valuable statewide resource. Since the early 1970s, Nebraska's homes, businesses and institutions have reduced their energy use by 19.9 percent per year by implementing energy efficiency improvements. As a result of this high level of efficiency, 1984 energy consumption was an estimated 523 trillion British thermal units, 130 trillion British thermal units below projected use based on 1970s consumption patterns.

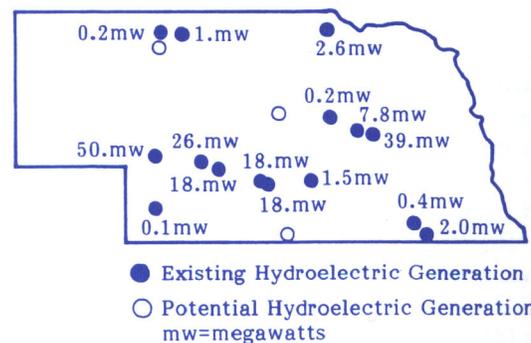


HYDRO

Hydroelectricity is the only form of power generation using indigenous resources.

Nebraska has 15 operating hydroelectric plants of which 7 are rated 5 megawatts or more. Nebraska's total hydroelectric production capability is 184.8 megawatts. Kingsley, operational in 1984, and the latest hydroelectric plant to go on line has a rated capacity of 50 megawatts. Electrical generation in Nebraska is based on the use of economic steam plants to provide base load supplemented by hydro generation to accommodate peak loads.

Preliminary studies conducted by the Nebraska Energy Office and the Nebraska Municipal Power Pool have shown potential for development of hydroelectric generating stations at three other sites in Nebraska at Harlan County Reservoir, Merritt Dam and Calamus Dam.



ENERGY OFFICE OPERATIONS

Weatherization Division

In 1983 and 1984, the Weatherization Division has continued to operate federal programs to weatherize the homes of Nebraskans unable to afford the cost of energy efficiency improvements.

In 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office committed itself to bring the benefits of the Weatherization Assistance Program to the one third of elderly Nebraskans who qualify. Via the "Weatherize America" promotion and working with the Nebraska Department on Aging, community action agencies and private utilities, the Nebraska Energy Office has been able to reach approximately 50 percent of the elderly population of the state eligible for free energy related projects, thereby doubling the number of elderly served from the previous year.

In 1983 a total of 2,957 homes in the state, 970

belonging to the elderly, were weatherized at a cost of \$2,962,138.

In 1984, 3,818 homes (35.3% belonging to elderly residents) were weatherized at a cost of \$3,908,301 under the Weatherization Assistance Program.

Also in 1984, the Nebraska Energy Office signaled a new focus for weatherization programs. This new emphasis is on job creation and the generation of local economic activity through investment in energy efficiency. According to Energy Office figures, an estimated \$7.2 million in economic activity will result from the multiplied effect of the 1984 weatherization investment of \$2.7 million and an estimated \$3.2 million from the investment of \$1.2 million in Low-Income Energy Assistance program funds.



