significantly less, and when I mean significantly I mean 25 million dollars less. There's also the possibility that this may be the time, as Senator Lynch was just mentioning the problems with mainframes, if we're looking at a 26 million dollar hit maybe this is the time to start looking at moving into the 21st century with everybody else. Maybe we ought to not be committing 26 or 27 million dollars to maintaining a mainframe that is archaic. Maybe we ought to be looking at some of the, and I don't...I'm not a computer guru so I don't know the...what all the terminology is, but I do know that most places are going to PC networks, PCs which a lot more people have the ability to program, a lot more software that can be incorporated into the customized programming. So I think there's some things that, by adopting this amendment, we're limiting ourselves. We may find that it costs 25 million dollars to do the century date change, but 20 million dollars to replace our entire computer system with local...with PCs, and yet this amendment would say you can't do that. We want to make sure we know what we're doing here and I don't think we want to...I know there are some concerns about having the money spent on something other than the century date change, but if we can do that without having to do a century date change we ought to be looking at it. For example, we may have computer applications or systems that we don't use anymore, but under this we have to update, we have to do that century date change before we can do anything else. We have to upgrade stuff we're not using or we might...we may find things where the century date change is not critical. It's just not a critical function, and yet we have to update it in that anyway before we can use it for anything else. I think this amendment limits us, limits us in what we can do and I think it's important when we're talking about, remember, in the areas of computers we're talking about an industry that moves lightening fast. We're talking about when I first started practicing or when I first got here we had a computer that had 20 meg of memory in it, unbelievable amount of memory. I mean we were cutting edge and it was a 286 to boot, and now we're at, 5-8 years later, we're at 586s and for under 2,000 dollar you can...under 2,000 dollars you can get one of those with 1.2 gigs of memory. I don't know what all that means except that I know it's a lot more. It's that kind of a thing that is moving so quickly that by adopting this thing and not allowing flexibility we may be hamstringing ourselves and I don't think we want to do that. I think we want to allow the flexibility, maybe get some other way to make sure that it goes