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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO--A CASE STUDY

Master's Thesis

bу

Richard D. Clark July, 1969

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#### ABSTRACT

The historic evolution and present day development of economic

elements in southeastern New Mexico were tabulated and discussed.

Emphasis was placed on the mineral industry in Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties.

The decade of the 1960's began an economic decline in the study area.

Carlsbad potash production decreased significantly in value, Walker Air

Force Base in Roswell was closed, and the region's agricultural production appeared to be on the decline.

Industrial development is one solution to the serious economic problems of southeastern New Mexico. Computer techniques were used to evaluate possible plant site locations using tabulated data from the study area. A hypothetical industrial complex was synthesized, and the feasibility of a 2,000 ton per day chemical fertilizer plant site in Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad or Hobbs was determined. All four sites were excellent locations on the basis of the parameters utilized.

With the mineral resources available in the area, the results of this study indicate that further mineral industry development along with industrial development will be necessary to continue or restore a healthy economic climate in Chaves and Eddy Counties.

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# INTRODUCTION

This paper is concerned with a study of a portion of southeastern

New Mexico, including Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties as shown on

Figure 1. The limitation to these counties was made because of the advance
made by the mineral industry in Eddy and Lea Counties without dependence
on the federal government. Chaves County, on the other hand, had heavy
dependence on the federal government and has chiefly an agrarian economy.

These three counties have the largest population centers in southeastern

New Mexico, and severe problems of accelerated obsolescence rates
affecting capital in the mineral industry.

New Mexico has vast mineral resources which, if fully developed, could raise the state to the position of one of the leading economic forces in the nation. Yet, significant subsurface areas in New Mexico have not been extensively mapped or studied by earth scientists, and a large portion of the state is thus relatively unknown in regard to its mineral values.

Despite the lack of detailed knowledge, New Mexico is one of the leading raw mineral producers in the United States. To date the majority of the raw materials produced in New Mexico have been shipped out of the state to be refined or manufactured into high unit value products and have thus contributed to other areas' development. To realize its full economic

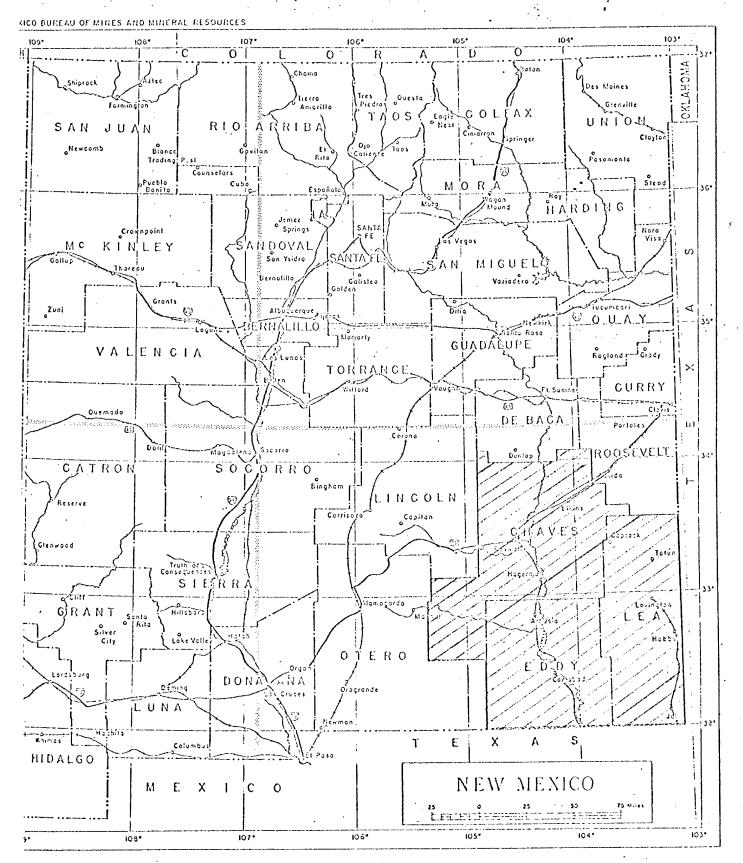


Figure 1
Economic Study Area

potential, New Mexico needs to attract industries which manufacture items at the source using raw mineral resources such as petroleum and potash products.

Southeastern New Mexico was chosen as a study area because of diverse and well developed mineral resources. Particular interest centers in Eddy County where the potash industry is meeting increasing competition around the periphery of one of its large agricultural markets—the Missis—sippi River Valley—and is facing competitive erosion in all major markets except the local captive one. These factors tend to accelerate capital obsolescence in the Eddy County potash operations. Also, the study of Eddy County affords an opportunity to see the marked contrast between it and agrarian Chaves County and heavily petroleum—industry oriented Lea County. Eddy County is more an economic intermediate in that both minerals and agriculture play important roles in the community.

# ECONOMIC HISTORY PRE-1900

Early Indian, Spanish and American Activity

Most of the early history of southeastern New Mexico was characterized by agrarian societies and the gradual extension of man along the water courses. In 1540, Coronado observed Pueblo Indians irrigating crops near the present village of Pecos. During the late 1700's Spanish settlers moved into this same area and settled as far south as Anton Chico (see Figure 2). Until well into the 19th century the agrarian Indians and Spanish irrigated as neighbors. However, due to harassment by nomadic Plains Indians and severe epidemics of small pox and typhoid fever, the Indians gradually moved out of the basin and the Mexican settlers acquired the Indian lands and ditches.

Settlement south of Anton Chico was not aggressively pushed under either Spanish or Mexican colonial governments. Small villages to the north were reinforced and Las Vegas had been settled by 1835. Part of the hesitancy to push settlement to the south was undoubtedly due to continued hostile Indian activities (Sorensen, 1965, p. 69; Sorensen and Borton, 1967).

Figure 2 103° W. Long. 106° W. Long. Q5€ W. Long. D 0 A R 0 L 0 C Roton Lct. Son Þ ر ک Juon Brozos u Koghler Farmington Shiprock  $\overline{\circ}$ River Range S Ν Clayton U Α N H G H ഗ S IN Nacimiento? PLAINS Cobezon E Thin Peak Mila San Ysidro Gollup Mt. Toylor Zuni Maria Grants 70 San
El Morro La Route Dacoma Ench Bernalillogg Albuquerque & Mis. Anton Chico ⋖ <sub>B</sub>Tucumcori Tijeras Acoma Enchanted Estancia W Ft. Sumner Clovis DATIL <sub>Ei</sub> Quemado Portales Chupadero M  $\mathbf{X}$ MOGOLLON Meso Magdolena's LLANO VOLCANIC nReserve Carrizozo PLATEAU Lincoln Ròswell ESTACADO! [3 Lovington Hollomon W Artesia Hobbs Sands Nat. Mon. City ;;£ ž Lucero Carlsbad write S Hogs. Lordsburg Deming Guadatupe Guadatupe Mts. an Caverns RANGE BASIN AND S Χ E COUNTRY T Juorez 100 Miles C 0 M E X 106° W. Long 103° W. Lor a Long

Early Settlement of Upper Pecos Valley

The early development of the Territory of New Mexico was hindered by factors other than Indians, such as adverse climate and geographic remoteness. As a result settlement of the middle Pecos Valley did not take place until the period of the American Civil War.

After the Civil War the rudiments of future economic growth of southeastern New Mexico were laid down. During this period, Congress passed land acts which made public domain easily available to ranchers and farmers. In addition, the federal government sponsored the extension of railroads into the American West. The large cattle ranches, the railroads, and the rural farmer became the important ingredients for the economic growth of southeastern New Mexico.

#### Cattle

The Pecos Valley was one of the first areas in New Mexico where American settlers established ranches. A few hardy individuals disregarded the Indians and other factors, such as remoteness and arid climate, and came to New Mexico Territory to settle in the Pecos Valley. Between 1860 and 1875, such men as John Chisum created great cattle empires in the Pecos Valley. Their cattle were driven over the famous trails to the railheads in Kansas where they were shipped to eastern markets.

During the decade of the 1880's cattle raising became the largest industry in New Mexico. In four years an investment of a few thousand dollars could net a profit of forty or fifty thousand dollars. Acquiring a

range to graze cattle was a simple matter when the cattle empires were being established in New Mexico. "It was only necessary to possess title (by any means) to the available water supply in order to control the land for miles in every direction as though that land were actually owned."

(Annual Reports of the Governor of New Mexico Territory, 1883).

Three major influences changed the picture of cattle in New Mexico during the 1880's. First was the end of the long drive. The same railroads that made the sale of cattle feasible in distant markets also brought thousands of farmers to the midwest and southwest sections of the nation.

"These farmers, quite naturally, objected to the passage of cattle that broke their fences and trampled their grain..." (Riegel and Atheran, 1966, p. 540). The farmers quickly gained stature and political power and effectively barred the passage of cattle by forcing states to enact laws which restricted cattle movement. Such restrictions, plus the extension of the railroads into the cattle region, brought the long drive to an end. From then on cattle were shipped to distant markets directly from the ranches and farms of the Pecos (Riegel and Atheran, 1966, p. 541).

Secondly, the 1870's and 1880's brought about a cattle boom which attracted capital from various speculators. These investments came not only from the United States, but from abroad, primarily England and Scotland. The individually owned cattle ranch was being replaced by the large corporation which used speculative capital emanating from hundreds of investors. The Prairie Land & Cattle Company, for example, had

ranches in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma and owned 7,900 square miles of grazing and stock land with some 140,000 head of beef (Riegel and Atheran, 1966, p. 541).

Lastly the most important change began in 1883, when American beef exports dropped by 50 per cent. In 1884 the domestic prices of beef began dropping and by 1887 dropped to a low of \$2.50 a hundred weight. To make matters worse there was a drought in 1886-1887 followed by a very cold winter in which cattle died by the thousands. Some herds were reduced by as much as 90 per cent (Riegel and Atheran, 1966, p. 542). The cattle boom was over and the cattle industry faded from the economic picture as the main contributor to southeastern New Mexico's economy.

#### Railroads

The economy of New Mexico took a sharp upward turn when the Santa Fe railroad entered the Territory.

The greatest impetus to economic development in the Territory was the advent of railroad transportation. By December 7, 1878, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad reached the northern boundary of New Mexico, and a subsidiary, the New Mexico and Southern Pacific, started to build south from there...It was not until April 5, 1880...that the line reached Albuquerque. (Westphall, 1965, p. 92).

