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stress in the situation. But it was fairer, or perceived as fairer by many people, in the sense that it didn't give a right to the state's water to somebody just because they came first, but rather said, this water is the community's water and it will be shared with whoever comes after. Now what's not clear to me--and next time, Senator Schrock, I want to ask you--what happens to these two different theories as we mix surface water and ground water? How...which...you know, which system prevails, and to what extent does it prevail? And I know my time...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Your time is up.

SENATOR BEUTLER: ...is out, so I will ask you next time.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Schrock, you may continue with your light.

SENATOR SCHROCK: Senator Beutler, in answer to your question, we will still continue down the path of first in time, first in right on surface water; and on irrigation water from deep wells, ground water, share and share alike, share the shortage. Although that may not be necessarily true in the Republican River Basin, where if your well is drilled after January 1, 2001, you may have a lower allocation. Just a little statistics here, and, Senator Mines, Senator Mines, if you would listen here a minute,...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Mines, would you...

SENATOR SCHROCK: ...Lincoln uses annually...

SENATOR CUDABACK: ...yield?

SENATOR SCHROCK: ...about 35,000 to 40,000 acre-feet of water. That means it would cover an acre 40,000 times. That's the equivalent of about 200 irrigation wells. The municipality, the metropolitan area of Omaha uses equivalent of about 70 million to 110 million gallons of water annually. That's the equivalent of about 500 irrigation wells. I think this is a statewide issue. I think it's an issue of water for the future for