Homes Weatherized



Low Income Energy Assistance Program

HOMES WEATHERIZED IN 1983



1983 Total Cost \$2,962,138.

\$2,084,640- D.O.E

\$877,498- L.I.E.A.P

Homes Weatherized- 2,957

HOMES WEATHERIZED IN 1984



1984 Total Cost- \$3,908,301

\$2,736,336 D.O.E

\$1,171,965- L.I.E.A.P

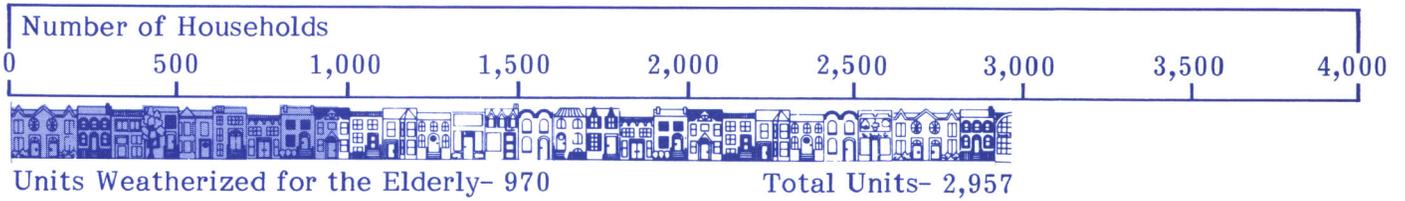
Homes Weatherized- 3,818

HOUSING WEATHERIZED FOR THE ELDERLY

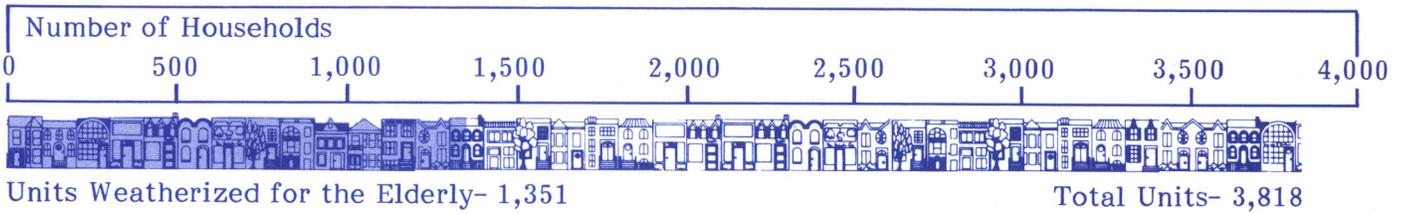


Units Weatherized for the Elderly

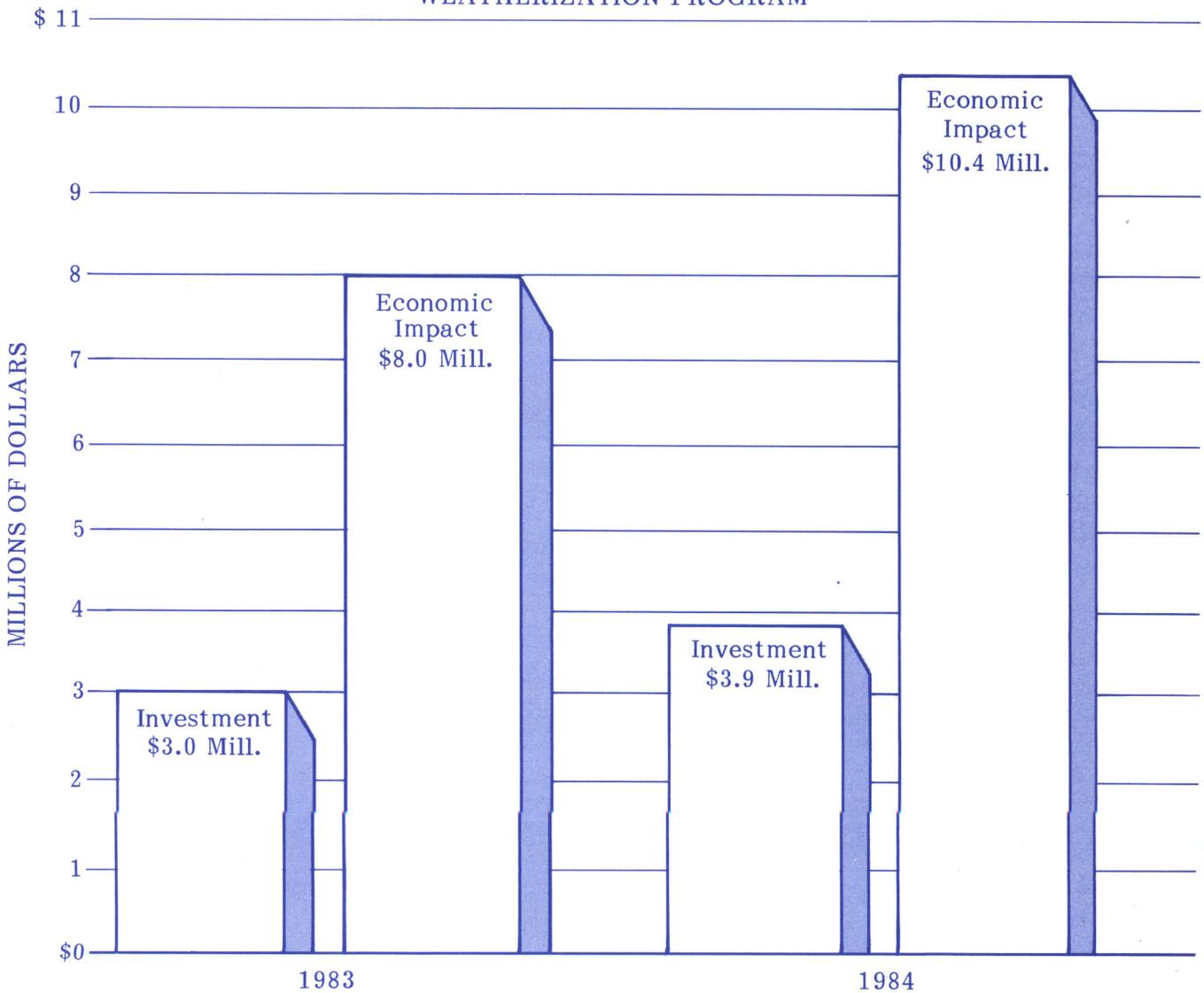
1983



1984



WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM



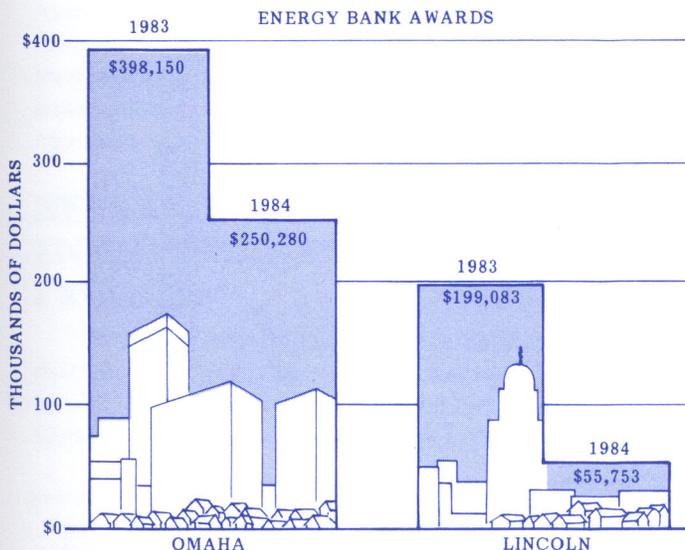
Direct Grants Division

The Direct Grants Division of the Nebraska Energy Office is responsible for the administration of the following state and federal programs which provide funds for residential and institutional weatherization: Solar Energy and Conservation Bank, the Nebraska School Weatherization Program and the Institutional Conservation Program.

ENERGY BANK

The Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank provides grants and loan subsidies to low and moderate income owners of one to four unit residential buildings to allow them to install cost-effective energy efficiency measures. Investments range from 20 to 50 percent depending on income levels. Loans are conventional home loans at market rates with subsidies reducing the amounts that need to be borrowed. In most cases, the energy savings resulting from energy improvements cover much of the loan repayment.

In 1983, Nebraska was granted \$600,000 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to operate the Energy Bank. In that year, allocations were made to the cities of Lincoln and Omaha to operate financing programs. Omaha received \$398,150 matched with \$75,000 in Community Development Block Grant Funds, \$52,000 from Northern Natural Gas Company and

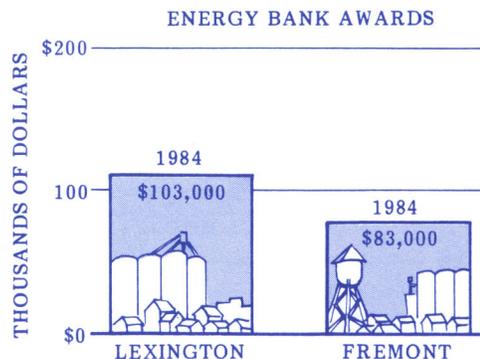


approximately \$100,000 in private loan funds. Lincoln received \$199,083 to leverage approximately \$500,000 in loans.

By December 31, 1983, energy efficiency projects had been completed in 98 homes at a total cost of \$101,450 of which \$39,077 was in the form

of grants and subsidies.

