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And when you talk about \$3 million, it sounds like a lot of money to each one of us individually, but when you divide it amongst the people in the state...in the county of Douglas County, we aren't going to see a whole lot of cash. And I support anything we can do financially to help property tax. But this bill goes much further than that. I don't want us to concentrate on the fact we're going to save the property tax money, because we're going to have to pay for it anyway. But I do believe it would be cheaper, if you want to look at nothing but fiscal, to bring those kids back into this state that we are placing outside of the state, and taking care of them here instead of putting them out...outside of the state and paying the exorbitant fees we do there. A real key element of this bill is that the state will be the gatekeeper. When a juvenile judge sentences somebody to the state system, he sentences them to the Office of Juvenile Services, and the Office of Juvenile Services will then do their testing and their placement, whether that be in the juvenile confinement facility, if they have it in Omaha, if it be in Kearney or in Geneva or in a community-based program, they will be the gatekeeper. And that we need to have done because they are the ones that have the expertise. And the judges will send them to them, and then they make that decision. That's a real key element. And I would like Senator Thompson to correct me on that, if I'm wrong, in what I just said, but this has been a big part of it for some time. I don't always read these bills the way...the way a lawyer would or the way they're entirely meant to be, but this...this, to me, is the way I read it as being one of the most important elements. It gives us a place to put these kids out in our state, instead of out of state, and make us responsible for them, so we can follow them and check on them and know when they're ready to come home and then place them into our programs of...like parole, where they have some supervised release. It gives us programs, programs, programs. And by spending money on programs, I'm not talking about expensive, fancy programs, but programs that are going to teach education, first of all, general education, going to teach work ethic, treat them for substance abuse, child abuse, sexual abuse, all those areas that need to be done. And it is proven, as every one of you know, across the board that when this is done the recidivism goes down. We have to do something to start this now instead of keep going on the way we presently are and then sending them to the Department of Corrections, which has no