

predominantly rises in water level, most of it from 3 to 5 feet, and 1 to 3 feet, but there are areas of more than 5 feet. And the greatest share of Nebraska, what isn't showing rises, is no significant change, which means from minus 1 to plus 1. So I think we have to be careful of looking at information if we don't have the latest information. And Senator Elmer has asked that I give him the rest of my time, and I would be glad to do so.

SENATOR ELMER: Thank you, Senator Hudkins. How much time do I have?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Senator Hudkins, you have two...or, Senator Elmer, you have two minutes.

SENATOR ELMER: Thank you. Senator Hudkins, I would like to point out on the maps that we have displayed, the map that you are referring to, from 1980 forward, was part of the original package that the Natural Resource Committee distributed to members on the floor at the beginning of debate on 108. So every member should have access to one of these maps. If you'll look at this map that Senator Hudkins referred to, it's the decline from 1980 through 1994, 1980 through 1994. The map that Senator Schrock distributed is the declines since predevelopment, that means all of the declines since irrigation from ground water began, up until 1992. So this is accumulative over several decades of ground water use, while this one is just only about a ten-year period, since 1980. A great deal of the pumping that's been done, of course, is prior to 1980, when a great many of those declines took place. Thank you.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Senator Elmer. Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the body. I just wanted to continue just a little bit what I started a while ago. And anyway, I got a senior water right on my South Loup River, and I got two junior water rights on it, and I've also drilled a well, and that's been the case up the river a lot of places they're drilling wells because it's really more convenient and everything like that. But the water, the sand that's rolling down that river is pretty hard to keep from being pumped out, so that's really the problem. But I just say that there's a lot more wells being put in than surface water going