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more sophisticated level, a more complex level, depending on the degree of pollution that exists in the groundwater in their area. Most of them are at level one, which requires very significant educational programs in terms of nitrates and how they operate and what you can do, the various best management practices you can undertake to prevent the water from leaching into the groundwater or running off into the surface water. The problem that we've...that we've had to a certain extent is the unequalness of NRDs in terms of their management abilities and getting them involved in and working these programs in a meaningful management sense. But a major part of that problem, until recently, was the fact that the NRDs simply didn't have enough resources to add one more program to all those programs they took over when the NRDs were formed and all of the special assessment districts and all those variety of districts that we used to have out there were all consolidated into one NRD in any particular geographic area. So they had all these responsibilities for soil conservation, for example, soil programs, a lot of different responsibilities. They became NRDs. Since then, we've been working hard on groundwater quality and having them take care of groundwater quality. So...so that's what the general picture is and they need money to slow down the nitrate pollution and to eventually end it. Nitrates cause health problems. There are federal standards related to nitrates. When those standards are exceeded then cities and towns in this state are required to take particular action, sometimes very expensive action, to correct their...to change their water supplies in one of a number of ways to comply with federal regulations. Obviously, if nitrate pollution continues, there will continue to be more towns in the state whose drinking water is not acceptable under federal standards. Nitrates does not have a natural attenuation process as does, for example, a petroleum product. It's not going to disappear simply through passage of time. It has to be diluted and, best of all, there has to be a reduction and prevention at the front end. It has to be managed carefully. To give you an idea of the scale of the problem, let me just mention quickly that there are about five billion pounds of nitrates that are put on our fields in Nebraska every year. It is a massive operation. I passed out some materials to you that show now the cities and towns of Nebraska that are under administrative orders with regard to their nitrate problems. So there are plenty of