

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chair Bianchi, on January 15, 1993, at 1:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Don Bianchi, Chair (D)
Sen. Cecil Weeding, Vice Chair (D)
Sen. Sue Bartlett (D)
Sen. Steve Doherty (D)
Sen. Lorents Grosfield (R)
Sen. Bob Hockett (D)
Sen. Tom Keating (R)
Sen. Ed Kennedy (D)
Sen. Bernie Swift (R)
Sen. Chuck Swysgood (R)
Sen. Henry McClernan (D)
Sen. Larry Tveit (R)
Sen. Jeff Weldon (D)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Paul Sihler, Environmental Quality Council
Leanne Kurtz, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: SB 60, SB 72
Executive Action: None.

HEARING ON SB 60 & SB 72

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Devlin, SD 13, stated he preferred SB 60 and SB 72, two related bills, be heard together. He noted he originally intended to introduce just SB 72, but the Legislative Council notified him that the bill, although retroactive, would not affect Western North Dakota's application pending before the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC). Sen. Devlin said North Dakota had a permit to seed clouds in 1990, and

withdrew the application in 1991. In 1992, North Dakota held hearings with a meteorologist which showed how the cloud seeding process works, but Sen. Devlin noted there was little opportunity for public input. The DNRC board refused to issue a weather modification permit in 1992 by a 6 to 1 vote after a hearing in Billings during which a number of people testified. North Dakota sued in Lewis and Clark County District Court to obtain the permit. Judge Dorothy McCarter ordered DNRC to issue the permit.

Sen. Devlin stated SB 72 would establish the following cloud seeding permit application process: DNRC would conduct and approve an EIS, and the public in counties over which cloud seeding flights were taking place would vote on whether or not the permit should be granted.

Sen. Devlin stated SB 60 would serve as a "total prohibition" of weather modification until there were laws in place regulating the permitting process. He noted a number of people have appeared to testify.

Sen. Devlin said DNRC representatives gave him amendments to SB 72, which they claim will take care of the pending permit. Sen. Devlin noted the Legislative Council disagrees.

Proponents' Testimony:

Jim Steinbeisser, a representative of the Montana Farm Bureau and resident of Sidney, spoke in support of both SB 60 and SB 72. He stated that the Montana Farm Bureau passed a resolution in November opposing the seeding of clouds "for the purpose of the control of rainfall by any entity." Mr. Steinbeisser discussed eastern Montana's problems with drought, noting cloud seeding has been suspected of creating or worsening droughts worldwide. He believes North Dakota's cloud seeding program is having a detrimental effect on Eastern Montana's weather, although it is a lucrative business for those involved in the seeding process. Mr. Steinbeisser concluded North Dakota does not have Montana's best interests in mind.

Mark Simonich, Director, DNRC, stated DNRC supports SB 72 and submitted written testimony (Exhibit #1). Mr. Simonich said DNRC is proposing no specific amendments, but the Department has concerns with the legislation and has been working with Sen. Devlin to find alternatives.

Sen. Tveit excused himself as a Committee member for the purposes of testifying at the hearing. He claimed to have seen DNRC's quantified amendments, and noted that he has problems with them. Sen. Tveit explained the weather modification process which occurs 10 to 40 miles inside eastern Montana "for the purposes of increasing rainfall in North Dakota." Sen. Tveit noted North Dakota seeded clouds in 1988 and 1989, but did not in 1990, 1991

and 1992. He stated there were three hearings before DNRC (1990, 1991 and 1992) and the Department denied permits all three times. Sen. Tveit described how the process works and said the five counties in North Dakota are charged 7 cents per acre for the cloud seeding service.

Sen. Tveit distributed his farm's crop records from 1988-1992 (Exhibit #2), and another farm's production report for 1989 (Exhibit #3), to show there was little or no production in years clouds were seeded. Sen. Tveit also distributed the following: a letter and petition from residents of Slope County North Dakota calling for the abolition of the Slope County Weather Modification Authority (Exhibit #4); an article from "Acres, USA" entitled "The Rain Making Myth" (Exhibit #5); and A 10/1991 "National Geographic" article entitled "Milking a Cloud for All Its Worth--Water" (Exhibit #6). Sen. Tveit used the articles to support his argument that cloud seeding has been responsible for drought, floods, cancer, air pollution, and emphysema.

Sen. Tveit discussed the dangers of silver iodide for cloud seeding and stated an Environmental Impact Study (EIS), rather than an Environmental Analysis, should be done before a permit is issued to seed clouds. He said a meteorological consultant informed him cloud seeding causes long-term draught and is not effective unless it occurs on a mountain front with updrafts.

Bernard Pease, a farmer near Lambert, described his crop yields from 1967 to 1992, linking cloud seeding to drought. Mr. Pease distributed a handout showing precipitation records from the Eastern Agricultural Research Center in Sidney (Exhibit #7), which compared cloud seeding years to non-cloud seeding years. Mr. Pease noted that he favored both SB 60 and SB 72.

Jim Jensen, Executive Director of the Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC) expressed support for SB 60 and SB 72. He claimed DNRC has not complied with the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) in this case. He said DNRC should have done an EIS and provided communities affected by cloud seeding with information on its consequences. He added DNRC should have had enough information to prepare a better defense in district court. Referring to SB 60, Mr. Jensen stated that the science on both sides of the cloud seeding issue is "murky" and a wasted effort. He noted the legislature should direct DNRC to stop spending money on the issue of cloud seeding.

Helen Waller, a McCone County farmer and rancher, said she prefers SB 60 over SB 72, but noted at least SB 72 required an EIS. She stressed DNRC should never be allowed to ignore a serious review of the impact of weather modification. Ms. Waller added Environmental Analyses are inadequate, and discussed the costs involved in conducting an EIS and the costs of the permit process.

Doris Waller, a farmer and rancher from Circle, submitted a

prepared statement to the Committee (Exhibit #8).

Lynn Householder, resident of Ismay, noted the witnesses for SB 60 and SB 72 represent the whole eastern side of Montana. He submitted a letter from Charles Casey to the Board of Natural Resources opposing issuing North Dakota cloud seeding permits (Exhibit #9). Mr. Householder discussed rainfall in Eastern Montana, and said he knows many people who have died from cancer in the Ismay area.

Ralph Bruski, a rancher from Ekalaka, said he doesn't want his rainfall benefitting North Dakota. Mr. Bruski said cloud seeding is not an exact science, and linked it to cancer and multiple sclerosis. He said he favors SB 60 over SB 72, but supports both bills.

Sen. Bruski-Maus, SD 12, said her District contains five counties, three of which border North Dakota. She recommended a Do Pass for either SB 60 or SB 72.

Sen. Weeding stated he wanted to be listed as a proponent of both SB 60 and SB 72, noting he would save his remarks for executive session.

Opponents' Testimony:

Mark Simonich, Director, DNRC, submitted written testimony expressing DNRC's opposition to SB 60 (Exhibit #10). He added DNRC understands the concerns of Eastern Montana residents and their concerns should be considered in the permitting process.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Sen. Doherty asked Mr. Simonich if amendments which DNRC envisions for SB 72 would require an applicant to pay for an Environmental Analysis (EA) as well as an EIS. Mr. Simonich stated the legislation is written to ensure that applicants pay for whatever analysis is done.

Sen. Doherty wondered who made the decision not to conduct an EIS on North Dakota's permit, and asked for the Department's response to Jim Jensen's testimony which asserted DNRC did not comply with MEPA.

Wayne Wetzel, Deputy Director, DNRC, said the Weather Modification Act was passed before MEPA and North Dakota applied for a weather modification permit the first time in 1977. He said the Department conducted a Preliminary Environmental Review (PER), which was equivalent to an EA, but did not include public involvement. Mr. Wetzel said the PER showed weather modification had no significant impact on rainfall. He added that in 1989, the Department "reissued" its PER and found diminished rainfall

in North Dakota and Montana, but couldn't confirm it was due to weather modification. He said the Department had not complied with MEPA in 1989 when it reissued the PER, as the rules had changed in 1988. Mr. Wetzel added the Department was remiss in not conducting an EA or an EIS at that time.

DNRC sent a letter to North Dakota saying the Department could not process its application until it complied with MEPA. The Department estimated it would cost \$20,000 to determine whether cloud seeding resulted in diminished rainfall in eastern Montana. Mr. Wetzel said North Dakota had agreed to fund the study.

Sen. Doherty asked Sen. Devlin which bill he would rather have passed. Sen. Devlin said he preferred SB 60, because it heads off North Dakota's application for the Summer of 1993. He said Greg Petesch told him SB 72 might not stop the application.

Sen. Doherty wondered if prohibiting weather modification (the intent of SB 60) would be interfering with a private company's right to do business.

The Committee and Mr. Wetzel discussed how snowmaking by ski areas compares to weather modification.

Sen. Hockett stressed this is not just an Eastern Montana issue and asked if Montana is seeding clouds in Idaho. Sen. Devlin said he did not know. He added if North Dakota's application were not pending, he would not have introduced SB 60. Sen. Devlin said amendments suggested by DNRC are unacceptable.

Sen. Devlin discussed placing a sunset date on SB 60, and allowing SB 72 to become effective for the next permitting year.

Sen. Kennedy asked about the possibility of a lawsuit regarding the pending application. Don McIntyre, chief counsel, DNRC, stated North Dakota has not paid any funds that would have to be refunded if SB 60 passed. He added the only potential lawsuits would involve challenging the constitutionality of the act.

Sen. Tveit commented that proponents of SB 60 and SB 72 simply want to keep the cloud seeders out of Montana. The North Dakota businesses are ongoing and could continue to operate in their own state. He noted SB 72 specifies the Board of Natural Resources must work for the benefit of the people of Montana.

Mr. McIntyre said Judge McCarter's decision was based on her belief that most of the credible evidence favored North Dakota. He said the board was hesitant to follow her order, so she issued a second order directing the board to grant a permit. Mr. McIntyre said if SB 72 passed, DNRC would be required to conduct an EIS. He added SB 72 "clearly sets out what the public interest criteria are," resulting in a sounder decision making process.

Mr. McIntyre said he believes SB 72 could apply to North Dakota's pending application if the bill had a retroactivity clause. He said he wasn't sure if the voting provision could be made retroactive.

Chair Bianchi asked Mr. McIntyre and the Legislative Council to reach an agreement on what is legal and permissible in SB 72 before the Committee takes executive action.

Sen. Swysgood asked for clarification of the difference between SB 60 and SB 72 with a retroactivity clause. Mr. McIntyre replied SB 72 keeps the regulatory program in place, so the applicant can proceed under the new law. He said SB 60 is a clear prohibition, and the agency would have to stop action.

Sen. Devlin said SB 60 "wipes out the whole law," so any permits pending would be cancelled.

Sen. Keating commented with the money involved in cloud seeding, it may be worthwhile for a business to challenge the retroactive applicability in court.

Mr. McIntyre said he doubts North Dakota would challenge the retroactivity of SB 72, and added the state could challenge SB 60 on the grounds it had an application pending. He said North Dakota could also challenge the bill on the basis that it would be interfering with interstate commerce. He said one issue is whether or not atmospheric water is an article of commerce.

Sen. Devlin said scientific experiments could be excluded from the prohibition in SB 60 if the people in the area agree. He noted the people should come before anything else.

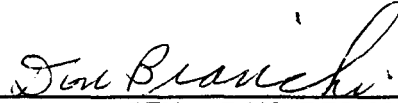
Mr. Fritz said DNRC has never promoted weather modification in Montana. He added DNRC has been able to find no evidence that "what North Dakota wants to do will harm Montana." He suggested it might make more sense for out-of-state entities to bring their proposals to the Legislature, rather than preclude the possibility of beneficial use of weather modification in Montana.

Closing by Sponsor:

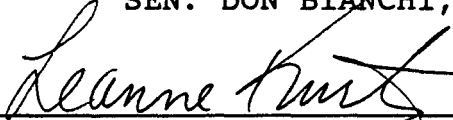
Sen. Devlin said he fears people might start shooting at airplanes. He asks the Committee to pass SB 60, sunset it in a year and allow SB 72 to take effect.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment:



SEN. DON BIANCHI, Chair



LEANNE KURTZ, Secretary

DB/lk

ROLL CALL

SENATE COMMITTEE Natural Resources DATE 1/15

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Sen. Bianchi	X		
Sen. Hockett	X		
Sen. Bartlett	X		
Sen. Doherty	X		
Sen. Grosfield	X		
Sen. Keating	X		
Sen. Kennedy	X		
Sen. McCernan	X		
Sen. Swift	X		
Sen. Swysgood	X		
Sen. Treit	X		
Sen. Weeding	X		
Sen. Weldon	X		

TESTIMONY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION
ON SENATE BILL 72, FIRST READING

BEFORE THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

JANUARY 15, 1992

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AMENDING THE ATMOSPHERIC WATER WEATHER MODIFICATION LAW BY INCLUDING IN THE APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND A PUBLIC MEETING; REVISING THE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS TO INCLUDE PAYMENT OF COSTS, CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING WHAT CONSTITUTES THE GENERAL WELFARE AND THE PUBLIC GOOD, AND PUBLIC HEARING PROCEDURES, AND A PUBLIC VOTE IN AFFECTED COUNTIES; AMENDING SECTIONS 85-3-202 AND 85-3-206, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE AND AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) supports SB 72. The Department does, however, have two concerns with the bill as written to bring to the attention of this Committee.

This legislation revises a long-standing statute governing weather modification activities in Montana. In fact, the existing legislation was enacted in 1967 prior to the reorganization of government, the adoption of the Montana Environmental Protection Act (MEPA), and the adoption of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act (MAPA). Consequently, the existing statute is not drafted in a responsive manner to any of these major substantive legislative actions. Senate Bill 72 would improve the existing weather modification statutes by clearly incorporating MEPA and MAPA into the existing statutes and by establishing clear standards upon which to base weather modification decisions.

Specifically, Senate Bill 72 sets forth amendments to the statute that will better assure the interests and concerns of local citizens are reflected in decision-making. The legislation establishes specific steps to be followed in reviewing applications for weather modification permits: explicit compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA); a public meeting in areas affected by a proposed weather modification project; and the preparation of a report assessing the implications of issuing a permit. Further, it requires the decision-maker under the law, the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation, to hold a contested case hearing if citizens file a notice of intent to appear. Finally, the applicant must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the criteria necessary for permit issuance are met. Among those criteria are several new additions called for by Senate Bill 72 which more explicitly define the finding regarding general welfare and public good.

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 72

Although supportive of this legislation, there are two areas of concern that should be addressed. The first concerns the mandated preparation of an environmental impact statement when acting on any weather modification permit application. The Department agrees with the importance of complying with MEPA in the course of acting on weather modification project requests. However, as with most actions of government, there are instances where the nature of a project does not warrant the time and expense of preparing a full-scale impact statement. Accordingly, the Department believes that the bill should be amended to allow preparation of either an environmental impact statement or an analysis, depending upon the nature of the project involved.

The second area of concern is the mandated public balloting on Board decisions to grant weather modification permits. Such a requirement is an unprecedented approach to regulatory action in Montana. It is a purpose of MEPA to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man. As such, MEPA is designed to study and inform the public of the social, economic, and other environmental effects resulting from proposed activities such as weather modification activities. The MEPA process allows for the expression of public concern. This, in combination with the requirement that the Board determine that the proposed activity be designed to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare of the environment, assures appropriate consideration of the concerns of the citizens in the weather modification area. It would make for an onerous and costly process to require a ballot measure as an additional permitting step. If the ultimate test for the permitting any activity in Montana is whether a majority of eligible voters accept the activity, then there is no need for the vesting of permitting powers in an executive agency of state government. However, such a form of government is not the accepted norm in any state nor of the federal government.

In summary, the Department supports the proposed legislation with exception of the two concerns expressed above. It represents a substantive response to citizen concern with weather modification in Montana and will better assure the public plays a stronger role in the process of regulating such activity.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

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Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

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PHONE

POLICY NUMBER	CROP YEAR	DATE PRINTED	PAGE
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Service by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
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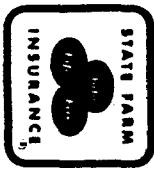
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B10 S			18.0	90 S				28.0	90 S				28.0	90 S				18.0	50 S					28.0	90 S				28.0	90 S									
B11 S			18.0	91 S				28.0	91 S				28.0	91 S				18.0	51 S					28.0	91 S				28.0	91 S									
B12 S			18.0	92 S				28.0	92 S				28.0	92 S				18.0	52 S					28.0	92 S				28.0	92 S									
B13 S			18.0	93 S				28.0	93 S				28.0	93 S				18.0	53 S					28.0	93 S				28.0	93 S									
B14 S			18.0	94 S				28.0	94 S				28.0	94 S				18.0	54 S					28.0	94 S				28.0	94 S									
B15 S			18.0	95 S				28.0	95 S				28.0	95 S				18.0	55 S					28.0	95 S				28.0	95 S									
B16 S			18.0	96 S				28.0	96 S				28.0	96 S				18.0	56 S					28.0	96 S				28.0	96 S									
B17 S			18.0	97 S				28.0	97 S				28.0	97 S				18.0	57 S					28.0	97 S				28.0	97 S									
B18 S			18.0	98 S				28.0	98 S				28.0	98 S				18.0	58 S					28.0	98 S				28.0	98 S									
B19 S			18.0	99 S				28.0	99 S				28.0	99 S				18.0	59 S					28.0	99 S				28.0	99 S									
B20 S			18.0	100 S				28.0	100 S				28.0	100 S				18.0	60 S					28.0	100 S				28.0	100 S									
B21 S			18.0	101 S				28.0	101 S				28.0	101 S				18.0	61 S					28.0	101 S				28.0	101 S									
B22 S			18.0	102 S				28.0	102 S				28.0	102 S				18.0	62 S					28.0	102 S				28.0	102 S									
B23 S			18.0	103 S				28.0	103 S				28.0	103 S				18.0	63 S					28.0	103 S				28.0	103 S									
B24 S			18.0	104 S				28.0	104 S				28.0	104 S				18.0	64 S					28.0	104 S				28.0	104 S									
B25 S			18.0	105 S				28.0	105 S				28.0	105 S				18.0	65 S					28.0	105 S				28.0	105 S									
B26 S			18.0	106 S				28.0	106 S				28.0	106 S				18.0	66 S					28.0	106 S				28.0	106 S									
B27 S			18.0	107 S				28.0	107 S				28.0	107 S				18.0	67 S					28.0	107 S				28.0	107 S									
B28 S			18.0	108 S				28.0	108 S				28.0	108 S				18.0	68 S					28.0	108 S				28.0	108 S									
B29 S			18.0	109 S				28.0	109 S				28.0	109 S				18.0	69 S					28.0	109 S				28.0	109 S									
B30 S			18.0	110 S				28.0	110 S				28.0	110 S				18.0	70 S					28.0	110 S				28.0	110 S									
B31 S			18.0	111 S				28.0	111 S				28.0	111 S				18.0	71 S					28.0	111 S				28.0	111 S									
B32 S			18.0	112 S				28.0	112 S				28.0	112 S				18.0	72 S					28.0	112 S				28.0	112 S									
B33 S			18.0	113 S				28.0	113 S				28.0	113 S				18.0	73 S					28.0	113 S				28.0	113 S									
B34 S			18.0	114 S				28.0	114 S				28.0	114 S				18.0	74 S					28.0	114 S				28.0	114 S									
B35 S			18.0	115 S				28.0	115 S				28.0	115 S				18.0	75 S					28.0	115 S				28.0	115 S									
B36 S			18.0	116 S				28.0	116 S				28.0	116 S				18.0	76 S					28.0	116 S				28.0	116 S									
B37 S			18.0	117 S				28.0	117 S				28.0	117 S				18.0	77 S					28.0	117 S				28.0	117 S									
B38 S			18.0	118 S				28.0	118 S				28.0	118 S				18.0	78 S					28.0	118 S				28.0	118 S									
B39 S			18.0	119 S				28.0	119 S				28.0	119 S				18.0	79 S					28.0	119 S				28.0	119 S									
B40 S			18.0	120 S				28.0	120 S				28.0	120 S				18.0	80 S					28.0	120 S				28.0	120 S									
B41 S			18.0	121 S				28.0	121 S				28.0	121 S				18.0	81 S					28.0	121 S				28.0	121 S									
B42 S			18.0	122 S				28.0	122 S				28.0	122 S				18.0	82 S					28.0	122 S				28.0	122 S									
B43 S			18.0	123 S				28.0	123 S				28.0	123 S				18.0	83 S					28.0	123 S				28.0	123 S									
B44 S			18.0	124 S				28.0	124 S				28.0	124 S				18.0	84 S					28.0	124 S				28.0	124 S									
B45 S			18.0	125 S				28.0	125 S				28.0	125 S				18.0	85 S					28.0	125 S				28.0	125 S									
B46 S			18.0	126 S				28.0	126 S				28.0	126 S				18.0	86 S					28.0	126 S				28.0	126 S									
B47 S			18.0	127 S				28.0	127 S				28.0	127 S				18.0	87 S					28.0	127 S				28.0	127 S									
B48 S			18.0	128 S				28.0	128 S				28.0	128 S				18.0	88 S					28.0	128 S				28.0	128 S									
B49 S			18.0	129 S				28.0	129 S				28.0	129 S				18.0	89 S					28.0	129 S				28.0	129 S									
B50 S			18.0	130 S				28.0	130 S				28.0	130 S				18.0	90 S					28.0	130 S				28.0	130 S									
B51 S			18.0	131 S				28.0	131 S				28.0	131 S				18.0	91 S					28.0	131 S				28.0	131 S									
B52 S			18.0	132 S				28.0	132 S				28.0	132 S				18.0	92 S					28.0	132 S				28.0	132 S									
B53 S			18.0	133 S				28.0	133 S				28.0	133 S				18.0	93 S					28.0	133 S				28.0	133 S									
B54 S			18.0	134 S				28.0	134 S				28.0	134 S				18.0	94 S					28.0	134 S				28.0	134 S									
B55 S			18.0	135 S				28.0	135 S				28.0	135 S				18.0	95 S					28.0	135 S				28.0	135 S									
B56 S			18.0	136 S				28.0	136 S				28.0	136 S				18.0	96 S					28.0	136 S				28.0	136 S									
B57 S			18.0	137 S				28.0	137 S				28.0	137 S				18.0	97 S					28.0	137 S				28.0	137 S									
B58 S			18.0	138 S				28.0	138 S				28.0	138 S				18.0	98 S					28.0	138 S				28.0	138 S									
B59 S			18.0	139 S				28.0	139 S																														



