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a penalty ranging all the way from \$100-5,000 and further provides for a fine of \$50 per day for continued violations. Section 13 designates the bill as being cited as a Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act. Section 14, the last section provides for a severability clause. Now then, a few practical arguments as to why we feel that the bill ought to be considered and passed by the state legislature. The Federal Safe Drinking Water regulations say that upon 90 days notice, first of all this gives the state the authority to pull away from the Act by giving 90 days notice should federal funds dry up. This is what happens so often. The fed's come in and they pass legislation and they say, we'll provide funds for you to operate the facility, I mean an operation like this, that's delegated by the fed's and we'll supply the funds. And then in a few years they pull out. Well here on the 90 days of notice if the federal funds are dried up we can pull away from it and we need not exercise the authority that would be granted under this bill. Now if we do not pass LB 821 we will force Nebraska's municipalities into a position where they have to try to comply with this technical law without any kind of assistance or expertise. They are on their own and they are going to have to qualify, they are going to have to provide the standard of drinking water that's provided by the federal Act with anybody's help. I have here with me, and I would like for you to see it, the 5 sheet questionnaire that has to be filled out. It has to be reported to the Federal Agency of Kansas City and if they do not meet the regulations and if they are ever spot checked, they are going to be subject to a penalty that's much more severe than the one that is provided for in this bill and I believe that it is \$5,000. There is no one to give him any help, it'll be a little bit like OSHA. If you are in noncompliance you are subject to a, to the penalty and you have no place to go except the court and the court may not be in the State of Nebraska. We'll force them into a position where they will have to deal by telephone or letter with a distant and unavailable, and I'll call them bureaucrats, probably in Kansas City. This will probably be an impossible position for most Nebraska cities. They will probably be begging us in a year or two to pass legislation. Now if we pass this legislation, Nebraska will qualify for a federal grant of something over 100,000. I believe it's 109,500 that will be ours to use in supplying laboratory equipment whereby testing of water samples will be done here in the State of Nebraska and in turn will cost the cities and the villages and the restaurants and all those...

PRESIDENT: 2 minutes, Senator.

SENATOR KREMER: They'll be able to have the water tested at a state lab which will cost them not more than half as much if it has to go to a commercial lab. Beginning on September 30th, 1977 Nebraska, again, will qualify with the passage of this Act, of another 171,000. These are all federal funds. Now you say, well the federal funds are still our money. This is true. But if we do not take this money it will be divided, we understand, by the three surrounding states which is Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. Now I guess what I'm saying, and my time is about up, is this, that if Nebraska does not