In 1880 the population of New Mexico was about 120,000 people.

Most western states had little population development, and this prompted the federal government to induce railroads to expand to the west to accelerate development of the United States. Part of railroads' entice-

ment consisted of large sections of land that were granted to the railroads for completion of trackage by a certain deadline.

Railroads received a large amount of the public domain in grants and right-of-ways. The one grant in New Mexico which was ever legally earned was that to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (Santa Fe), and only to the A & P was title to land conveyed by the United States. Of this grant, 3,565,730.91 acres, exclusive of railroad right-of-way, was acquired by the A & P in New Mexico (Westphall, 1965, p. 115).

Railroads gave New Mexico greatly increased potential for ranching and farming. "What gave farms their value was the accessibility to distant markets where produce could be sold for more than the cost of production." (Waters, 1950, p. 477). The following table illustrates the increase in production the railroad created for ranching, farming and the mineral industry in New Mexico from 1870 to 1900.

TABLE 1. PRODUCT PRODUCTION FOR NEW MEXICO FROM 1870 TO 1900\*

Year	1870	1880	1890	1900
Number of				
Cattle	57,534	347,936	1,631,533	803,047
Number of	-,,	311, 730	1,031,999	003,047
Sheep	619,438	3,938,831	2,474,494	3,333,743
Pounds of	,	0,700,001	<b>2, 1, 1,</b> 1, 1	3, 333, 143
Wool	684,930	4,019,188	7,980,998	15, 209, 199
Value of	<b>,</b> ,	2,027,200	1,700,770	13, 407, 177
Livestock	\$2,389,930	\$10,914,800	\$25, 111, 201	\$31,727,400
Value of			•	, ,
Mining Products	\$ 343,250	\$ 441,691	\$ 4,611,764	\$ 2,686,473

<sup>\*</sup> L. L. Waters, Steel Trails to Santa Fe (Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1950), p. 477.

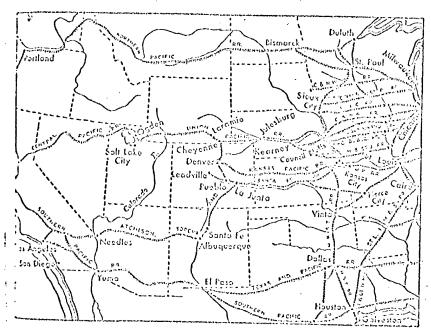
LIBRARY N. M. I. M. T. COLLEGE DIVISION Before penetration by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, the southwest was often called the great American desert. As more people traveled west, the desert falacy began to dissolve. More and more people came to the plains states and the southwest to settle and farm after the railroads provided easy transportation west of the Mississippi River.

The railroad provided rapid and dependable transportation cross country (see Figure 3). A journey that would have taken months by wagon train from coast to coast could be made in four or five days by train. A family on the east coast could leave by train and be in New Mexico in a few days. Before the railroads opened the west to rapid travel, it was an arduous and dangerous journey from the east coast by train to St. Louis, Missouri and then to New Mexico Territory by wagon train.

Of the people that stayed in New Mexico Territory most were farmers or ranchers. These early farmers encountered many difficulties living off the land. As if the natural environment were not hostile enough, the early farmers met with trouble from the cattle ranchers. Most of the early cattle ranchers would not let the farmers have the water that was necessary for the survival of the farmers' crops.

After the cattle boom of the 1870's and early 1880's declined, farmers from the east brought by the railroads, took over much of the land and water that had been controlled by the cattle empires. The farmers found that the same railroad that brought them to New Mexico also provided

Figure 3



Principal Pacific Railroads in 1883

transportation for their crop production to distant markets. Large scale crop production in present Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties started before the turn of the century on lands irrigated from the Pecos River.

#### Farming

During the period following the Civil War, Congress passed several land acts designed to speed the settlement of the west. After railroads made transportation to the west easy, the land acts gave added incentive to many people in the east to move west in search of new opportunities. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Land Act of 1877, people could obtain title to land by developing and improving the land by farming. Under the Homestead Act it was possible to obtain title to a quarter section (160 acres) and after the Desert Land Act, it was possible to obtain title to a full section (640 acres). In either case the land was free if the development requirements were met.

After 1890, when the cattle market had deteriorated, the farmers found the Pecos Valley much less hostile. Soon the major extent of the Pecos River was being farmed. The only source of water, other than scanty natural rainful, was the Pecos River and its major tributaries, hence farming became dependent on irrigation. At first surface waters were used but these were found inadequate. In the 1890's, the first wells were drilled in Roswell area, and after 1900 well irrigation began to predominate.

During the period before 1900 the majority of the crops consisted of wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa with a few fruits and vegetables being grown. The following table was constructed by estimates using the United States Bureau of Census figures of New Mexico as a territory.

TABLE 2. VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION FOR NEW MEXICO TERRITORY 1880-1900

Year	Value of Crop Production	
1880	\$450,000	
1890	\$410,000	
1900	\$770,000	

Mining and Heavy Mineral Production

There was no evidence of mining in what is now Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties prior to the twentieth century.

#### ECONOMIC HISTORY 1900-1950

#### Railroads

Most of the major expansion and relative economic impact of railroads in New Mexico occurred before 1920. The railroads had a continuing
influence throughout the first half of the twentieth century in southeastern
New Mexico, but with the development of reliable motor truck transport,
the railroad played a role of less and less significance as the driving
economic force in the Pecos Valley.

At no time should it be forgotten that the Santa Fe Railroad provided the transportation means by which New Mexico began to advance economically. Even after the railroad began to diminish in economic significance in the area of study it still provided transportation for oil and gas products after 1924, for the potash industry after 1931 in the Carlsbad area, as well as continuing transportation for the farm products.

After 1920 the railroad no longer held the position of being the only means of transportation for individuals, farm production and industrial products. The railroad still had a competitive rate advantage for long distances to most cities over truck-haul, but the railroad was limited by the fact that it could directly serve only towns and cities which were on the rail line. As a consequence on the short-haul freight bases to many cities and towns it was cheaper to freight by motor transport. Thus, the

railroad companies, such as Santa Fe, developed their own truck transportation system to compete with trucking companies. With the advent of
the truck came a keen competition between these two forms of transportation.

In 1920 total volume of United States intercity freight traffic was 500 billion ton-miles. The railroad hauled 84% of this, or about 420 billion ton-miles...motor vehicles carried less than 1%... In 1964 railroad transportation hauled only about 43.5% or 666 billion ton-miles, while other forms of transport (mainly motor transport) accounted for over 50% of freight ton-miles(Pegrum, 1968, p. 29).

The railroad also played a lesser and lesser role in passenger transport. Of all the forms of motor transport, the automobile has had the most significant influence on how people travel from one place to another. "The rapid rise of the newer means of transport, especially the motor vehicle, after 1920 ushered in the decline of mass rapid transit by rail..." (Pegrum, 1968, p. 29).

## Agriculture

The surface drainage systems of the Pecos Valley could only supply a small portion of the water needed so wells were drilled in search of water for irrigation. The first important artesian wells were developed in the period 1902-1904. The large yields of some of the early artesian wells, which in some cases reached 1500 gpm, created much interest in the region for future farm spectulation. No decline in the artesian head or pressure or discharge was at first noticed and the supply was considered inexhaustible (Fiedler, 1926, p. 28). By 1925 there were some 60,000

acres which were being directly or indirectly irrigated with water from the artesian acquifer (Fiedler, 1926, p. 28).

At first the artesian water was applied to apple orchards and alfalfa. By 1920 cotton was introduced and became the largest crop as individual farmers found cotton to be the most profitable. "The chief crops grown in the basin in 1925 were cotton, alfalfa, apples, corn, oats, sorghum, and truck." (Fiedler, 1926, p. 28). The distribution of acreage by major crops in 1925 is given by the following table:

TABLE 3. MAJOR CROP ACREAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR EDDY AND CHAVES COUNTIES IN1925\*

County	Total Acres	Cotton	Alfalfa	Orchard	Misc. Crops
Chaves	29,600	13,950	10,300	1,810	3,540
Eddy	15,400	7,610	5,490	530	1,770
Total	45,000	21,560	15,790	2,340	5,310

<sup>\*</sup> Albert G. Fiedler (1926) Report on Investigations of the First Roswell Artesia Basin Chaves and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, State Engineer's Report, p. 28.

Dollar values of various crops give an accurate account of the relative proportions of crops grown in the Pecos Valley in 1925. Tables 4 and 5 show these figures.

With crops valued at a little under \$4,000,000 in Chaves and Eddy Counties, it is easy to see that in 1925 farm crops constituted large economic importance in southeastern New Mexico. Table 6 illustrates the growing value of agricultural products in Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties from 1910 to 1950.

TABLE 4. VALUE OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN CHAVES COUNTY IN 1925\*

<del></del>		
$\underline{Crop}$	Dollar Value	
Cotton	1,487,430	
Alfalfa	778,550	
Apples	260,000	
Misc.	192,309	
Total	2,718,289	

\*Albert G. Fiedler (1926) Report on Investigations of the First Roswell Artesia Basin Chaves and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, State Engineer's Report, p. 28.

TABLE 5. VALUE OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN EDDY COUNTY IN 1925\*

Crop	Dollar Value
Cotton	575,000
Alfalfa	330,000
Apples	62,000
Misc.	58,000
Total	1,025,000

\*Albert G. Fiedler (1926) Report on Investigations of the First Roswell Artesia Basin Chaves and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, State Engineer's Report, p. 28.

TABLE 6. AGRICULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMY OF REGION 1910-1949<sup>a</sup>

Year	Total Value of Crops Sold	Total Value of Livestock Sold
1910	\$ 1,320,000***	\$ 1,750,000***
1915	\$ 1,850,000***	\$ 3,500,000***
1920	\$ 3,280,000***	\$ 4,200,000***
1925	\$ 3,743,289*	\$ 5,560,000***
1934	\$ 4,950,000**	\$ 6, 150, 000**
1940	\$ 3,236,106	\$ 5,032,049
1945	\$ 7, 194, 109	\$ 8, 163, 872
1949	\$18,880,096	\$13,484,210

<sup>a</sup>Figures obtained from United States Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, 1945, pp. 9-18 and the United States Census of Agriculture of 1950.

