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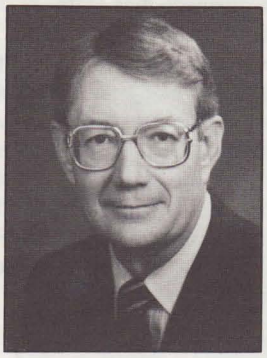
Water Current, Volume 23, December 1991

Water Current

Water Center | University of Nebraska | December 1991

Massengale Presents Challenges at University Water Policy Forum



President Massengale

No single issue is more important than water—in the University, state, nation and the world as we look to the future, University of Nebraska President Martin A. Massengale told participants at the annual Water Policy Forum in October.

"It's reassuring to see so much interest in water at the University," he said. "There's an old saying 'everyone talks about water, but nobody does anything about it.' Your attendance here says that you are planning to do something about it."

He said, "Water is vitally important in Nebraska and we need to assure the people in Nebraska that our resources are being used wisely, both in the state and at the University."

He said, "The people of Nebraska are investing a lot of financial resources into water programs, but are we known across the country as a university with water expertise? The University of Nebraska should be recognized as one of the top five universities in water-related activities.

Serving Students?

He asked, "Are we best serving our students? You must think of this as one university, not four separate campuses when answering.

"I challenge you all to define the need for students in certain disciplines in order to prepare them to be decision-makers in the future. Research and education are important in order to provide educated citizenry and future decision-makers. If people have the right information, they'll work together," Massengale said.

In the 1990s the University won't see a lot in added resources, Massengale predicted. "This will call for a creative effort by everyone: ideas for mutually rewarding, but cooperative research and teaching. Strong support exists in Nebraska for these activities.

"I see it as a win-win situation for everyone," Massengale said. "And with water, we don't have a lot of time to waste. We must deliver the best information to the students for the welfare of the public. If not us, who will take the leadership in water education? If not now, when?" Massengale asked.

Premiere Institution

"There's no doubt in my mind that we can be one of the premiere institutions in this country in water-related research and education. We have that opportunity."

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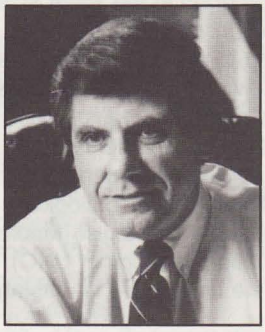
Take a Look Inside:

Gov. Nelson Discusses Environmental Concerns at Nebraska Groundwater Foundation Luncheon



Gov. Nelson

When Nebraska Groundwater Foundation symposium participants met to examine how climate impacts our lives and our water supply, several presenters briefed participants. They then created climate response plans for a rapidly changing weather outlook.

Symposium Presenters

Keynoter was Rita Schmidt Sudman, Calfornia water educator. (See related article p. 3) and Nebraska Gov. Ben Nelson was luncheon speaker.

Gov. Nelson urged Nebraskans "to work together" in solving water problems.

"If Nebraskans don't plan for water quality and water use with an eye to the environment, they will simply float from problem to problem without any clear direction," Gov. Nelson said.

He said Nebraskans take water for granted. However, he said "the people of Nebraska are ahead of their government at every level in their desire to protect the environment."

And he said, "Nebraskans can be thankful they do not face the kind of shortages Californians now face." He said if Nebraskans resist "working together" they may be faced with the same water problems as California where water is as "precious as gold."

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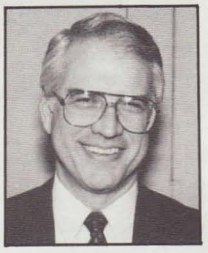
Report from the Director

Education and Research High Priorities

The Water Center sponsored a highly successful Water Policy Forum this fall with a theme of water education at the University of Nebraska. President Martin Massengale cited this forum as one of the best examples of cooperation he has seen in his 15 years at the University. He also indicated that its reassuring to see so much interest in water at the University.



