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SENATOR SCHROCK: That is correct. And I think there...

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay.

SENATOR SCHROCK: ...if the lagoon had been overflowing, it would not be long until you would see a structural break, and then they would lose the whole lagoon. And that doesn't happen very often. And certainly if you've been operating a livestock facility for some period of time, and I can tell you my area of the state, the livestock, the cattle facilities have been there for a long time. And I don't think I have ever seen or heard of a facility where they've had a break in their lagoon. And of course the new ones that are being constructed now, the particular concern is on the large hog facilities, they are being engineered certainly much more stringently than the existing facilities.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay. How do we deal with...there...I suppose there are two types of dangers from a lagoon, one, the breaking and spillage...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: One minute.

SENATOR BEUTLER: ...into surface water; another might be leakage into and leaching into ground water, right? Which of the criteria in here would look at the problem of leaching into ground water?

SENATOR SCHROCK: Senator Beutler, I'm not real familiar with how an anaerobic lagoon works, but it's my understanding that the manure actually or the waste actually seals the lagoon, and the anaerobic action of the microbes starts to break down the animal waste. And if there is percolation, the percolation is of the water and not of the nutrient. And the nutrient then, theoretically, does not reach the water level,...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Time.

SENATOR SCHROCK: ...and therefore is not a pollutant to the water sources of the state, certainly the underground water.