\*Value of crops grown

\*\*Values estimated from state figures. Pecos crops = .35 x state crops and Pecos livestock = .30 x state figure.

\*\*\*Author's estimates derived from state values obtained from New Mexico Agricultural Statistics Vol. I, N. M. D. A. in cooperation with U.S.D.A., Sept., 1962, pp. 43-63.

The above table illustrates the increased value of agricultural production after the Second World War. From the years of 1945 to 1949 there was an increase of over 100 per cent in dollar value of crops sold and an increase of about 75 per cent in dollar value of the livestock and dairy products sold from the region. During the Second World War, prices were fixed by the federal government and with growing season uncertainties the rancher and farmer never knew what profit to expect. Starting in 1945 with the removal of federal price restrictions there was a tremendous increase in the value of the agricultural output of the state.

# Mineral Industry

The economy of Eddy and Lea Counties changed rapidly after 1924 with the discovery of oil in large quantities in the Hobbs area. Further increasing the significance of the mineral and mining industry, potash resources were discovered in Eddy county near Carlsbad and mining operations began in 1931.

#### Petroleum Products

The first discovery of oil in New Mexico occurred in 1909 near Daton, about 8 miles south of Artesia in Eddy County. This discovery was made below the artesian water zone in the San Andres formation. The early discoveries were considered accidental as the wells through which the oil was discovered were being drilled in search of water. Due to the poor quality of cement used at the time of the early discoveries, it was not possible to stop the water infiltration and pollution of the oil. Consequentially the first attempt to recover liquid fossil fuel could not be considered commercially successful. Several other wells were drilled around the Artesia area, but none of these early wells were very successful (Helmig, 1956, p. 21).

Starting in 1924 in Eddy County oil production began and in 1926 natural gas production began on an appreciable scale. By 1928 large discoveries were made in Lea County in the Hobbs area, and full scale

production was underway by 1932. It is interesting to note that after production began in southeastern New Mexico in 1924, these fields continued to produce practically all petroleum products in New Mexico through 1950.

The following four tables illustrate the quantity and value of the petroleum products produced in southeastern New Mexico from 1924 to 1950 at five year intervals.

TABLE 7. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION FOR SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO IN FIVE YEAR INTERVALS 1925-1950\*

Year	Production in bbls	Value in \$1000	Price/bbl in SENM
1925	1,060,000	1,815	1. 17**
1930	10, 189, 000	9,180	.82**
1935	20,483,000	16,060	. 78
1940	39, 129, 000	32,500	. 83
1945	37, 351, 000	37,610	1.01
1950	47, 367, 000	115, 100	2.45

<sup>\*</sup>Data collected from U. S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks.

TABLE 8. NATURAL GAS PRODUCED AND DELIVERED TO CONSUMERS.
IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO 1926-1950\*

Year	Millions of cu. ft.	Value in \$1000 at wellhead	$\frac{\text{Price/MCF}}{}$
1926	921,000	72	7.8¢
1930	9,497,000	313	3.3¢
1935	27,931,000	508	1.8¢
1940	63,990,000	985	
1945	105,023,000	1,460	1.4¢
1950	212,909,000	6, 387	3.0¢

<sup>\*</sup>Data collected from U. S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Data estimated from average U. S. prices.

TABLE 9. NATURAL GASOLINE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRODUCTION FOR SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO 1926-1950\*

		Value in Price	
Year	1000 gal.	\$1000	gal.
1926	1,488	146	9.8¢
1930	3,663	169	4.6¢
1935	19,563	699	3.6¢
1940	55,713	879	2.95
1945	97,798	4,260	4.0¢
1950	210,798	10,959	6.3¢

\*Data compiled from U. S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks.

TABLE 10. TOTAL VALUE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO 1925-1950 BY FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

Year	Value in \$1000	Accumulative Value in \$1000	
1925	1, 815	1,942	
1930	9,662	20,719	
1935	17, 267	75,235	
1940	34,364	241,815	
1945	43,330	449,097	
1950	132,446	978, 247	

After 1935 the oil and gas industry in southeastern New Mexico had a tremendous economic impact. Most of the operations through 1950 were centered in Lea County, but Eddy County was also an appreciable contributor to the petroleum industry economy of the area. The oil and gas industry continued to expand until it was the largest contributor to the gross state product of New Mexico. By 1950 the oil and gas industry accounted for about one fourth of the value of all products produced in New Mexico which would make it the most important industrial asset the state possessed after the war years.

# Potash Industry

Eddy County, beginning in 1931, had another source of economic influence which promoted growth in the county through the years; this source was the potash industry. Prior to 1931, the United States imported most of its potash. France and Germany created a near-monopoly of potash through a 1924 agreement that reestablished their control of world markets after World War II. This Franco-German agreement accelerated the search within the United States for adequate domestic sources of cheap potash.

This program uncovered extensive deposits of sylvite and carnallite near Carlsbad, New Mexico, in 1925.

Exploratory results were so encouraging that the American Potash Company was formed to explore intensively an area surrounding the discovery well. After 16 test holes were drilled, a compartment shaft was started in December 1929, and completed within a year to a depth of 1,062 feet. Workings were opened in a commericial bed of sylvite at 980 feet, and shipment in March 1931 averaged as mined, 26.8 per cent K2O. The company was incorporated in 1930 as the United States Potash Company (Hedges, 1935, p.1146).

Another company, Potash Company of America, was formed in 1931 and completed a shaft in 1933. By 1934 the second potash company in the Carlsbad area was shipping potash products.

The following table lists potash sales from the potash industry in the Carlsbad area from 1931 to 1950.

TABLE 11. POTASH SALT SALES FOR THE POTASH INDUSTRY NEAR CARLSBAD 1931-1950\*

Year	K <sub>2</sub> O Equivalents in short tons	Values in \$1000	Average Price/ton
1931	63,770	3,087	\$48.4
1935	224,721	4,993	\$22.2
1940	393,058	12,562	\$32.0
1945	733, 176	25,456	\$34.7
1950	1,072,772	31,944	\$29.8

<sup>\*</sup>Data compiled from U. S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks.

TABLE 12. ACCUMULATIVE VALUE FOR POTASH 1931-1950

Year	<u>Value in \$1000</u>	Accumulative Value in \$1000
1931	3,087	3,087
1935	4,993	18,293
1940	12,562	68,620
1945	25,456	174,452
1950	31,944	318,746

Through the years 1931-1950, since the beginning of operations, the potash industry has been the major economic element in the Carlsbad area. The mines employed as many as 4,000 people with a yearly payroll in the millions of dollars contributing to Carlsbad's and Eddy County's economic development. The potash industry by 1950 was definitely a major contributor to the economy of the state as the total accumulative gross value of the potash production sales amounted to approximately 320 million dollars.

#### ECONOMIC HISTORY 1950-1965

## Mineral Industry and Production

Before 1950 it was apparent that the mineral industry in Lea and Eddy Counties outdistanced the agricultural sector. It is especially noticeable in Lea County as the economic gap continued to widen during this period of time until the output of the petroleum industry was more than an order of magnitude larger in value than the agricultural output of the county. Eddy County remained economically dependent on both the mineral industry and agriculture; however, the mineral industry took an ever increasing lead through 1965. Chaves County remained primarily an agricultural producer with some minor increases in petroleum operations.

#### Petroleum

The oil and gas operations in New Mexico are by far the greatest contributor to the gross state product (G. S. P.) as receipts totaled about half of the entire value of the state product from 1955 through 1965.

After 1940 no one industry in the region approached the petroleum industry in magnitude of operations or gross value of production or sales. In

1965 oil and gas production in the state grossed about \$500,000,000 with 80% (\$400,000,000) derived from the study area. Since 1924 the oil and gas operations within the state have grossed over \$6,500,000,000 and the operations in the southeastern corner of New Mexico accounted for about \$5,700,000,000 of the total.

Table 13 compares the total value of all petroleum products of the study area with the total value of petroleum products of the state.

TABLE 13. TOTAL VALUE OF ALL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STATE VS. STUDY AREA\*

•	Value in \$1000			
Year	S	State		idy Area
<del></del>	Each Year	Accumulative Total	Each Year	Accumulative Total
1950	131,918	978,247	127,085	973,414
1955	297,621	2,089,296	272,428	2,011,024
1960	440,580	4,058,567	350,049	3,675,010
1965	492,208	6,370,143	398,768	5,547,226

\*Figures obtained from the U. S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks 1950-1967. (Additional data on petroleum products in the study area are listed in Appendix A)

New Mexico as a state ranked sixth in the nation as an oil producer and ranked fourth as a gas producer in 1961. Lea County led the nation in production by a single county during this period of time. Lea County produced 62% of oil and gas sales in New Mexico in 1961 and Eddy County produced 11% of oil and gas sales in New Mexico. Chaves County accounted for 3% of oil and gas sales in New Mexico in 1961 which would make a total of 76% for the study area of all oil and gas sales in 1961.\*\*

<sup>\*\*</sup>Figure obtained from The Oil Conservation Commission in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Potash

In the early 1960's the potash industry annually grossed about one-quarter the value of the petroleum industry production in the study region. The potash industry tripled its annual value of production between 1950 and 1965. In 1963 potash production was valued in excess of \$100,000,000. During this period employment at the mines reached a high of 4,000.

There has been a steady depletion of high-grade ore reserves making it necessary to build new processing and concentration plants to treat the lower-grade ores. U. S. Borax and Chemical Company, the pioneer of potash production in the Carlsbad area, had announced that they would close operations in Eddy County by 1963, and would be continuing operations on the Canadian potash deposits in Saskatchewan. Their move was prompted by the high cost of recapitalization in a new processing plant and the lack of substantial high-grade reserves in their Carlsbad operations. The lack of substantial high-grade reserves seems to be common to all of the companies in the area.

The following tables show the value and scale of production for the potash industry in the Carlsbad area at five year intervals between the years of 1950 and 1965.

TABLE 14. PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF POTASH IN EDDY COUNTY,
NEW MEXICO 1950-1965\*

Year	Production in Short-Ton K2O	Value in \$1000	Value/St-t
1950	1,072,722	37, 108	\$34.70
1955	1,826,118	69,058	37.82
1960	2,440,000	82,645	33.90
1965	2,848,000	117,771	41.30

<sup>\*</sup>Figures used are from U.S. Bur.Mines.Mineral Yearbooks.

TABLE 15. ACCUMULATIVE VALUE OF POTASH IN EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO 1950-1965

Year	Value of Production in \$1000	Accumulative Value of Production
		in \$1000
1950	37, 108	318,746
1955	69,058	608, 158
1960	82,645	982,025
1965	117,771	1,487,619

Potash overproduction that has developed in the world market during the 1960's may diminish the importance of the potash industry in Eddy County for some time in the future, but the industry has been a strong economic force in southeastern New Mexico for about thirty years.

# Agriculture

Agriculture continued to have a significant influence in southeastern

New Mexico from 1950 to 1965. While Chaves County relied more

heavily on agriculture and the federal government for its economic stability,

it is noted that Eddy and Lea Counties also produced large quantities of

agricultural products. Production in the study area amounted to approx
imately 45 to 65 million dollars annually from 1950 through 1965 or about

24 per cent of the state's agricultural output.

The major crops produced in the study area remained essentially the same as pre-1950 crops and consisted of cotton, hay, alfalfa seed, sorghums, barley and oats. Cattle, dairy products, sheep, hogs, eggs, wool and mohair production added to the agricultural output of the three counties. The following table illustrates the value of agricultural production for the state versus the value of the agricultural production for the study area.

TABLE 16. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--STATE VS. STUDY AREA\*

Value of Production in \$1000							
Year	State	Study Area	Study Area's Percentage of				
			State Production				
1950	220,854	51,649	23%				
1955	178,834	46,359	26%				
1960	244, 177	56,256	23%				
1965	271,480	58,812	22%				

\*Data estimated from state figures found in New Mexico Department of Agriculture's New Mexico Agricultural Statistics, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1962-1967.

Lea County, while its agricultural output in value was far overshadowed by the oil and gas operations, did account for 18 per cent of
the region's output. Eddy County accounted for another 35 per cent and
Chaves County accounted for the remaining 45 per cent of the agricultural
output. The region as a whole did not depend as heavily on the agricultural
industry as it had before 1945.

### Population Statistics

In 1912 New Mexico became the forty-seventh state of the Union.

Since 1912 the state population steadily increased until 1945 when the population growth accelerated rapidly until the late 1950's. During the 1960's there has been a decreasing rate of population growth in certain areas. The population growth of Bernalillo County has far out stripped the state average and each of the counties in the study area due to intensive federal government activities from 1945 to 1965 in Albuquerque. Within the study area relative increases in population reflect the presence of the potash industry in Eddy County and the oil and gas operations in Lea County. Chaves County showed a steady increase in population from 1910 to 1940 due mainly to the heavy reliance of that county on agriculture. The population of Chaves County experienced increased growth in the 1940's and 1950's due to federal government activities near Roswell.

Table 17 (Blumenfeld, 1960, p. 3 and Edgel, 1968) illustrates the relative population figures of Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties relative to Bernalillo County and the state as a whole.

TABLE 17. NEW MEXICO POPULATION STATISTICS

County	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965
Bernalillo Chaves* Eddy* Lea*	23,606 16,850 12,400	29,855 12,075 9,116 3,545	45,430 19,549 15,842 6,144	69,391 23,980 24,311 21,154	145,673 40,605 40,640 30,717	262, 199 57, 649 50, 783 53, 429	316,600 62,000 53,500 51,500
State	327,301	360,350		531,818	681, 187	951,023	1,032,900

\*In 1917 DeBaca County was organized from parts of Chaves, Guadalupe and Roosevelt Counties. Roosevelt County annexed a strip of land from Chaves. Lea County was organized from parts of Chaves and Eddy Counties.

#### Labor

Labor figures indicate a large decrease in agricultural oriented employment in Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties. This is an indication of a decreasing reliance on agriculture in the study region.

In 1964 New Mexico depended upon all levels of government for 27 per cent of all employment and for 24.4 per cent of all personal income. Chaves County depended on all levels of government for 27.8 per cent of employment and for 36.0 per cent of all personal income. Both Eddy and Lea Counties depended far less on government agencies for employment and personal income than either the state in general or Chaves County. Eddy County's dependency on the various agencies accounted for 10.7 per cent of employment and 7.9 per cent of personal income. Lea County depended on governmental units the least of any county in New Mexico with employment at 9.0 per cent and personal income at 7.2 per cent (Meaders, 1967, p. 2).

The per capita income in Chaves County was below the state's average. The population experienced a high rate of growth mainly attributed to natural increases. In the previous decade Chaves County's population, employment, personal income and per capita income expanded at a much higher rate than during the 1960's (Edgel and LaLonde, 1964).

In Eddy County personal income and per capita income were below average growth mainly due to very low mining payroll advances.

Population growth was low because of out migration. During the early 1960's the chief sources of wages were potash mining and some petroleum operations.

In Lea County the rate of increase in personal income was below state average, while per capita income showed an average gain. The main reason for this was that the oil and gas industry reduced employment, but enlarged the payroll. The population of Lea County experienced low rate of growth.

The following tables (Edgel and LaLonde, 1964) indicate the distribution of employment in Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties over the years 1960-1964.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN CHAVES COUNTY

		1900-	1/01			
	1960	1961	1962*	1963	1964	
Population	58,000	62,900	69,200	66,800	65,300	
Employment	22 540	22 360	27,250	23,720	22,220	
Total <sup>1, 2</sup> Agricultural	22,560 2,310	•		1,890	-	
Nonagricultural	-		25,220			
Self-employed <sup>3</sup>	1,960	2,010	2,050	2,080	2,050	
Wages &	18,290	19,250	23, 170	19,750	18, 420	
Salary Mining	550	540	590	620		
Construction		2,170				
Manufacturin		1,070	1,890	980	1,060	
Transport an Utilities	d 770	890	880	930	900	
Trade	3,360	3,480	3,660	3,490	3,300	
Fin., Ins, & R.E.	630	. 680	760	790	770	
Services &	2,350	2,660	5,000	2,740	2,880	
Misc. Government l		7,760		•		
Federal <sup>4</sup>	6,590	6,030		7, 130	5,900	
State and Local	1,670	1,730				t in Chave

\*The apparent anomaly in 1962 nonagricultural employment in Chaves County was due to federal government aero-space activities of a short run nature at Walker AFB.

lincludes military personnel stationed in New Mexico.

<sup>3</sup>Includes regularly employed (nonseasonal) unpaid family workers.

<sup>4</sup>Includes employees of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes farm proprietors and self-employed, regularly employed (nonseasonal) unpaid family workers, and wage workers, except seasonally employed Mexican nationals.

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN EDDY COUNTY 1960-1964

	<del> </del>				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population Employment Total <sup>1, 2</sup> Agricultural Nonagricultural Self-employed <sup>3</sup> Wage and Salary Mining Construction Manufacturing Transport & Utilities Trade	50,900 17,640 1,980 15,660 1,750 13,910 4,410 900 650 870 2,530 430	52,000 17,740	52,700 17,340 1,740 15,600 1,770 13,830 4,030 980 660 780 2,570 470	52,500 17,110 1,620 15,490 1,770 13,720 4,190 830 650 750 2,630 520	53,000 17,150 1,500 15,650 1,770 13,880 4,090
Fin., Ins. & R. E. Services & Misc.	2,460	2,410	2,500	2,360 1,790	2,480 1,840
Government <sup>1</sup> Federal <sup>4</sup> State & Local	1,660 190 1,470	1,710 190 1,520	1,840 210 1,630	240 1,550	240

TABLE 20. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN LEA COUNTY 1960-1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population Employment Total 1, 2 Agricultural Nonagricultural Self-employed Wage and Salary Mining Construction Manufacturing	53,600 20,730 1,650 19,080 2,010 17,070 5,990 920 610	53,700 20,510 1,500 19,010 2,000 17,010 5,920 890 590 2,100	53,800 20,100 1,450 18,650 1,990 16,660 5,510 830 550 1,990	54,300 20,310 1,350 18,960 1,990 16,970 5,870 860 460 2,060	54,500 20,650 1,250 19,400 1,990 17,410 5,830 1,000 460 2,100
Transport and Utilities Trade Fin., Ins. & R. E.	3,300 420	3,260 430	3,380 460	3,370 490	3,450 480
Services & Misc. Government <sup>1</sup> Federal <sup>4</sup>	1,900 1,830 90	1,930 1,890 100	1,920 2,020 120	2,020 1,840 120	2,240 1,850 90
State & Local	1,740	1,790	1,900	1,720	1,760

Table 21 (Edgel and LaLonde, 1964, pp. 17-27) shows the relative importance of most of the major economic elements in Chaves, Eddy, Lea and Bernalillo Counties.

TABLE 21. SOME MAJOR ECONOMIC ELEMENTS FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES 1964

	Chaves	Eddy	Lea	Bernalillo	State
Population	65,000	53,000	54,000	310,000	1,023,300
	E	mploymen	t by numb	er of people	•
Agricultural	1,750	1,500	1,250	1,000	25,000
Nonagricultural	12 420	12 010	17,550	83,290	154,000
Private	12,430	13,810 1,840	1,850	26,550	71,800
Government	7,980	1,040	1,050	20, 330	12,000
		Perso	nal Incom	e in \$1000	
Total	128, 122	100,674	119, 171	750,050	2,063,481
Per Capita	1,959	1,900	2,201	2,334	2,006
Agricultural	10,359	8,828	5,899	1,855	101,700
Nonagricultural	·				
Government	39,830	7,847	8,616	146,290	506,067
Manufacturing	6,378	3,292	2,744	51,526	116,715
Mining	4,398	29,451	35,493	1, 120	115,529
Transfer Payments	7,754	7,761	6,703	42,067	146,600

## CURRENT ECONOMIC POSITION

## Present and Projected Population

Slightly over one million people live in present New Mexico.

Chaves County reached its peak population during 1962 and declined rapidly after the closing of Walker Air Force Base in Roswell in early 1966. Eddy County experienced a decline in population starting in 1965 and continuing through 1967 due to production cuts at the potash mines. Lea County experienced a similar decrease resulting from a reduction of employees in the oil and gas operations and a high rate of out-migration. All of southeastern New Mexico, then, has a declining population pattern.

The following table gives population estimates for the state and listed counties from 1960 through 1967.

TABLE 22 (Edgel, 1969, p. 2). POPULATION FIGURES IN NEW MEXICO IN 1000's

County	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Chaves Eddy Lea Bernalillo*	58.8 50.9 53.6 263.8	62.9 52.0 53.7 271.3 9708.0	69. 2 52. 7 52. 2 281. 6 9845. 0	66.8 52.5 53.4 295.2 10054.0	65.3 53.0 51.1 310.7	62. 0 53. 5 51. 5 317. 6	59. 0 53. 0 51. 8 317. 3	51.4 49.9 49.5 318.2

<sup>\*</sup>Bernalillo County was added for comparison purposes.

Table 23 (Edgel, 1965, p. 17) published in 1965 contains estimates to the year 2000 of population in the study area and the state.

TABLE 23. LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION (IN 1000's) FOR NEW MEXICO

		1970			1980		
County	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	
Chaves	67.9	73.3	79.7	85.4	92.4	100.5	
Eddy	51.0	55.1	60.0	61.4	66.5	72.2	,
Lea	61.7	65.7	72.6	78.3	84.6	92. 1	
State	1114.1	1208.0	1326.5	1497.7	1630.0	1780. 1	
		1990			2000		
Chaves	104.8	114.8	127.0	136.7	151.4	169.8	
Eddy	73.6	80.6	89.2	94.1	104.2	116.9	
Lea	95.9	105.0	116.2	126.7	140.3	157.4	
State	1919.3	2111.0	2344.8	2506.7	2778.0	3127.9	

In addition to the problems which have reduced the population in Chaves and Eddy Counties, there has been an overall slowdown of the state in migration which has brought the state population figures to a virtual standstill from 1966 to the present.

The state experienced an accelerated growth rate after 1945 created by national-defense-oriented activities. There were many counties that acquired a heavy reliance on the federal government and its activities. As a result, capitalization for the short-run, which results in early capital obsolescence, was being built into these communities. To correct this obsolescence is painful and costly.

A case in point was Roswell where Walker Air Force Base was located. After the federal government closed Walker Air Force Base, Chaves County experienced a decline of over 10,000 inhabitants. Approximately one-quarter of all housing in Roswell was vacant. Property and housing were being sold at large discounts on what would have normally been considered fair market value.\*

Unpredicted events often require revised calculations in short-run population figures, but lose most of their significance in the long-run.

The long-run projected population figures on Table 23 indicate that there will be a two-fold increase in population in the study region by the year 2000, and about three times the present state population by year 2000.

These figures may prove to be correct despite the declines of recent years.

The future steady growth of New Mexico's population will be an indication of an economically healthy region which is curing its own obsolescence. Present trends seem to indicate that such is the case in both the study region and the state in general. If this is true in New Mexico it will be a plus factor favoring industrial development.

<sup>\*</sup>According to the Roswell Industrial Development Corporation the \$7,000 to \$13,000 price range was the only housing effected.

## Transportation

Walker Air Force Base in Roswell is the only airfield in the study area that has runways of sufficient length to accommodate large commercial jet aircraft. Commercial air service is provided by Trans Texas International Airways and connections as well as service shown in Figure 4 (General Telephone Company of the Southwest, 1967).

The Santa Fe Railroad system passes through Roswell, Dexter, Hagerman, Lake Arthur, Artesia, Carlsbad, and Loving. Major connections are made in Clovis, New Mexico. There is one passenger and several freight trains running daily through the study area. Details of the railway system are shown in Figure 5. From Eddy County delivery times are as follows:

Kansas City	2nd day
Chicago	3rd day
Los Angeles	4th day
Dallas	3rd day
Houston	3rd day

The same figures can be used for Chaves and Lea Counties.

The highway system is illustrated in Figure 6. The major north-south highway through the study area is U.S. 285. The major east-west highways through study area are U.S. 62 and 180 through Carlsbad and U.S. 70 and 380 through Roswell.

## 

# TRANSPORTAIION

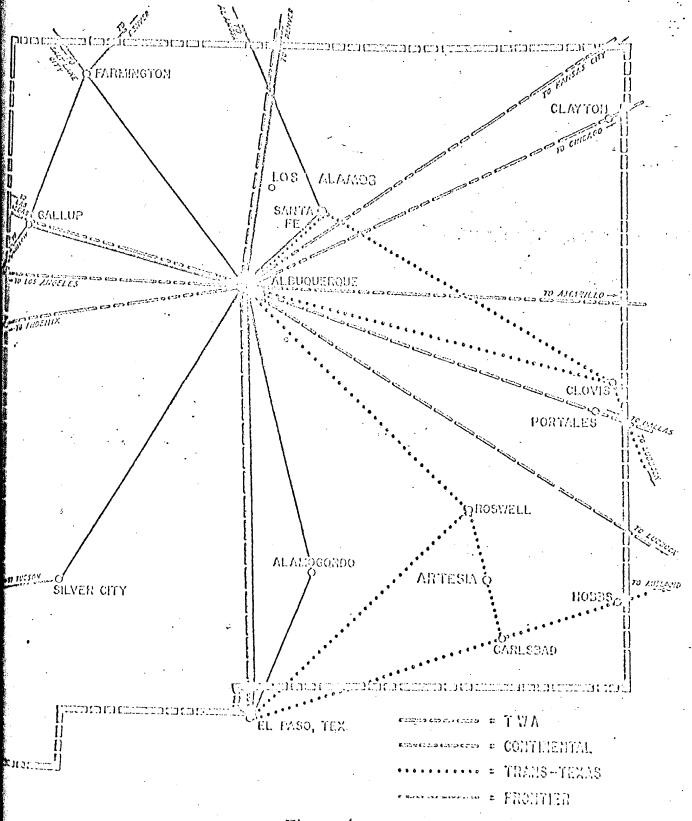
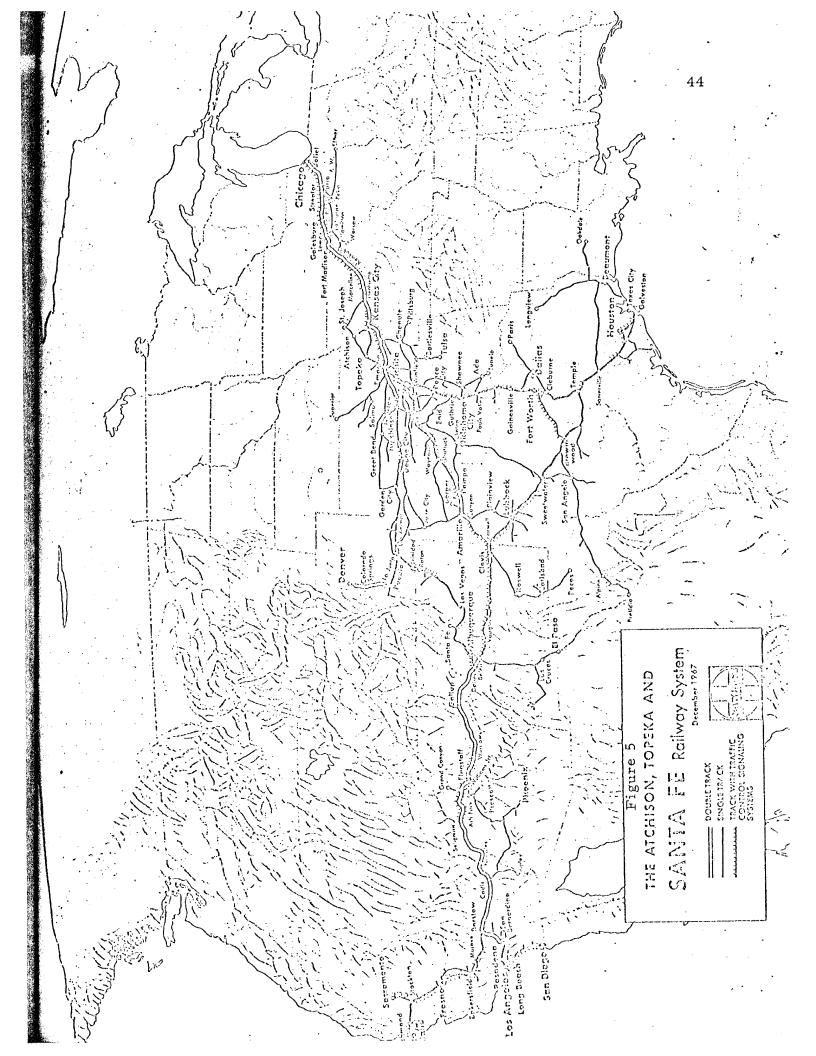
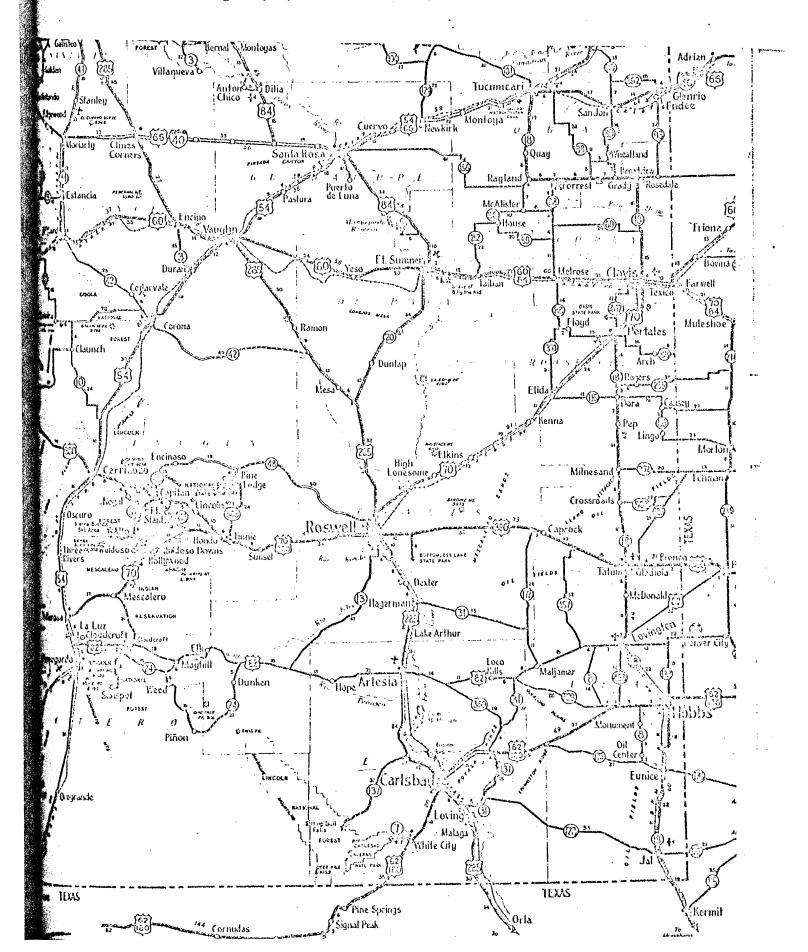


Figure 4



Highway System of the Study Area



Motor freight service for the area is obtained through ICX Trucking lines and Whitfield Freight Lines. Service by trucking lines is as follows:

Overnight to:

El Paso, Texas Amarillo, Texas Lubbock, Texas Clovis, New Mexico

2nd morning to:

Dallas, Texas Denver, Colorado

3rd morning to:

Los Angeles, Calif. Phoenix, Arizona Houston, Texas

Kansas City, Missouri St. Louis, Missouri

4th morning to:

Salt Lake City, Utah Chicago, Illinois

Taxes (N. Mex. Mining Assoc., 1968)

The mineral industry in New Mexico is subject to ad valorem, severance, gross receipts, corporate income, unemployment compensation, resources, processors, and service, compensating or use, and the Oil Conservation Commission taxes. In addition to these taxes are New Mexico rents, royalties, bonuses and federal mining lease costs.

The ad valorem taxation is based on local assessment of the value of mineral production and operations and since there is no uniform appraisal manual in use in New Mexico appraised value varies for each individual location.

The severance tax is levied against any mineral industry that mines a natural resource and "severs" it from the ground. The severance is based on the value of the mineral at the place and time it was taken out of the ground or at its first sale point. Tax rates on copper equal .5%, uranium 1%, potash 2.5%, and all others .125%.

New Mexico levies a 3% gross receipts tax on nearly all businesses in the state. Usually this tax is passed on to customers as a sales tax. The major exceptions to this tax rate are firms engaged in mining and related activities (except potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons) are taxed at .75%, lumber and lumber manufactures .375%, and alcoholic beverage wholesalers at .50%. The exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor, and all manufactures with the exception of lumber and mining.

The corporate income tax rate is a flat 3% on the entire taxable income of the corporation. Federal income tax is deductable from gross income.

The resources, processors and service taxes are levied on the mineral industries at the following rates:

Resources tax: Resources Excise Tax is based on the privilege of severing or removing from the ground and (or) processing mineral resources within the state.

Potash - 3%
All other natural resources - .75%
Tax is imposed on the gross value of the resource at the time it is severed.

Processors tax: Tax payed for refining or processing a mineral resource after it has been severed. This tax is generally imposed on the gross value of mineral after processing.

Timber - .375% All other natural resources - .75% If operations involve extracting or felling and processing, only the processing rate of service tax applies.

Service tax: The service tax is imposed on an industry that severs and (or) processes a mineral within New Mexico that is owned by someone other than the severer or processor. The tax is applied the same as the resources and processors taxes are.

The mineral industry has voiced dissatisfaction with the taxing system and structure of the state of New Mexico. A committee has been organized by the state to determine what steps can be taken to improve the taxing structure and improve the industrial atmosphere in New Mexico. The following was taken from a statement of opinion on taxes and tax structure from the New Mexico Mining Association submitted to the committee.

It is our position that in so far as the mining industry is concerned, it is already paying a proportionate share of the taxes imposed on corporate taxpayers within the state, and that above and beyond the general taxes imposed on other corporate taxpayers, the natural resources industry is exclusively subject to the severance and Resources Excise Tax.

Within the statement of opinion there are recommendations for revision which indicate various tax inequities that the New Mexico Mining Association believes are being imposed on the mineral industry in New Mexico.

#### Utilities

## Electricity

The major supplier of electric power in the study region is

Southwestern Public Service Company (S. P. S. C.). In addition, New

Mexico Electric Service Company, Central Valley Electric Cooperative,

Inc., and Lea County Electric Cooperative, Inc. also distribute electric

power to consumers. Rates and distribution of S. P. S. C. are used to

illustrate cost and location of available power. Figure 7 is a detailed

map of the territory served in New Mexico. The latest tariff in effect by

the S. P. S. C. under large general service classification is illustrated in

Figure 8 and Figure 9.

The future for electric generation in southeastern New Mexico is promising. All major generation plants use natural gas for electric generation and company officials seem to believe that natural gas will continue to be used even with increasing availability of nuclear generation. \*The advantages of using natural gas are obvious in that S. P. S. C. 's generating stations are right in the midst of one of the largest natural

<sup>\*</sup>In a discussion with S. P. S. C. officials the various forms of power generation were discussed and the only future promise other than natural gas that was considered is the possible advent of feasible geothermal application to electric generation. S. P. S. C. expressed the view that they would continue using natural gas for generation into the twenty-first century. Even if the major Permian Basin gas fields play out, the company anticipates there will always be enough natural gas for electric generation purposes for an indefinite period of time.

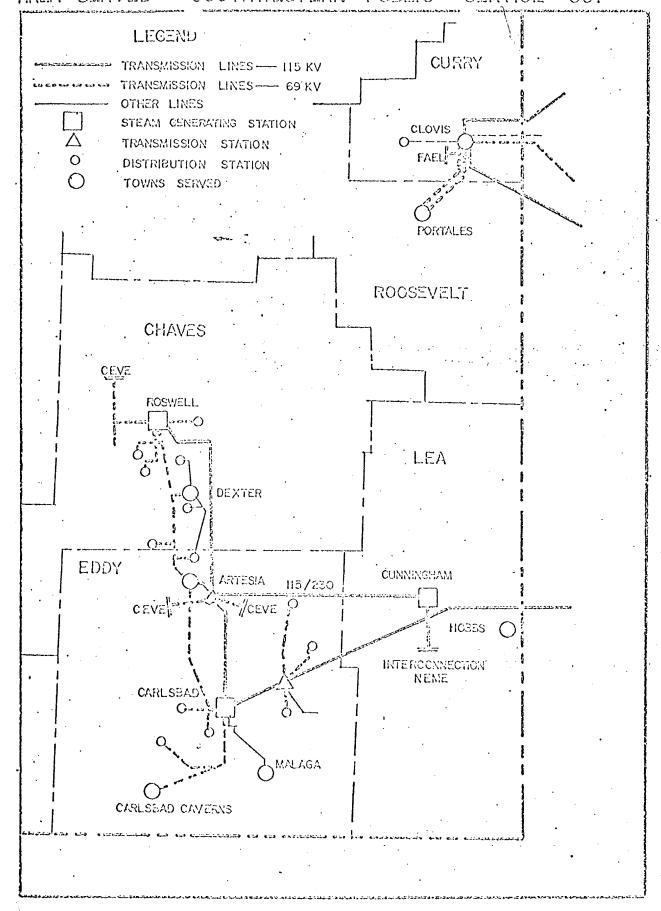


Figure 7

## Figure 8 Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company Tariff Schedule

OMMISSION	· schedule	SHEET		RATE SCHEDULE NU	MDER
ew Mexico	Toriff 4100.10	Revised 392			128
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#### LARGE GENERAL SERVICE

TARIFF NUMBER CANCELLING

4100.15

APPLICABLE: To all commercial and industrial electric service supplied at one point of delivery; and measured through one kilowatt-hour meter, where facilities of adequate capacity and suitable voltage are adjacent to the premises to be served.

Not applicable to temporary, breakdown, standby, supplementary, resale or shared service, or to scrvice for which a specific rate schedule is provided.

TERRITORY: All towns served by the Company in New Mexico and all towns in Texas except Crosbyton, Floydada and Lubbock.

RATE: Demand Charge:

\$370.00 for the first 200 kw, or less, of demand per month.

\$ 1.25 per kw for all additional kw of demand per month.

Energy Charge:

.80¢ per kwh for the first 230 kwh used per month per kw of demand, or the

first 120,000 kwh used per month, whichever is greater.

.55¢ per kwh for the next 230 kwh used per month per kw of demand.

.45¢ per kwh for all additional kwh used per month.

DETERMINATION OF DEMAND: The kw determined from Company's demand meter for the 30-minute period of customer's greatest kw use during the month, but not less than 60% of the highest demand established in the preceding eleven months.

PRIMARY SERVICE DISCOUNT: A discount of 3% will be allowed when service is supplied at a line voltage of 13 kv, or greater, and no transformation is made by the Company at the customer's location.

POWER FACTOR ADJUSTMENT: Bills computed under the above rate will be increased \$0.25 for each kvar by which the reactive demand exceeds, numerically, 0.53 times the measured kw demand, and will be reduced \$0.25 for each kvar by which the reactive demand is less than, numerically, 0.40 times the measured kw demand.

FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT: The net charge per kilowalt hour of the above rate shall be increased or decreased 0.0065¢ per kwh for each 0.5¢ increase or decrease, or major fraction thereof, in the delivered cost of gas at all of the Company's steam-electric and gas turbine generating stations above or below 18.5¢ per thousand cubic feet during the second preceding month.

(Continued)

· Appreved King and I

10 - 1 - 67 to 12-6-67

Effective Dates

AX ADJUSTMENT: Billings under this schedule may be increased by an amount equal to the sum of the taxes payable under federal, state and local sales tax acts, and of all additional taxes, fees, or charges, (exclusive of ad valorem, state and federal income taxes) payable by the utility and levied or assessed by any governmental authority on the public utility services rendered, or on the right or privilege of rendering the service, or on any object or event incidental to the rendition of the service, as the result of any new or amended laws after June 1, 1965.

YPE OF SERVICE: A-C; 60 cycles; at one available standard voltage.

ONTRACT PERIOD: A period of not less than one year.

INIMUM CHARGE: The Demand Charge.

gas production areas in the United States and also this source is considered to have a long reserve capacity. \* Hydroelectric generation is not very feasible due to the lack of available water and the lack of geographically suitable area for installation of such a generating plant. Solar generation has not advanced to the point where economic generation on any large scale can be obtained.

Nuclear generation is not practical at this time as large scale economies can only be gained by installation of a very large capacity station which for the next 30 years or more does not look practical when compared with generation costs using natural gas. There are other problems involving nuclear generation such as contamination of the surrounding environment which may not make nuclear generation very desirable with present technology.

Generation of electricity using other forms of fossil fuel would at present not be as profitable as natural gas. \*\* There is one possibility which has not been discussed yet and that is the possibility of geothermal generation. This process is still in the research and development stage

<sup>\*</sup>Figures produced by the Oil and Gas Journal indicate at the present rate of usage and with known reserves in New Mexico, the life expectancy of the natural gas in the state is about 16 years. New reserves are being found periodically so the reserves can continue to increase for some time.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Research is underway to convert coal into other fuels such as oil, gas, and natural gas, but at present it is only in the research stage of production.

and as such can not be thoroughly evaluated at present. Geothermal applications to energy production do look promising for future thought. Within the next decade it should be known how feasible such applications will be.

In the future there should continue to be adequate reasonablecost power for any need in southeastern New Mexico. Continued expansion
may make the area under study one in which power costs are as inexpensive
as anywhere within the United States.

## Natural Gas\*

Southern Union Gas Company supplies most of the natural gas for southeastern New Mexico, and therefore the industrial rates for this company are presented as being a standard.

There are two bases upon which industrial gas rates are established in southeastern New Mexico. The first is in the competitive situation which is uncommon. Under these circumstances different companies compete for the market with open price competition to secure business. In the second case, large volume industrial markets are ordinarily quoted on the basis of cost plus a certain profit margin. In Eddy and Lea Counties, rates established prior to 1965 were conducted on the basis of cost of gas at the well-head with transportation cost plus

<sup>\*</sup>The majority of the information obtained for this section was gained by conversation with Mr. James Wyman, District Manager, Pecos Valley District, Southern Union Gas Company.

taxes and other considerations and necessary profit margins. In 1965 the industries generally requested firm rates for the period of the negotiated contract and these have taken the form of a base rate during the first year of the contract with annual three mill escalations.

Under the contracts in effect prior to 1965 the rate was essentially 20.5¢ per million btu in which case specific gravity and califeric content were integral considerations. Since that time, the rates have escalated from a low of 18.0¢ per million btu at 3 mills per annum so that the rate in 1968 is 18.9¢ and will continue to escalate at 3 mills annually until the first of January, 1972.

There are other independent suppliers in the area, but none of these serve more than one industrial customer for fear of being classed as a public utility and therefore being subject to public regulation.

The April 1968 Supreme Court decision on the Federal Power Commission's Permian Basin rate ruling upheld the authority of the F.P.C. to fix maximum rates for the sale of natural gas to pipelines on an area basis rather than company-by company basis. The decision affects specifically the Permian Basin fields of west Texas and southeast New Mexico. It will mean rate reductions plus refunds with interest going back to 1965. Justice John M. Harlan delivering the decision traced the field price situation in the Permian Basin and cited significant increases based partly on relatively inelastic supply and steeply rising demand (Albuquerque Journal, 1968, front page).

The state of New Mexico will have to make rate refunds as a result of the Permian Basin Natural Gas Case. The Oil and Gas Commission indicated that New Mexico will have to return \$2,200,000 in tax refunds and return royalty payments amounting to about \$2,400,000 (Albuquerque Journal, 1968, p. A-1).

Water Availability, Rates and Quality

The question of obtaining a supply of water in the Pecos River

Valley is a problem which faces any industry which enters southeastern

New Mexico. There are large quantities of water in use for irrigation

of farm land and crops, but some sources indicate there is a lack of

unappropriated water for industrial use. In 1942, the National Resources

Planning Board reported that the water from the Pecos River had been

fully appropriated for use in New Mexico and Texas (Sorensen, 1965,

p. 49). Due to the appropriation of the surface waters in the Pecos,

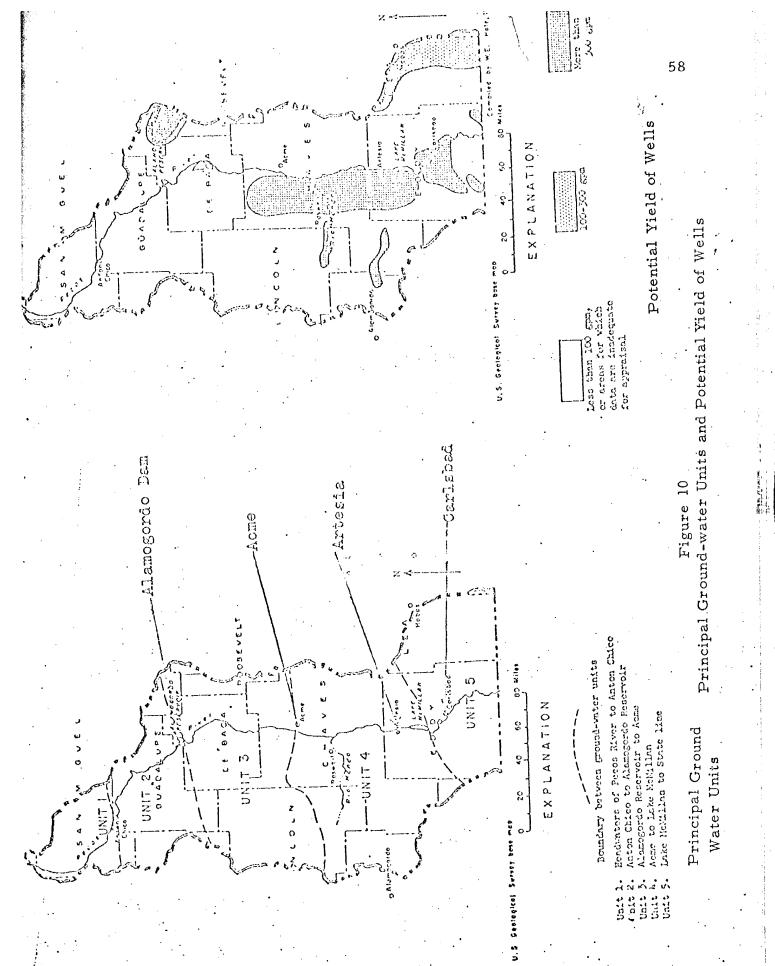
there has been an ever increasing reliance on subsurface withdrawal

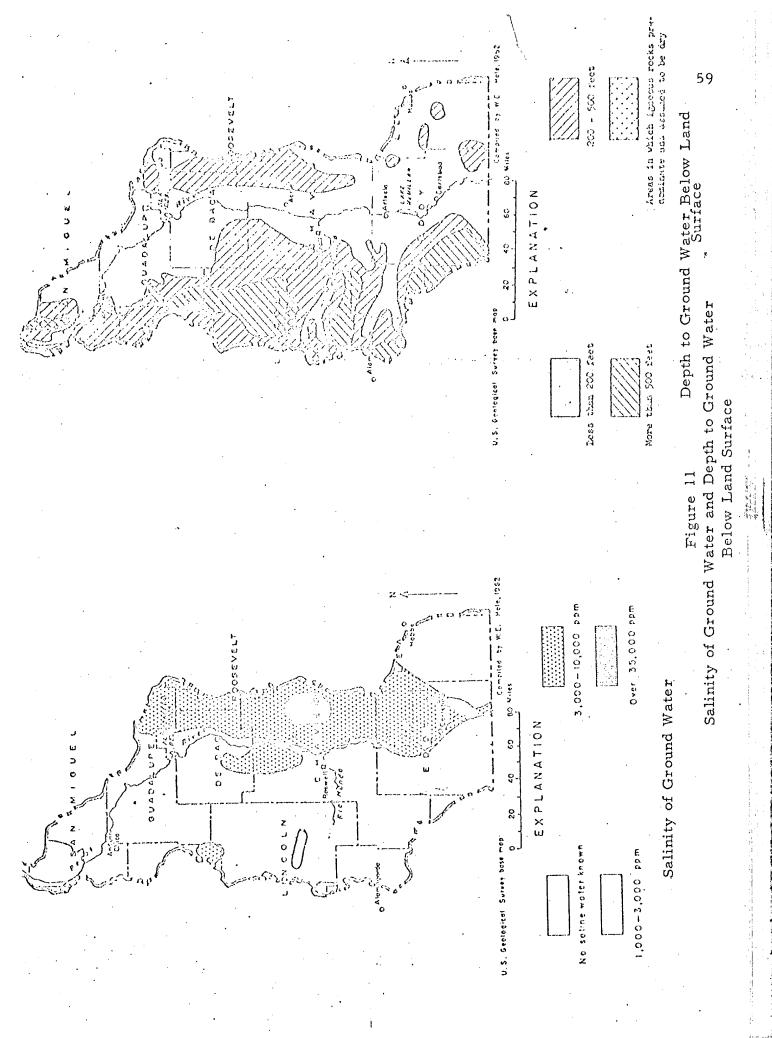
of water supply.

Water can be obtained by industries that have a need for large quantities of water. With proper arrangements with the state engineer an industry could develop its own water supply (General Telephone Company of the Southwest, 1967). The amount of water available would be determined by the amount of water obtainable from wells drilled in a given area, which would vary from location to location.

The main question facing industry moving into the study region is not one of appropriation, but one of the cost of developing individual water supplies. Cities like Carlsbad, New Mexico have developed municipal water sources that can be used by industries. Carlsbad owns seven wells with a peak hourly capacity of 900,000 gallons. Total daily capacity for processing and pumping is 22 million gallons. The peak usage of 15,750,000 gallons per day was recorded July 17,1965 (General Telephone Company of the Southwest, 1967). Well depth in Carlsbad varies from 650 to 950 feet. Additional capacity from 3 wells drilled and ready to equip can develop up to 1,200,000 gph. The fees consist of the connection policy, tap fee plus \$15 deposit for all customers residential, commercial or industrial. The water rates in Carlsbad are three dollars for the first 3,000 gallons and from March 15 to September 15, fifteen cents per thousand gallons over 3,000 gallons and in all other months twenty cents per 1,000 gallons over 3,000 gallons.

Even if the cost is not prohibitive, water quality may be a deterrent in certain areas of southeastern New Mexico. Also, water availability in certain areas within the Pecos Valley may be limited for certain types of industry. For a general idea of cost for a privately owned water source, Figures 10 and 11 indicate potential yields, salinity and depth to ground water below land surface. At present the only source available to an incoming industry that wished a private supply would be well water and this source is considerably more expensive than appropriation water from a river source (Maddox, 1965).





