

storage projects as we can throughout this state for irrigation, for aquifer recharge, for all the various benefits that we have, I would urge you to support Senator Sieck's kill motion. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Before we proceed, we welcome from Kearney State College, guests of Senator Cope and Senator Kahle, underneath the North balcony, Mary Jo Oust, Maureen McCaw, Scott West, Robert Mattan and Marshall Nelson. Where are you located? Will you hold up your hands? Welcome. From the one who is celebrating his birthday today, it is our privilege to welcome 13 students from Pender, Nebraska, high school, Gene Lauritsen, instructor, and they should be in the North balcony. Are you up there, down there? Welcome to the Unicameral. Senator Burrows.

SENATOR BURROWS: Mr. Chairman, members of the body, I urge you to oppose the kill motion. The issues that have been discussed here, many of them, were pointed at the fifty percent which no longer exists in the bill, which presently means that seventy-five percent of the use only can be recreation. That has made a tremendous difference on the impact of the bill. On a lot of Senator Hoagland's discussion, most of those projects would have flipped between the fifty and seventy-five percent. Now first of all, let's not forget the bill is pointed at eminent domain and I think it is quite a serious consideration when this Legislature gives authority to basically take one man's livelihood for another man's fun and games, and we are talking recreation, bas'cally. It is one thing to give the right of eminent domain when you are talking about flood control that is going to and probably primarily save urban areas from floods, and we are talking about something there where the impact of the large dollar amounts is primarily coming to the urban areas. From what some of my urban colleagues said this morning, I would take it you were thinking of rural lowlands when you talk about flood control but Lincoln and Omaha are the two cities that have the most impact by flood control. This was the original premise of the bill. It wasn't just a rural Senator's bill. We went and stored... we store the land and take the farmer's land to build the lake to provide the flood control for the urban and town areas of the state. Basically that has been the primary impact along with soil conservation and all the other aspects of the bill, but when you talk about eminent domain, you do not stop these projects necessarily. You might stop them at some of the costs that have been hammered over the farmers' heads by the use of eminent domain because when that farmer goes to negotiate,