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY
Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE
ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

ME 141229 1991 07/24/91 24 05 28
MONTANA
RICHLAND
083

PRODUCER INFORMATION

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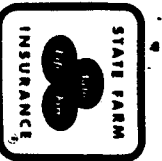
EXHIBIT
DATE 1-15-93
SB-60-173

COMPANY INFORMATION

COUNTY	CROP	LAND DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	CROP	LAND DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	CROP	LAND DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	CROP	LAND DESCRIPTION
RICHLAND	BARLEY	25N 58E 19	RICHLAND	BARLEY	25N 58E 19	RICHLAND	BARLEY	25N 58E 31	RICHLAND	BARLEY	25N 58E 31
TYPE	S		TYPE	S		TYPE	S		TYPE	S	
UNIT	1.06		UNIT	1.06		UNIT	1.07		UNIT	1.07	
ASCS #	738		ASCS #	738		ASCS #	738		ASCS #	738	
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP											

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #
89	103	80	80	94			
A PRODUCTION SOLD/		A PRODUCTION SOLD/		A PRODUCTION SOLD/		A PRODUCTION SOLD/	
B ON FARM STORAGE		B ON FARM STORAGE		B ON FARM STORAGE		B ON FARM STORAGE	
C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT		C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT		C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT		C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT	
D APPRAISAL		D APPRAISAL		D APPRAISAL		D APPRAISAL	
E ASCS LOAN		E ASCS LOAN		E ASCS LOAN		E ASCS LOAN	
F OTHER		F OTHER		F OTHER		F OTHER	
YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION
ACRES	YIELD	ACRES	YIELD	ACRES	YIELD	ACRES	YIELD
18.0	81.5	28.0	82.5	18.0	82.5	18.0	82.5
18.0	83.5	28.0	83.5	18.0	83.5	18.0	83.5
18.0	84.5	28.0	84.5	18.0	84.5	18.0	84.5
18.0	85.5	28.0	85.5	18.0	85.5	18.0	85.5
101.2	86.5	28.0	86.5	18.0	86.5	18.0	86.5
18.0	87.5	28.0	87.5	18.0	87.5	18.0	87.5
19.0	88.5	28.0	88.5	18.0	88.5	18.0	88.5
19.0	89.5	28.0	89.5	18.0	89.5	18.0	89.5
19.0	90.5	28.0	90.5	18.0	90.5	18.0	90.5
19.0	91.5	28.0	91.5	18.0	91.5	18.0	91.5
19.0	92.5	28.0	92.5	18.0	92.5	18.0	92.5
19.0	93.5	28.0	93.5	18.0	93.5	18.0	93.5
19.0	94.5	28.0	94.5	18.0	94.5	18.0	94.5
19.0	95.5	28.0	95.5	18.0	95.5	18.0	95.5
19.0	96.5	28.0	96.5	18.0	96.5	18.0	96.5
19.0	97.5	28.0	97.5	18.0	97.5	18.0	97.5
19.0	98.5	28.0	98.5	18.0	98.5	18.0	98.5
19.0	99.5	28.0	99.5	18.0	99.5	18.0	99.5
19.0	100.5	28.0	100.5	18.0	100.5	18.0	100.5
19.0	101.5	28.0	101.5	18.0	101.5	18.0	101.5
19.0	102.5	28.0	102.5	18.0	102.5	18.0	102.5
19.0	103.5	28.0	103.5	18.0	103.5	18.0	103.5
19.0	104.5	28.0	104.5	18.0	104.5	18.0	104.5
19.0	105.5	28.0	105.5	18.0	105.5	18.0	105.5
19.0	106.5	28.0	106.5	18.0	106.5	18.0	106.5
19.0	107.5	28.0	107.5	18.0	107.5	18.0	107.5
19.0	108.5	28.0	108.5	18.0	108.5	18.0	108.5
19.0	109.5	28.0	109.5	18.0	109.5	18.0	109.5
19.0	110.5	28.0	110.5	18.0	110.5	18.0	110.5
19.0	111.5	28.0	111.5	18.0	111.5	18.0	111.5
19.0	112.5	28.0	112.5	18.0	112.5	18.0	112.5
19.0	113.5	28.0	113.5	18.0	113.5	18.0	113.5
19.0	114.5	28.0	114.5	18.0	114.5	18.0	114.5
19.0	115.5	28.0	115.5	18.0	115.5	18.0	115.5
19.0	116.5	28.0	116.5	18.0	116.5	18.0	116.5
19.0	117.5	28.0	117.5	18.0	117.5	18.0	117.5
19.0	118.5	28.0	118.5	18.0	118.5	18.0	118.5
19.0	119.5	28.0	119.5	18.0	119.5	18.0	119.5
19.0	120.5	28.0	120.5	18.0	120.5	18.0	120.5
19.0	121.5	28.0	121.5	18.0	121.5	18.0	121.5
19.0	122.5	28.0	122.5	18.0	122.5	18.0	122.5
19.0	123.5	28.0	123.5	18.0	123.5	18.0	123.5
19.0	124.5	28.0	124.5	18.0	124.5	18.0	124.5
19.0	125.5	28.0	125.5	18.0	125.5	18.0	125.5
19.0	126.5	28.0	126.5	18.0	126.5	18.0	126.5
19.0	127.5	28.0	127.5	18.0	127.5	18.0	127.5
19.0	128.5	28.0	128.5	18.0	128.5	18.0	128.5
19.0	129.5	28.0	129.5	18.0	129.5	18.0	129.5
19.0	130.5	28.0	130.5	18.0	130.5	18.0	130.5
19.0	131.5	28.0	131.5	18.0	131.5	18.0	131.5
19.0	132.5	28.0	132.5	18.0	132.5	18.0	132.5
19.0	133.5	28.0	133.5	18.0	133.5	18.0	133.5
19.0	134.5	28.0	134.5	18.0	134.5	18.0	134.5
19.0	135.5	28.0	135.5	18.0	135.5	18.0	135.5
19.0	136.5	28.0	136.5	18.0	136.5	18.0	136.5
19.0	137.5	28.0	137.5	18.0	137.5	18.0	137.5
19.0	138.5	28.0	138.5	18.0	138.5	18.0	138.5
19.0	139.5	28.0	139.5	18.0	139.5	18.0	139.5
19.0	140.5	28.0	140.5	18.0	140.5	18.0	140.5
19.0	141.5	28.0	141.5	18.0	141.5	18.0	141.5
19.0	142.5	28.0	142.5	18.0	142.5	18.0	142.5
19.0	143.5	28.0	143.5	18.0	143.5	18.0	143.5
19.0	144.5	28.0	144.5	18.0	144.5	18.0	144.5
19.0	145.5	28.0	145.5	18.0	145.5	18.0	145.5
19.0	146.5	28.0	146.5	18.0	146.5	18.0	146.5
19.0	147.5	28.0	147.5	18.0	147.5	18.0	147.5
19.0	148.5	28.0	148.5	18.0	148.5	18.0	148.5
19.0	149.5	28.0	149.5	18.0	149.5	18.0	149.5
19.0	150.5	28.0	150.5	18.0	150.5	18.0	150.5
19.0	151.5	28.0	151.5	18.0	151.5	18.0	151.5
19.0	152.5	28.0	152.5	18.0	152.5	18.0	152.5
19.0	153.5	28.0	153.5	18.0	153.5	18.0	153.5
19.0	154.5	28.0	154.5	18.0	154.5	18.0	154.5
19.0	155.5	28.0	155.5	18.0	155.5	18.0	155.5
19.0	156.5	28.0	156.5	18.0	156.5	18.0	156.5
19.0	157.5	28.0	157.5	18.0	157.5	18.0	157.5
19.0	158.5	28.0	158.5	18.0	158.5	18.0	158.5
19.0	159.5	28.0	159.5	18.0	159.5	18.0	159.5
19.0	160.5	28.0	160.5	18.0	160.5	18.0	160.5
19.0	161.5	28.0	161.5	18.0	161.5	18.0	161.5
19.0	162.5	28.0	162.5	18.0	162.5	18.0	162.5
19.0	163.5	28.0	163.5	18.0	163.5	18.0	163.5
19.0	164.5	28.0	164.5	18.0	164.5	18.0	164.5
19.0	165.5	28.0	165.5	18.0	165.5	18.0	165.5
19.0	166.5	28.0	166.5	18.0	166.5	18.0	166.5
19.0	167.5	28.0	167.5	18.0	167.5	18.0	167.5
19.0	168.5	28.0	168.5	18.0	168.5	18.0	168.5
19.0	169.5	28.0	169.5	18.0	169.5	18.0	169.5
19.0	170.5	28.0	170.5	18.0	170.5	18.0	170.5
19.0	171.5	28.0	171.5	18.0	171.5	18.0	171.5
19.0	172.5	28.0	172.5	18.0	172.5	18.0	172.5
19.0	173.5	28.0	173.5	18.0	173.5	18.0	173.5
19.0	174.5	28.0	174.5	18.0	174.5	18.0	174.5
19.0	175.5	28.0	175.5	18.0	175.5	18.0	175.5
19.0	176.5	28.0	176.5	18.0	176.5	18.0	176.5
19.0	177.5	28.0	177.5	18.0	177.5	18.0	177.5
19.0	178.5	28.0	178.5	18.0	178.5	18.0	178.5
19.0	179.5	28.0	179.5	18.0	179.5	18.0	179.5
19.0	180.5	28.0	180.5	18.0	180.5	18.0	180.5
19.0	181.5	28.0	181.5	18.0	181.5	18.0	181.5
19.0	182.5	28.0	182.5	18.0	182.5	18.0	182.5
19.0	183.5	28.0	183.5	18.0	183.5	18.0	183.5
19.0	184.5	28.0	184.5	18.0	184.5	18.0	184.5
19.0	185.5	28.0	185.5	18.0	185.5	18.0	185.5
19.0	186.5	28.0	186.5	18.0	186.5	18.0	186.5
19.0	187.5	28.0	187.5	18.0	187.5	18.0	187.5
19.0	188.5	28.0	188.5	18.0	188.5	18.0	188.5
19.0	189.5	28.0	189.5	18.0	189.5	18.0	189.5
19.0	190.5	28.0	190.5	18.0	190.5	18.0	190.5
19.0	191.5	28.0	191.5	18.0	191.5	18.0	191.5
19.0	192.5	28.0	192.5	18.0	192.5	18.0	192.5
19.0	193.5	28.0	193.5	18.0	193.5	18.0	193.5
19.0	194.5	28.0	194.5	18.0	194.5	18.0	194.5
19.0	195.5	28.0	195.5	18.0	195.5	18.0	195.5
19.0	196.5	28.0	196.5	18.0	196.5	18.0	196.5
19.0	197.5	28.0	197.5	18.0	197.5	18.0	197.5
19.0	198.5	28.0	198.5	18.0	198.5	18.0	198.5
19.0	199.5	28.0	199.5	18.0	199.5	18.0	199.5
19.0	200.5	28.0	200.5	18.0	200.5	18.0	200.5
19.0	201.5	28.0	201.5	18.0	201.5	18.0	201.5
19.0	202.5	28.0	202.5	18.0	202.5	18.0	202.5
19.0	203.5	28.0	203.5	18.0	203.5	18.0	203.5
19.0	204.5	28.0	204.5	18.0	204.5	18.0	204.5
19.0	205.5	28.0	205.5	18.0	205.5	18.0	205.5
19.0	206.5	28.0	206.5	18.0	206.5	18.0	206.5
19.0	207.5	28.0	207.5	18.0	207.5	18.0	207.5
19.0	208.5	28.0	208.5	18.0	208.5	18.0	208.5
19.0	209.5	28.0	209.5	18.0	209.5	18.0	209.5
19.0	210.5	28.0	210.5	18.0	210.5	18.0	210.5
19.0	211.5	28.0	211.5	18.0	211.5	18.0	211.5
19.0	212.5	28.0	212.5	18.0	212.5	18.0	212.5



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

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406/453-1375

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP BARLEY

CROP BARLEY

CROP BARLEY

CROP BARLEY

PRACTICE CC

PRACTICE SF

PRACTICE CC

PRACTICE SF

TYPE S

TYPE S

TYPE S

TYPE S

UNIT 1.04

UNIT 1.04

UNIT 1.05

UNIT 1.05

ASCS# 738

ASCS# 738

ASCS# 726

ASCS# 726

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE YLD# 79

RECORD TYPE YLD# 93

RECORD TYPE YLD# 83

RECORD TYPE YLD# 97

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

C LIVES TOOK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVES TOOK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVES TOOK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVES TOOK FEEDING RECORDS

D APPRAISAL

D APPRAISAL

D APPRAISAL

D APPRAISAL

E ASCS LOAN

E ASCS LOAN

E ASCS LOAN

E ASCS LOAN

F OTHER

F OTHER

F OTHER

F OTHER

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

PRELIMINARY YLD

PRELIMINARY YLD

PRELIMINARY YLD

PRELIMINARY YLD

PRIOR YR APPROVED

PRIOR YR APPROVED

PRIOR YR APPROVED

PRIOR YR APPROVED

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APPROVED APR YLD

APPROVED APR YLD

APPROVED APR YLD

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REQUIRED

FIELD REVIEW

FIELD REVIEW

FIELD REVIEW

FIELD REVIEW

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INSPECTION



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Serviced by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

EXHIBIT #2
DATE 1-15-93
SR-40172

PRODUCER INFORMATION

IWEIT & SONS LARRY IWEIT

RI, 1, 1475

FAIRVIEW MT 59221

PHONE

TAX ID

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

P.O. BOX 817

SIDNEY MT 59270

PHONE

CODE

COMPANY INFORMATION

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
P.O. BOX 3249
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403

PHONE

406/798-3621
COUNTY RICHLAND

406/482-3115
COUNTY RICHLAND

26-000-1175
COUNTY RICHLAND

406/452-1375
COUNTY RICHLAND

406/452-1375
COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP DATES
PRACTICE SE
TYPE
UNIT
ASCS #
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CROP DATES
PRACTICE CC
TYPE
UNIT
ASCS #
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CROP DATES
PRACTICE SE
TYPE
UNIT
ASCS #
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CROP DATES
PRACTICE CC
TYPE
UNIT
ASCS #
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	57	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	45	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	59	RECORD TYPE	YIELD #	34
A PRODUCTION SOLD			A PRODUCTION SOLD			A PRODUCTION SOLD			A PRODUCTION SOLD		
B ON FARM STORAGE			B ON FARM STORAGE			B ON FARM STORAGE			B ON FARM STORAGE		
C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT			C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT			C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT			C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT		
D LIVES TOCK FEEDING RECORDS			D LIVES TOCK FEEDING RECORDS			D LIVES TOCK FEEDING RECORDS			D LIVES TOCK FEEDING RECORDS		
YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES
81 S.	34.0		81 S.	28.0		81 S.	34.0		81 S.	34.0	
82 S.	34.0		82 S.	28.0		82 S.	34.0		82 S.	34.0	
83 S.	34.0		83 S.	28.0		83 S.	34.0		83 S.	34.0	
84 S.	34.0		84 S.	28.0		84 S.	34.0		84 S.	34.0	
85 S.	34.0		85 S.	28.0		85 S.	34.0		85 S.	34.0	
86 S.	34.0		86 S.	44.5		86 S.	34.0		86 S.	34.0	
87 S.	34.0		87 S.	28.0		87 S.	34.0		87 S.	34.0	
88 S.	34.0		88 S.	17.4		88 S.	27.8		88 S.	27.8	
89 S.	34.0		89 S.	30.0		89 S.	31.0		89 S.	31.0	
90 S.	34.0		90 S.	22.0		90 S.	19.0		90 S.	19.0	
ASCS YIELD	34.0		ASCS YIELD	31.0		ASCS YIELD	34.0		ASCS YIELD	34.0	
PRELIMINARY YTD	34.0		PRELIMINARY YTD	249.0		PRELIMINARY YTD	295.0		PRELIMINARY YTD	295.0	
PRIOR YR APPROVED	34.0		PRIOR YR APPROVED	25.0		PRIOR YR APPROVED	30.0		PRIOR YR APPROVED	30.0	
FIELD YIELD	34.0		FIELD YIELD	26.0		FIELD YIELD	31.0		FIELD YIELD	31.0	
DATE			DATE			DATE			DATE		
REQUIRED FIELD REVIEW INSPECTION			REQUIRED FIELD REVIEW INSPECTION			REQUIRED FIELD REVIEW INSPECTION			REQUIRED FIELD REVIEW INSPECTION		



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER INFORMATION

AGENCY INFORMATION

IWEIT & SONS LARRY IWEIT

RT. 1, 1475

FAIRVIEW MT 59221

PHONE TAXID.

406/798-3621

81-0364602

406/482-3115

9206-80

26-000-1175

406/452-1325

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

P.O. BOX 817

SIDNEY MT 59270

PHONE

CODE

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
P.O. BOX 3249
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403
PHONE

DATE 1991 02/24/91
PAGE 24
CODE 25
082

RICH AND

COMPANY INFORMATION

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
P.O. BOX 3249
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403
PHONE

PHONE

CODE

406/452-1325

26-000-1175

9206-80

26-000-1175

COUNTY RICH AND

COUNTY RICH AND

COUNTY RICH AND

COUNTY RICH AND

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE CC

PRACTICE SE

PRACTICE SE

PRACTICE CC

TYPE S

TYPE M

TYPE S

TYPE S

UNIT 1.10

UNIT 1.10

UNIT 1.10

UNIT 1.11

ASCS # 7.38

ASCS # 7.38

ASCS # 7.38

ASCS # 7.38

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE YL 11# 8

RECORD TYPE YL 11# 19

RECORD TYPE YL 11# 23

RECORD TYPE YL 11# 13

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

A PRODUCTION SOLD

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

B ON FARM STORAGE

C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

YEAR

YEAR

YEAR

YEAR

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

81 5

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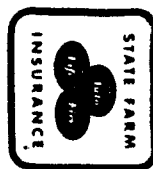
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STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY
Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC. EXHIBIT #2
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE
ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY
DATE 1-15-93
58-60 + 72

PRODUCER INFORMATION

IWEIT & SONS LARRY IWEIT
RT. 1, 1475
FAIRVIEW MT 59221

PHONE TAXID.

