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LB 27

faced unless there is a contest and there is a court case in this. I said in my opening remarks this is only a first step in giving some guidelines to the court. It is true that irrigation wells have to be registered. They have to be registered. Domestic wells do not, but if the case should happen to get to court, I am sure the issue of the date of installation would be involved.

SENATOR COPE: Could I ask one more question? Do you think that with the water situation such as it is and with a bill like this pending that it would be good to register domestic wells? It is just a matter of formality.

SENATOR KREMER: Of course this was discussed several years ago when LB 577 was introduced and passed by the Legislature. The first provision of LB 577 stipulated that the drilling of all wells had to be registered if they produced more than one hundred gallons per minute. However, that section of the bill was defeated and stipulated then that only irrigation wells had to be registered. Now all wells have to be drilled by permit if they are in an area that has been declared critical and is going under control.

SENATOR COPE: Thank you, Senator Kremer.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Keyes.

SENATOR KEYES: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask Senator Kremer a question or two.

PRESIDENT: Senator Kremer, will you respond?

SENATOR KEYES: I know he will. Senator Kremer, when we get into the irrigation and we have irrigation wells in a certain area, can you tell me what the pull down is during July and August usually, an average of what it would be?

SENATOR KREMER: Senator Keyes, this varies a great deal over the state. In some areas the draw down is considerable, it varies between wells as well as in the areas of the state.

SENATOR KEYES: What would be considerable?

SENATOR KREMER: Considerable draw down?

SENATOR KEYES: Yes.

SENATOR KREMER: Oh, I would say from twenty to twenty-five feet.