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not based on the applicant's...a change on the part of the applicant for using the property. Let me give an example. Let's say that it is not known that there is some sandy, porous soil underneath this operation. That would change...that would be a substantial change from what was known, but it would not be a substantial change in the proposed use by the applicant. Could something like that be used as a basis to deny this permit?

SPEAKER BROMM: Two parts to that answer, I think. Number one, it would be my hope that that discussion and decision would come out and come to light in the permitting, the DEQ permitting, or the EPA permitting, because that's what they're all about is protecting our ground water and our environment. But, secondly, if the...it could come out in this situation if the applicant had represented that they were going to use a certain type of lagoon system and that there would be "X" amount of clay or nonsandy soil underneath of that, and then it were discovered that, in fact, that wasn't the case. Now that would be a substantial change from they considered at the time they made their decision.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, so that the language that says, that refers to the applicant's proposed use is not designed to limit the changes that could make a difference to what the applicant had done or represented. It could be something that either side discovered that was substantially different from the way it was thought to be at first.

SPEAKER BROMM: I think that would be correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, I just want to be sure that's in the record. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator McDonald.

SENATOR McDONALD: Mr. President, members of the body, I guess that's one of the real concerns that people in my district, as far as the zoning people, substantial change. What does substantial change actually mean? Does that mean a change in