406/798-3621 BL-0364602

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
P.O. BOX 817
SINNEY MT 59270

PHONE CODE

406/482-3115 9206-80

COMPANY INFORMATION

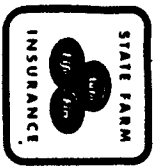
STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
P.O. BOX 3249
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403
PHONE

406/452-1375

MT-161229	1991	07/24/91	4	UT	28
STATE					
MONTANA					
COUNTY					
RICH AND					
CODE					
083					

PROD	CROP	LAND DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES
WHEAT	WHEAT	58N 58E 13	RICH AND	
PRACTICE CC	PRACTICE SE	58N 58E 13	RICH AND	
TYPE	TYPE		RICH AND	
UNIT	UNIT		RICH AND	
ASCS #	ASCS #		RICH AND	
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP		RICH AND	

RECORD TYPE Y11# 9				RECORD TYPE Y11# 24				RECORD TYPE Y11# 15				RECORD TYPE Y11# 30			
A PRODUCTION SOLD B ON FARM STORAGE C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS		D APPRAISAL E ASCS LOAN RECORD F OTHER		A PRODUCTION SOLD B ON FARM STORAGE C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS		D APPRAISAL E ASCS LOAN RECORD F OTHER		A PRODUCTION SOLD B ON FARM STORAGE C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS		D APPRAISAL E ASCS LOAN RECORD F OTHER		A PRODUCTION SOLD B ON FARM STORAGE C RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT D LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS		D APPRAISAL E ASCS LOAN RECORD F OTHER	
YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD
81 5			16.0	81 5			18.0	81 5			21.0	81 5			24
82 5			16.0	82 5			18.0	82 5			21.0	82 5			24
83 5			16.0	83 5			18.0	83 5			21.0	83 5			24
84 5			16.0	84 5			18.0	84 5			21.0	84 5			24
85 5			16.0	85 5			18.0	85 5			21.0	85 5			24
86 5			16.0	86 5			18.0	86 5			21.0	86 5			24
87 A		14.6	25.0	87 A		111.5	37.0	87 5			21.0	87 5			24
88 5			17.0			79.9	43.0	88 5			21.0	88 5			24
89 5			17.0				20.0	89 5			21.0	89 5			24
90 5			17.0				20.0	90 5			21.0	90 5			24
90 5	TRANSITIONAL YLD				TRANSITIONAL YLD			90 5			21.0	90 5	TRANSITIONAL YLD		24
24.0	TOTAL		177.0	24.0	TOTAL		200.0	24.0	TOTAL		210.0	24.0	TOTAL		240
			PRELIMINARY YLD				PRELIMINARY YLD				PRELIMINARY YLD				PRELIMINARY YLD



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER INFORMATION

AGENCY INFORMATION

RICHLAND

COMPANY INFORMATION

083

IWEIT & SONS LARRY IWEIT

RT. 1, 1475

FAIRVIEW MT 59221

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

P.O. BOX 817

SIDNEY MT 59270

PHONE

TAXID.

PHONE

CODE

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
P.O. BOX 3249
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403
PHONE

406/298-3621

81-0364602

406/482-3115

9206-80

26-000-1175

406/452-1375

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE SE

PRACTICE CC

PRACTICE CC

PRACTICE SE

TYPE 5

TYPE M

TYPE S

TYPE S

UNIT 1.03

UNIT 1.04

UNIT 1.04

UNIT 1.04

ASCS # 738

ASCS # 738

ASCS # 738

ASCS # 738

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR # /NAME AND OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE Y111# 31

RECORD TYPE Y111# 1

RECORD TYPE Y111# 5

RECORD TYPE Y111# 20

A PRODUCTION SOLD/

A PRODUCTION SOLD/

A PRODUCTION SOLD/

A PRODUCTION SOLD/

ON FARM STORAGE

ON FARM STORAGE

ON FARM STORAGE

ON FARM STORAGE

B RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

B RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

B RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

B RECORDED BIN MEASUREMENT

C LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

C LIVESTOCK FEEDING RECORDS

YEAR

YEAR

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YEAR

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

ACRES

YIELD

YIELD

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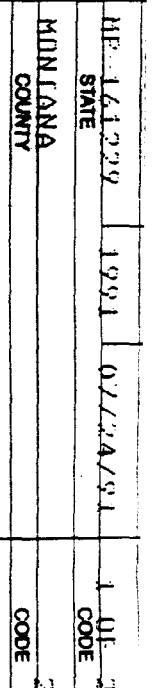
SEE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM FOR STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

SIGNATURE

DATE

FIELD REVIEW

INSPECTION



HE 161229	1991	07/24/91	1 OF 2
STATE			CODE
MONTANA			
COUNTY			CODE

COMPANY INFORMATION

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
C/O RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE
E.O. BOX 3249

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

406/453-1775

COUNTY	RICH AND	LAND DESCRIPTION
CHOP	WHEAT	
PRACTICE	CC	CON 571 3
TYPE	S	
UNIT	1.02	
ASCS #	738	
OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CHOP		

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE
Y1 11-11 1 3

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	PRODUCTION SOLD	RECORDED BIN MEASURE	ON FARM STORAGE	ASSOCIATED RECORD	OTHER	OTHER
2	COMMERCIAL STORAGE	FEEDING RECORDS				

YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD
83-5			24
80-5			27
86-5			24
84-5			24
81-5			24
84-5			24
77-5			24
80-5			27
90-5			27
ASCS YIELD	TRANSITIONAL YLD	TOTAL	

11	10	21
APPROVED APR		
PRELIMINARY		

DATE	11/1/00	REQUIRED	11/1/00
		FIELD REVIEW	11/1/00
		INSPECTION	11/1/00



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY
RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE
APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION REPORT

Policy Number: **MP-101227** For **70** and succeeding years
Page **1** of **4**

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION				AGENCY INFORMATION			
Tweit & Sons Larry Tweit				D. Michael Moraslo			
Rt. 1 Box 1475				Box 817			
Fairview, MT 59221				Sidney, MT 59270			
PHONE (406) 798-3621		TAX ID. 81-0361602		PHONE (406) 482-3115		CODE 9206-90	
LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND							

1989 PRODUCTION REPORT

STATE		CODE		PREVIOUS CARRIER		responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published Chapter IV of 7 CFR.									
Montana		83		USDA Federal Dep Ins.											
COUNTY		CODE		PREVIOUS POLICY		Record Type *									
Richland		25		36-083-64602		A. Production sold or in commercial storage. B On farm storage recorded but measurement. C. Livestock feeding records. E ASCS loan record. F Other									
CROP KIND	CROP PRACTICE	CROP TYPE	FARM UNIT	ASCS	ASCS YIELD	MT	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION-QUARTER	TWP. & DR. N. S.	RANGE & DR. E. W.	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES PLANTED	AVERAGE YIELD	RECORD TYPE
W	CC	W	103	738		100%		Richland	29, 32	25	58	3165.9	278.9	11	F 1989 loss
W	CC	W	112	738		100%		Richland	24	25	57	516.4	38.7	13	F 1989 loss
W	CC	W	113	738		100%		Richland	2	25	57	2128.4	152.5	14	F 1989 loss
W	CC	W	101	738		100%		Richland	25 30	25	57 58	1067.2	43.4	25	D
B	SF	S	104	738		100%		Richland	33	25	58	1934	92.5	21	D

I certify that the information I have furnished on this form is complete and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a recomputation of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in forfeiture of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil false claims actions.

ACCEPTANCE. When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representative(s) of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described farm in the appropriate A.S.C.S. (or other governmental agency office(s)).

Date: 10/10/89 M. 19

Larry Tweit I declare the facts stated herein to be true.

Larry Tweit Agent's Signature



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY
RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC. EXHIBIT #2
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE
APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION REPORT

POLICY NUMBER MP-161229 For 90 and succeeding years
Page 2 of 4
DATE 1-15-93
58-460-72

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION
Twit & Sons Larry Twit AGENCY INFORMATION
Box 817
Box 1475
Fairview, MT 59221
Sidney, MT 59270
PHONE (406) 798-3121 TAX ID. 81-03611602 PHONE (406) 482-3115 CODE 9206-90
LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

1989 PRODUCTION REPORT

STATE				COUNTY		CODE	PREVIOUS CARRIER	PREVIOUS POLICY		
Montana				Richland		83	USDA Federal Dep Ins.	36-083-64602		
CROP NAME	CROP PRACTICE	CROP TYPE	FARM UNIT	ASCS	ASCS YIELD	MT %	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION QUARTER	TWP & DRN S
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
B	CC	S	112	738		100%	46	Richland	24	25
B	SF	S	101	738		100%		Richland	30	25
B	CC	S	101	738		100%		Richland	35	25
O	CC	S	102	738		100%		Richland	24	25
O	CC	S	104	738		100%		Richland	25	25

I certify that the information I have furnished on this form is complete and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a reorganization of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in violation of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil liability actions.

ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. This policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.
We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.
This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.
For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representative(s) of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described item in the appropriate A.S.C.S. (operator/governmental agency official).

Dated 6 clock M. 19
I declare the facts stated herein to be true.
SEE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM FOR STATEMENT BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected and the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.
This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

Record Type	A. Production sold or in commercial storage.	B. On farm storage recorded on measurement.	C. Livestock leading records.	D. Appraisal.	E. ASCS loan record.

On or before _____ the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, a _____ % per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may own and use all information furnished hereon for any purpose.
Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crop?
Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?
Are you now indebted to the FIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.
YES ☐ NO ☐



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY
RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE
APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION REPORT

Policy Number MP-161229 For 90 and succeeding years
Page 3 of 4

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION
Twit & Sons Kerry Twit AGENCY INFORMATION
D. Michael Moraslo

Rt: 1 Box 1475 Box 817

Fairview, MT 59221 Sidney, MT 59270

PHONE (406) 798-3621 TAX ID 81-0361602 PHONE (406) 482-3115 CODE 9206-90

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

1989 PRODUCTION REPORT

STATE Montana CODE 83 PREVIOUS CARRIER USDA Federal Crop Ins.

COUNTY Richland CODE 25 PREVIOUS POLICY 36-083-64602

CROP KIND A	CROP PRACTICE B	CROP TYPE C	FARM UNIT D	ACRES E	ACRES FIELD F	WT G	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP H	COUNTY I	SECTION - QUARTER J	TYPE ORN S K	RANGE ORN E-W L	TOTAL PRODUCTION M	ACRES PLANTED N	AVERAGE YIELD O	RECORD TYPE P
Corn	NI	S	100	738		100%		Richland	24	25	57	459.7	67.6	6.8	D
Corn	NI	S	100	738		100%		Richland	25	25	57	437.2	64.3	6.8	D
Soybean	NI	S	104	738		100%		Richland	28,33	25	58	52954.0	92.4	572	D
Soybean	NI	S	112	738		100%		Richland	24	25	57	31450.0	47.4	664	D
Soybean	NI	S	110	738		100%		Richland	3	25	57	28934.	155	187	F 1989 loss

I certify that the information I have furnished is complete and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a reorganization of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in violation of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil case actions.

ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until canceled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representatives of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described term in the appropriate A.S.C.S. (or other governmental agency official).

Dated 0 clock AM 19

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.

Licensed Agent's Signature

Applicant's Signature

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected and the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.
This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

Record Type

A. Production sold or in commercial storage. B. On farm storage recorded but not marketed. C. Livestock feeding records. E. ASCS loan record.

D. Adversal. F. Other.

UNDERWRITING DATA

Any you now related to the FICIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy canceled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crop?

On or before the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, a % per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any loss payment amounts unpaid. (Promissory Note or Account) payable to the Company.



PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION
Twit & Sons Larry Twit Rt. 1 Box 1475
Fairview, MT 59221
PHONE 406 798-3121 TAX ID 81-03611402
AGENCY INFORMATION
D. Michael Miroso Box 817
Sidney, MT 59270
PHONE 406 482-3115 CODE 9206-90

1989 PRODUCTION REPORT

STATE		CODE		PREVIOUS CARRIER		PREVIOUS POLICY		RECORD TYPE	
Montana		83		USDA Federal Crop Ins.		36-083-64602		F	
COUNTY		Richard		COUNTY		Richard		F	
CROP PRACTICE		CROP TYPE		FARM UNIT		ACRES		ACRES	
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UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now insured to the FIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.
Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?
Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crop?

On or before _____ the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium, for all overdue amounts, a _____ % per annum late payment charge, and to pay the cost of collection and attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may cede the business of insurance to the Company, and I agree to pay to the Company the cost of collection and attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may cede the business of insurance to the Company, and I agree to pay to the Company the cost of collection and attorney's fees may be added.

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEIT & SONS LARRY TWEIT
RT. 1, 1475
FAIRVIEW, MT 59221

PHONE TAX I.D.

106/798-3621 81-0364602

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
P.O. BOX 817
SIDNEY, MT 59270

PHONE CODE

406/482-3115 9206-80 26-000-1175

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

1990 PRODUCTION REPORT
PREVIOUS CARRIER

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

PREVIOUS POLICY

CROP KIND	CROP PRACTICE	CROP TYPE	FARM UNIT	ACRES #	ACRES YIELD	ACRES %	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION QUARTER	TWP. #	DIREN S
WHEAT	CC	0920	1.01	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	25	25 N	
WHEAT	CC	0920	1.01	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	30	25 N	
WHEAT	CC	0920	1.04	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	33 28	25 N	
WHEAT	CC	0920	1.10	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	3	25 N	

certify that the information furnished herein is true, correct and accurate for the commodity (ies) shown, I understand that information accurately reported may result in a recomputation of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in voidance of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil false claims actions.

ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representative(s) of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described farm in the appropriate A.C.S. or other governmental agency office(s).

Dated _____ o'clock _____ M., _____ 19____

Licensed Agent's Signature

Applicant's Signature

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.

POLICY NUMBER

DATE ISSUED

PAGE

HP-161222	For	and succeeding years	BR-25/90	4 OF 4
1990 COVERAGE	1991	1991	COVERAGE ELECTIONS	
CROP	PRICE	LEVEL	PRICE	LEVEL

Refer to page one for price and level elections

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected at the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

A. Production sold or in commercial storage.	B. On farm storage recorded bin measurement.	C. Livestock feeding records.	D. Appraisal	E. ASCS loan record.
RANGE #	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES PLANTED	AVERAGE YIELD	RECORD TYPE
57 E	2,729.3	156.8	17.0	F
58 E	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
59 E	0.0	92.6		F
57 E	4,841.1	155.0	31.0	F

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.	YES	N
Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?		
Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?		

On or before 10/01/91 the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, a 18.0% per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any loss payment amounts unpaid. (Promissory Note or Account payable to the Company.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY EXHIBIT #2
Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

DATE 1-15-93
58-60172

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEIT & SONS LARRY TWEIT
RT. 1, 1475
FAIRVIEW, MT 59221

PHONE TAX ID.

406/798-3621 81-0364602

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
P.O. BOX 817
SIDNEY, MT 59220

PHONE

406/482-3115

CODE

9206-80 26-000-1175

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

1990 PRODUCTION REPORT

PREVIOUS CARRIER

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

PREVIOUS POLICY

CROP KIND	CROP PRACTICE	CROP TYPE	FARM UNIT	ASCS #	ASCS YIELD	BS INT %	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION QUARTER	TWP # DRN S
WHEAT	CC	0110	1.03	738	33.0	1.000		RICHLAND	29 32	25 N
WHEAT	CC	0110	1.04	738	33.0	1.000		RICHLAND	33	25 N
WHEAT	CC	0120	1.12	738	33.0	1.000		RICHLAND	24	25 N
WHEAT	CC	0110	1.13	738	33.0	1.000		RICHLAND	2	25 N
WHEAT	CC	0110	1.01	738	34.0	1.000		RICHLAND	23	25 N

I certify that the information I have furnished is true, correct, and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information accurately reported may result in a recomputation of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in voidance of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil false claims actions.

ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the expiration date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representative(s) of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described farm in the appropriate A.S.C.S. or other governmental agency office(s).

Dated _____ o'clock _____ M., _____ 19____

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.

Signed and Sent in.

11-14-90

POLICY NUMBER

DATE PRINTED

PAGE

For 1991 and succeeding years
1990 COVERAGE 1991 COVERAGE
10 OF 4

CROP	PRICE	LEVEL	PRICE	LEVEL	CAN
WHEAT	3.45	.75	2.40	2.85	3.00
BARLEY	2.10	.75	1.40	1.65	2.20

1991 price and level if no election is made
The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on the basis of the level and price elected at the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

RANGE # DRN E W	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES PLANTED	AVERAGE YIELD	RECORD TYPE	YTD 1991
58 E	241.6	151.0	2.0	F	2
58 E	80.0	200.1		F	19
57 E	463.0	35.6	13.0	F	16
57 E	3,434.8	152.5	23.0	F	4
57 E	2,863.1	129.6	22.0	F	34

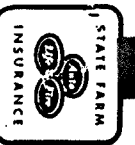
UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FICIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/91 the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium, For all overdue amounts, a 18.0% per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from my balance any amount due to the Company.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEIT & SONS LARRY TWEIT

RT, 1, 1475

FAIRVIEW, MT 59221

PHONE TAX ID.

406/798-3621 B1-0364602

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

P.O. BOX 817

SIDNEY, MT 59270

PHONE

CODE

406/482-1115 9206-80 26-000-1175

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

PRODUCTION REPORT

1990

PREVIOUS CARRIER

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected and the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.
This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

POLICY NUMBER

DATE PRINTED

PAGE

For 1991 and succeeding years

HP-161222 COVERAGE

COVERAGE/ELECTIONS

2 OF 4

CROP 1990 PRICE LEVEL

1991 PRICE LEVEL

CAN

Refer to page one for price and level elections

STATE

COUNTY

CODE

PREVIOUS POLICY

A. Production sold or in commercial storage.

D. Appraisal.

E. ASC carrier

FIELD AND

CROP PRACTICE

CROP TYPE

FARM UNIT

ASCS

ASCS YIELD

MT

PREVIOUS CARRIER

OTHER PERILS SHOWN IN CROP

COUNTY

SECTION QUARTER

TYP & DIR N S

RANGE & DIRECTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION

ACRES PLANTED

AVERAGE YIELD

RECORD TYPE

YIELD NUMBER

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

YIELD

13

CC

40

1.01

738

34.0

1,000

RICHLAND

30

25 N

58 E

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

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N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

13

SF

50

1.01

738

34.0

1,000

RICHLAND

25

25 N

57 E

617.5

36.4

17.0

F

1990

48

13

SF

50

1.01

738

34.0

1,000

RICHLAND

30

25 N

58 E

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

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N/A

N/A

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N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

13

CC

40

1.04

738

34.0

1,000

RICHLAND

33

25 N

58 E

0.0

92.5

F

1990

37

13

SF

50

1.11

738

34.0

1,000

RICHLAND

19

25 N

57 E

1,029.2

46.4

22.0

F

1990

58

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FCIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/91 the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, a 18.0% per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any loss payment amounts unpaid. (Promissory Note or Account payable to the Company)

Licensed Agent's Signature

Applicant's Signature

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

PRODUCER, OWNER, INFORMATION

TWEET & SONS LARRY TWEET
RT, 1, 1475
FAIRVIEW, MT 59221

PHONE TAXID.

