

INTERVIEW WITH LORAN SCHMIT
BY DAYLE WILLIAMSON

February 19, 2014

1 MR. WILLIAMSON: This is Dayle Williamson and I
2 have the pleasure of interviewing former state senator Loran
3 Schmit, who came to the Legislature in 1969 just two years
4 after the original NRD law was passed. And this is part of
5 a natural resource district's oral history interview project
6 for the State Historical Society. This interview is being
7 conducted on February 19th, 2014, and we're in Mr. Schmit's
8 office.

9 Loran, I first met you when you were working on
10 the Bellwood Watershed, and we think that was in the early
11 '60s after a big storm up there, so give me a little
12 background before that. You were farming and your
13 background education and why you got interested in the
14 Bellwood Watershed. And then after that, we'll skip to your
15 work as a Nebraska State Senator. So, Loran, it's all
16 yours.

17 MR. SCHMIT: Well, thank you, Dayle, I appreciate
18 this opportunity to speak and to talk to you a little bit
19 about the Bellwood Watershed and my small part in it. I was
20 born in the Platte Valley east of Bellwood seven miles, and
21 of course, that is an area of abundant water supply. And
22 there was, at that time, 1929, just the start of the real
23 serious drought. So, I lived through the drought of the
24 '30s and remember it well, and remember the very few
25 irrigation systems that were available. Most of them were

1 surface water systems, so we didn't have much irrigation.
2 We speculated about the possibility of someday having
3 irrigation, but we didn't think it would be feasible in our
4 area. But I grew up, went to a country school, graduated
5 from Columbus High School, and graduated from University of
6 Nebraska in 1950. I was also involved in teaching various
7 agriculture classes in 1950, and so I was exposed to a group
8 of young men who had been overseas and around the world and
9 had seen a lot of different kinds of agriculture and I got a
10 kind of a good education in world economics and world events
11 just by visiting with the people. And I always kind of
12 marveled about how these men and women had been around the
13 world and had come back to those small farms and taken up
14 farming again and farmed with John Deere tractors and that
15 sort of thing after having been --

16 MR. WILLIAMSON: The old flywheel hand crank.

17 MR. SCHMIT: Exactly right. Kind of brings to
18 mind the old song, "How Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm?"

19 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah.

20 MR. SCHMIT: But they were good guys and they
21 taught me a lot. And I farmed -- began farming for myself
22 in 1950, and I farmed on the tableland, we called it, which
23 is west of David City about seven or eight miles. And the
24 water supply there was abundant, but it was much deeper than
25 the valley. And early '60s, we had a huge rain, and it

1 virtually inundated the entire village of Bellwood. Prior
2 to that time, we'd had a few downpours, but nothing that was
3 as devastating as that.

4 And there's a gentleman by the name of Bob Bell
5 who lived in Bellwood. His grandfather had founded the town
6 of Bellwood and Bob was a really good, civic-minded person,
7 and he spent a lot of time devoted to local and community
8 activities. And his son, today, continues that tradition
9 very excellently. But anyway, Bob said, "We've got to do
10 something about this. We can't afford to have a loss
11 throughout." Fences were washed out and topsoil was washed
12 away. So, he and Dr. McNally (phonetic) and Pete Beringer
13 (phonetic) and Cheryl Brickell (phonetic) and a number of
14 people came to see me. I guess at that time, I was one of
15 the few individuals around there who had been to the
16 University. And I don't know just who got the idea of
17 contacting the State, but eventually, we did and Dayle
18 Williamson came out along with Warren Fairchild and I know
19 there were other people also. But we discussed the
20 possibility of putting together a Bellwood Watershed and see
21 if we could control those kinds of floods. Of course, no
22 one knew what a Bellwood Watershed was.

23 Kind of a little side story, one of the high
24 school teachers was talking about how -- some young girls in
25 town said there was a shortage of young boys in that

1 community, but when they built the watershed, they hoped
2 there'd be some young boys come to town.

3 (Laughter.)

4 They expected the watershed to be a huge building
5 or something. Anyway, the procedure began to organize it.
6 Bob was in charge, became the leader of that. And as I
7 recall, there wasn't a lot of assistance available except in
8 a technical way. And the old soil and water conservation
9 people helped some and they were cooperative, but they,
10 again, had no money. They gave us technical advice. And I
11 can't really recall how much actual progress we made toward
12 the construction of dams and that sort of thing, but we did
13 maintain an active entity. I was on that board.

14 And then, I'd been active in Republican politics
15 and had run for office a number of times in both '60 and
16 '66. And decided in '68 to run for the Legislature. I did
17 so and was elected. And first couple years, with the first
18 biennial session, 1969, and Senator Maurie Kremer and Gerald
19 Burbach were very actively promoting the creation of the
20 natural resource districts. I've been very well pleased
21 with the assistance we received from the old soil and water
22 conservation districts. I was imbued with the idea that we
23 did not need another organization, which would be another
24 taxing entity. I listened to the old-timers and they said
25 it would just be one more drain on revenue.

1 And so, as a result, we had a lot of -- let's just
2 say, very intensive discussions about whether or not we
3 really needed the NRDs. Senator Kremer was adamant that he
4 had this idea well thought out and he was convinced that he
5 had the, I guess you might say, complete lesson plan, you
6 might say, put together, and that it would be a feasible
7 thing that he could do. We had serious discussions at that
8 time, and --

9 (Off the record.)

10 MR. SCHMIT: Anyway, the issue was really debated
11 extensively. 1969 was the last biennial session. Lasted
12 165 days. So, there was no sense of urgency. We'd drag
13 that legislation out and discuss it, and thrash it around,
14 and then we'd pass over it and come back to it. And if you
15 wanted to describe Senator Kremer in one word, you'd have to
16 call him tenacious. He had his idea and he stuck with it.

17 At that time also, there was getting to be
18 competition between two Democrats, Jules Burbach and Jim
19 Exon to run for governor in '71. And so, Jules Burbach was
20 a co-conspirator, you might say, with Maurie Kremer on the
21 creation of the NRDs. Governor Exon, as I recall, wasn't
22 sold on them. And that became kind of a campaign issue
23 between those two. Might have been the defining issue,
24 because Governor Exon was nominated by about 2,700 votes.
25 And so, I think, to a certain extent, Jules Burbach always

1 thought that the NRD thing was a factor in his defeat in
2 that primary.

3 And it's also kind of interesting that the bill
4 had been passed and the NRDs were a fact. But in 1971, I
5 was elected chairman of the Ag Committee, and the
6 legislation then was debated in the Ag Committee. And
7 Senator Kremer, as an example of the kind of a man he was,
8 came to me and said, "Loran, I'm going to step aside as
9 chair of the Ag Committee. I want you to be the chairman.
10 But," he said, "I want to be on the committee to protect the
11 NRDs. Is that a deal?" And I said -- you know, I was brand
12 new. Burbach was supportive of me and Rudy Kokes and Elmer
13 Wallwey and those guys were all supporting. So, I said,
14 (indiscernible) for you. And so, Maurie Kramer, Bill Waldo,
15 myself, were the main people, then, that had to argue about
16 the NRD legislation. I still wasn't convinced, to be very
17 honest with you. And I actually vigorously opposed the idea
18 for a long time. I told Senator Kremer, I said, "You know,
19 Senator, I'm concerned that if you create this NRD, that it
20 will not be for soil and water conservation. It will become
21 24 miniature Games and Parks groups." And I said, "You
22 build a dam, somebody's going to put a boat on it, and then
23 somebody has to build a dock, and some of the
24 (indiscernible) have a gravel road, paved road." And
25 "Nope," Maurie says, "If we build a dam and there's water by

1 the dam and some fisherman wants to throw a boat in there,
2 that's fine with me. But we will never condemn a property
3 for recreational purposes." And I believe that was in the
4 original legislation.

5 MR. WILLIAMSON: It probably was.

6 MR. SCHMIT: I think that was a very specific
7 fact, because although there's strong support for the NRD
8 idea, there was concern that the cities would run the show.
9 And there was also considerable concern about the method of
10 electing the natural resource directors, and the method that
11 is in place today was fashioned by Senator Kremer. He said,
12 "Loran, that's been tested in the courts and been approved."
13 I said, "That's true, Senator, but the day will come when
14 the Legislature will no longer be rurally friendly and it
15 will be a one man vote deal." And I was active in drawing
16 the maps. And I thought I was pretty smart when I drew
17 Fremont in the Lower Platte North, because it gave a lot of
18 valuation to that district. Well, if and when they ever
19 elect the director on the one man vote basis --

20 (Laughter.)

21 I think about three fourths of the directors will
22 come out of Fremont. But those are things to be considered,
23 I guess, in the future.

24 The idea, I think, that we could make it work,
25 didn't take a hold right away, but guys like Kokes and

1 Burbach, who were Democrats, they were very convincing,
2 because at first it was looked at as just kind of Senator
3 Kremer's wild idea and kind of a bureaucratic exercise. And
4 I was just sort of along for the ride, because I had been a
5 Johnny-come-lately to the Legislature. And it was a -- it
6 became a political deal in my district, because there was
7 some very strong opposition out there by several individuals
8 who had their own political aspirations.

9 And so, the NRDs really became a fact in the '71
10 session. And, of course, Senator Kremer was very
11 instrumental in making it work and getting it in place.
12 And I was always a little bit reluctant because I did not
13 really believe, I guess, that we needed to have that kind
14 of a taxing entity. And I, to this day, I think the NRDs
15 have done a lot of good work and I think mostly because
16 they've been very selective in the people that they put to
17 work. We don't have -- and I've met dozens of people that
18 have been on the boards and managers, and most of them have
19 the fire in their belly for conservation. And the people
20 who have those jobs are there not because they fit a certain
21 profile, but because they have qualifications. And I've had
22 to say that I've been generally pleased. I'm a little
23 concerned that my good friends up in the Papio might be
24 inclined to lean a little bit more toward building dams that
25 might lend opportunities for builders to provide waterfront

1 access. And I had some discussions with board members up
2 there about that, who I don't think I convinced, but I
3 didn't think they were adequately being compensated for
4 waterfront lots. And, of course, if Maurie Kremer were
5 alive today and could see the trails and those sort of
6 things -- before he died, he called me and he said, "Loran,
7 come out and see me sometime." So, I just want out to see
8 him. And he's, "Well, Loran," he said, "you know, I still
9 think the NRDs were a good idea." And he said, "I think
10 they've done a lot of good and we ought to be proud of the
11 fact that we've got them. But," he said, "you had some
12 objections because of the concern that they might be
13 developed into Games and Parks competition." And he said,
14 "You're going to have to watch that." And he said, "There's
15 going to be a lot of pressure from the urban areas for
16 recreational opportunities." He said, "I'm not so sure
17 that they're not entitled to that." But it was kind of
18 interesting in view of the discussion we're just having
19 today that he said, "If those urban areas want to do that,
20 then that ought to be the function of the property tax
21 system in that NRD." And he said, "We've given the NRDs
22 more authority and responsibility and they'll have more, as
23 things go along." He predicted the water shortage. He
24 said, "There's going to be competition for water one of
25 these days." And he said -- at that time, it was kind of

1 interesting, because there wasn't much conversation at that
2 time about endangered species and minimum flows and that
3 sort of thing, but he predicted that there would be a time.
4 "You know, when I first came to the Legislature," he said,
5 "I could have, no doubt, introduced a constitutional
6 amendment that would have given Nebraska landowners the
7 same rights that they have in Colorado, the heaven and hell
8 theory. The farmer owns all the water below him to hell,
9 and" --

10 MR. WILLIAMSON: And Texas, too.

11 MR. SCHMIT: But he said, "Now," he said, "the
12 water's too valuable. We couldn't get that done." And he
13 said, "The water in Nebraska belongs to all the people.
14 And there's going to be big fights about water." And he
15 said, "You know, you just really have to understand that
16 rural Nebraskans are going to be way outvoted, and you're
17 going to have to elect people to the Legislature who not
18 just want the job, but who can do the job." And I thought
19 about that lots of times when people come to me and say,
20 "Well, I'm going to run for the Legislature." And I tell
21 them today, "Can you stand on your feet and debate and
22 discuss things? Are you willing to become informed? Are
23 you willing to spend the time that's necessary? Now, you
24 can't go down there January 9th and walk in there with your
25 hands in your pockets and think it's going to be beer and

1 pretzels. It doesn't work that way. You better, by God,
2 be briefed, and you better have" -- I said, "You know,
3 people are concerned sometimes about someone having an
4 agenda. I'd have darn sight rather that you had an agenda
5 to come into the Legislature than to come in there with no
6 agenda at all." And the most dangerous person in politics,
7 someone once told me, is a well-intentioned dummy. And
8 we've seen that happen in some instances, and not to brag
9 about people I worked with, but we had a lot of good people
10 that I worked with, smart people. And they understood the
11 importance of hiring smart people. And I think if the NRDs
12 have any claim to fame, it's because they did hire qualified
13 people. And if they have problems, it's because here and
14 there they might not have had the kind of people they should
15 have had in the right spot.

16 MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, thank you, Loran, for
17 sharing all that afterwards. And just a little quick story
18 about your good friends that you mentioned, Senator Maurice
19 Kremer, Senator Jules Burbach, and Senator Rudy Kokes. You
20 know, things were tough before you came to the Legislature
21 in '69, in the '67 session to get this passed. And once in
22 a while, Maurice would come to our office. I was with the
23 Natural Resources Conservation Commission -- Soil and Water
24 Conservation Commission, I should correct that. And
25 Maurice would come up and say, "You know, I don't know if

1 we can go forward with this. It's just too many things."
2 Maybe an hour later, Senator Burbach would come up and say,
3 "Hey, we got to go forward," you know, and he'd have some
4 plans. And then, maybe in another hour, why, Senator Kokes
5 would get the word. And Rudy was really kind of concerned
6 about the whole thing. And as you remember, Rudy had a
7 very shrill voice and was very emotional. And he'd come
8 into our office, I was with Warren Fairchild, and that's
9 right, Loran, just hit the desk. He'd hit the desk and our
10 coffee cups would fly and he'd be shouting, and our
11 administrative assistant, her name was Marsha, she'd come
12 in and think we were having a fight in the office.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. SCHMIT: I can believe that.

15 MR. WILLIAMSON: It was funny. But I tell you,
16 later on, after Rudy Kokes got out of the Legislature, he
17 became a Natural Resource Commission member. And he just
18 loved the job and he was so proud of what we did. And so,
19 that was really a good story.

20 MR. SCHMIT: I can tell you a little story about
21 Senator Kremer. And Senator Kremer had the patience of Job.

22 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah.

23 MR. SCHMIT: He was the kindest, most genteel
24 Christian person I think that I have ever served with. He
25 was just a top-notch guy. And he would explain and explain

1 and explain. And my good friend Senator Nore was a little
2 bit like myself. He was apprehensive about this.

3 MR. WILLIAMSON: Right.

4 MR. SCHMIT: You know, he owned a lot of land and
5 he and Tom Kennedy used to say, "Well, you know, this is
6 going to raise our taxes quite a little." And so, Senator
7 Kremer had to walk Senator Nore through the procedure a
8 number of times. And Senator Nore kept asking more
9 questions and more questions, and then he got up and made a
10 little speech about how he wasn't convinced. And finally,
11 Senator Kremer was at the limit of his endurance and he
12 said, "Senator Nore, if you'd get your head out of the sand
13 and listen when I speak, you'd know that I answered that
14 question."

15 (Laughter.)

16 Senator Nore popped up from his desk and he
17 turned around and started back towards -- he said, "If you
18 were a Christian gentleman, you wouldn't say that."
19 Senator Kremer started toward him. I was telling you, I
20 had seen five or six confrontations on the floor, others I
21 wouldn't tell you about, but I said, the two most mild
22 gentlemen probably I ever served with, were so intense at
23 that time to actually take a couple steps toward each other
24 and then realize how ridiculous it seemed and they kind of
25 laughed. It broke up. But that will tell you a little bit

1 about --

2 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah, it was emotional. Senator
3 Herb Nore.

4 MR. SCHMIT: Yeah.

5 MR. WILLIAMSON: Nice guy as well.

6 MR. SCHMIT: He just pushed Kremer to the absolute
7 limits that day.

8 MR. WILLIAMSON: Boy, that's good. Now, and
9 maybe you don't want to comment on this, but you mentioned
10 about really good people working with the NRDs and so on.
11 And your NRD, you kind of hired a different type of manager
12 up there. So, a lot of the NRD managers actually came from
13 the conservation business and so on. But you hired a local
14 landowner and got things underway.

15 MR. SCHMIT: Well, Al Smith was a (indiscernible)
16 man. He and I had many differences a lot of times, but we
17 always remained good friends.

18 MR. WILLIAMSON: Good.

19 MR. SCHMIT: We are to this day. And it doesn't
20 mean we didn't have a lot of knock-down, drag-out
21 conversations. And he had no educational background in
22 this area, and he really -- he actually asked for the job,
23 as did one of my good friends who I went to the University
24 with, Glen Forey (phonetic). Glen had an ag background.
25 He had ag education at the University of Nebraska. And he'd

1 worked in financial areas up there. And they both
2 interviewed for the job. And if I would have been on the
3 board, I probably would have voted for Glen Forey. But Al
4 kind of appealed to these people. They're rugged, tough
5 individuals and good backgrounds, and they liked Al's
6 approach. And Al was the kind of a guy that was, I guess,
7 might say, unorthodox. And he didn't believe in paperwork
8 and he didn't believe in a lot of that stuff. But one of
9 the kind of things of measure, he was able to talk. You
10 know, he could sell the ice box to an Eskimo, if he had
11 enough time. But some of those guys he couldn't even get
12 next to. Well, there had been a railroad derailment in
13 David City, and a boxcar load of barbed wire was derailed
14 and scattered all over the city block. And Al, being the
15 entrepreneur that he was, and knowing they were building
16 some dams and some structures and that sort of thing, bought
17 the whole darn carload for a few bucks. And the NRD guys
18 was loading up that barbed wire. And Al never went out to
19 talk to a farmer that he didn't take a pickup load of barbed
20 wire along. And he'd tell them, now we're going to build
21 that dam there. And it's not going to cost you nothing. He
22 was always thinking (indiscernible) money. He says,
23 "(indiscernible) will give you this (indiscernible) barbed
24 wire, and you'd have some left to get that dam fenced off
25 with this here wire." He got guys to sign up for a pickup

1 load of barbed wire today you'd pay tens of thousands of
2 dollars for. And I don't think Al ever paid a dollar to a
3 farmer for anything. He convinced them, as we were all in
4 those days, anxious to have a dam.

5 MR. WILLIAMSON: Sure.

6 MR. SCHMIT: And he convinced them that he was
7 doing them a favor by locating that dam on their property.
8 Now, sometimes when they actually came out there and started
9 to bulldoze around, "Wait a minute, now." Al said, "You
10 signed an easement."

11 (Laughter.)

12 But, Al is still alive today and hasn't changed a
13 bit. I kind of marveled that he might have come in
14 yesterday for that hearing if he'd known about it. I should
15 have invited him, but I didn't know if that would do any
16 good or not.

17 (Laughter.)

18 But he did a lot of things. And he had some
19 tough going in those early days. But he got a lot of the
20 work done for the money. And I think if you go back in
21 those early days, you'd probably find a lot of guys like
22 that. But not many like Al. But he built those dams and
23 he built waterways. And he bought a farm up there and it
24 was called the NRD farm. And the guy that owned it was a
25 nice guy, but he didn't want to build a dam, so Al bought

1 the farm and used it for dam construction and all kinds of
2 terrace construction, sold the farm and made money on it, a
3 lot of money. And so, he had -- and he had the ability to
4 get his board to go along with him.

5 So, you know, I've met a lot of the NRD managers
6 over the years, and I think that with very few exceptions,
7 it was John Turnbull out there and those guys, and John
8 Miyoshi now, they do good work. I get a little bit
9 perturbed once in a while, when I see John out there wanting
10 to build water -- rural water lines and that sort of thing.
11 I'm not sure that's the best idea, to build a water line
12 from David City to Bruno and couldn't get any water out of
13 it. Well, that was (indiscernible) problem.