Bob C. Volk

To further strengthen our research program in the water sciences area at the University of Nebraska, we are pleased to announce that we are in the interview and selection process for three new faculty positions. These positions are: Environmental Soil Chemist (Agronomy Department), Aquatic Microbiologist (Biological Sciences), and Toxicologist (Medical School or Pharmacology at UNO). The quality of the candidates is outstanding and we look forward to filling these positions in 1992.

Task Force Chair

I have been appointed chair of a task force to develop a complete proposal for establishing a Ph.D. degree program in Water Science. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is a national leader in the water sciences and outstanding faculty with expertise in numerous aspects of water use and management are employed.

We recognize that well-educated people are required as decision makers to assure that future research and water issues are adequately addressed. An undergraduate major in water science was recently established and a multidisciplinary water science area of emphasis is available at the M.S. degree level. It will be very important that faculty be fully integrated into the development of this proposal.

States Cooperate

To increase cooperative research between states with an interest in the Platte River, a Platte River Basin Research Consortium has been formed with the Wyoming and Colorado Water Resource Institutes. We believe that our institutes have common goals and that joint program activities will aid our understanding of the valuable Platte River water resource. To initiate this effort, a joint research project has been written titled "Quantifying Water Resource Issues For A Multi-State River Basin." The project will be submitted to the United States Geological Survey for funding under the Section 105 program.

The Environmental Protection Agency has released its publication "Pesticides and Ground-Water Strategy." This document declares that state management plans are to be the centerpiece of its effort to protect the nation's groundwater from contamination by leaching pesticides. Everyone will be closely examining that document to see how Nebraska will comply with potential regulation. The publication is free from EPA's Public Information Center (PM-211B), 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460

Surveys of Water-Related College-Education and Employment in Nebraska

At the Sixth University of Nebraska Water Policy Forum on October 1, the topic was water-related education in the University of Nebraska system. Specifically, the faculty from all university campuses discussed degree-granting educational activities. (See story on p. 1.)

To provide background data for the forum two surveys were conducted by Bob Kuzelka, assistant Water Center director.

Results from both surveys are revealing, though preliminary.

Degree Related Education

Water-related courses are offered on all campuses of the University of Nebraska. A few graduate-level classes are offered at the Medical Center and a few undergraduate classes at Omaha and Kearney. In Lincoln over 100 classes are offered at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. A large majority of these are offered by departments in the College of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources and the College of Engineering and Technology.

Faculty teach water-related courses, supervise and advise water-related students on all campuses.

In the past two years about 200 water-related students have finished at the undergraduate level and about 100 at the graduate level. Currently enrolled are about 600 undergraduates and 200 graduate-level students.

Jobs Exist

The survey of potential employers revealed that water-related employment opportunities with Nebraska organizations exist and will increase over the next five years. Currently, employment is best with consulting firms and government agencies. Future job opportunities for water-related college graduates will continue to be strong with consulting firms. Among government agencies, jobs with those at the local level will increase, especially among the state's natural resources districts.

Final tabulations and analysis of the survey will be completed early in 1992 and will be available from the Water Center.

December 1991 Vol. 23 No. 4

Water Center

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California's Water Problems Explained at NGF Symposium

"Everyone continues to pray for rain in California, but we're not sure it would be enough to end the five-year drought," Rita Schmidt Sudman, of Sacramento, Calif., executive director of the Water Education Foundation, said. She was in Lincoln to speak at the annual Nebraska Groundwater Foundation Symposium.

Sudman said, "The stress of adding about 750,000 new residents a year combined with the state's geographic distribution of water will have far-reaching effects on the state's economy, its standard of living and environmental well-being." Besides this, 35 million people will claim California as their homes by the year 2000, adding further stress to water supplies.

Rita Schmidt-Sudman

She explained that 75 percent of the state's precipitation is received north of Sacramento and 75 percent of the state's population resides south of Sacramento.

