incentive to further study this. Their claims in committee was that they have spent 25 million or have allotted 25 million for promoting compostable diapers. Now what does that mean, promoting compostable diapers? Part of that promotion is the very deceptive ad that Senator Ashford talked about and I mentioned in committee. As a matter of fact, I asked the guy from Procter and Gamble to mention to his CEO that I thought that was a very deceptive ad. There's nice mountains and trees in the background and green grass and a pair of hands holding out what looks like great black dirt. It makes you think that if you throw a disposable diaper out in your back yard, the next thing you know you will have a nice little pile of dirt there. Well, in the committee hearings and all through the transcript and all of this we're talking about dirt-like, humus-like materials, garden-like materials. And, basically, what we're doing is we are giving them a definition that says to me if you chop it up in small enough pieces, because of the definition of physical degradability or physical compostability, that that's all they have to do, chop that plastic up in little teeny pieces and it's physically compostable. Now that isn't necessarily bad for the environment and this composting is a technology that needs to be looked at and looked at very closely.

SPEAKER BAACK: One minute.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: It offers great possibilities. But we have this solid waste study going on now to look at all of this legislation and recommend what is and is not good for this state in the future and give us a studied look at this and I think we need to wait on this entire issue. Is it good to have little teeny pieces of plastic spread out across our land? Now they talked about soil that has washed away and erosion and we'll take all this composted material, if we ever have a factory in Nebraska, and we'll spread it out on our land. Now is that good or bad? If indeed it is humus or dirt, that's got to be good. But if it's humus-like or dirt-like, what does that mean? And nobody could explain that to me. Nobody got down to really explaining what that is. We talk about molecular change and how organisms eat these molecular change and the cornstarch change are too long to eat so they're looking at technology that breaks them up like a piece of spaghetti so the microbe can eat the entire portion of that chain and it gets very technical.

SPEAKER BAACK: Time. Senator Rod Johnson, on the Ashford amendment.