

think that is entirely too much already. I would like you to look at the handouts Senator Haberman circulated and put a few things in perspective on that handout. That large central area of the state that shows severe grasshopper infestation covers nearly a third of the State of Nebraska. Now, they sprayed nearly one million acres last year. Most, if not all of it, was inside that border and that nearly one million acres did not dent the serious infestation enough to put it on the map this year. You cannot find that nearly million acres sprayed within that on the new map that came out this year of serious infestation, which leaves some really dubious questions as to whether it was effective and whether that nearly million acres amounted to enough to put it on the map. Now, under the map they draw another thing, 6.6 million acres which does not coordinate with the map as serious infestation for next year, serious problem, because that map covers nearly one-third of the state, the dark area, the grasshopper area, out of the Sandhills. Now a third of the state is over 18 million acres. So in no way if you give all the money that is asked for are you going to spray more than about a third on the cost share deal of the infested area. Now who gets it and who does not? Well one area that does not get it is any mixed farm land where a real serious problem of migration into cropland and probably economical spraying could occur, in these areas they can't get any of the funds because they are set up on the 10 thousand acre package with a maximum of ten percent cropland involved to meet the criteria that were set up by the feds when they came with the boondoggle program. So, I ask you, the question should be, if we should not take out the million dollars that the Appropriations Committee generously put into the program, not the question of adding to it. They are right in one conclusion, I think, at the federal level, that spraying Malathion or Sevin-4 gave several conclusions. They are not dangerous to humans or other animals, and they are not all that dangerous to large grasshoppers or insects that are hardy. There are real questions as to percentage of kill that is successful in this thing, and another conclusion is that that rangeland probably cannot on a full cost to a rancher be paid for by him to effectively do it because there is a big question mark on whether it is economical to spray these hoppers. Now, did we last year just take and stop a cycle of hoppers from turning when they hit a serious threat and reduce the number so they keep on going year after year, or are we stopping them? That is the big question. They haven't got the answers on that. It is in the experimental stage, and I really think this Legislature if it is looking at it with the majority of these funds probably going into the largest