bill does is this says that a couple of years down the road now we're going to have the funding for choice totally integrated into LB 1059 so that we don't run into this problem again of deficit requests for the funding of choice. Schools will know ahead of time how many dollars they are going to receive per option enrollment student that they accept and there will be no question that these will be prorated down. They won't be prorated down, they'll be kept current with this funding mechanism. This actually would be totally in place. It's got a phase-in to it and it would be totally in place in a couple of years. During the phase-in period schools will receive the difference between what was received two years earlier under LB 843 which was last year's funding for choice where we put the average per pupil cost in on the statewide level and they will receive the difference between what they received earlier and their tiered cost per student. And then in '94-95 each school will be guaranteed that they will receive their tiered cost per student for option students and because, and the reason it's got a two-year phase-in is because state aid payments are calculated two years in arrears on all kinds of state aid that we distribute now in the state. These are the major provisions. There are a couple of other cleanup parts of the bill dealing with affiliation, but those are simply some amendments that the committee attached as Standing Committee amendments that clear up the way that the monies are distributed to affiliated school districts. Another provision in the bill is that beginning in the school year '94-95, if schools that don't receive equalization aid because there are a number of schools in this state that don't receive equalization aid, this would say that they would get the statewide weighted average state aid per student for each option student, so they would not be taking option students free just because they don't receive state aid. They would receive dollars for those students as other districts do. There is another section of the bill that provides that while we're phasing this in, while we're doing this, the schools that don't receive equalization now, they will receive up to the tiered cost per student during the two years of phase in. So every school district regardless of whether or not they receive equalization now would be reimbursed for the open enrollment or choice students that they accept in their school district. This is going to make it much easier for us and for school districts to plan as they accept option enrollment students in their school because they will know the dollars that they will receive. There will not be any question as to whether or not that will be a deficit each year. This puts it into statute