In 1984, multi-family units became eligible for Energy Bank financing and the total state allocation for the program was \$150,000. Omaha and Lincoln continued participation in the program, completing projects on 456 homes for a total cost of \$796,093 of which \$323,408 was in grants and subsidies. Late in 1984, Lexington was awarded \$103,000 and Fremont \$83,000. By the end of 1984, four homes had completed energy efficiency projects for a total cost of \$2,426 of which \$1,211 was provided through grants and subsidies from the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank.

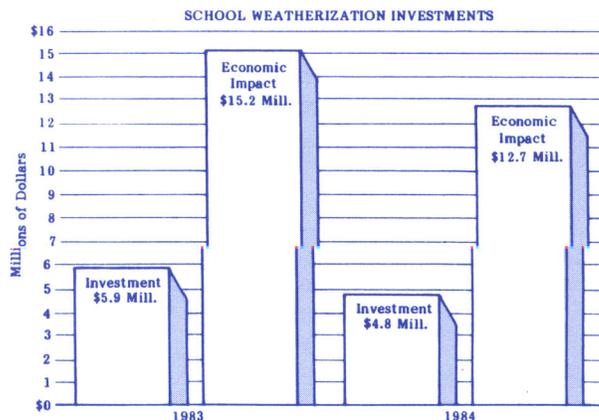


SCHOOL WEATHERIZATION

The Nebraska School Weatherization Program is designed to encourage energy efficiency in the state's public elementary and secondary schools. The program, which is funded by receipts from the State's Oil and Natural Gas Severance Tax may award up to 83 percent of the costs of energy-efficient improvements.

In 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office awarded \$4,965,000 for 824 projects in 344 school buildings. In 1984, \$4,498,454 was granted to 690 projects in 234 buildings.

Energy efficiency improvements undertaken during 1983 have saved Nebraska's schools an estimated \$1,361,766 in avoided energy costs resulting in the generation of over \$15.2 million in



statewide economic activity from a state and local investment of \$5.9 million.

In 1984, a total project cost of \$4,880,633 resulted in an estimated \$1,290,234 in energy savings and the generation of over \$12.7 million in local economic activity across Nebraska.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

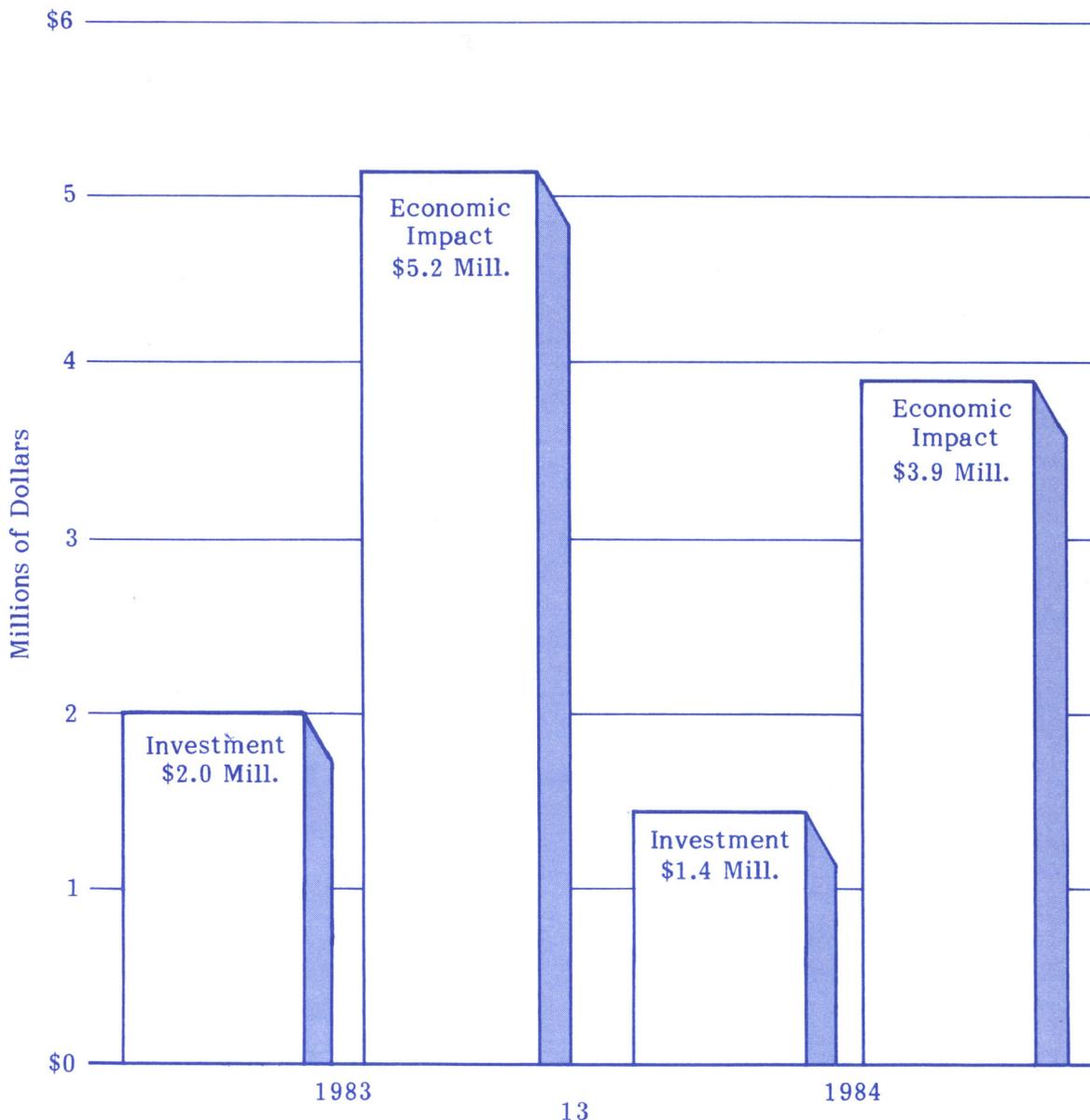
The federal Institutional Conservation Program promotes energy efficiency in both private and public schools and hospitals throughout the country.

