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Commission has had the ability to levy a fine. They have had that ability with respect to issues dealing with motor carriers, common carriers, taxis and that kind of activity, and it was up to \$5,000 per day for a violation. With the advent of the 1996 Telecommunications Act and the deregulation, if you will, on the federal level of telecommunications carried down through the states, the activity with respect to telecommunications, as you know, has...has increased tremendously and we have had issues about interconnection agreements, about appropriate charges to be rendered by one party or the other, about parties making their equipment accessible or ability to interface with other equipment, with respect to competition and implementation of competition. It's a whole new ball game with respect to telecommunications. Our committee felt that, in view of the circumstances that we find ourselves in, that it was appropriate and that it was not...that it was not illogical to extend the authority of the Public Service Commission to impose a fine to the issue and area of telecommunications and that is what this section of the amendment does. At the same time, we inserted a fairly...a very high standard that they must find in terms of evidence of a violation, and that is found again at the bottom of page 2 of the amendment, and that is clear and convincing evidence. Now, in terms of evidence with respect to court cases and so forth that are decided, you have different standards, and if you just must find by more than 50 percent that you believe something has happened, that is generally referred to as a preponderance of the evidence, slightly more than half, just slightly more than half is a preponderance. That is not the standard that the committee is suggesting in this amendment. We are suggesting if we're going to use the...what I call kind of an extreme measure to bring someone to the table in terms of enforcement that they must find, the Public Service Commission, must find by clear and convincing evidence, and that is a higher standard. That must...that is a standard that has some meaning in law, it has some history in law, and it indicates that the commission must find really beyond a preponderance of the evidence at a higher level of certainty, at a higher level of certainty, a very...a very high level, really. If there is substantial doubts in their mind about the truth of this violation, they should not find by clear and convincing evidence that there's been a violation, they should not fine that company or that entity that is being alleged to be in violation. So