

\$50,000, what if one of them drops out, what if people, or states do not pay their ongoing assessments? What happens to this compact?

SENATOR SCHMIT: If I'm out of time before I get to those questions, I'll answer, Senator. I will use some of my time and my light is on to answer the rest of them. Number one, if a state chooses to become...

PRESIDENT: Time.

SENATOR SCHMIT: ...disassociated with the compact...thank you.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. I hate to do that. Senator Warner, please.

SENATOR WARNER: We are on the amendment itself now, right?

PRESIDENT: That is correct.

SENATOR WARNER: I was just going to indicate I...I'm rather of the...personally, I'm of the opinion that there probably are some technical, constitutional problems as far as Nebraska's Constitution, but on the other hand, until determined by a court, historically we can use those as a judgment factor but until proven by a court, or I mean approved or disapproved by a court, an act is assumed to be constitutional and on that basis, well I think the Attorney General's letter probably raises some valid issues that need to be thought about and considered. Obviously, the act has not as yet been challenged and as long as it has not been challenged, why, it's in effect of law and I think that the membership criteria determination which is really the basis for which we did not want to just have the committee make a decision, have the body make a decision, that I am satisfied that the criteria of five members, in fact, does exist although one state has not met its obligation under the compact as yet nor has it been expelled. So, in effect, technically I think that provision is complied with.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. Senator Schmit, please.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Well, Mr. President, I'm not sure that I recall all of Senator Schimek's questions, but as I said there is a provision in the language which will allow for a state to request or to initiate disassociation from the compact. Number