During 1983, \$1,018,533 was made available for grants of up to 50 percent of project costs for energy-efficient improvements and up to 50

percent of the cost of required technical analysis. Some 23 energy conservation and nine technical assistance grants were awarded to 35 buildings. For a total project cost of \$2,037,066, these projects have saved Nebraska's institutions \$457,511 annually in avoided energy costs and generated an estimated \$5.2 million in local economic activity.

In 1984, 13 energy conservation and six technical assistance grants totalling \$565,143 were awarded to fund projects in 26 institutional buildings. Projects financed included lighting replacement, insulation, window modification and the installation of heating and ventilating equipment or complete energy management systems. Projects undertaken in 1984 have saved over \$469,619 annually, and for a total cost of \$1,451,326, have resulted in the generation of over \$3.9 million in economic activity in Nebraska.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM



Strategic Conservation Division

The Strategic Conservation Division of the Nebraska Energy Office administers federally-mandated programs, those financed through oil overcharge settlements and those related to community activities under the Nebraska Community Energy Management Program. These programs relate to three areas: education, community development and research.

LOAD MANAGEMENT

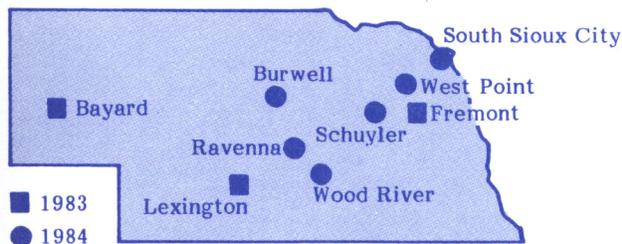
In 1983, two efforts to increase community energy efficiency among local utilities were sponsored by the Nebraska Energy Office. In March of that year, the Nebraska Municipal Power Pool was granted \$50,000 in oil overcharge monies by the Nebraska Energy Office and charged with establishing a Load Management Resource Fund to purchase and install Load Management Equipment for members of the Power Pool. In 1984, Wood River, South Sioux City, West Point, Beaver City and Benkelman received funding under the program to establish their Load Management Systems.