406/798-3621 BL-0364602

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
P.O. BOX 817
SIDNEY, MT 59220

PHONE CODE

406/482-3115 9206-R0 26-000-1175

EXHIBIT #2

DATE 1-15-93

58-60 + 72

POLICY NUMBER

DATE PRINTED

PAGE

For 1991 and succeeding years

HP-161228 COVERAGE

COVERAGE ELECTIONS 3 OF 4

CROP 1990 PRICE LEVEL

1991 PRICE LEVEL

CM

Refer to page one for price and level elections

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected at the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustment.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and all terms of the policy and rights responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

PRODUCTION REPORT

PREVIOUS POLICY

CROP KIND	CROP PRACTICE	CROP TYPE	FARM UNIT	ACRES	ACRES YIELD	ACRES INT	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION QUARTER	TWP & DRNG S	RANGE & DRNG W	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES PLANTED	AVERAGE YIELD	RECORD TYPE	YIELD
TS	CC	40	1.12	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	24	25 N	57 E	1,907.2	66.3	22.0	F	45
TS	SF	50	1.12	738	34.0	1,000		RICHLAND	24	25 N	57 E	524.9	27.8	19.0	F	57
TS	NI	30	0260	1.01	738	36.0	1,000	RICHLAND	23 24	25 N	57 E	252.7	66.5	3.8	F	62
TS	NI	30	0260	1.02	738	36.0	1,000	RICHLAND	25	25 N	57 E	66.6	19.6	3.4	F	63
TS	NI	30	0260	1.03	738	36.0	1,000	RICHLAND	19	25 N	58 E	279.5	54.8	5.1	F	64

I certify that the information I have furnished as reflected on this form is complete and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a recomputation of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in voidance of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil false claims actions.

ACCEPTANCE When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the inception date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance I hereby authorize representative(s) of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described farm in the appropriate A.S.C.S. or other governmental agency office(s).

Dated _____ o'clock _____ M., _____ 19____

I declare the facts stated herein to be true.

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FCIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or voided for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/91 the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, a 18.0% per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any refund or return of premium any amount due for late payment.



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by FARM & HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

WEIT & SONS LARRY WEIT

ST. 1, 1475

FAIRVIEW HI 59221

PHONE

106/798-3621

TAX ID.

81-0364602

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

P.O. BOX 817

STONEY HI 59220

PHONE

406/482-3115

CODE

9206-80 26-000-1175

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

1991 PRODUCTION REPORT

PREVIOUS CARRIER

PREVIOUS POLICY

RICHLAND							93			
REPORTING UNIT	ACRES IN PRACTICE	CROP AND TYPE	FARM UNIT	ASCS	ASCS YIELD	NET	OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP	COUNTY	SECTION/QUARTER	TWP & DRNGS
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
AT	50	W	0110	1.03	738	33.0	1,000	RICHLAND	24	25 N
AT	50	S	0120	1.04	738	33.0	1,000	RICHLAND	25	25 N
AT	40	S	0120	1.07	726	24.0	1,000	RICHLAND	28	25 N
AT	50	W	0110	1.08	738	33.0	1,000	RICHLAND	29 32	25 N
AT	50	W	0110	1.09	738	33.0	1,000	RICHLAND	31	25 N

erty that the information I have furnished on this form is complete and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information accurately reported may result in a recomputation of the approved APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately may result in violation of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil false claims actions.

CEPTANCE. When this application is accepted by us the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the time for submitting applications has passed the recalculation date. The policy will continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

e will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance.

ch benefits. his policy will be void in the event you are rescinded from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive

scribed farm in the appropriate A.S.C.S. or other governmental agency office(s).

ated 1991

Licensed Agent's Signature

POLICY NUMBER

DATE PRINTED

PAGE

HP-161229 For 1992 and succeeding years

1991 COVERAGE

09/04/91

OF 2

CROP	PRICE	LEVEL	PRICE	LEVEL	PRICE	LEVEL
WHEAT	3.00	.75	2.60	3.00	.50	.75
OATS	1.32	.75	1.30	HP	.50	.75
CORN	15.70	.75	L	H	.50	.75
SAFLR	.09	.75	L	H	.50	.75
BARLY	2.20	.75	2.05	HP	.50	.75

* 1992 Price and Level if no election is made
The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in the crop at the level and price elected and the rates published and in effect for the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

A. Production sold or in commercial storage.	B. On farm storage recorded by measurement.	C. Livestock feeding records.	D. Appraisal.	E. ASCS loan record.
PRODUCED	TOTAL PRODUCTION	ACRES PLANTED	AVERAGE YIELD	RECORD TYPE
L	M	N	O	P
57 E	1625	38.7	42	B
57 E	2240	98.2	33	B
58 E	1017	92.5	1	B
58 E	4191	135.2	21	B
58 E	4161	118.9	35	B

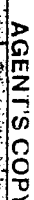
UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now insured by the FCIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/92 the Undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, 90% per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any loss payment amounts unpaid, (Promissory Note or Account) payable to the Company.





Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

LARRY IVEY

59221

TAX I.D.

81-0364602

LOSS PAYABLE 10 ME AND

AGENCY INFORMATION

F. MICHAEL MOKASKU

F.O. BOX 817

SIMPLY M1 59270

PHOIN

406/482-3115

1991 PRODUCTION REPORT

PREVIOUS CARRIERS

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C., 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

A. Production sold or in commercial storage.
B. On farm storage recorded bin measurement.
C. Livestock feeding records.
D. Appraisal.
E. ASCS loan record.
F. Other

F. O'Brien

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UNIVERSITY

11/7/19

4. 2

58 E 80 101.2 7 89

89

92.5	28 F.
5	B.

93

UNDERWRITING DATA

YES

Are you now indebted to the F/CIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

10

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy canceled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

100

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/92, the undersigned, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Company the total premium. For all overdue amounts, 18.0 % per annum late payment charge will be imposed. Reasonable costs of collection and Attorney's fees may be added. I agree the Company may deduct from any less payment amounts unpaid, (Promissory Note or Account) payable to the Company.

Licensed Agent's Signature

'Applicant's Signature'



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEET & SONS
LARRY TWEET
RR 1 BOX 1475
FAIRVIEW MT 59221-9705
PHONE 406/798-3621

TAX ID.
81-0364602

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
PO BOX 817
SIDNEY MT 59270-0817
PHONE 406/482-3115

CODE 9206-80
26-000-1175

EXPIRATION #2

DATE 1-15-93

158-604722

HP-161229 For 1993 and succeeding years

1992 COVERAGE
CROP PRICE LEVEL

1993 COVERAGE ELECTIONS
CROP PRICE LEVEL CANCEL

DATE PRINTED 09/29/92

PAGE 9 OF

STATE

MONTANA

COUNTY

RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE/C 25N 58E 33

TYPE S

UNIT 1.10

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CODE 25

CODE 83

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE/C 25N 58E 33

TYPE M

UNIT 1.10

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

PREVIOUS CARRIER

PREVIOUS POLICY

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE/C 25N 58E 33

TYPE S

UNIT 1.10

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal
TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan
(OFFICE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other
ONE)

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal
TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan
(OFFICE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other
ONE)

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal
TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan
(OFFICE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other
ONE)

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

83 S 21.0 83 S 22.0 83 S 24.0

84 S 21.0 84 S 22.0 84 S 24.0

85 S 21.0 85 S 22.0 85 S 24.0

86 S 21.0 86 S 22.0 86 S 24.0

87 S 21.0 87 S 22.0 87 S 24.0

88 S 21.0 88 S 22.0 88 S 24.0

89 S 21.0 89 S 22.0 89 S 24.0

90 S 21.0 90 S 22.0 90 S 24.0

91 S 21.0 91 S 22.0 91 S 24.0

92 S 21.0 92 S 22.0 92 S 24.0

93-91 YIELD 229.0

92 S 22.0 92 S 24.0

210.0 = 21.0

226.0 = 22.6

236.0 = 23.6

Preliminary Yld

Preliminary Yld

Preliminary Yld

ASCS Yield Prior Year Yield Approved APH Yld

ASCS Yield Prior Year Yield Approved APH Yld

ASCS Yield Prior Year Yield Approved APH Yld

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

23.0 21.0 21.0

Refer to page one for price and level elections

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in crop at the level and price elected and at the rates published and in effect the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now insured to the FCIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/93, the undersigned, in consideration of the issue of the policy(s) shown above, hereby agrees to pay, at 1501 50th Street, Suite 200 Des Moines, Iowa 50266, to the order of the Company the total premium, all as shown by law. The undersigned agrees and acknowledges that the Company may deduct any and all amounts owed under this policy or any other policy when not due, from any loss payable to you under the policy(s) shown above.

I certify that the information I have furnished as reflected on this form is true and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a recalculation of the APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately result in voidance of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal action. ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted, the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the undersigned applicant has passed the cancellation date. The policy will then for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided by the policy. We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance. This policy will be void in the event you are rescinded from receiving benefit under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may result in your eligibility to receive such benefits. For the purposes relating to this insurance, I hereby authorize representative of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertinent to the above described farm in the appropriate ASCS or other governing agency office(s). I declare the facts stated herein to be true and I personally guarantee payment of the total premium.

APPLICANT/GUARANTOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE OCTOBER M. 19

LICENSED AGENT'S SIGNATURE

DATE



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance
Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Application and Production History

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEET & SONS

LARRY TWEET

RR 1 BOX 1475

FAIRVIEW MI 59221-9705

PHONE

406/798-3621

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

PO BOX 817

SIMLEY MI 59270-0817

PHONE

406/482-3115

CODE

9206-80 26-000-1175

STATE

MONTANA

COUNTY

RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE

TYPE S

UNIT 1.08

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CODE 25

CODE 83

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE

TYPE M

UNIT 1.08

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

PREVIOUS CARRIER

PREVIOUS POLICY

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE

TYPE S

UNIT 1.08

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1.000

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD A Production Seed Commercial Storage D Appraisal

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan

(CIRCLE ONE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

1993 21.0 83.5 21.0

1994 21.0 84.5 21.0

1995 21.0 85.5 21.0

1996 21.0 86.5 21.0

1997 151.0 87.5 151.0

1998 20.0 88.5 20.0

1999 20.0 89.5 20.0

2000 20.0 90.5 20.0

2001 20.0 91.5 20.0

2002 0.0 92.5 0.0

RECORD A Production Seed Commercial Storage D Appraisal

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan

(CIRCLE ONE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

1993 21.0 83.5 21.0

1994 21.0 84.5 21.0

1995 21.0 85.5 21.0

1996 21.0 86.5 21.0

1997 151.0 87.5 151.0

1998 20.0 88.5 20.0

1999 20.0 89.5 20.0

2000 20.0 90.5 20.0

2001 20.0 91.5 20.0

2002 0.0 92.5 0.0

RECORD A Production Seed Commercial Storage D Appraisal

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin E ASCS Loan

(CIRCLE ONE) C Livestock Feeding Records F Other

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES YIELD

1993 21.0 83.5 21.0

1994 21.0 84.5 21.0

1995 21.0 85.5 21.0

1996 21.0 86.5 21.0

1997 151.0 87.5 151.0

1998 20.0 88.5 20.0

1999 20.0 89.5 20.0

2000 20.0 90.5 20.0

2001 20.0 91.5 20.0

2002 0.0 92.5 0.0

HP-161229 For 1993 and succeeding years

DATE PRINTED 09/29/92

PAGE 7 OF

1992 COVERAGE

1993 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

CROP PRICE LEVEL

PRICE LEVEL CAN

Refer to page one for price and level elections

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share of crop at the level and price elected and at the rates published and in effect the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FCIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

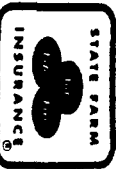
On or before 10/01/93, the undersigned, in consideration of the terms of the policy(s) shown above, hereby agrees to pay, at 1501 Fifth Street, Suite 200, Des Moines, Iowa 50326, to the order of the Company the total premium, as set by law. The undersigned agrees to pay the maximum amount of interest on the total premium after start date plus reasonable costs of collection and attorney fees as allowed by law. The undersigned agrees that the Company may deduct any and all amounts owed under this policy or any other policy which may have been lost payable to you under the policy(s) shown above.

I certify that the information I have furnished on this form is true and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a reclassification of the crop. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately result in forfeiture of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or false claims actions. ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted, the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. The policy will terminate for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy. We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance. This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may restrict your eligibility to receive such benefits. For the purposes relating to this insurance, I hereby authorize representative of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records pertaining to the above described farm in the appropriate ASCS or other government agency office(s). I declare the facts stated herein to be true and I personally guarantee payment of the total premium.

APPLICANT/GUARANTOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE OCTOBER M 19

INTERPRETER'S SIGNATURE



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEET & SONS
LARRY TWEET
RR 1 BOX 1475
FAIRVIEW MT 59221-9705
PHONE 406/798-3621

TAXID.
81-0364602

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
PO BOX 817
SIDNEY MT 59270-0817
PHONE 406/482-3115

CODE 9206-80
26-000-1175

EXHIBIT #2

DATE 1-15-93

158404722

POLICY NUMBER		
MP-161229	For	1993 and succeeding years
1992 COVERAGE		
CROP	PRICE	LEVEL

DATE PRINTED		
09/29/92		4 OF
1993 COVERAGE ELECTIONS		
PRICE	LEVEL	CAN

Refer to page one for price and level elections

STATE

MONTANA

COUNTY

RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE CC

TYPE 25N 57E 25

UNIT 25N 58E 30

ASCS # 1.04

INTEREST 738

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

CODE 25

CODE 83

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

PREVIOUS CARRIER

PREVIOUS POLICY

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE SF

TYPE 25N 57E 25

UNIT 25N 58E 30

ASCS # 1.04

INTEREST 738

OTHER PERSONS SHARING IN CROP

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Yield Number
A Production Sold Commercial Storage	D Appraisal	
B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin	E ASCS Loan	
C Livestock Feeding Records	F Other	

RECORD TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Yield Number
A Production Sold Commercial Storage	D Appraisal	
B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin	E ASCS Loan	
C Livestock Feeding Records	F Other	

RECORD TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Yield Number
A Production Sold Commercial Storage	D Appraisal	
B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin	E ASCS Loan	
C Livestock Feeding Records	F Other	

YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD
83 S			23.0	83 S			21.0	83 S			24.0
84 S			23.0	84 S			21.0	84 S			24.0
85 S			23.0	85 S			21.0	85 S			24.0
86 S			23.0	86 S			21.0	86 S			24.0
87 S			23.0	87 S			21.0	87 S			24.0
88 S			23.0	88 A			0.0	88 A			1.0
89 A	1067	43.4	25.0	89 S			13.0	89 S			23.0
90 S			23.0	90 S			12.0	90 S			23.0
91 S			23.0	91 S			12.0	91 A	3240	28.3	33.0
92 S			23.0	92 S			10.0	92	4350	20.8	48

100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yield	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yield	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yield	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yield
3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

On or before 10/01/93, the undersigned, in consideration of the return of the policy(s) shown above, hereby agrees to pay, at 1501 Sixth Street, Suite 200, One Main, Room 50206, in the order of the Company the total premium, all as a condition of the policy(s) shown above, and to pay the balance of the premium by law. The undersigned agrees to pay the minimum amount of interest on this policy premium after such date as the Company shall determine, and to allow all as allowed by law. The undersigned agrees, and acknowledges, that the Company may deduct any and all amounts owed under the policy or any other policy, when not due, from any loss payable to you under the policy(s) shown above.

I hereby certify that the information I have furnished on this form is true and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand that information inaccurately reported may result in a recoupment of the APH yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately result in forfeiture of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal, civil claims actions. ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted, the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the undersigned notifies the Company in writing of a change of crop year prior to the time for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance. This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefit under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may affect your eligibility to receive such benefits.

For the purposes relating to this insurance, I hereby authorize representative of the Company access to and examination of insured crops and records per to the above described farm in the appropriate ASCS or other government agency office(s).

I declare the facts stated herein to be true and I personally guarantee payment of the total premium.

APPLICANT/INSURANT'S SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

OTCLOCK: _____

19

LICENSED AGENT'S SIGNATURE: _____

15/1



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEIT & SONS

LARRY TWEIT

RR 1 BOX 1475

FAIRVIEW MT 59221-9705

PHONE

406/798-3621

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO

PO BOX 817

SIDNEY MT 59220-0817

PHONE

406/482-3115

CODE

9206-80 26-000-1175

STATE

CODE

LOSS PAYABLE TO ME AND

PREVIOUS CARRIER

Refer to page one for price and level elections

MONTANA

COUNTY

CODE

83

PREVIOUS POLICY

RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

COUNTY RICHLAND

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE 25N 57E 24

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE 25N 57E 24

CROP WHEAT

PRACTICE 25N 57E 24

TYPE 5

UNIT 1,003

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1,000

TYPE W

UNIT 1,003

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1,000

TYPE 5

UNIT 1,003

ASCS # 738

INTEREST 1,000

Are you now indebted to the FIC or to any other insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premiums? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/01/93, the undersigned, in consideration of the issue of the policy(s) shown above, hereby agrees to pay, at 1901 50th Street, Suite 200, The Moncks, Iowa 50256, to the order of the Company the total premium all as a by law. The undersigned agrees to pay the maintenance amount of interest on the to paid premium after such one day plus reasonable costs of collection and attorney all as allowed by law. The undersigned agrees and acknowledges that the Company may deduct any and all amounts owed under this policy or any other policy written on your share of the insured crops?

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

UNIT DESCRIPTION

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

PROCESSOR #/NAME AND/OR TREES OR VINES

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal E ASCS Loan F Other

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin C Livestock Feeding Records

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES

YIELD

Yield Number

10,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

21,000

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal E ASCS Loan F Other

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin C Livestock Feeding Records

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES

YIELD

Yield Number

10,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

22,000

RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage D Appraisal E ASCS Loan F Other

TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded Bin C Livestock Feeding Records

YEAR PRODUCTION ACRES

YIELD

Yield Number

10,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

23,000

1992 COVERAGE

1993 COVERAGE

1994 COVERAGE

1995 COVERAGE

1996 COVERAGE

1997 COVERAGE

1998 COVERAGE

1999 COVERAGE

2000 COVERAGE

2001 COVERAGE

2002 COVERAGE

2003 COVERAGE

2004 COVERAGE

2005 COVERAGE

2006 COVERAGE

2007 COVERAGE

2008 COVERAGE

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2023 COVERAGE

2024 COVERAGE

2025 COVERAGE

2026 COVERAGE

2027 COVERAGE

2028 COVERAGE

2029 COVERAGE

2030 COVERAGE

2031 COVERAGE

2032 COVERAGE

2033 COVERAGE

2034 COVERAGE

2035 COVERAGE

2036 COVERAGE

2037 COVERAGE

2038 COVERAGE

DATE PRINTED

09/29/92

PAGE

3 OF

1993 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1994 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1995 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1996 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1997 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1998 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

1999 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2000 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2001 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2002 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2003 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2004 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2005 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2006 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2007 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2008 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2009 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2010 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2011 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2012 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2013 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2014 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2015 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2016 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2017 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2018 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2019 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2020 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

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2022 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2023 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2024 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2025 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2026 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2027 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2028 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2029 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2030 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2031 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2032 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2033 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2034 COVERAGE ELECTIONS

2035 COVERAGE ELECTIONS



STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

Served by RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

Managing General Agent for Crop Insurance

MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE APPLICATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY

PRODUCER/OWNER INFORMATION

TWEET & SONS
LARRY TWEET
RR 1 BOX 1475
FAIRVIEW MT 59221-9705
PHONE 406/798-3621

TAX ID:
81-0364602

AGENCY INFORMATION

P. MICHAEL MORASKO
PO BOX 817
SIDNEY MT 59220-0817
PHONE 406/482-3115

CODE 9206-80

26-000-1175

POLICY NUMBER	DATE PRINTED	PAGE
MP-161229 For 1992 and succeeding years	09/29/92	2 OF 1
1992 COVERAGE	1993 COVERAGE ELECTIONS	
CROP PRICE LEVEL	PRICE LEVEL CANG	

Refer to page one for price and level elections

The premium due for each crop year will be calculated on my share in crop at the level and price elected and at the rates published and in effect the current crop year subject to applicable adjustments.

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and all terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in Chapter IV of 7 CFR.

UNDERWRITING DATA

Are you now indebted to the FIC or to any other in insurance company for unpaid crop insurance premium? Unpaid premiums affect your eligibility to receive benefits.