And, she said California and Texas are unique among Western states in that they have no comprehensive statewide groundwater management laws. About 50 percent of the nation's produce is harvested in California's Central Valley.

Water Policy

Sudman listed key elements of California's State water policy:

- Greater Efficiency of Use. The public is becoming more water efficient at home and is looking to agriculture also to be efficient. The public is aware that agriculture uses 80 percent of the state's developed water.
- Wastewater Reclamation. (Renamed water recycling). No, or very little, new water is being developed. Therefore, water recycling is increasing. In Orange County some apartment buildings have

(see page 5)

Wetlands Topic for 1992 Nebraska Water Conference

"Living with Wetland Policies and Politics," the 1992 Nebraska Water Conference, March 15, 16 and 17, will provide answers to questions about President Bushs' policy on wetlands, according to Bob Volk, Water Center director and program coordinator.

Volk said, "Water conference topics since the first conference in 1972, 'Nebraska Water Resources and Irrigation Development' have provided information for decision-makers and others interested in Nebraska's water."

He said even with 20 years of "water under the bridge", the we continue to offer new and relevant conference topics and nationally-known speakers.

Wetlands Redefined

And, Volk said, as the Bush administration proposal would redefine wetlands with the possibility of 2 million acres of wetlands in Midwestern states losing protection, this conference is especially timely.

Jon Kusler, executive director of the Association of State Wetlands Managers, will give opening remarks and summarize the conference in the last session.

Chuck Elliot of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver will answer the question "What Are Wetlands?" Ralph Heimlich, with the EPA, will give the national economic perspective on wetlands.

Four case studies will provide first-hand experiences from farm owners, a habitat manager, and road constructor.

Federal, state and local perspectives with agencies and private conservation groups will precede an optional workshop on wetlands management for ag producers and government agencies coordinated by Terry Kubicek, of the Natural Resources Commission and weather permitting, an optional tour of wetlands in the Lincoln area.

(see page 6)

"Cancer and Water Quality" Topic of Seminar

"Big Fears, Little Risks" will be the introduction, or first session, of the spring semester 1992 Water Resources Seminar series. Roy Spalding, seminar coordinator and director of the Water Sciences Laboratory at the Water Center, has announced the schedule.

"Cancer and water quality is a topic in nearly everyone's minds now," Spalding said. "Outstanding experts are presenting relevant information for students and those interested in water at this seminar series."

This year's schedule, presented Wednesdays at 3:30 p.m., at the University of Nebraska East Campus Union (room to be posted), includes:

Jan. 15—Introduction to the Course: Spalding.

Jan. 22—Introduction to Chemical Carcinogenesis: Eleanor Rogan, professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC), Omaha.

Jan. 29—Mass Spectrometry and Dioxin Risk Assessment: Michael Gross, Chemistry Department, UNL.

Feb. 5—Mass Spectrometry for Risk Assessment: Polycyclic Aromatics: Ercole Cavalieri, Pharmaceutical Sciences, UNMC.

Feb. 12—Relationship Between Nitrate and Cancer: Sidney Mirvish, Eppley Cancer Institute, UNMC.

Feb. 19—Etiological Relationships Between Pesticides and Cancer: Dennis Weisenburger, director of Clinical Laboratories, UNMC.

Feb. 26—Pesticide Risk Assessment: Henry Jacoby, branch chief, US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

March 4—Studies on the Mechanisms of Chemical Leukemogensis and Their Potential Impact on Risk Assessment for Benzene: Richard Irons, director of Molecular Toxicology in Environmental Health Science at the University of Colorado.

March 11—Toxicological Evaluation of Materials for Water Contact: Gwendolyn Ball, toxicologist with the National Sanitation Foundation International in Ann Arbor, Mich.

March 18—No class—Nebraska Water Conference.

March 25—No class, spring break.

