

is going to do that which we want it to do in the most efficient manner. I also object to the idea that we are putting a dollar tax on each tire and that tires, therefore, are going to carry a major portion of the burden. Tires, burdensome as they are, troublesome as they are, as much of a problem as they are, are no more of a problem than are refrigerators and old stoves and many other items which are also discarded. I would have to say that I think sometimes we become swept up in the euphoria of doing something, and we have got to do it now. Well, I have already had to stand on this floor once this year and say that maybe we did something that I wasn't 100 percent sure of, and if my mail and my phone calls on LB 289, the so-called underground tank bill, are any criteria, maybe, Senator Lamb, we did something there sooner than we should have. And I just want to say this, it has been a long time, we have done a lot of things, we need to do a lot of things in the area of solid waste. The committee is concerned about it, but at this time, I guess I would be ready to settle for the Morrissey bill, the Morrissey amendment as the bill and let it go at that. I understand what Senator Rod Johnson is trying to do and I commend him for it, but I just want to say that I don't believe that dumping several millions of dollars, and maybe more than that, into that department and saying, go out and create a program is going to solve the problem. I have seen too many instances of agencies taking off in all directions to solve a problem that no one has even identified. The problem has been identified here, there is no doubt about it. The problem is there. It is real. It is a problem not only for the cities, it is a problem for the rural areas as well.

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR SCHMIT: And as I have pointed out, if you close the solid waste sites in the rural areas, I can tell you where the solid waste ends up at. It ends up along a road ditch of Section 12-15-1, Summit Township, and many other farm accoutrements, and so we are going to see some of that. If it isn't a fair and equitable tax, and isn't administered fairly, it is going to solve a part of the problem and the rest of it is still going to be there. What I am saying is this, it is no good to solve the problem for Lincoln and Omaha, and maybe the first class cities, and then place some strict requirements upon the second class cities and villages. They have no resources with which to work and they are sitting out there all by themselves and have no one to whom they can turn. And I would