Have you ever had a crop insurance policy cancelled or otherwise terminated for any reason other than unpaid premium?

Do you have another Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Policy on your share of the insured crops?

On or before 10/21/93, the undersigned, in consideration of the issue of the policy(s) shall hereby agree to pay, at 1501 Fifth Street, Suite 200, Two Bldg., Room 5026, to the order of the Company the total premium, all as set by law. The undersigned agrees to pay the maximum amount of interest on the unpaid premium after such date plus reasonable costs of collection and attorney's fee as allowed by law. The undersigned agrees and acknowledges that the Company may deduct any and all amounts owed under this policy or any other policy, which not due, from any loss payable to you under the policy(s) shown above.

I certify that the information I have furnished as reflected on this form is true and accurate for the commodity(ies), unit(s) and year(s) shown. I understand information inaccurately reported may result in a reclassification of the applicable yield. I also understand that failure to report completely and accurately result in violation of my crop insurance contract and may result in criminal or civil claims actions. ACCEPTANCE: When this application is accepted, the policy will be in effect for the first crop year specified above, unless the for submitting applications has passed the cancellation date. The policy will then be for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided by the policy.

We will not provide coverage if you knowingly concealed or misrepresented material fact or circumstance relating to this insurance. This policy will be void in the event you are restricted from receiving benefits under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or that action is pending which may prevent your eligibility to receive such benefits. For the purposes relating to this insurance, I hereby authorize representative of the Company to access to and examination of insured crops and records prior to the above described farm in the appropriate A.S.C.S. or other government agency office(s).

I declare the facts stated herein are true and I personally guarantee payment of the total premium.

APPLICANT/GUARANTOR SIGNATURE
DATE 10/20/93 BY M. 11-23-93

RECORD TYPE	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD
RECORD A Production Sold Commercial Storage TYPE B On Farm Storage Recorded On C Livestock Feeding Records D Appraised E ASCS Loan F Other	Yield Number 14.0				Yield Number 27.0				Yield Number 3.0		
YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD	YEAR	PRODUCTION	ACRES	YIELD
83	5		24.0	83	5		24.0	83	5		23.0
84	5		24.0	84	5		24.0	84	5		23.0
85	5		24.0	85	5		24.0	85	5		23.0
86	5		24.0	86	5		24.0	86	5		23.0
87	5		24.0	87	5		24.0	87	5		23.0
88	A	0.0	155.0	88	5		24.0	88	5		23.0
89	5		22.0	89	5		24.0	89	5		23.0
90	5		21.0	90	5		21.0	90	5		22.0
91	5		21.0	91	5		24.0	91	5		22.0
92	5		21.0	92	5		22.0	92	5		22.0
205.0 83-91 YIELD 216.0											
Preliminary Yld											
ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yld	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yld	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yld	ASCS Yield	Prior Year Yield	Approved APH Yld

CCC-441A
(09-15-88)

1988 DISASTER PROGRAM WORKSHEET

USDA-CCC

FARM NO.

371

Crops and Participation Status

Crops and Participation Status		Wheat	Barley	
1. BASIC RATE		4.22	2.516	
2. YIELD	IR	82	30	
	NI			
3. ACRES	IR	123.4	24.4	
	NI			
4. EXTENSION (Item 2 x Item 3)	IR			
	NI	2726	732	
5. Farm Expected Production (TOTAL EXTENSION IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED)		2726	732	
6. Disaster Level (Item 5 x .65)		1772	476	
7. Actual production (from ASCS-658)		0	0	
8. Loss for Payment (Item 6 - 7)		1772	476	
9. Maximum Low Rate Loss (Item 5 x .4)		1090	293	
10. A. Low Rate Loss (Smaller of Items 8 and 9)		1090	293	
B. Rate (.65 x Basic Rate)		2.75	1.63	
C. Low Rate Payment (Item 10A x 10B)		2998	478	
11. A. High Rate Loss (Item 8 - Item 10)		682	183	
B. Rate (.9 x Basic Rate)		3.81	2.26	
C. High Rate Payment (Item 11A x 11B)		2598	414	
12. TOTAL FARM PAYMENT (Item 10C + 11C) <i>Report</i>		5596	892	<i>Report</i>
13. Farm Expected Gross (Item 5 x Basic Rate) (Whole dollars)		11,531	1,837	
PRODUCER PAYMENTS				
Name of Producer				
14. SHARE (from CCC-441)				
15. Gross Disaster Payment (Item 12 x Item 14)				
16. Net Insurance Indemnity (from CCC-440)				
17. Sum (Item 15 + 16)				
18. Expected Gross (Item 13 x Item 14)				
19. Reduction (Item 17 - Item 18) (Enter 0 if negative)				
20. Net Disaster Payment (Item 15 - Item 19)				
21. Payment reduced for nonparticipating farms (Item 20 x Permitted Acreage Factor)				
Name of Producer				
14. SHARE (from CCC-441)				
15. Gross Disaster Payment (Item 12 x Item 14)				
16. Net Insurance Indemnity (from CCC-440)				
17. Sum (Item 15 + 16)				
18. Expected Gross (Item 13 x Item 14)				
19. Reduction (Item 17 - Item 18) (Enter 0 if negative)				
20. Net Disaster Payment (Item 15 - Item 19)				
21. Payment reduced for nonparticipating farms (Item 20 x Permitted Acreage Factor)				

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 60, 72



RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.
MULTIPLE PERIL CROP INSURANCE PROOF OF LOSS
CIGNA PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURED INFORMATION

TIMOTHY J. KLASMA
ENID ROUTE
LAMBERT, MT 59243

PHONE 406/774-3416
TAX ID 516-74-2627

AGENCY INFORMATION

TOWN & COUNTRY INSURANCE INC.
P.O. BOX 28
GLENDALE, MT 59330

PHONE 406/365-2322
CODE 1458-05

POLICY NUMBER	CLAIM NUMBER	PROD. YEAR
MF-066668	89-1076	1989
DATE PRINTED	PAGE	
09/06/89	1 OF 2	
STATE	CODE	
MONTANA	27	
COUNTY	CODE	
RICHLAND		
LOSS PAYABLE TO INSURED AND:		

DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT PAYABLE

POLICY LINE NUMBER	D UNIT NO.	E SECTION	F TRP N/S	G RANGE E/W	H ASCS#	I RISK AREA	CAUSE OF LOSS				M HARVESTED PRODUCTION	N SUGAR %	O STAGE	P ACRES	Q STAGE GUAR. PER A.	R ADJUSTED OR STAGE UNIT GUARANTEE	S REFRANT REDUCTION	T PRODUCTION TO BE COUNTED	U DEFICIENCY FOR UNIT (R-S-U)	V PRICE	W UNIT INDEMNITY	X INTEREST	Z AMOUNT PAYABLE (W X X Z)
							J PRIMARY CODE	K DATE	L SECONDARY CODE	M DATE													
1.0	2.01	27	23N	54E	371	SF		89			684	15.000	15.000	15.000	974.00	1,274.00	1,274.00	1,274.00	3.0000	870	1.53	586	
2.0	2.02	28	23N	54E	371	SF		89			944	14.300	14.300	14.300	1,274.00	1,274.00	1,274.00	1,274.00	3.0000	990	1.53	666	
3.0	3.01	2	24N	53E	1158	SF		89			1399	15.000	15.000	15.000	1,566.00	1,566.00	1,566.00	1,566.00	3.0000	501	1.53	152	
4.0	3.02	34	25N	53E	1158	SF		89			504	12.800	12.800	12.800	714.00	714.00	714.00	714.00	3.0000	1630	1.53	181	
5.0	3.02	34	25N	53E	1158	SF		89			1532	18.800	18.800	18.800	1,760.00	1,760.00	1,760.00	1,760.00	3.0000	684	1.53	210	
6.0	3.03	18	24N	54E	1158	SF		89			1491	18.800	18.800	18.800	2,561.00	2,561.00	2,561.00	2,561.00	3.0000	3210	1.53	96	
7.0	3.04	10	24N	53E	1158	SF		89			2506	18.000	18.000	18.000	2,442.00	2,442.00	2,442.00	2,442.00	3.0000	0	1.53	0	
8.0	3.04	10	24N	54E	1158	SF		89			2414	18.800	18.800	18.800	2,465.00	2,465.00	2,465.00	2,465.00	3.0000	215	1.53	181	
9.0	3.05	35	25N	53E	1158	SF		89			1109	18.800	18.800	18.800	1,882.00	1,882.00	1,882.00	1,882.00	3.0000	2319	1.53	169	

OCT 4 1989

I accept the Agreed Amount Payable, subject to policy provisions, for damage to my insured crops. I declare that the facts stated are true, and I understand that this PROOF OF LOSS and supporting papers are subject to audit and approval by the Company.

I understand that this crop insurance is subsidized and reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States and that I may be prosecuted under applicable provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States for knowingly or willfully making false statements or filing false reports, and if convicted may be fined up to \$5,000.00 or imprisoned up to two (2) years, or both, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1014, or other applicable provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States.

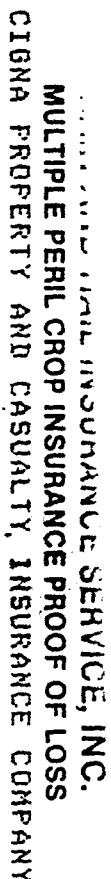
Loss or damage is not enough to qualify for payment on the following other crops/units insured under my policy:

CROP	UNIT	ACRES	SIGNATURE OF INSURED	DATE	SIGNATURE OF ADJUSTER	DATE	SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE
			X	9-14-89				
			X	9-14-89				

1026-AD FORM NEEDED

1026 VERIFICATION
DATE 9-13-89
TIME 2:00
OFFER PERSON CONTACTED

XX	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE - LINE XX	1,507.32
YY	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE - LINE YY	231
ZZ	DRAFT NUMBER	231



AGENCY INFORMATION

EXHIBIT #3

DEPT, in 59243

TAX I.D. NO. ONE

516-74-3416 516-74-2627

406/365-2322

CODE
1458-05

TOWN & COUNTRY INSURANCE INC.
P.O. BOX 28
GLENDALE, MI 59330

DATE 1-15-93
BY SB leo + j a

POLICY NUMBER	CLAIM NUMBER	CHOP YEAR
MF-066668	89-1076	1989
DATE PRINTED	PAGE	
09/06/89	2 OF	2
STATE		CODE
MONTANA		25
COUNTY		CODE
RICHLAND		83

LOSS PAYABLE TO INSURED AND:

RICHLAND	83
LOSS PAYABLE TO INSURED AND:	

LOCATION										DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT PAYABLE											
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
UNIT NO.	SEC. TION	TWP. N/S	RANGE E/W	ACRES	RISK AREA	CAUSE OF LOSS	DATE	STAGE OF LOSS	HARVESTED PRODUCTION	SUGAR STAGE	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS	STAGE OF LOSS
3.00	35	RICHLAND	53E	1158	R05	11	89	(U)	566	.75	27.0	25.500	689.0	566	123	1.2500	154	.300	460		
2.00	27	RICHLAND	54E	371	R05	11	89	(U)	148	.75	22.60	12.000	271.00	148	123	1.6000	196.8	.667	131		
2.00	27	RICHLAND	54E	371	R04	11	89	(U)	87	.75	10.10	17.300	175.00	87	88	1.6000	141	.667	94		
3.02	34	RICHLAND	53E	1158	R05	11	89	(U)	203	.75	11.90	13.500	161.00	203	0	1.6000	0	.300	111		
3.03	18	RICHLAND	54E	1158	R05	11	89	(U)	1180	.75	45.30	21.000	951.00	1180	0	1.6000	0	.300	111		
3.06	1	RICHLAND	53E	1158	R05	11	89	(U)	315	.75	32.50	13.500	439.00	315	124	1.6000	198	.300	60		

I, Agreed Amount Payable, subject to policy provisions, for damage to my insured crops. I declare that the facts stated are true, and I understand that this F LOS and supporting papers are subject to audit and approval by the Company. and that this crop insurance is subsidized and reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States and that I may be under applicable provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States for knowingly or willfully making false statements or filing false reports, and if I may be fined up to \$5,000.00 or imprisoned up to two (2) years, or both, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1014, or other applicable provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States.

image is not enough to qualify for payment on the other crops unit's insured under my policy.	SIGNATURE OF INSURED	DATE
		

NO LOSS PAYABLE	X	7-19
-----------------	---	------

TOP	UNIT	ACRES	SIGNATURE OF ADJUSTER	DATE
TOP	UNIT	ACRES	SIGNATURE OF ADJUSTER	DATE

9-14

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	DATE

[illegible]

1026-AD FORM NEEDED
1026 VERIFICATION

DATE 9-13-89

TIME - 8:20

ASCS PERSON CONTACT

For the

3774	TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE—SUM OF COLUMN 2	1451--
------	--------------------------------------	--------

(M) PREMIUM (MPC) (MPC) PREM. ONLY	1-452-0000
--	------------

NET AMOUNT
PAYABLE TO ME

7213

W	2070.
X	

DRAFT NUMBER 77

Box 53

Monmouth, N.J.

Jan 11 - 1993

Jan Larry Twit

Bt 122 State Capitol

Helena MT 59620

Dear Senator

Enclosed is a petition that is the second attempt to end cloud seeding in Idaho. The signatures represent the townspeople that border Montana almost everyone signed it.

Our complaints about cloud seeding either fall on deaf ears or are the subject of ridicule by our elected officials.

Out of 38 counties that once allowed cloud seeding only 4 remain. This would suggest that the majority of North Dakotans do not support cloud seeding.

The Budget for this farce disguised as rain making exceeds 4.5 million per year. N.D. is considering closing and consolidating rural schools that they can't afford to keep open. But they still can afford this program.

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 60, 72

Boyer

I feel I can speak for the people on the
petition when I say ~~that you'll meet in the~~

I hope your Bill gets ~~past~~ passed by an overwhelming
majority. It's time for states to start listening to residents
instead of out side interests.

Even off the best ten years slope is has been
declared a disaster area due to drought. ~~at~~ The best
years as far as rainfall is concerned occurred when Mother
didn't allow cloud seeding.

I wish you the best of luck with your Bill

Sincerely,

Daniel R. Siler

EXHIBIT #4
DATE 1-15-93
SB 60 + 72

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

We, the undersigned qualified electors of Slope County, North Dakota, by this petition request and demand that the Slope County Board of County Commissioners adopt a resolution recalling all commissioners of the Slope County Weather Modification Authority and abolish their appointed office and abolish such weather modification authority in accordance with Section 61-04.1-28 of the North Dakota Century Code.

The purpose of this petition is to abolish the Slope County Weather Modification Authority which will also abolish and eliminate the power of such weather modification authority to certify any mill levy tax for weather modification activities in conjunction with the State of North Dakota..

COMMITTEE FOR PETITIONS

The following electors of Slope County, North Dakota are authorized to represent and act for us, and shall constitute the "Committee for the Petitioners" in the matter of this petition and all acts subsequent thereto:

<u>Henry Braker Marmarth ND</u>	<u>Charles Erickson New England ND</u>
<u>Don Flor Marmarth ND</u>	
<u>Scott Braker Marmarth ND</u>	
<u>Don Jannella Marmarth ND</u>	

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box-City-County-State
1 6/3	Don Flor	Box 53 Marmarth ND Slope ND
2 6/3	Linda Flor	Box 53 Marmarth Slope ND
3 6/3	Rose Flor	Box 34 Marmarth Slope ND
4 6/3	Loytta Graham	Box 214 Marmarth Slope ND
5 6/3	Wesley M. Fuchs	Box 6 Marmarth Slope ND
6 6/3	Helen F. Fuchs	P.O. Box 6 Marmarth Slope ND
7 6/3	Linda L. Ferrell	Box 62 Marmarth Slope ND
8 6/3	Paul Childers	Box 47 Marmarth Slope ND
9 6/3	Emmet Harmon	Box 86 Marmarth Slope ND
10 6/3	Doug Duffield	Box 45 Marmarth ND

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box-City-County-State
11 5/28/92	Denise Shepherd	Box 94 Marmarth, ND Slope 5864
12 5/28/92	Maurice Klatner	Box 75 Marmarth ND Slope
13 5-28-92	Melva Sonzalla	Box 3 Marmarth, N.D. Slope
14 5/28/92	Joe L. Zucker	Box 48 Marmarth, N.D. Slope
15 5/28/92	Deresa Brewer	Box 515 Marmarth, ND Slope
16 5/28/92	Cathie Peters	Box 92 Marmarth, N. Dak. Slope
17 5/28/92	Sharon (Austin)	Box 95 Marmarth, N.D. Slope
18 5/28-92	Dorothy Crow	Box 33 Marmarth ND slope
19 5/28/92	Connie Crow	Box 41 Marmarth ND. Slope
20 5/28/92	Marileigh McKitsick	Box 132 Marmarth, ND Slope
21 5-28-92	Wayne E Sonzalla	Box 13 Marmarth ND Slope
22 5-28-92	Alba Gilpin	Box 91 Marmarth N.D. Slope
23 5-28-92	Molly Lynn	Box 5 " ND Slope
24 5-28-92	Landon Richmond	P.O. Box 103 Marmarth, N. Dak Slope
25 5-28-92	Mike H. Sonzalla	Box 174 Marmarth, N.D. Slope

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA)

COUNTY OF SLOPE)

SS

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am a qualified elector, that each signature contained on the attached petition was executed in my presence, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief each person whose signature appears on the attached petition is a qualified elector of Slope County; and that each signature contained on the attached petition is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

(Signature of circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1992
at _____, North Dakota.

, Notary Public

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

We, the undersigned qualified electors of Slope County, North Dakota, by this petition request and demand that the Slope County Board of County Commissioners adopt a resolution recalling all commissioners of the Slope County Weather Modification Authority and abolish their appointed office and abolish such weather modification authority in accordance with Section 61-04.1-28 of the North Dakota Century Code.

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<u>Harry Brudow Marmarth</u>	
<u>Dan Fler Marmarth</u>	<u>Charles Erickson New England</u>
<u>Dan Sausella Marmarth</u>	
<u>Scott Brudow Marmarth</u>	

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box - City - County - State
¹ 5-28-92	Todd Reichenberg	P.O. Box 548 Marmarth Slope ND
² 5-29-92	Lucy Jensen	P.O. Box 74, Marmarth, Slope, ND
³ 5-29-92	Helen Jensen	Box 31 Marmarth Slope ND
⁴ 5-29-92	2 A Children	Box 47 Marmarth Slope ND
⁵ 5-29-92	Glen E. Hamon	Box 134 Marmarth ND 5864
⁶ 5-29-92	Willie K. Wagon	Box 134 Marmarth ND 5864
⁷ 5-29-92	Julie M. Bogley	Box 35 Marmarth ND 58643
⁸ 5-29-92	Betty Lee	Box 95 Marmarth Slope ND
⁹ 5-29-92	Linda L. Clark	Box 511 Marmarth ND Slope Co
5-29-92	Enilpe L. L. L.	Box 153 Marmarth ND Slope Co

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box-City-County-State
11 5-29-92	Andrew Sonzalla	Box 36 Marmarth Slope N.D.
12 5-29-92	W.H. Post	Box 26 " " " "
13 5-30-92	Hailey Perry	Box 2 Marmarth Slope, N.D.
14 5-30-92	Jim Canall	Box 2 Marmarth Slope N.D.
15 5-30-92	Margie Sonzalla	Box 36 Marmarth Slope N.D.
16 5-30-92	Scott A Beightorn	Box 144 Marmarth N.D. Slope
17 5/30/92	Grace L Beightorn	Box 144 Marmarth Slope N.D.
18 5/30/92	Harry Leue	Box 547 Marmarth Slope N.D.
19 5/30/92	Rodney Rickard	Box 46 Marmarth N.D.
20 5/30/92	Don Holman	Box 131 Marmarth N.D. Slope
21 5-30-92	Editha Guntle	Box 25 Marmarth N. Dak
22 5-20-92	Vernie Marten	Box 266 Marmarth N Dak Slope
23 6-4-92	Ammy Reichenberg	Box 548 Marmarth N.D. Slope
24 6-4-92	Maigt Finnesman	Box 54 Marmarth N.D. Slope
25 6-4-92	Therese Bagley	Box 123 Marmarth N.D. Slope

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA)

COUNTY OF SLOPE) ss

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am a qualified elector, that each signature contained on the attached petition was executed in my presence, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief each person whose signature appears on the attached petition is a qualified elector of Slope County; and that each signature contained on the attached petition is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

(Signature of circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____
at _____, North Dakota.