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(Water Formum page 1)

Bob Volk, Water Center director, said, "In today's forum, unifying elements were suggestions from NU's water-related faculty:

- A freshman introductory water-sciences class with a holistic appoach to set the stage for water science education at the University of Nebraska.
- A senior cap-stone course to integrate social, physical and economic aspects into water science classes.
- Integrated classes be offered university-wide across the four campuses.
- Administrative and academic barriers need to be dissolved to promote teaching and research between disciplines amd between campuses and states with recognition and incentives for team cooperation.
- An increased use of interactive television on all campuses and across the state using University faculty and teaching resources and those from other states.

Annual Water Policy Forums are sponsored by the Water Center. Water-related faculty are invited from the four campuses of the University of Nebraska.

(Environmental Concerns page 1)

Among speakers who briefed about 300 participants was Don Wilhite, director of the International Drought Information Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Wilhite, also leader of Drought Assessment and Response Team (DART), explained DART will establish a drought plan to add to the state Civil Defense plan.

He said before now, DART has been an informal group of agency members that lacked powers to implement plans.

Other presenters included Jack Dugan, U.S. Geological Survey, Lincoln, geologist with the water resources division. He spoke about groundwater supplies and groundwater recharge.

Urban water interests were represented by Bob Krohn of Commercial Federal Corp., who said that six cities in Nebraska rely on surface water for drinking water. The rest of the towns use groundwater, he said, for drinking water supplies. He explained the relationship of water and weather.

Foundation Mission

NGF president Susan Seacrest said, "This annual symposium of the Nebraska Groundwater Foundation is part of the foundation's mission dedicated to educating the public about the conservation and management of groundwater."

Environmental Cleanup Liabilities Farmers Should Consider

J. David Aiken
Water and Ag Law Specialist

Businesses and landowners generally are liable for all cleanup costs if their land is contaminated. Farmers, however, have received a limited cleanup liability exemption under the federal Superfund program.

Farmers are not liable for the cleanup costs associated with groundwater contamination resulting from proper field application of fertilizer or pesticides registered with EPA. In addition, all petroleum leaks or spills are dealt with through the state petroleum cleanup fund. However, farmers are liable for pollution resulting from agchemical spills.

The American Bankers Association has estimated that cleanup of a single pesticide spill could cost $500,000. Such liability is retroactive, strict, and joint and severable. Retroactive liability means that the farmer is liable for spills that took effect before the Superfund law took effect.

Strict liability means that the farmer is liable without having to be proved negligent. Joint and severable liability means that one party responsible for any contamination is liable for the entire cleanup costs, even if that party's contribution was minor.

Finally, the buyer of contaminated land can be liable for all the cleanup costs even if the buyer contributed nothing to the contamination unless the buyer qualifies for the innocent landowner defense. This has resulted in lenders being liable for cleanup costs for land they have acquired through foreclosure when the lender had little to do with the contamination.

Because of the potential liabilities in owning or acquiring property that may be contaminated, lenders and prudent real estate purchasers see that they qualify for the innocent landowner defense by having an environmental audit conducted on the property before they purchase the land or accept the land as loan collateral.

A landowner qualifies for the innocent landowner defense and is not liable for contamination cleanup costs under Superfund if the contamination occurred before the landowner acquired the property and if the new owner made "commercially reasonable" inquiries (i.e. obtained an environmental audit) to determine whether the property was contaminated prior to acquisition.

J. David Aiken

A phase I environmental audit begins with the current owner filling out a questionnaire regarding e.g. chemical usage, storage, accidents, etc. If there appears to be some significant possibility of contamination on the site, a phase II environmental audit may include taking soil and water samples to check for contamination. If contamination is found, typically either (1) the seller will undertake cleanup actions, or (2) the buyer purchases the property at a reduced price.

Little industrial property is purchased today without the buyer first conducting an environmental audit. This trend is spreading to agricultural real estate transactions as well. Avoiding potential contamination cleanup liability in real estate acquisitions through environmental audits is a major real estate issue.

An important issue is the availability of private insurance to insure against environmental cleanup liabilities. Around 1970 most business insurance policies were written with a standard pollution exclusion clause, such that only "sudden and accidental" pollution events were covered (i.e. spills were covered but leaks were not). In the early 1980s this pollution exclusion clause was broadened in many policies to exclude pollution liability coverage altogether. The recent trend is for insurers to exclude environmental liability coverage from business insurance policies.

Some companies offer environmental liability insurance as a separate policy with high premiums, although such coverage is getting more and more difficult to obtain. One reason for this is the open-ended nature of environmental liabilities, such as the cleanup costs of e.g. an agrichemical spill.

Farmers should consult with their insurance agents to determine the extent of their environmental cleanup liability insurance coverage.

Eight States Evaluated in Groundwater Quality Research

Best Management Practices. Are BMPs winning the war against groundwater contamination?

An eight-state evaluation of five-year water quality demonstration projects by University of Nebraska-Lincoln specialists will provide models for federal and state inter-agency cooperation on nation-wide water quality projects that emphasize BMPs.

Kay Rockwell, UNL Extension evaluation specialist, and DeLynn Hay, water resources specialist, co-leaders of the assessment team, report this project was on how to diminish groundwater contamination, but social science research coordinated evaluation of the eight-state project.

This project, the USDA's response to President Bushs' 1989 Water Quality Initiative, looks at water quality research in Nebraska, California, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin. Projects are researching agricultural practices and hydrologic situations that impact water quality.

For example, in California the water quality project will attempt to eliminate discharge of rice herbicides into surface water.

Nebraska's Project

However, in Nebraska in 15 south central counties Richard Ferguson, project leader, said, "We're in the process of educating irrigated corn producers to demonstrate the different practices of corn production under different conditions." He said 16 best management practices include soil sampling for nitrate, irrigation water for nitrate irrigation scheduling, and the selection of a realistic crop yield goal. Two years of demonstration in field activities have been completed of the five-year project.

In 1990 committees were set up throughout Cooperative Extension-Soil Conservation Service-Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service cooperative project in the eight-state research sites. Goals of these demonstration projects are:

—To encourage quicker adoption of appropriate management practices by crop producers and to achieve voluntary and cost-effective reduction of agricultural chemical use where there may be a water quality problem, and

—To show how quickly and effectively producers can change their pesticide and nutrient use on crops, tillage and other

(see page 6)

(California Water Problems page 3)

dual water systems to use wastewater. However, Sudman pointed out there are still problems with the Department of Health Services and there isn't suburban backyard use yet.

- Off-Stream Projects. This is the only type of proposed dam that has broad support, Sudman said. Four major state and local projects are planned off rivers.
- Conjunctive use. California has vast basins of groundwater. These basins have an overdraft, but there are opportunities for recharge. The public is just becoming aware of groundwater.
- Fish and Wildlife Protection. Water projects were initiated in a time of less environmental concern. Today Californians want the environment protected. However, she said critics of the Endangered Species Act say it is a "wildcard" because there is no balance of interests. The species must be protected.
- Delta Protection. This is the key to making state and federal projects work together, Sudman said. Forty percent of California's drinking water converges here.
- Water Quality Protection and Restoration. The public is concerned about "what's in our water." Pesticides and nitrates are now being considered serious water pollutants, Sudman said.
- Voluntary Water Transfers. Sudman explained there's "lots of attention on this alternative." The California governor, Pete Wilson, has supported the development of a water bank. Most agree this is not the complete answer to the state's water problem. Agricultural interests are sensitive to this, she said, however, they have shown that some will listen when money is put on the table along with a fair deal.
- Desalination. Promising projects in California include the one in Santa Barbara. Brackish water holds more promise than salt water, but most of the water developed by desalinazation is two-to-five times more expensive than a natural freshwater supply.

Sudman said, "The governor of California can break the water stalemate, encourage consensus building, and promote solutions, but he must determine what his level of involvement will be in the water arena. Some California governors have avoided the water issue like the plague."