Under contract to the Nebraska Energy Office, in April, 1983, the Nebraska Rural Electric Association developed and published a consumer information packet explaining the principles of load management and its benefits for use by consumers, managers, employees and board members of rural electric systems in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA COMMUNITY ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

In 1983, initially funded with \$150,000 in oil overcharge funds, the Nebraska Energy Office established pilot projects in three Nebraska Community Energy Management Program towns:

Nebraska Community Energy Management Program

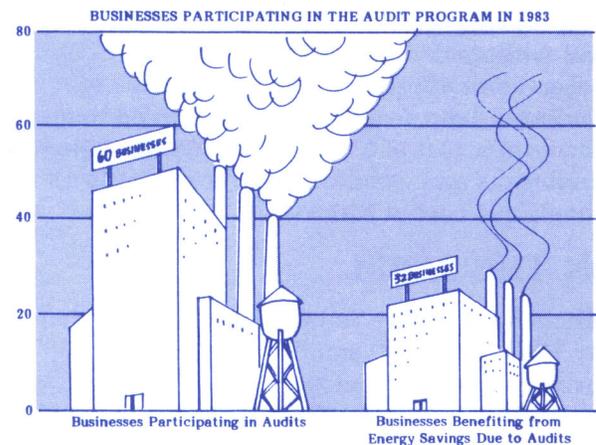


Lexington, Fremont and Bayard. The program, which embodies the concepts of planning and action with the emphasis on action, allows communities to determine their own energy future in reducing energy use and promoting economic development. The Energy Office provides the community with a study of the town's energy use which serves as the basis for discussion on future action. At a town energy meeting, the findings of the energy studies are presented, and citizens select three energy priorities as the foundations for an energy management plan.

The pilot communities of Lexington, Fremont and Bayard were selected in 1983 and 1984, seven more communities became participants in the program. They are Wood River, Burwell, Allen, Schuyler, West Point, Ravenna and South Sioux City.

COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Emphasizing energy conservation and economic health, in 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office invited businesses to participate in a commercial and industrial audit program. A survey of 60 businesses that were audited revealed that most participants implemented improvement projects and that 32 businesses had realized energy savings.



EDUCATION

IN THE CLASSROOM

During 1983 and 1984, the Nebraska Energy Office participated in five educational programs: energy literacy for educators, National Energy Education Day, future simulation, the fuel efficiency run, tree planting and passive solar workshops.

Energy Literacy for Educators—In 1983 and 1984, \$150,000 in oil overcharge funds was designated by Governor Kerrey for a program of energy literacy among staff and students of secondary and elementary schools in the state.

National Energy Education Day—In 1983 and 1984, the Energy Office continued its participation in this national effort. In 1983, the Energy Office coordinated and provided \$2,000 in services to the 44 schools attending the event.

Future Simulation—Using a \$6,000 grant from the Nebraska Energy Office, Wayne State College purchased an environmental and energy simulator to help students in Wayne and throughout the State explore energy-related decisions.

Fuel Efficiency Run—This energy efficient run was held on April 21 and 22 of 1983. The run continued the Energy Office's involvement with Kearney State College Safety Center, its Driver Energy Conservation Awareness Training Program, the Driver Excellence Program and Fuel Efficiency Run.

Passive Solar Workshop—Six workshops on passive solar concepts and their integration into existing residences were held in 1983. Path to Passive, an Energy Office primer (1982) was offered to participants at half-price.

Trees for Energy Program—In 1983 and 1984, \$50,000 in oil overcharge funds was invested in this public and private school tree-planting program aimed at teaching school children to value trees while increasing the state's energy conservation effort. In 1983, 6,788 trees, windbreaks and woodlots were provided to 24 schools at a cost of \$12,741. In 1984, 4,176 trees, windbreaks and woodlots were supplied to 18 schools at a cost of \$10,331.

ON THE FARM

National Arbor Day Foundation Grant—On Arbor Day 1983, a \$22,500 grant was awarded by Governor Kerrey to the National Arbor Day Foundation to promote the energy-saving benefits of planting trees. Aimed at rural residents in the state, the grant was used to publicize existing subsidized programs offering trees for planting in rural settings.

Pump Unit Management Program (P.U.M.P.)

Using a grant of the Nebraska Energy Office, the University of Nebraska Institute of Natural Resources Cooperative Extension Service conducted on-site testing and adjustment of irrigation pumping equipment during 1983 and 1984. Under the program, sixty specialists were trained, two 2-day workshops were held on irrigation pumping techniques, and assistance was provided to the Nebraska Educational Television Network for the production of a videotape of the subject.