, Notary Public

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<u>Henry Bradac Marmarth</u>	_____
<u>Don Flou Marmarth</u>	<u>Charles Erickson New England</u>
<u>Don Donsalla Marmarth</u>	_____
<u>Scott Bradac Marmarth</u>	_____

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address	P.O. Box	City	County	State
June 13-92	Jim Martin	Marmarth	Box 266	N.D.	Slope	
June 14-92	Margaret Smith	Marmarth	PO Box 152	N.D.	Slope	
June 19-92	Janet Lison	Marmarth	Box 5	N.D.	Slope	
June 9-92	Craig Leach	Marmarth	PO Box 1	N.D.	Slope	
June 9-92	Don Donsalla	Marmarth	PO Box 179	N.D.	Slope	
June 9-92	Harlene Rustad	Marmarth	Box 548	N.D.	Slope	
June 11-92	Hazel Zacher	Marmarth	PO Box 48	N.D.	Slope	
June 15-92	Tina Martin	Marmarth	PO Box 266	N.D.	Slope	
June 22-92	Gottie Perry	Box 93		Marmarth	N.D.	Slope
June 23-92	R. H. Kristiansen	Box 218		Marmarth	N.D.	Slope

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box-City-County-State
11 6-30-92	Harry F. Perry	Box 93 Marmarth ND Slope County
12 6-30-92	Jeff Martin	Box 266 Marmarth ND Slope
13 7-2-92	Art Walker	Box 17 Marmarth ND Slope
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA)

) SS

COUNTY OF SLOPE)

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am a qualified elector, that each signature contained on the attached petition was executed in my presence, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief each person whose signature appears on the attached petition is a qualified elector of Slope County; and that each signature contained on the attached petition is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

(Signature of circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1992
at _____, North Dakota.

, Notary Public

EXHIBIT #4
DATE 1-15-93
SB 60 + 72

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

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<u>Henry Bradac</u>	<u>Marmarth</u>	<u>Charles Erickson</u>
<u>Dan Flop</u>	<u>Marmarth</u>	<u>Charles Erickson</u>
<u>Don Songalla</u>	<u>Marmarth</u>	
<u>Scott Bradac</u>	<u>Marmarth</u>	

Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box - City - County - State
1 5-28-92	Kevin Fuchs	Box 13 Marmarth, N.D. 58643 Slope
2 5-28-92	Dustin Carroll	Box 46 Marmarth, N.D. 58643 Slope
3 5-28-92	Margaret Anson	Box 51 Marmarth ND 58643 Slope
4 5-28-92	Janice Childers	Box 47 Marmarth N.D. 58643 Slope
5 5-28-92	Julius Austin	Box 44 Marmarth N.D. 58643 Slope
6 5-28-92	Trudy Braden	Box 487 Marmarth, N.D. 58643 Slope
7 5-28-92	Beryl Childers	Box 82 Marmarth, N.D. 58643 Slope
8 5-28-92	Long Michel	Box 446 Marmarth N.D. Slope
9 5/28/92	Barbara Kristensen	Box 518 Marmarth, N.D. 58643 Slope
10 5-28-92	Jon Benneil	Box 515 Marmarth ND 58643 Slope

RECALL PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLOPE COUNTY WEATHER MODIFICATION AUTHORITY

	Date	Petitioner Signature	Residence Address, P.O. Box - City - County - State
11	6/3	Lucky Sargent	Box 46 Marmarth N.D. 5864
12	6-3	John Safford	Box 45 Marmarth N.D. 5864
13	6-14-92	Elaine V. Brown	Baker Mont. Slope Co. N.D. 59313
14	6-14-92	Mary Lee Brown	Baker, Mont. Slope Co. N.D. 59313
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA)
COUNTY OF SLOPE) ss

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am a qualified elector, that each signature contained on the attached petition was executed in my presence, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief each person whose signature appears on the attached petition is a qualified elector of Slope County; and that each signature contained on the attached petition is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

(Signature of circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1992
at _____, North Dakota.

, Notary Public

acres, U.S.A.

JUNE 1977

A VOICE FOR ECO-AGRICULTURE

Price 60 cents

AN OVERVIEW BY
TRI STATE NATURAL
WEATHER ASSOCIATION*Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Maryland*THE
RAIN-
MAKING
MYTH

STATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 60, 72

It is a popular belief that cloud seeding is synonymous with rain-making. Unfortunately, this belief has been the result of the myriad of articles and stories published in the news media throughout the country. The basis of these stories have been public relations efforts by the practitioners of cloud seeding to create a gracious and benevolent image for themselves. This can be expected because they are in a business that grosses hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The real truth of cloud seeding is found in the scientific literature. A case illustration is *Operation Whitetop* which was a five year scientific project combining the efforts and resources of a federal government agency and a large midwestern university to test the hypothesis "that cloud seeding would significantly increase precipitation." After five years of research the hypothesis was rejected and the conclusion was that cloud seeding actually diminished precipitation by as much as 30% in the immediate target area, and that there were lesser amounts of precipitation than would have normally fallen for at least 125 miles downwind.

A basic law of the atmosphere is "precipitation must equal evaporation and transpiration." No one can make rain! The amount of precipitation can be altered by shifting and guiding storm systems from one area to another, or vice versa. Question the credibility of anyone who claims that he can produce rain by cloud seeding. Any fundamental text in meteorology or physical geography will definitely state that precipitation cannot exceed evaporation plus transpiration.

WEATHER MODIFICATION

What is cloud seeding or weather modification? The discussion here will be limited to the chemical process

which uses silver iodide as the nucleating agent. Of the many chemical agents used in cloud seeding, silver iodide is used by more than 95% of all commercial practitioners because of the simplicity in its technical applicability and because of its efficiency in altering local weather conditions. Anyone who has access to a twin-motored plane can set himself up in the cloud seeding business with an investment of as little as \$3,000. Small metal racks to hold the pyrotechnic flares impregnated with silver iodide—and the flares—are the essential equipment to set up a practitioner in business. It is known that some cloud seeders do not even bother to install the visible incrimination evidence that are thrown from the plane's window.

To describe what silver iodide does in cloud seeding will, first, necessitate a brief description of the natural precipitation process. It can be generally stated that precipitation depends on falling temperatures, a sufficient moisture content of the air, and the presence of microscopic nuclei. These nuclei may be dust or ice particles, and their presence is essential in the rain-making process. A typical summer thunderstorm generates its own nuclei in the form of ice crystals near the top of the cumulo-nimbus cloud. The moisture in the cloud has an affinity for these ice crystals and therefore condenses on them. The process of condensation continues until each drop of rain sufficiently increases in size and then falls to the earth's surface by gravity.

Cloud seeding involves the introduction of additional artificial nuclei, silver iodide crystals, into the thunderstorm system. Silver iodide crystals and ice crystals have similar characteristics. As a result the moisture in the cloud will also condense on a silver iodide crystal

see page 6

THE RAIN-MAKING MYTH

from page 1

as it does on an ice crystal. Silver iodide usually is introduced into the air by aircraft which flies sufficiently close to a thunderstorm, but not into it. Silver iodide from the burning flares is pulled into the storm system by the convective air currents. Introduction of the silver iodide nuclei together with natural nuclei already present in the thunderstorm has the effect of stopping the cycle of the rain-making process. When too many nuclei are present, natural or artificial, the limited amount of moisture in the cloud is not sufficient in quantity to condense on all the nuclei to form sufficiently large rain drops that will fall to the earth. The rain-making process is stopped. Condensing moisture is re-evaporated and carried downwind where it will be taken into another storm system and fall in quantities sometimes sufficient to produce disastrous floods.

The incidence of many floods in the United States is obviously connected with cloud seeding in adjacent areas. It may be difficult to prove, but the fact remains that cloud seeding is often involved. Promoters and practitioners of cloud seeding always say "prove it!" On the other hand, they have yet to prove that cloud seeding does not cause floods. In the Senate Hearings of the 89th Congress, Bills S. 23 and S. 2916, a prominent practitioner of cloud seeding boasted that he carried very little liability insurance for possible damages because it would be very difficult for a plaintiff to prove in a court of law that cloud seeding had caused damage. This demonstrates why cloud seeders can act with such arrogance.

Throughout the years since 1957, there have been continuous summer droughts in the Potomac Basin, but, there have been torrential downpours and flooding only 75 or 100 miles downwind in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. Another example of a flood is the Rapid City disaster of 1972. It is a documented fact that a cloud seeding run had been made less than one hour before the torrential downpour in the Black Hills.

More and more law suits are being brought before the courts seeking flood damages in areas downwind from cloud seeding activities. As recently as January 1975, *Farm Journal* listed court action seeking flood damages in Michigan and Oklahoma, all the result of cloud seeding in adjacent areas. In both states the suits were brought against Irving P. Krick of Palm Springs, California, who is a practitioner of cloud seeding and whose lucrative operations extend beyond the boundaries of the United States.

AN ECOLOGICAL MASSACRE

Cloud seeding is a science—a science of doom, devastation and desecration. The specter of cloud seeding indicates destructive floods, unprecedented droughts and the key to many pollution problems in the United States. This ecological problem has evolved because pseudo-scientists are dumping lethal doses of poisonous materials into the atmosphere to change it for their own purposes.

Seldom in history has a scientific blunder been conducted with such total

fraud and deceit, according to the Tri-State Natural Weather Association. The generalized procedure of the cloud seeder is to make exaggerated claims of rain making when drought is the desire. Federal bureaucrats conduct experiments creating severe drought, but tell legislators they increased rainfall and need more money. Probably the greatest boondoggle ever was the specially created five year drought in the northeast, the result of irresponsible cloud seeding. Cloud seeding is being carried out extensively and intensively over the entire nation. The build-up of pollutants used during the past decade are frightening. Whenever clouds are seeded, layered air inversions occur. These hold man's air pollution next to the earth's surface and create a "sewer in the sky" effect. Man is not emotionally stable under this biological situation created by heavy cloud seeding. He will riot, murder, rape, steal, commit suicide, and in general fail to live compatibly. Natural weather is the only way mankind can live happily and in biological compatibility with his environment.

NATURAL WEATHER IMPORTANT

First it should be explained in more detail why our weather is so important in its natural state. To begin with, it brings us the rains so essential for food production and industrial growth. It is only by the natural weather patterns that fresh air is available to sustain life. Man's pollutants are washed out of the atmosphere by rainfall. Thunderstorms with their updrafts and concurring downdrafts, mix the air and dilute the poisonous wastes. Lightning, a product of thunderstorms, is the world's greatest producer of nitrogen. Without it there would be no life on this earth. Even the most destructive storms have a purpose. It is the release of excess energy, and if not occurring regularly would be utterly catastrophic. Tampering with these storm systems by cloud seeding can do nothing more than upset the delicate balance of nature. Storm systems are, in reality, nature's giant washing machines.

RAIN-MAKING IS A MYTH

There is not one shred of evidence that cloud seeding ever produced one drop of additional rain. We are also told by scientists that there are rivers of water in the sky. Yet they admit that the air around the globe cannot hold more than one inch of moisture at any given time.

A summary of five cloud seeding experiments evaluated by Neyman and Scott of the University of Berkeley, with results presented at the Fifth Berkeley Symposium, had this to say:

The evidence that cloud seeding decreases rain comes from five American experiments. These five randomized experiments were conducted with unchallenged reliability over a number of consecutive years with considerable care and foresight—the results are a decrease in precipitation due to seeding and the estimated decreases amount to 53%.

Project White Top centered in Missouri presented nothing but bad news. Increases of rainfall were hoped for, but final results were most conclusive—with decreases of 21 to 23%. There are of course exceptions in any type of scientific endeavor. When cloud seeding takes place during extremely wet periods, floods are bound to occur. Probably the reason for this is the shortage of natural nuclei in the air necessary for water droplet formation. Whatever the circumstance, rain-making just sounds good.

Twenty years ago cloud seeding started making great and exaggerated claims of increased precipitation. It was soon found that the exact opposite

ACRES U.S.A. PHOTO

"...the air around the globe cannot hold more than one inch of moisture at any given time." This moisture falls somewhere. Attempts to regulate its fall prevent rain as often as they deliver it. Rainmaking is a dangerous plaything for the pseudo-scientific.

occurred. It didn't take long for those with greedy intent to take advantage of this interesting discovery.

One can only guess as to the amount of money spent annually for cloud seeding. Some estimates place it at nearly \$3 billion, which includes both governmental and private projects. This insidious tampering apparently has served its purpose. This country is now at its driest in 8,000 years.

DROUGHT NOT MENTIONED

Almost to a man, the weather community has adopted the policy of emphasizing the positive approach, that of "making it rain," as it will be welcomed by the general public.

"Making rain" sounds good to congressional appropriation committees. Can one imagine a United States Senator voting for funds to make droughts? How would farmers, gardeners and townspeople whose reservoirs get low vote in the next election?

However, both scientists and federal scientific literature now speak casually and openly of lightning suppression, fog dispersal, hail suppression, snow suppression—all accomplished by drying up the clouds by over-seeding with dry ice or silver iodide.

Dr. Schaefer, a father of weather modification, told *This Week Magazine* in 1968 "We know that a certain amount of silver iodide introduced into a cloud can cause precipitation, but we also know that a very large amount suppresses rain by creating so many particles that they are often too small to fall, or if precipitation does develop, it is not normal rain but those tiny particles that look more like fog or mist."

DRY WEATHER?

The reasons for seeding are as varied as man's desires, but the liking for dry, clear weather seems more prevalent than the desire for rain. Clear weather is wanted for recreation, for airports, to prevent hail damage to fruit during the maturing months of June, July and August, to maintain a dry earth bed for pouring concrete for footings, roads and parking lots. Dry weather is devoutly to be wished for constructing high-powered electric plants and for pouring concrete for large apartment and office buildings.

The Insurance Federation claims that weather modification will save them \$186,000,000 annually if the storms that bring the necessary rains are destroyed. The construction industry will save \$500,000,000 annually if it is not delayed by the weather. Utility companies don't want damage to their power lines, and they don't like to pay overtime.

POLLUTION CLOUD SEEDING

Cloud seeding is responsible for 90% of all the air pollution problems in the United States. A statement of Dr. E. J. Workman helps point up this fact.

Generalized seeding of immature cumulus clouds will result in a stabilization of the atmosphere that will prevent the development of mature clouds to produce rain. This sets the stage. Under this condition air pollution becomes a problem. There is no turbulence in the atmosphere to dilute man's poisonous pollutants, no rain to wash the filth out of the air. Thermal inversions occur and do not cease until weather patterns regather their momentum.

Silver iodide used for nearly all cloud seeding under these conditions is dangerous to man. For instance, what knowledge have the scientists on how cloud-seeding materials relate to other substances, and is that taken into consideration before dumping it on the clouds and ultimately on the people?

Silver iodide breaks down quickly, but the iodine atom appears to recombine with other substances such as resins from pine trees, which yield a terpene vapor which in turn produces an unintentional seeding material capable of continuing the drought in the area.

A tiny trace of iodine is needed to combine with the lead pouring from auto exhaust pipes to make another deadly poison. These materials fall out onto grass eaten by cows, then travel into all dairy products, then to man. Iodine concentrates in the thyroid gland. It can produce cancerous nodules years later.

The death rate in 1966—the year of heaviest seeding in southern Pennsylvania counties—from lung diseases reached the highest number since vital statistics were kept, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Cases of emphysema and lung cancer rose alarmingly in the last decade.

Silver from silver iodide as it flows into the ecosystems will concentrate in various organisms and thence to man, causing a buildup in the human system to a toxic level. Silver iodide is a vicious corrosive and carcinogenic substance. Inhalation or ingestion of this material will lead to respiratory or gastric ailments and cancer.

An accepted principle in the use of dangerous materials is that anything that can go wrong will eventually go wrong if the materials are used often enough.

In operation, silver iodide is usually mixed with acetone and pyrogallol acid. These poisons are described in the U.S. Dispensary, *Merk Manual*. Silver causes argyria, skin lesions; pyrogallol attacks liver and kidneys, acetone, pulmonary congestion and death by ketosis. Iodine salts are also used as tracers. They have a toxicity of five or six and symptoms include anorexia, paresis, spasmodic respiration, asphyxial convulsions, widespread inflammation and fatal hemorrhages in lung, liver, kidney and heart. The organ most severely affected is the liver, and death may occur from hepatic necrosis.

RAIN MAKING FRAUD

Cloud seeders say: "We increased rainfall by 14%." This sounds good until figures are analyzed. Cloud seeding takes place before the clouds begin to rain. In the process of dissipating, a few drops of rain fall. Since this precipitation drops after seeding, the cloud seeder tries to pawn his crime off as one of rain making. Had no seeding taken place, all of the available potential rain would have fallen. This represents 100% but only 14% fell. It can conclusively be stated that cloud seeding decreases rainfall by 86%.

SEEDING TECHNIQUES

Under-seeding may make cloud rain or snow, but at the expense of farms and towns downwind.

Over-seeding does several things, depending partly on the materials and the technique used, and the size of the cloud.

Over-seeding with silver iodide may cause the cloud to rain or snow slightly, then to break up and drift into mist within 10 to 30 minutes. Depending on the size of the cloud and the silver iodide dosage, it will not rain for 10 miles or 50 to 150 miles, but meanwhile the unexpected energy builds up and eventually the rain comes down as a cloudburst on a distant city.

Dry ice and silver iodide will make the clouds freeze up, that is, "glaciate" and hang motionless in the sky for a number of hours. Sometimes the clouds will build up enormously, but it will not rain.

THUNDERSTORMS

Nearly 4,000 thunderstorms have been lashing the earth 24 hours a day, year in and year out, through all of time since the world began.

Without these storms, there would be no life on earth. There would be no mixture of the air between layers. Pollution from dust, smoke and other foreign matter would increase to the point of causing death.

Lightning is the world's greatest producer of nitrogen compounds, the vital soil ingredient without which most plant life could not exist.

This is the only source of nitrogen for the forests which cannot grow without it. Notice that trees and plants in seeded areas look droopy, tired, and in many places entire kill is noted. Scarlet oak is one variety that died.

This nitrogen breaks down easily in soils and water and causes no problems.

Weather modification people have plunged into spraying and shooting the clouds to control lightning without once studying the contributions that lightning makes to the earth. Nowhere in all the pseudo-scientific literature is there a mention of the value of lightning strokes to man.

HURRICANES

Project Storm Fury, conducted by E.S.S.A. and the U.S. Navy, has kept hurricanes from coming up the eastern seaboard for nearly ten years. These massive storms are necessary for man's survival. They bring 30% of the moisture to this area—moisture that is so desperately necessary to grow food. Even more important, it is necessary for this type of system to disperse the high temperatures found near the equator. Hurricanes travel towards the north pole, and this eventually tends to equalize high temperature variation. If hurricanes are not allowed to go their full life cycle, nature will find some other way to maintain heat balance, and this new method undoubtedly will be more disastrous than the hurricane. These systems also help tremendously in eliminating air pollution problems that are so serious on the east coast. Hurricane Camille, the most

transverse the east coast was without question due to the blunderings of inept science. Inquiries indicate Camille was seeded over water, and factual visible evidence of seeding was indeed observed as she passed over land. What happened in this situation is a cloud seeding experiment getting out of hand. It represents a situation where reversible or cascading effects on atmospheric processes take place. The people who died from this hurricane were killed by scientific blunderers. Hurricanes must be allowed to run their natural course since they are the good fairy for the northeast, and are one of the great water wheels in nature's water cycle.

MYSTERIOUS PROGRAM

A massive program of cloud seeding—apparently entirely outside of the official federal programs on weather modification—funded from unknown federal sources, has been going on spasmodically since 1954, and steadily since 1962. This program has resulted in severe-to-extreme drought in virtually every area where conducted.