14 And I don't know -- now we're talking about a
15 water treatment plant for Bellwood. It'd only cost
16 \$1,600,000. And I spoke to Mike Mosteck, he's an
17 environmental lawyer, and a smart guy, good guy. And he
18 said, now they have a problem because they've discovered
19 that as they take the uranium out of the -- from
20 (indiscernible), they can't use it and dump it into the
21 Bellwood Lagoon, so they don't know what they're going to
22 do with the uranium. And I said, "Well, maybe we should
23 find somebody to market it to the atomic energy people, I
24 don't know." But, you know, one problem leads to another.
25 And depends upon who you believe. The local people in

1 Bellwood would insist that the State insisted 20 years ago
2 that we drill the Bellwood well through the rock layer into
3 a lower strata. After that, we drilled through that rock
4 and they claim, and I believe the State admits, that that
5 rock layer bears uranium. And so that contaminates the
6 water. And during the Clinton administration, some fine
7 person back in D.C. decided that it was no longer
8 permissible to allow 50 parts per billion of uranium in
9 drinking water, that 10 parts would be the maximum
10 allowable. Well, Bellwood ranges from six to 12. So, in
11 order to save our lives, and my grandpa only lived to be 92,
12 my great-grandpa was 96, we decided we have to treat our
13 water. Unfortunately, there's almost as many people live
14 in the Bellwood Lakes and Brandenburgh Lakes in Bellwood,
15 but they're not regulated. So, they're all condemned to
16 death. You know, all the farmers are going to die. I will
17 be the only survivor of the deal.

18 MR. WILLIAMSON: Living in Bellwood.

19 MR. SCHMIT: Lucky me, right?

20 MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, thank you very much,
21 Senator Loran Schmit. I tell you, a great interview.
22 Loran has done so much for the State of Nebraska, and here
23 he was in 1969 when the NRDs were started. Well, they
24 didn't start until July 1st, 1972, so he had a lot of work
25 to do with his fellow senators doing that, making sure that

1 they got underway. It's been a tremendous interview. And
2 as we sit here in his office today, he's still a very busy
3 man. We call him the Father of Ethanol in the State of
4 Nebraska. He's done so much for that. He's a helicopter
5 pilot and all kinds of things. Outstanding farmer,
6 outstanding legislator. And it's really been a pleasure to
7 have you take your time today to have this interview. And
8 if you have any closing thoughts, we'll wrap it up.

9 MR. SCHMIT: Well, Dayle, you're very generous.
10 I should have had you as a campaign manager. I might still
11 be in the Legislature.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. WILLIAMSON: Those term limits.

14 MR. SCHMIT: The term limits would take care of
15 that, I guess. It was a pleasure to be there. And as I
16 look back, I can remember, after much debate about the
17 NRDs, and I finally one day got up on the floor and I said,
18 "Well, gentlemen, I've explained all my reasons why I think
19 we might not need this legislation, but it's obvious to me
20 that there's support for the legislation. And I am not
21 going to try any more way to block some legislation. And
22 Senator Kremer has the votes and he can pass the bill."
23 And when we broke for lunch that day, Bob Crosby, former
24 Governor Bob Crosby, who was my friend and a strong
25 supporter of the NRDs, came to me. And, of course, always

1 being the diplomat, he said, "Loran, you're a real
2 statesman." He said, "You surrendered, but" he said, "you
3 surrendered with grace." And I said, "Well, I knew I was
4 whipped. And so, I'm going to try to help make it work."
5 So we worked with Senator Kremer and any other relationships
6 after that to make it work. And as that is said, we are
7 unique in Nebraska to have the NRDs, and we're entering a
8 new stage today with Senator Carlson's bills, Senator
9 Schilz's bills, and we're giving the NRDs a lot more
10 responsibility. And the Legislature is responsible for
11 maintaining the controls they need. I think they'll
12 probably do a good job of it. I have a lot of confidence
13 in the legislative system, and a lot of confidence in the
14 Nebraska State employees. It's always good sport to
15 complain about public employees, but I drove to Lincoln for
16 24 years every morning from Bellwood, and not one morning
17 was I unable to get there, because of bad roads or anything
18 else. I was always able to get there. I always got there
19 at 6:00 in the morning. There were always people working
20 when I got there. And there were people working when I
21 left. And so, there are always going to be some people
22 that are less ambitious or less capable, but there's a lot
23 of good people working day and night to make the system
24 work, and I'm pretty proud of the State of Nebraska and
25 their employees.

1 MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, that's an excellent
2 statement to wrap this interview up. And thank you again
3 for an excellent interview for scholars that may be
4 listening to this 100 years from now. Thank you very much,
5 Senator Loran Schmit.

6 MR. SCHMIT: Thank you, Dayle.

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