

1,200 feet. At the west end it is 4,000. Was that considered?

SENATOR LANDIS: Yes, it was. It was accounted for in the expense section of the land owner's share.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Why would elevation of land have anything to do with expense?

SENATOR LANDIS: I'm sorry, ask me the question again because I understood you were talking about elevation with respect to irrigation costs. Perhaps I misunderstood.

SPEAKER NICHOL: No, no, well, perhaps I didn't make it clear. The elevation of the land at Lincoln, Nebraska is what, 1,000, 1,400 feet, something in that nature. At the west end it is 4,000 feet high. What differential was made for the difference in elevation?

SENATOR LANDIS: There is none.

SPEAKER NICHOL: There should be. Secondly...thirdly, what about the length of the growing season, what is it here in the eastern end of the state? I think it is 120 days or 140 days, something like that. But it is somewhere in that neighborhood, and I know you wouldn't know the exact number of days. But in the west end it is 90 days. Was there any difference in valuation given to the length of the growing season? The reason I say...

SENATOR LANDIS: I'll be happy to answer it. I understand that you are saying there should be some factors that should be taken into consideration. With respect to both the question of elevation and the question to the length of the growing season, there is no specific factoring for those because we believe that the yield factor will account for differences between areas of the state.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Okay, all right.

SENATOR LANDIS: And that the yields will vary, and part of the reasons they will vary is because of elevation, and part of the reason they will vary is because of the length of the growing season.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Now let me tell you something, many farmers