The Appalachian Mountains should guarantee the Atlantic coastal plains a healthy quota of rain each summer. No drought showed in the weather statistics with the single exception of 1930, which emphasizes statistically that present droughts are man-made.

Senatorial and departmental sources state that the U.S. Army was cloud seeding behind military secrecy in Pennsylvania counties in 1962-1966 and in Tennessee in 1964-1966.

Since the seeding in Pennsylvania took place during the months of growth of June, July and August, the principal effect was aimed at the farmer to drive him off the land. The areas of severe drought coincide exactly with the areas the federal government plans to devote to population and light industry. With a few, limited exceptions, the farmer is to be eliminated. The same plan applies on the Pacific coast.

Federal agencies with giant land-acquisition programs want farmers and rural people put into a depressed economic state so that they are willing to accept any price for their lands for parks and reservoirs. For verification, send for the Jury Trial Hearings, 1968, before the U.S. House of Representatives Public Works Committee, Washington, C.C. and read what happened in Tennessee.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

The Potomac River Basin or Mid-Potomac includes the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and South Central Pennsylvania. This area also encompasses a large fruit growing belt. A number of fruit producers of this section engineered their orchards for irrigation. Then with prodding from the Insurance Company of North America, they organized a Weather Modification Corporation, and hired a cloud seeding firm to destroy the rain storms. The desire of the fruit growers was to eliminate competition from the other growers who could not irrigate. The insurance company's interest was pocket padding by not having to pay storm damages that might occur.

A state of war finally developed in the four-state area between the fruit growers and the rest of the population. Finally the fruit growers formally deactivated, but merely took their seeding activities into underground organization. They continued to carry out cloud seeding more intensely than ever, trying to eliminate all agriculture in the area, and to retaliate against those who thought law and order was part of our democratic society.

The federal government, thinking the fruit growers would abide by their commitments, began their own program of weather tampering in the

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level for fresh fruits and vegetables. FDA set these tolerances on the basis of animal tests, using the old make-it-to-the-door system. ("If you make it to the door, the greasy spoon manager had better not poison you.") As you know, PL 85 929 set up tolerances of residues of pesticides on crops—as though this could be policed or monitored.

In the Senate Use of Pesticides report, it was stated that research based on empirical knowledge was inadequate, and it was this report that charged the USDA and HEW to search the world for scientific principles that would surpass the empiricism that had been found wanting. That search has still to start.

Studies have followed studies, but these seem to be pursued more to employ "experts" than to find answers. Scientists in the employ of Dow and other makers of phenoxy herbicides find it convenient to be skeptical about what we say, or they pretend not to understand. It is the judgment of Acres U.S.A. that we need a new ethic, not new scientific breakthroughs. Preservation of capital investments by chemical companies can no longer dictate the level of science used by government to set public policy. Yet this is what we've heard today.

I would add a word for those who agree with some of what we've said here, but who beg the question with "Yes, but..." Yes, but we'll starve if we do not use these tools. Earl Butz—in a rare exercise of economic illiteracy—in fact said 50 million will starve if we proscribe (ban) toxic genetic chemicals and attendant technologies in any form.

I will answer by stating the principles of eco-agriculture—which are also contained in the scientific literature.

1. Simplistic N, P and K fertilization means malnutrition for plants, animals and men because either a shortage or marked imbalance of plant nutrients prevent balanced plant health, ergo human health.

2. Plants with balanced hormone and enzyme systems provide their own protection against insect and fungal attacks.

3. Insects and nature's predators are a disposal crew. They are summoned when they are needed, and they are repelled when they are not needed.

4. Toxic rescue chemistry hopes to salvage crop production that is not fit to live so that men might eat it.

5. Weeds are an index of the character of the soil. It is therefore a mistake to rely on herbicides to eradicate them because this is dealing with effect, not cause.

6. Crop losses in dry weather, or during mild cold snaps are not so much the result of drought and cold as nutrient deficiency.

7. Man-made molecules of toxic rescue chemistry have no safe level and they have no tolerance level.

8. NPK formulas as legislated (and enforced by state Department of Agriculture) mean malnutrition, crop loss in dry weather, and general loss of mental acuity—plus degenerative metabolic diseases among the population—all when people use this fertilized and protected food crops.

9. Therefore—the answer to pest crop destroyers is sound fertilization in terms of exchange capacity of pH modification, and scientific farming principles that USDA, Extension and Land Grant colleges have refused to teach ever since the great discovery was made that fossil fuel companies have grant money.

There are no facets of agriculture

cannot be dealt with in isolated compartments. We need a lot less experts and just a few imperts (generalists) who know that everything is related to everything else, that everything has to go somewhere. I hope you think long and hard about your day's business. It is not enough for the industry or government to face Mrs. Platt and her daughters and those dead horses—not to mention cancer victims, the deformed, the mentally retarded, and say, "Oops."

*See transcription of Mrs. Platt remarks which were presented at the same meeting.

THE RAIN-MAKING MYTH

from page 7

four-state area. The Corps of Engineers wanted to lace the Potomac with giant dams. How else could the citizens of the area be convinced that they needed dams, and wouldn't it be much easier to enforce giant land acquisition projects when the population is economically depressed? Cloud seeding has continued ever since on a year-around basis. Results have been devastating. Target areas have been experiencing ten-inch rainfall deficits annually. Certain areas of the five states have become virtual deserts. Air pollution has increased to extremely high levels. As expected, cancer has grown by leaps and bounds. Emphysema and chronic respiratory diseases have become a galloping epidemic. Cloud seeding chemicals have burnt the foliage on the trees and eventually killing them. It has poisoned domestic animals as they eat the cultivated crops. Air inversions prevent an influx of fresh air, creating an atmosphere biologically incompatible with all living matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CLOUD SEEDING

1. Cloud seeding has been responsible for the great five-year drought in the northeast United States.
2. Isolated sections in the northeast have experienced 18 years of drought due to cloud seeding.
3. Weather disturbances in the south Atlantic have been eliminated and has reduced the east coast's rainfall by 30%—rain that is needed if agriculture is to be successful.
4. The average dairy farmer on the east coast, living in an area of cloud seeding, has averaged a net financial loss because of seeding.
5. Crop production losses in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, alone, have amounted to \$50,000,000.
6. When effects of seeding wears off, cloudbursts occur, causing floods, destroying crops, building, and drowning people as well as livestock.
7. Seeding has been responsible for the serious air pollution problems.
8. Mental retardation and insanity are traceable to cloud seeding chemicals.
9. Poisoning of all living matter is directly related to cloud seeding.
10. Emphysema is three times higher in areas of heavy cloud seeding.

see next page

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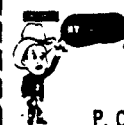
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THE
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from previous page

11. Cancer is virulently out of
proportion.

12. Financial losses to agriculture
and related industries run into the
billions.

13. Forest trees as well as cultivated
orchards are dying from chemical
reactions taking place in the air due to
the addition of cloud seeding agents.

14. The atmosphere has been
rendered completely biologically in-
compatible with all living matter, which
includes animals, plants and humans.

WHO IS IN FAVOR

Cloud seeding success is determined
by its acceptance by the general public.
Here is where we put the chips on the
table. Under no circumstances has
there been one report of anyone
favoring this new activity without greed
as a goal. Congressional hearing,
private studies, newspaper articles,
etc., all ask the same request: please
stop cloud seeding. The reasoning is
quite simple, because seeding is grand
larceny and international robbery.

A problem analysis sponsored by
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of
Reclamation, Office of Atmospheric
Resources, May 1969 can be quoted as
follows: "Fog dispersal agents may have
detrimental effects on plants and
animals over a long period. As a matter
of public policy, aerial distribution of
unknown proprietary compounds
should not be allowed on any but a
strictly experimental basis, even if tests
convince health agencies that the
materials pose no immediate threat to
human welfare. Full disclosure of the
composition of any such material added
to the environment is necessary in order
that the scientific community as a whole
may evaluate the possible long term
effects."

HAVOC

Unless cloud seeding is brought
under control, total disaster lies ahead.
This is the statement of a distinguished
scientist, Gordon J.F. MacDonald,
writing in *How to Wreck the Environ-
ment: Geophysical Warfare, in Unless
Peace Comes*. Massive and repeated
attacks on natural weather coincide
with a dislocation of the atmosphere so
grievous that the world's weather is
"going crazy." And this "crazy weather"
has played a major role in food
shortages.

In one specific instance, typical of
the rest, "eight tons" of nucleating
chemical—seeding agents—were seed-
ed over the Punjab, India, July 16 to
September 18, 1954. In this case, as in
the Rapid City disaster, the hygroscopic,
common salt, was used. Salt
expands enormously in these experi-
ments, more so than the poison
commonly used, silver iodide. Salt and
soapstone were the seeding agents used
over the Indian sub-continent. Result?
Disastrous floods.

BEER VS. FOOD

On March 5 and 6, 1973, hearings
were held at Alamosa, Colorado, on the
petition of Atmosperics, Inc., of Cali-
fornia, to seed the San Luis Valley for
Coors Brewing Company and Valley

Growers, Inc. The purpose: suppress
hail and "increase" rain. The evidence
that the suppression of hail means
suppression of rain as well, and
therefore drought follows, was so clear
that the petition was denied. Thus the
85% of area population who were on
record as against seeding were given
respite from a disastrous man-induced
drought.

The testimony of Charles B. Moore,
Professor of Atmospheric Physics, New
Mexico School of Technology, Socorro,
New Mexico, was crucial. Seeding is no
way to modify the weather, he said. The
amount of poisonous silver iodide used
is "appalling" in its effects. If modifi-
cation is desired, electrical charges
should be used, following nature.
Intense rainfall follows after lightning.
Lightning is the best "rain-maker"
there is.

The amount of seeding proposed for
this valley would be a catastrophe, he
said. Also, the "rainfall" shown on
radar as tiny droplets would be
recorded as precipitation. In fact, the
dry air evaporates such drops, and none
reach the ground. In addition, rain
cannot be "made." Seeding decreases
rainfall well beyond the target area. So,
seeding the Tuscon, Arizona target
area, results in an apparent 49% loss of
rainfall. Down wind, in Walnut Gulch,
there was also significant decrease in
rainfall. Moore agreed with the distin-
guished hydrologist, Dr. H.B. Osborn,
that seeding accounts for a 34% loss of
rainfall. It can never, said Moore, be
predicted that the seeding chemicals
will remain in the target area. It also
appeared in the testimony that whoever
reads and reports the rain gauge record
controls the data. Such a person's
honesty controls the record.

A recent report from the San Luis
Valley states that the Valley Growers,
Inc., are growing more barley than ever
are paid more for it, to not have to store
it, and have not had to pay out
\$100,000, the fee for cloud seeding.
Tom Henderson of Fresno, California,
was applying for a permit to seed the
Valley for the growers by demand from
Coors! He fraudulently applied on the
basis of rain-making, although Coors
admitted, under oath, that drought was
the desired result.

SCREWBALL WEATHER

The intricate complexities and un-
known dangers, especially of irreversi-
ble changes involved in cloud seeding,
demand carefully monitored local,
small-scale operations. To date, this
mandate remains unheeded.

That this is no idle threat is revealed
by the fact that "silver iodide is toxic
and must be handled with care." Yea
tons of this poison are dumped over the
country in a decade, as Charles Hosler,
Penn State Meteorologist, admits in his
pamphlet, *Why is it Dry?* The distin-
guished cloud seeder, Irving P. Krick
notes that "The Government will be
putting out thousands of pounds of
seeding material, and we put out
one-fifth of an ounce per hour. That
shows how little you have to use... The
Government thinks it can do more by
using more." Krick calls such folly
"screwball situations." In spite of
dangers, known and unknown, "it is
highly unlikely that seeding with silver
iodide will be abandoned." Charles B.
Moore, Professor of Atmospheric
Physics, New Mexico School of Tech-
nology, says that no one really knows
how long seeding chemicals stay
around, and that the amount used is
"appalling."

One of the worst droughts, that of
the entire region of sub-Sahara, a
catastrophe unprecedented, lasting
seven years, coincides with intensive
seeding in Kenya for the Tea Industry.
Seeding chemicals are effective for
many hours, and hundreds of miles: the
trade winds, easterlies (flow east to

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THE RAIN-MAKING MYTH

west), carried these agents of death over that fragile ecology. The drought killed countless thousands, and ruined the economy of the nation. The tea crop has never been better. Small wonder **Maurice Strong**, head of the U.N. Environmental Program, warns that theft of rain could lead to world battle. Time is running out.

It is fairly well known that midwest drought coincides with the annual and massive cloud seeding programs in the Rocky Mountain States. Not so well known is the fact that after any huge seeding program, or even a modest one, the chemicals that are not used up will move clear around the globe and trigger effects that are completely unpredictable. Flood and drought are the inevitable companions of weather modification. Severe droughts are causing not only severe global food shortages from crop failure. The slightest change of a degree or two in ocean temperature off the coast of Peru started a chain reaction that practically wiped out commercial fishing there.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The enclosed “Letter to the Editor,” printed in a local newspaper in South Dakota, summarizes the rain-making in that state. Most areas were 7 to 8 inches short in rainfall during the growing season since cloud seeding started.

Being a farmer-rancher on the north Buffalo County line. I have watched weather modification for several years. We got more rain than they did under their modification program until the plane started to fly farther north. Many times I have seen what looked like a rain cloud coming, until the plane went through it, and then the cloud would promptly disappear. They also had several bad hailstorms go through Buffalo County during their modification program.

If modification would produce one-to-two-inches more rainfall, I suppose we might have a chance to win ten-to-one, but what if we lose one or two inches of rainfall or more? It looks to me like another smooth-talker has made suckers of us.

Last year we had the driest spell I've seen for a long time, from June 4 until August 18 we had about three-quarters of an inch of rain in small showers, not enough to help much. We had clouds that looked good but the rainmakers flew through and took care of them.

The rainmakers quit August 15, and on the 18th we got a half-inch of rain. About the 30th we had three inches and a rather wet fall from there on out. This, of course, could be coincidence or just plain South Dakota. But I think we should save millions of dollars a year to help the drought stricken, because even with the Chamber of Commerce, counties and state financing this modification program, under South Dakota's present economy agriculture will finance at least 50 % of it.

The Rapid City, South Dakota, disaster of June 9, 1972, was an unprecedented flood which cost 250 lives and destroyed \$100 million worth of property. Intensive research by *Environmental Action* of Washington, D.C. (see issue for May 12, 1973) shows that the five years of seeding storm

clouds with salt apparently turned them into low huge rain generators held stationary over the victimized area for months. So great was this man-induced deluge that the record shows “more than ten times the flow of any previous flood or record” for that area. The article suggests that the steadfast denials of responsibility by the seeders South Dakota School of Mines, Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, the federal Interior Department commercial seeders comes from their “determination to convert our skies into their own experimental laboratories.” This results of course in “their self-serving twisting of facts and conclusions,” which smacks “of nothing less than a meteorological Watergate.” Thus the conclusion of Britain's leading meteorologist, Dr. Brian J. Mason—“The last 20 years of effort in cloud seeding have been a waste” (*Science News*, “Earth Sciences,” volume 97)—is the understatement of the decade. The Stockholm Conference on the Ecology of 1973 concluded that the three greatest dangers to the survival of man are SST, the dredging of rivers, and at the top of the list: *weather modification*.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recognized the United States must continue with weather modification research to find out what should be controlled and what should be left to nature, and how to protect the country militarily. However, the cloud seeding community have been too indifferent of the people's welfare, both health and economic, and too careless of their responsibility to take scientific precautions to protect the people, the economy, the ecology, and the global atmosphere against adverse effects of weather modification.

Therefore, Congress should establish a federal regulatory body that regulates the traffic but does not manage the scientific activity. In fact, the Commission should be expressly forbidden to engage in any aspects of management. The chairman and half of the commission members should represent the public interest in view of the overwhelming concern, interest and investment in the geographical area as compared to the cloud seeder's slight financial and emotional interest.

An advisory body composed of scientists of every discipline should be maintained on a permanent status as a “watch-dog” over cloud seeding activities. They should be required to look for possible damage to the economy, the public health, the ecology, the global physics and to search for international methods and practical methods to insure against foreign control of the nation's weather.

This is a large federal employment project, but the damage is far more serious. To restore the citizens' confidence in the federal and state governments, every cloud seeder should be required to register with the Federal Commission and to pay the costs to the Federal Commission of advising the County Commissioners of every county affected, of the project, of its nature and its duration and of inserting a public notice in one newspaper in each county. Cloud seeding in any agricultural area should not be permitted more than one-fifth period of time of the total growing season, as the possibility of increasing rain appears dim at this time. An environmental impact statement with substance should be required.

The Tri-State Natural Weather Association has requested the President of the United States announce a ban on all cloud seeding on or over the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain for three years or until a federal regulatory commission is established, this to permit the economy to recover.

EXHIBIT #3

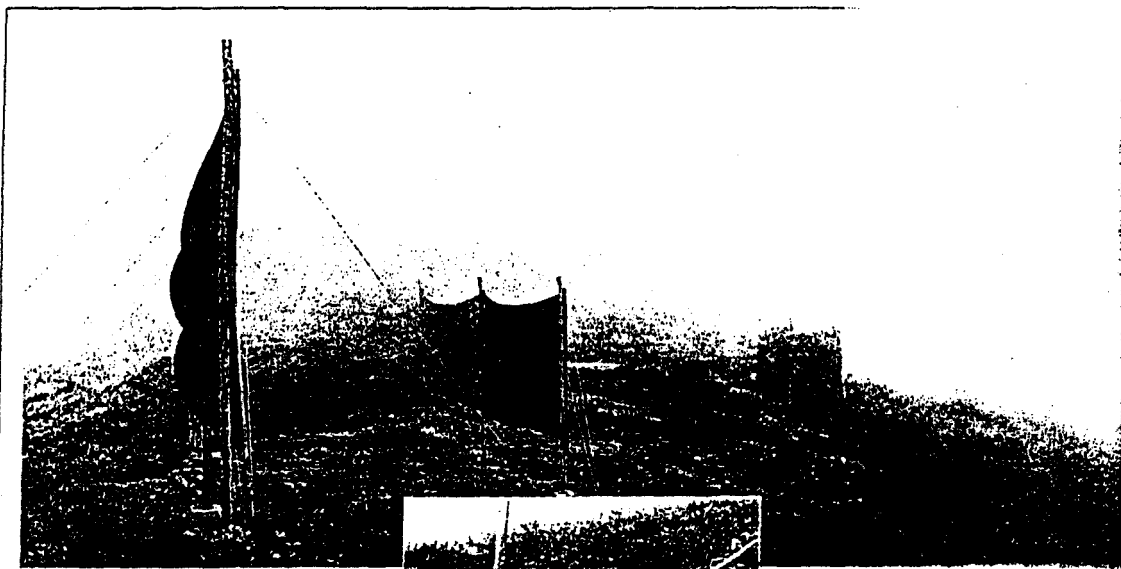
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JUNE 1977

Earth Almanac



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Milking a Cloud for All It's Worth—Water

In a thirsty world a cloud is a drink of water waiting to happen, and scientists have long tried to turn on the tap. Seeding clouds with silver iodide crystals to induce rainfall has been attempted for decades, with questionable results. Now, in a more direct approach, Chilean and Canadian scientists are catching ground-hugging clouds and milking them of water to aid a desert community.

Most days on Chile's arid coast windblown fogs called *camanchacas* stream in from the Pacific, promising rain to the fishing village of Chungungo but almost never delivering. To collect that moisture, researchers set up 50 fine-mesh nets, each 13 feet high and 39 feet long. When the fog blows through, the nets capture water droplets that add 2,500 gallons a day to a hilltop reservoir monitored by Canadian cloud physicist Robert S. Schemenauer (above right).

The cloud-strained water, now drawn straight from the reservoir, will soon be delivered by a four-mile pipeline. It should double the four gallons purchased daily by each of the town's 350 people. But Schemenauer adds, "Right now we're approaching this as both an aid project and a scientific venture."