Solar Energy in Livestock Housing—Again, with a grant from the Energy Office, the Nebraska Institute of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Department of Agricultural Engineering held workshops to demonstrate the efficiency of solar assisted swine housing. In 1984, the program was expanded to include other livestock housing.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

To increase efficiency in governmental operations, the Nebraska Energy Office implemented municipal vehicle testing, an investigation of third-party financing and established selective state procurement procedures.

Testing Municipally-Owned Vehicles—From April to December, 1983, the Ga\$ Saver van was employed in testing 652 agency-owned vehicles in 55 city, county and state agency fleets for fuel efficiency. In 1984, 634 government vehicles were tested in some 55 sites across Nebraska.

Third-Party Financing—In May 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office and the Department of Administrative Services reported jointly to the Legislature on their investigations into the feasibility of third-party financing for energy conservation projects as mandated by Legislative Resolution #31 of 1983.

State Procurement—In this area, the Nebraska Energy Office met all the requirements of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (1978) during 1983. The agency continues to support the implementation of voluntary energy-efficient procedures by local government.

Energy Studies

During 1983 and 1984, the Nebraska Energy Office has continued to initiate and support energy-related research.

In October 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office granted \$3,500 towards a total project cost of \$36,000 to the city of Lincoln to prepare a study entitled Solar Potential In Lincoln. Additional funding was provided by the City of Lincoln, Lincoln Electric System and Minnegasco. The goal of the study, an on-going project of the University of Nebraska's Solar Resource Development Office, is to determine the role of renewable energy technologies and resources in meeting the needs of Lincoln's citizens by comparing the cost of owning, operating and maintaining solar and traditional heating systems.

1983 also marked the second year of a 20 site assessment of wind speeds in Nebraska, funded by the Western Area Power Administration to determine the reliability and velocity of wind for possible electrical generation. This study was transferred to the Lincoln Electric System for future action in 1984.

From January to March 1983, in cooperation with the Nebraska Gasohol Committee, the Nebraska Energy Office undertook the second phase of the Nebraska Biomass Study to explore the economic impact of biomass development in the state. A report on the first phase of the study was published in October 1981.

At the request of the Legislature, between August 1981 and September 1983, the Nebraska Energy Office audited 948 state-owned buildings in Nebraska issuing a report on their findings in June 1984. In three years, efficiency rose by 9.6% saving \$1.7 million in avoided energy costs. In two years,

over \$225,000 generated in energy savings by state building operators was directly attributable to the audit program.

In activities supporting the Nebraska Community Energy Management Program, the Nebraska Energy Office produced eight town energy studies and executive summaries for the towns of Fremont, Lexington and Bayard in 1983 and for South Sioux City, Allen, Ravenna, Schuyler and Wood River in 1984. The studies which examine energy use in the community are used in the process of determining local objectives for a comprehensive energy management program.

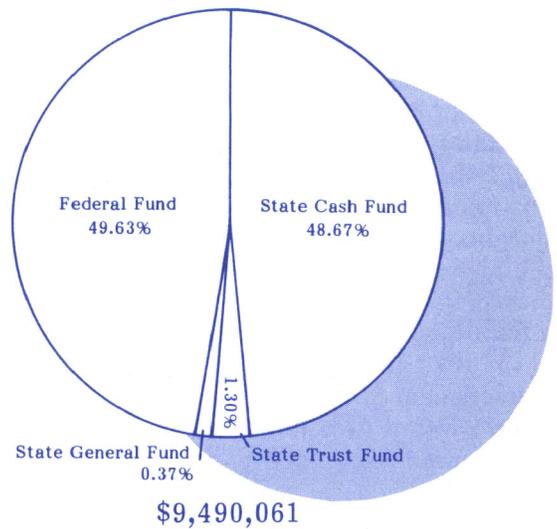
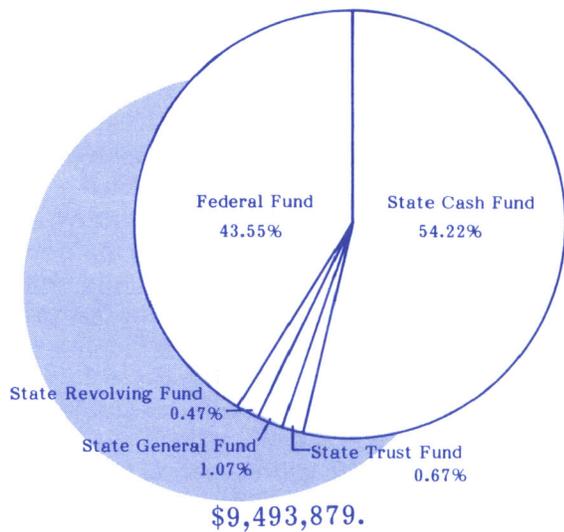
In 1984, the Energy Office completed a year long research project culminating in the publication of A Report to Nebraska's Municipalities: Natural Gas Regulation in Nebraska (Handbook and Technical Report) and Energy and Economic Development: Nebraska's Balance of Trade authored by the University of Nebraska's Great Plains Office of Policy Studies and issued in November, 1984.

In addition to the studies above, in October, 1984, the Nebraska Energy Office issued The Proceedings from an agency-sponsored two-day national colloquium to examine Community Energy Management As An Economic Development Strategy and commissioned a study entitled Utility Conservation Financing Programs for Nebraska's Publicly Owned Utilities: Legal Issues and Considerations.

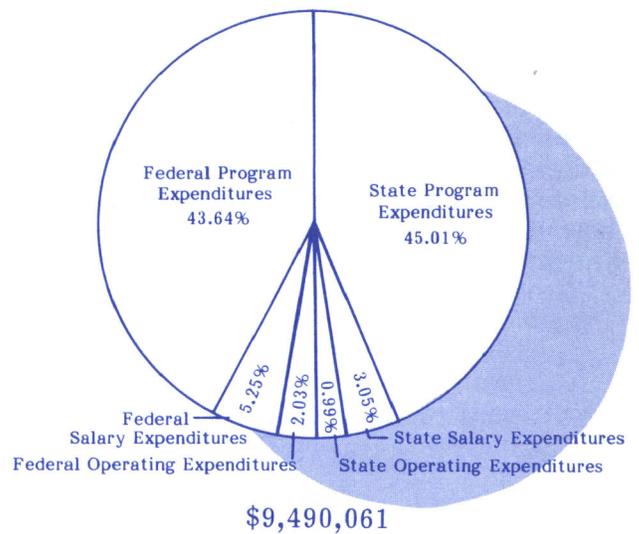
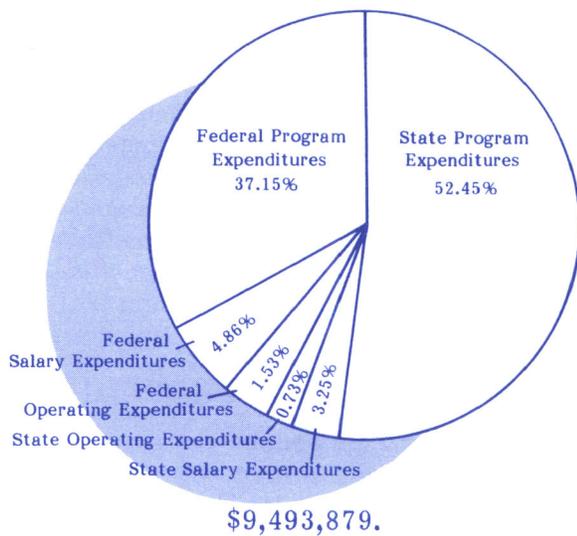
In December 1984, funded by a technical assistance grant from the Kansas City Support Office of the U.S. Department of Energy, the Nebraska Energy Office prepared a Regional Economic Indicators Analysis with assistance from state representatives from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa providing an analysis of state multipliers and energy trends.

Financial

1983 WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM 1984



1983 WHERE THE MONEY WENT 1984



DISBURSEMENT PICTURE

1983: Federal monies expended were \$4,135,411 or 44%. Of this total, \$3,184,266 or 77% was for the weatherization of Nebraska homes. State monies expended were \$5,358,468 or 56%. Of this total, \$4,822,621 or 90% was for public school weatherization.

1984: Federal monies expended were \$4,834,446 or 51%. Of this total, \$3,867,572 or 80% was for the weatherization of Nebraska homes. State monies expended were \$4,655,595 or 49%. Of this total, \$4,190,036 or 90% was for public school weatherization.

Nebraska Energy Office Organization