However, Gov. Wilson has called for an integrated state, federal, and local water plan. This new plan, Sudman said, must consider how California water should be expanded to meet growing urban and environmental demands.

She said next to the drug problem, Californians consider water to be the most important issue in their state for the next five to ten years.

(Cancer and Water Quality page 3)

April 1—The Anticholinesterase Insecticides and Human Health: Profile of a Challenge and Response: George Casale, Pharmaceutical Sciences, UNMC.

April 8—No class.

April 15—Superfund—the Relationships Between Maximum Contamination Levels and Level of Remediation—Does it Make Sense? Jay Lehr, geohydrologist at Columbus, Ohio; the annual Kremer Lecture.

April 22—Impact of Detected Potential Carcinogen in Water on Small Municipalities—A Principal Responsible Partner's (PRP) Impression: Mike Sullivan, Hastings City Attorney.

April 29—Impact of Detected Potential Carcinogens in Groundwater on Small Business—A PRP's Account: William Sessions, Kansas City, Mo., attorney with the law firm of Polsinelli, White, Vardeman, and Shalton.

This 1992 Water Resources Seminar Series is co-sponsored by the University of Nebraska Water Center and the UNMC toxicology program. Students may obtain three hours credit for this course cross-listed: Agronomy 481/881; Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife 415/815; Geography 481/881; Geology 415/815; and Natural Resources 415. Call Spalding at 472-7558 for more information. The public is invited.

Hungarian Students, Researchers to Collaborate In Environmental Degradation Studies

Interdisciplinary seminars and research between the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Hungarian Universities will begin at UNL second semester, 1992, according to Istvan Bogardi, UNL Department of Civil Engineering.

Cooperative institutions besides UNL are the Eotvos Lorand University and the Center for Regional Studies (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) in Budapest, Hungary.

Bogardi, project director, announced that the three-year cooperative program will create "an integrated approach to solve problems resulting from environmental degradation."

Goals of this international seminar-research project are:

—To analyze jointly environmental damage resulting from policies that were only "scientific aspects" or the "societal needs" of environmental management;

—To create graduate and undergraduate courses at cooperating institutions that will integrate the hard and the social sciences to reverse environmental degradation;

—To undertake joint research utilizing comparative knowledge as a result of the institutional and individual cooperative activities; and

—To make recommendations to respective decision-makers about possibilities of limiting or reversing environmental problems.

Courses Offered

In addition to the UNL Political Science Department, with Ivan Volgyes, co-project director, seminar environmental courses will be offered at UNL and in Hungary in agricultural engineering, agronomy, agricultural economics, chemical, engineering, biology, geology, geography, law, and philosophy.

Bogardi said, "Environmental degradation is a major concern worldwide. The problem includes global issues such as climate change and acid rain, state, regional and local problems such as hazardous waste, radioactive waste disposal, groundwater nitrate contamination, air pollution, and dam construction and operation."

Besides, he said, these problems play an increasingly significant role in the politics of the U.S. and the world. Public awareness of environmental problems has been a determining factor in American politics.

Two components of this project, courses and research, will examine the similarities and differences of environmental problems and their management in the two countries.

Seminar Schedule

Seminars begin at UNL and are from Jan. 14 to April 28, 1992.

—Second seminar: May 15 to June 15: Eotvos University in Budapest.

—Third seminar: March 1 to March 30, 1993 at UNL.

—Fourth seminar: May 15 to June 15, 1993 in Budapest.

—Fifth seminar: March 1 to March 30, 1994 at UNL.

—Sixth seminar: May 15 to June 15, 1994 in Budapest.

Bob Kuzelka, assistant director of the Water Center, said, these six seminars, or 18 courses, will develop cooperative research to cope with selected environmental problems relevant to both countries. They are:

—Water supply contamination,

—Hazardous waste disposal, and

—Climate change.

For more information about the seminar, call Susan Miller, IANR International Programs Division, (402) 472-2758.