"It's almost the discovery of new species in the Amazonian and urban," says primatologist Mittermeier, president of the Commission Interamericana de Conservación de la Fauna Silvestre. Supplanted by the golden lion tamarin, the black lion tamarin is known as the most endangered by scientists. It is now listed as a critically endangered species. Other tamarin species are also in danger, but the total number of tamarins in the wild is estimated to be around 200,000.

Stunning New Primate Species Found in Brazil

With lion-like manes that frame tiny wrinkled faces, lion tamarins—monkeys the size of large squirrels—are considered highly endangered, since they live only along Brazil's Atlantic forest region, reduced by development to less than 5 percent of its original size.

Three species of lion tamarins—the golden lion, golden-headed lion, and black lion tamarin—were heretofore known to science. Then last year a fourth, christened the black-faced lion tamarin, was discovered improbably close to the teeming Brazilian metropolises of São Paulo and Curitiba.



National Geographic, October 1991

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 60, 72

Cloud seeding criticized

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif. — A cloud seeding flight over Yosemite National Park has upset officials and environmentalists who say it threatens the natural ecosystem and climate of the area.

Last Sunday's flight by Fresno-based Atmospherics Inc. was performed under a contract with the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts. District officials said they are attempting to increase runoff by to 7 percent.

The Desert Research Institute in Reno also operates a cloud-seeding program for the Sierra.

Yosemite Superintendent Michael Finley said Yosemite's cloud seeding must be stopped because it dispenses certain chemicals, including silver iodide. The chemicals are supposed to collect moisture to form snow or larger drops of moisture.

Finley said the chemicals could accumulate in the ecosystem.

The National Park Service has a policy opposing attempts at weather alteration systemwide.

Experts disagree on the impact of silver iodide. One park researcher said silver iodide does not have any measurable impact but was still an intrusion of unknown dimensions into a natural ecosystem.

SAT MAR 9 1991

Forest Service bars cloud-seeding project

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U.S. Forest Service has blocked California from starting a controversial experimental cloud-seeding program the state hoped would increase runoff into the State Water Project.

The Forest Service, in making its decision, called for more information on several aspects of the proposed plan, which was to have begun in the Sierra Nevada this winter above the small towns of Johnsville and Gracagle, 60 miles west of Reno.

The Forest Service decision is in no way related to the cloud-seeding program operated in the Sierra Nevada by the Reno-based Desert Research Institute since 1972. Larry Young, manager of the program, said the Nevada program stands in good stead with the Forest Service.

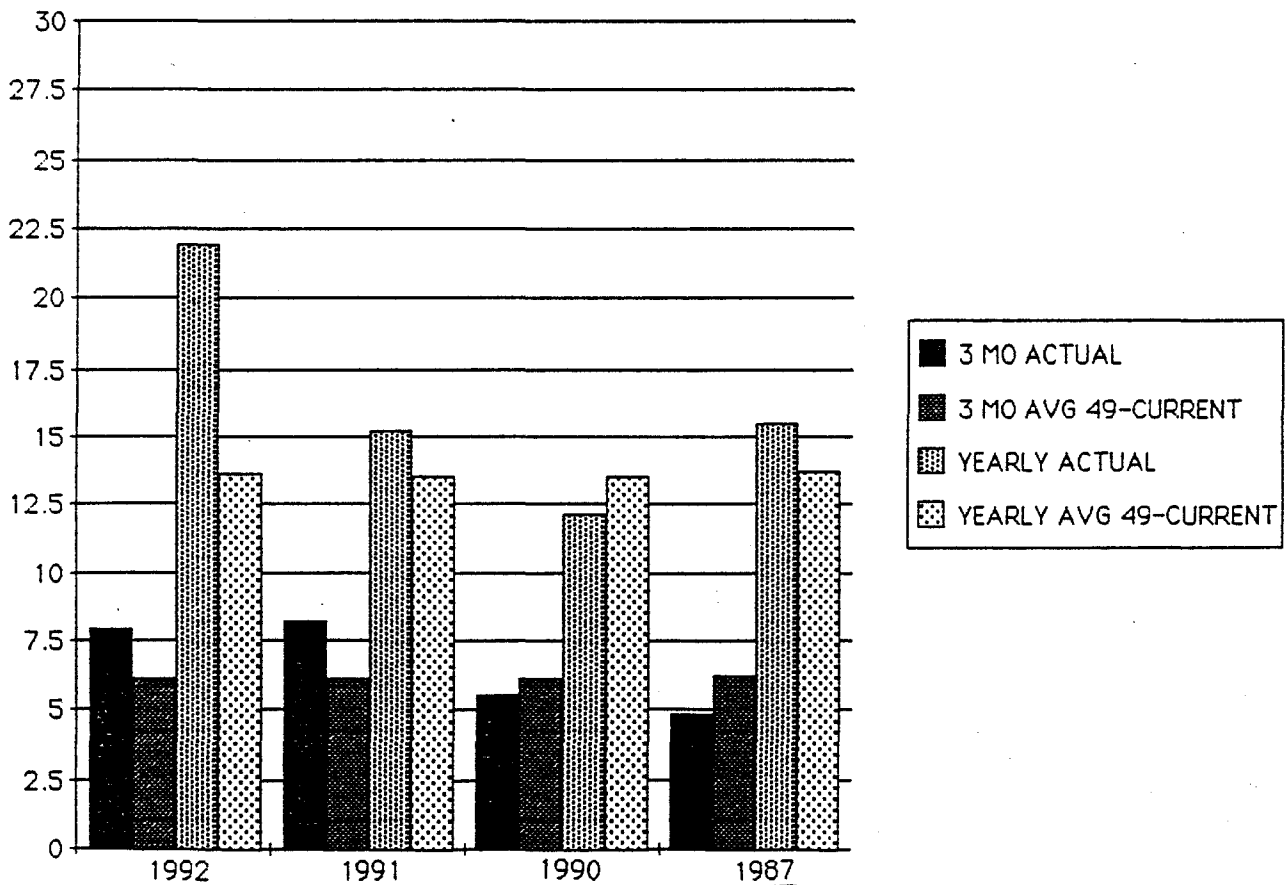
Before conducting the California experiment, the Forest Service wanted to know what effect any floods would have on small streams in the watershed area and on endangered and threatened species. Residents in Plumas County, Calif., also have said in past years that the cloud seeding could harm the flood-prone Sierra communities.

"We are sympathetic that a further study is needed to assure a well-grounded decision," said Forest Service spokesman. The California Department of Water Resources

PRECIPITATION RECORDS FROM EASTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER SIDNEY, MT

NON CLOUD SEEDING YEARS

	A	B	C	D	E
1		JUNE-JULY-AUG	JUNE-JULY-AUGUST		
2	YEAR	3 MO ACTUAL	3 MO AVG 49-CURRENT	YEARLY ACTUAL	YEARLY AVG 49-CURRENT
3	1992	7.88	6.12	21.86	13.64
4	1991	8.15	6.1	15.18	13.49
5	1990	5.52	6.07	12.12	13.5
6	1987	4.86	6.26	15.54	13.75



SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 7

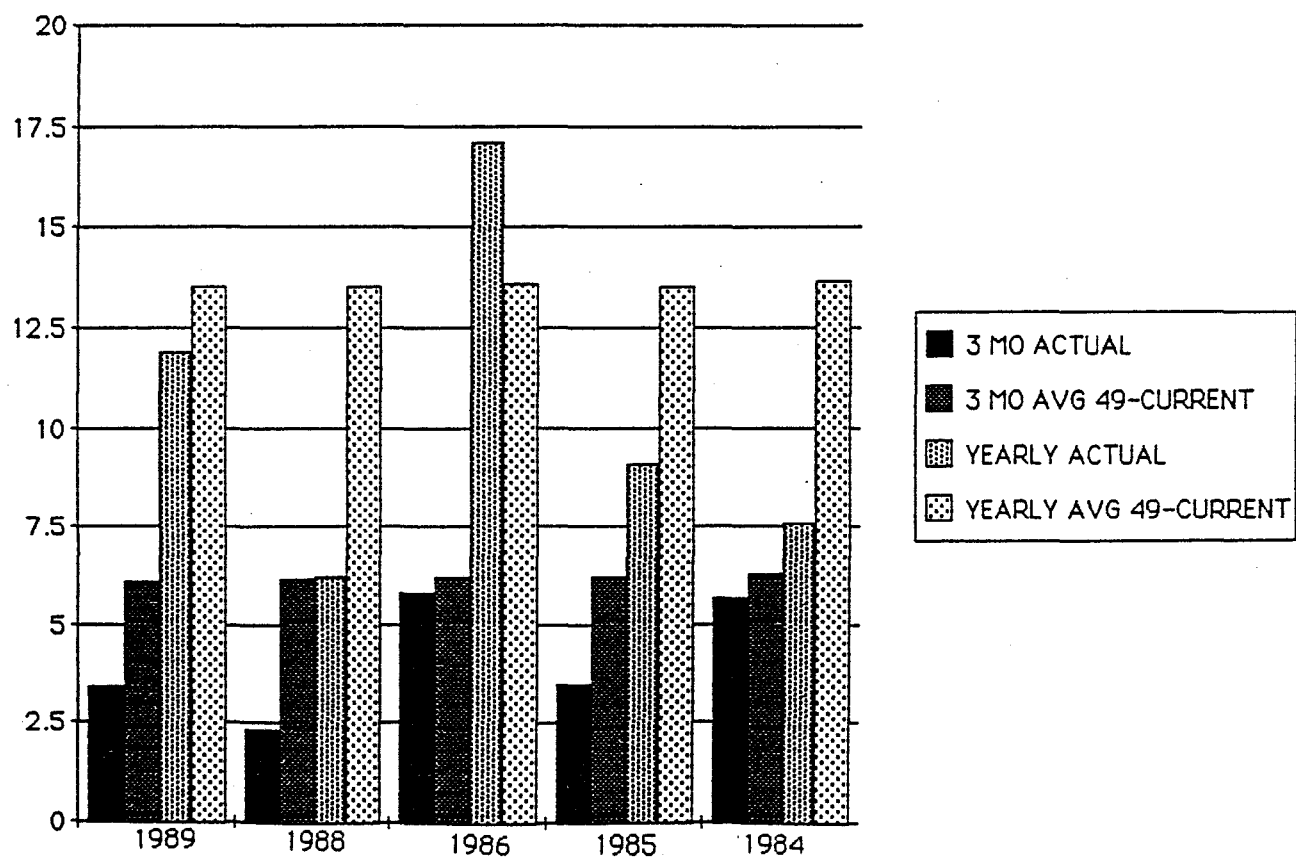
DATE 1/15

BILL NO. 60.72

PRECIPITATION RECORDS FROM EASTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER SIDNEY, MT

CLOUD SEEDING YEARS

	A	B	C	D	E
1		JUNE-JULY-AUG	JUNE-JULY-AUGUST		
2	YEAR	3 MO ACTUAL	3 MO AVG 49-CURRENT	YEARLY ACTUAL	YEARLY AVG 49-CURRENT
3	1989	3.4	6.07	11.89	13.49
4	1988	2.31	6.15	6.18	13.53
5	1986	5.8	6.21	17.05	13.61
6	1985	3.51	6.18	9.05	13.5
7	1984	5.64	6.26	7.58	13.62



**PRECIPITATION RECORDS
FROM
EASTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER
SIDNEY, MT**

EXHIBIT # 7
DATE 1-15-93
☒ SB-62472

SUMMARY

	A	B	C	D	E
1		JUNE-JULY-AUG	JUNE-JULY-AUGUST		
2		3 MO ACTUAL AVG	3 MO AVG <i>499 - Current</i>	YEARLY AVG <i>Actual</i>	YEARLY AVG AVG <i>1949 to Current</i>
3	CLOUD SEEDING	4.13	6.17	8.63	13.55
4	NON SEEDING	6.6	6.1	16.17	13.54

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Doris Waller and I live on a farm and ranch near Circle, Montana. I come here today to ask you for your help. Because our present weather modification law no longer serves the best interests of Montanans, I ask for your help in changing this law.

As our legislators, you are responsible for protecting the interests of the people of Montana, NOT THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ANOTHER STATE.

I am sure that when our present weather modification law was written, it was intended to protect the Montana people. However, we have found out the hard way it does not protect us, so we need a change, and we need it now.

In the spring of 1992, for the third time in as many years, our Board of Natural Resources again denied a permit for North Dakota to come into Montana to seed our clouds. The right to grant or deny this permit was given to the Board of Natural Resources by our State law.

What did North Dakota do then? They took it to Court, a Montana Court, where one Judge made the decision. Because of the way our law was written, she ruled in favor of North Dakota and ordered our Board of Natural Resources to issue a permit to the North Dakota Atmospheric Board to seed the clouds over Montana. I don't think one person should be able to overrule a Board of seven, especially when this was a right and duty of this board given to them by our state law!

This should never have happened and we must take steps to see it never happens again. We need a change, and we need it now.

In 1992 North Dakota asked to come into Montana a distance of 20 miles to seed our clouds---they compromised with us and they were really giving us a big deal, or so they seemed to think. How many of you think they stop within the 20 miles? I don't, and I don't think many others do either, but that is beside the point. They could just as well have asked for 50 miles, 100 miles, or for that matter, asked to go clear to our western border. If they would have done that, do you think that would have made any difference on how the Judge ruled? Not one whit! And then how many people would have been impacted? This is another reason we need a change and we need it now!

STATE NATURAL RESOURCES
EXHIBIT NO. 3
DATE 1/15
BILL NO. 60

The people of the North Dakota Atmospheric Resources Board freely admit that it is not intended to benefit Montana in any way, and many of us in Eastern Montana believe that it is very harmful to us. To my way of thinking, if something is not going to benefit me, and in all probability will harm me, then it is time to change the rules.

Let's pass SB60, lets do it now and get on with other business that is facing our State. I prefer SB60 because this would end once and for all, all the meetings, hearings and testimony preparation we have to attend and make, and maybe by passing SB60 it might avoid another conflict at some future date with another state or another entity and there would not be the opportunity for loopholes like there is in the present law. THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA, THE STATE OF MONTANA AND OUR DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES, do not have the time, the money or the patience to continue this battle.

I would also like to take this opportunity to ask you to consider all the signatures on petitions opposing the issuance of a permit that were gathered in 1992. These signatures of concerned people were ignored at our hearings and Court action, again because of our present law. I do not know just how many were gathered as a total, but there were many, and I do know I gathered 208 signatures in a small area around my home with very little effort and time spent and others worked in other areas. One lady told me she had something over 400 signatures and I could have gotten more signatures if I had tried. I know I lost quite a few signatures when some petitions at business places in Circle mysteriously walked off & the same thing happened to at least one other person gathering signatures. These people who signed this petition are also concerned and since their voices were not heard at the times of the hearings or Court action, I ask you to hear them today. It is not only those of us here that want to stop this cloud seeding, but those people as well.

I thank you for your time, and hopefully your support.

TO SEN. BETTY BRUSKI MAUS

Board of Natural Resources

This letter is in regard to the North Dakota cloud seeding permits. I am strongly against North Dakota being issued these permits. My property is located twelve miles east of Glendive. Based on carrying capacity back to 1940 when my father acquired this property and a Great Plains contract started in 1976 that recommended a carrying capacity of 87 head, and my own records from 1970 on when I acquired this property. My carrying capacity has been reduced because of the long drought. The strange thing as I look back is the fact that while we were suffering the longest drought anyone had ever known, you could go thirty miles east or west of us and they were having a good year. Plus the fact that our drought coincided exactly with North Dakota's cloud seeding.

The worst of this is the long term effect on the range and environment. Where we used to have lots of grass at the end of the grazing season it has gotten so thin our carrying capacity has been cut in half. The range that was lush with western wheat grass is now blue with sage wort. Trees and shrubs have died and the wild life in our area has become very scarce.

Sincerely,

Charles Casey
Box 1044
Glendive, MT 58330

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES
EXHIBIT NO. 9
DATE 1/15
BILL NO. _____

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$Feed Bought</u>	<u>Calves Sold</u>
1970	1,305	73
1971	2,088	78
1972	1,524	64
1973	2,914	63
1974	2,080	50
1975	1,458	64
1976	1,039	78

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$ Feed Bought</u>	<u>Calves Sold</u>	<u>Head Loss</u>	<u>Lost Income</u>
1977	3,837	70		
1978	4,342	54	-18	5,188
1979	3,284	58	-12	5,378
1980	8,423	55	-15	5,790
1981	5,248	44	-26	7,450
1982	3,502	52	-18	5,870
1983	4,256	47	-23	7,774
1984	9,198	41	-29	10,701
1985	3,874	45	-25	6,175
1986	4,187	44	-26	8,814
1987	4,303	44	-26	12,084
1988	9,688	42	-28	12,628
1989	8,946	42	-28	14,028
1990	3,530	40	-30	14,430

Total Loss \$116,088

EXTRA Feed 51,604

TOTAL 167,672

TESTIMONY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION
ON SENATE BILL 60, FIRST READING

BEFORE THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

JANUARY 15, 1992

*A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROHIBITING WEATHER
MODIFICATION AND CONTROL; PROVIDING A PENALTY; AND
PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."*

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) opposes this legislation which provides for the prohibition of weather modification and control activities within Montana, whether for research or operational purposes.

During the past 30 years, a variety of weather modification programs have been conducted within the borders of Montana. Among them we have seen operational programs aimed at dispersing fog over airport runways or increasing winter snowpack accumulations for purposes of improving hydropower generation capabilities. Another such venture was designed to increase the snowpack at a ski resort. Along with the operational efforts, Montana has been the site of premier research in the field of weather modification. During the late-1950's and into the 1960's, the U. S. Forest Service conducted research on lightning reduction over forested areas. Later, in the mid-1970's and also in the mid-1980's, researchers at Montana State University developed perhaps the most credible evidence in support of winter snowpack augmentation and laid the groundwork for a confirmatory research program. In the mid-1970's through the early-1980's, the DNRC cooperated with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in the HIPLEX Project, a major research effort focused on a technology for increasing growing season rainfall and the associated impacts.

As a large, semiarid state, Montana has seen a variety of undertakings aimed at developing its available water supplies. Recognizing that weather modification and control activities are among the tools employed, the 1967 Montana Legislature enacted the Montana Weather Modification and Control Act. Like similar laws in other states, the statute provides a regulatory mechanism for assuring that all weather modification operations are conducted by qualified individuals in the public interest. In authorizing extensive research and development, it also expresses a commitment to the further development of technology. If passed, Senate Bill 60 would repeal a long-standing statute and we would lose the capacity to develop and use this water management tool. As such, we urge a do not pass vote on this legislation.

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES
EXHIBIT NO. 10
DATE 1/15
BILL NO. 60

DATE

1/15

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

Natural Resources

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY:

SB 60, SB 72

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check One Support Oppose	
Del Kenitzer	Self	60-72		
JAN Kenitzer	Self	" "		
Tina Rehbein	Self	60-72	✓	
Bill Rehbein Sr.	Self	" "	✓	
Mark Simonich	DNRC	60-72		
Bernard Dease				
Jim Steinbeisser	Montana Farm Bureau	60+72	✓	
John Haller	Self	60+72		
Stan Bradshaw	M.T.U.	60+72		
Tom W. Henshaw	Idaho	60+72		
Ralph Brucki	East Co. - Fallon Co. - Eureka, MI	60-72		
Jim Jensen	MEIC	60-72	✓	
Lorna Frank	Mt. Farm Bureau	60+72	✓	
Beth Brucki - Jensen	Sen. Dist 12	60+72	✓	

VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

NAME Helen Haller

ADDRESS SR 278 Box 15, Cucku, MT.

HOME PHONE 485-3490 WORK PHONE same

REPRESENTING Self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL? SB 60 + 72

DO YOU: SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

COMMENTS:

Supports SB 60

Support SB 72

WITNESS STATEMENT

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

NAME Louis Wallen

ADDRESS Box R Circle, Mt 59215

HOME PHONE 485-3404 WORK PHONE none

REPRESENTING Myself

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL? Cloud Seeding

DO YOU: SUPPORT SB60 OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

COMMENTS:

I support Passage of Senate Bill 60

WITNESS STATEMENT

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY