

effort or any statutory effort to withdraw from the compact, if Wyoming chooses to withdraw from the compact, there is the legislative route which they can follow which then indicates that they are, in fact, withdrawing. Without that act, as Senator Chambers has pointed out, the failure to pay may be cause for the rest of the states to expel that state that does not pay, but does not require us to do so. I want to emphasize again that we are very appreciative of the fact that Wyoming and New Mexico have joined with us in this effort. Although their grain production is a fraction of that of ours and Minnesota and Iowa, it indicates there is an interest there and an awareness of the need for the compact type efforts. They have, as you know, being very small states, very, very limited budget availability and a \$50,000 appropriation to those two states is a substantial one. And certainly, I believe that we calculated that their grain production is less, or about 1 percent of that which is the production of Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. So when you look at it from that standpoint the initial assessment, and perhaps we should have looked at it differently, perhaps the initial assessment should have been based upon productivity or total production. We didn't do that. We didn't know that we were carving new ground here and certainly as we look back, we might have reviewed it differently but we did not do so. But there is no animosity between Nebraska and Wyoming and the other states. There is good feeling. There has been participation. There is some concern on the part of Wyoming relative to their contribution, but they have not said in it we want out. They have indicated a deep awareness. More important than that I think is the fact that the three major grain producing states and the Governors of those states have indicated their deep interest. The President of the United States has indicated an absolute commitment to clean grain to the point that he has taken Cooper Evans, a former congressman from Iowa, as his special advisor in this area. Congressman Doug Bereuter has led the fight in the House for clean grain activity and has made commendable progress. In the Senate, Senator James Exon has been a leader in providing for clean grain legislation in that body. So we have on the national level, in both the House and the Senate, really excellent leadership in this area. It backs up what we are doing here in Nebraska and it supports what we are doing here in Nebraska. We believe, those of us who are members of the compact have worked with it, that we have made substantial strides. I want to say also that in addition to that we have had substantial help on the volunteer capacity and I mentioned earlier, Mr. Roger Smith, who worked as an unpaid