(Eight States Evaluated page 5)

management practices to reduce potention agrichemicals and waste products into the ground and surface water.

Claude Bennett, Washington, D.C., USDA project liaison, said, "Since 1903 educational demonstration sites have been used to show the advantages of a practice or a combination of recommended practices."

He pointed out that farmers' primary sources of information about improving farm practices are other farmers and agricultural agencies. "These water quality demonstration projects' results will be useful in future programs that focus on water quality protection," Bennett said.

Agency Cooperation

Volk said, "The General Accounting Office in Washington, D.C., said federal agencies such as USDA, EPA, and USGS, weren't cooperating at their full potential." He said these cooperative demonstration sites have shown that cooperation between agencies is possible, and future water quality demonstration projects will find "everyone a full partner."

Rockwell said, "As new linkages among the Extension Service, SCS and ASCS developed, it was necessary to study these cooperative projects as they were implemented." She said it was essential to identify the strong points along with areas that needed to be strengthened at the beginning of the demonstration projects instead of at the conclusion.

"USDA could then take appropriate steps to improve the existing projects and better implement future demonstration projects," Rockwell said.

"These demonstration projects will show that crop producers can voluntarily change production practices that impact water quality and still operate with a profit," Volk said.

Copies of the evaluation report will be available in early 1992 from:

Kay Rockwell
Cooperative Extension Service
213 Agricultural Hall
P.O. Box 830703
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68583-0703

(Wetlands page 3)

Pre-registration

Added to this conference will be a Sunday evening pre-registration from 6 to 9 p.m. with video presentations on wetlands at the conference site at the Cornhusker Convention Center, Lincoln.

Other highlights include the Tuesday morning breakfast address by Nebraska Governor Ben Nelson and his introduction by UNL Chancellor Graham B. Spanier.

Sponsored annually by the Nebraska Water Conference Council (NWCC), the UNL Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Water Center, Les Sheffield, UNL farm management specialist and NWCC secretary, said a full description of the 1992 conference will be sent out soon.

(See page 7 for a registration form.)

1992 NEBRASKA WATER CONFERENCE
Cornhusker Hotel & Convention Center
March 16-17, 1992

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Option No.	Includes Following	Price? Person
1.	Full Registration for Both Days With 4 Meals And Coffee/Juice Breaks (Does Not Include Options 11 or 12)	$80.00
2.	March 16 Registration, 1 Lunch, 1 Dinner & Breaks	$50.00
3.	March 17 Registration, 1 Breakfast, 1 Lunch & Breaks	$40.00
4.	Registration Both Days, With Breaks, but No Mels	$40.00
5.	March 16 Registration Only with Breaks, No Meals	$30.00
6.	March 17 Registration Only with Breaks, No Meals	$20.00
7.	March 16 Luncheon Ticket Only	$10.00
8.	March 16 Banquet Ticket Only	$20.00
9.	March 17 Breakfast Ticket Only	$10.00
10.	March 17 Luncheon Ticket Only	$10.00
11.	Wetlands Tour, March 17 from 1:45 to 4:45 p.m.	$10.00
12.	Workshop On Wetlands Management for Landowners, March 17 from 1:45 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.	No Charge

REGISTRATION FEE AFTER MARCH 10th—Add $20.00

Clip and Mail

Please Fill Out One Form For Each Person. Copying Forms O.K.
Mail to: Les Sheffield
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PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: "NEBRASKA WATER CONFERENCE COUNCIL"

List Option or Options: _____ Amount Enclosed: $_____

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Day Phone: (____) ____ - _____ Res. Phone: (____) ____ - _____

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Call before March 1, 1992. Ask for Water Conference rates. Specify regular or government.

Soil Conservation Service, Nebraska office.

Cliff and barn swallows, Frank Lagoon, Phelps County.

"Living with Wetlands Policies and Politics"
1992 Nebraska Water Conference, March 16 and 17

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