## Labor Market

The total civilian work force in New Mexico as of May, 1968 was approximately 359,400 with an unemployment at 4.9 per cent or 17,500. Of this total 277,600 were nonfarm wage and salary employees. Table 24 summarizes the employment situation for major cities in the study area (Employment Security Commission of New Mexico, 1968).

TABLE 24. EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR MAJOR CITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

	Artesia	Carlsbad	Hobbs	Lovington	Roswell
Total	229	706	457	107	874
Total Tech. & Managerial Clerical Sales Domestic Service*	8	27	21	1	77
	30	57	64	10	77
	16	34	38	2	57
	13	31	21	6	54
	26	60	46	10	141
Farming & Forestry Processing Machine Trades Bench Work	24	12	6	2	24
	4	56	4	3	9
	7	50	8	0	10
	1	2	5	1	16
Structural Work Misc. Entry	24	128	38	5	93
	32	178	31	11	83
	44	76	175	56	233

<sup>\*</sup>Except Domestic

The closing of U.S. Borax and Chemicals Corporation in Eddy
County in 1967 and layoffs of workers at two other potash mines represented

a reduction of over 1,100 workers at the potash mines, which accounted for a payroll reduction of about two million dollars (New Mexico Business, 1968, p. 59).

The final closing of Walker Air Force Base in Chaves County occurred early in 1968. There was a reduction of some 5,000 employees both federal and civilian at the base between the years of 1966 and 1968.

In the study region there was an overall downward trend in employment from 1960 to 1966. Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties experienced an overall decrease of 7.9%, 4.4%, and 3.6% respectively, in total employment. Table 25 (DeBerry and Edgel, 1968) illustrates the change in employment from 1960 to 1966 broken down into various working classes.

TABLE 25. PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF CHANGING EMPLOYMENT IN THE STUDY REGION FROM 1960 TO 1966

	Chaves	$\underline{ t Eddy}$	<u>Lea</u>
Fotal Employment	- 7.9	- 4.4	- 3.6
Agricultural	-39.8	-39.9	-39.4
Nonagricultural	<b>- 4.</b> 3	0.1	- 0.5
Self-employment	1.5	- 2.3	- 3.5
Wages & Salary	- 4.9	0.4	- 0.1
Mining	-21.8	- 2.9	-16.9
Construction	-50.0	-32.2	9.8
Manufacturing	22.7	- 1.5	16.4
Trans & Utilities	13.0	-13.8	- 2.4
	-11.0	2.8	1.8
Trade	6.3	4.7	11.9
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	12.3	1, 2	22.1
Services & Misc.	- 2.4	28.9	17.5
Government	-14.3	26.3	44.4
Federal State & Local	44.3	29.3	6.1

The following table gives a comprehensive breakdown of the number employed by class in 1965 and 1966 in the study region.

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED IN WORKING CLASSES 1965 and 1966\*

	Chaves		Eddy		Lea	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Population	62,000	59,000	53,500	53,000	51,500	51,800
Employment (total) 1, 2	22,210	20,770	17, 170	16,860	20,280	19,990
Agricultural	1,550	1,390	1,330	1, 190	1.110	1,000
Nonagricultural	19,660	19,380	15,840	15,670	19,170	18,990
Self-employed <sup>3</sup>	2,030	1,990	1,740	1,710	1,980	1,940
Wage & Salary	17,630	17,390	14, 100	13,960	17, 190	17,050
Mining	550	430	4,560	4,280	5,380	4,980
Consturction	910	810	790	610	1,030	1,010
Manufacturing	760	920	610	640	500	710
Trans & Utilities	840	.870	720	750	2,090	2,050
Trade	3,100	2,990	2,540	2,600	3,410	3,360
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	750	670	460	450	460	470
Services & Misc.	2,740	2,640	2,480	2,490	2,390	2,320
Government 1	7,980	8,060	1,940	2,140	1,930	2,150
$\mathtt{Federal}^4$	5,870	5,650	230	240	110	130
State & Local	2, 110	2,410	1,710	1,900	1,820	2,020

\*Linda L. DeBerry and Ralph L. Edgel, 1968, Income and Employment in New Mexico, 1965-1966, Bur. of Business, Univ. N. Mex.

<sup>1</sup>Includes military personnel stationed in New Mexico.

Includes regularly employed (nonseasonal) unpaid family workers.

<sup>4</sup>Includes employees of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

The full impact of the closing of Walker Air Force Base in Chaves

County and of the reduction of potash operations Eddy County are not reflected
in the above figures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes farm proprietors and self-employed, regularly employed (nonseasonal) unpaid family workers, and wage workers, except seasonally employed Mexican nationals.

## Future Mineral Industry Prospects

The potash industry and the oil and gas producers have a natural supply momopoly, and thus competition from within the study region or from the state is limited. Until recently the potash operations had a national monopoly in that they produced and sold over 90% of the domestic potash. The oil and gas operations do not quite share the same position that the potash operations did, but do produce about 85% of crude petroleum within New Mexico and over half of the natural gas production.

The demand and supply of petroleum is such that southeastern New Mexico will not lose its market in the near future. If exploration continues finding oil and gas reserves as it has in the past, the supply will last well into the twenty-first century. If competition from within the neighborhood or nation were going to restrict the market for New Mexico petroleum products, it would have already done so. The study region is next door to two of the largest oil and gas producers in the nation. Texas and Oklahoma both produce large portions of the total national production.

Presently Texas has an advantage over New Mexico in that about 90% of New Mexico's crude products are refined in Texas. There are large refineries built in Texas for the prime purpose of refining New Mexico crude. The state of Texas is gaining benefits from the study region that should stay in New Mexico. It has been estimated by refiners in southeastern New

Mexico that another dollar could be added to the value of each barrel of crude oil produced in New Mexico if it were refined within the state.

When the value of a barrel of crude oil is approximately \$2.75, simple mathematics dictate that an additional one dollar would create an economically healthier climate.

No competition from within the state or general region should effect the potash industry unless a competitively-priced substitute for potash is discovered. Extensive drilling by oil companies through Oklahoma, Texas and southeastern New Mexico have afforded detailed sections of the subsurface which have failed to show other economically feasible supplies at the current price levels. The national potash situation is quite different from what it was in the past. Carlsbad no longer enjoys the monopoly position for domestic potash that it held from the late 1930's to 1960. With potash development in Canada and Utah in conjunction with industry wide overproduction, it will be some time before the potash industry in New Mexico will be able to operate near the full capacity rate which it enjoyed in the early 1960's.

The market for potash is suffering from oversupply. The market is depressed and gives indications of continuing that way for some time.

When supply and demand reach a better balance (estimated by Houston Clark, Potash Company of America's Vice President, to be around 1975), the market situation should improve with an estimated domestic demand of 6,000,000 tons of muriate of potash by 1980 (present domestic demand is somewhere in excess of 4,000,000 tons of potash).

Potash is used mainly in fertilizers, but also is used in cement, explosives, glass, chemicals, drugs, soap and many other products. A more complete analysis of the present potash situation is covered later in Section V under Potash Industry.

The research and development information at present regarding future possible developments of other mineral deposits in the study region concerns a Kerr-McGee plant which is extracting elemental sulfur from gypsum. If this plant produces sulfur which is competitively priced with sulfur extracted form sour gas, it would prove very profitable. There is an almost unlimited supply of this rock in the study region, and it would be safe to estimate that there are many billion tons of gypsum rock in Eddy and Chaves Counties alone.

#### PROBLEM ANALYSIS IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO

In the previous sections many problems were encountered which will have an effect on New Mexico's future. This section will be devoted to analyzing four of the problems thought to be of the most significance regarding industrial development in New Mexico--Transportation, Potash Industry, Resource Supply, and Water. No attempt is made to actually solve the problems, but they are identified, isolated, and analyzed. Some suggestions are presented for the reader whose interest lies in the future of New Mexico and its problems of industrial development.

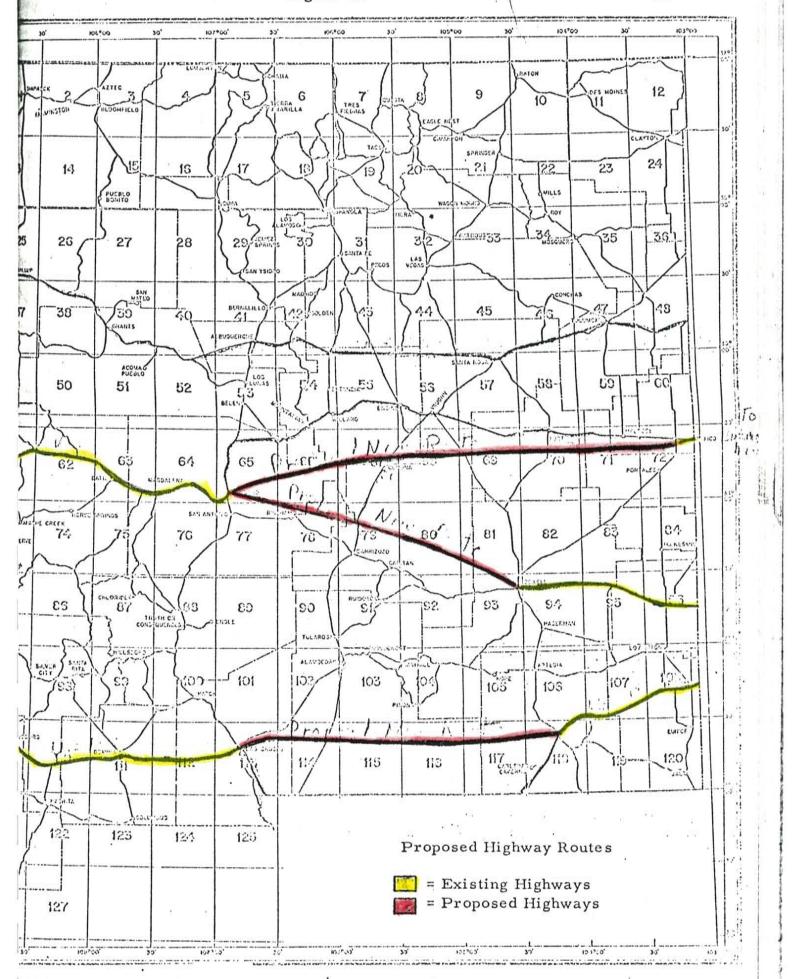
#### Transportation

To make New Mexico transportation facilities attractive to industry in general, improvement will be needed in highway systems, railroad systems and water transportation.

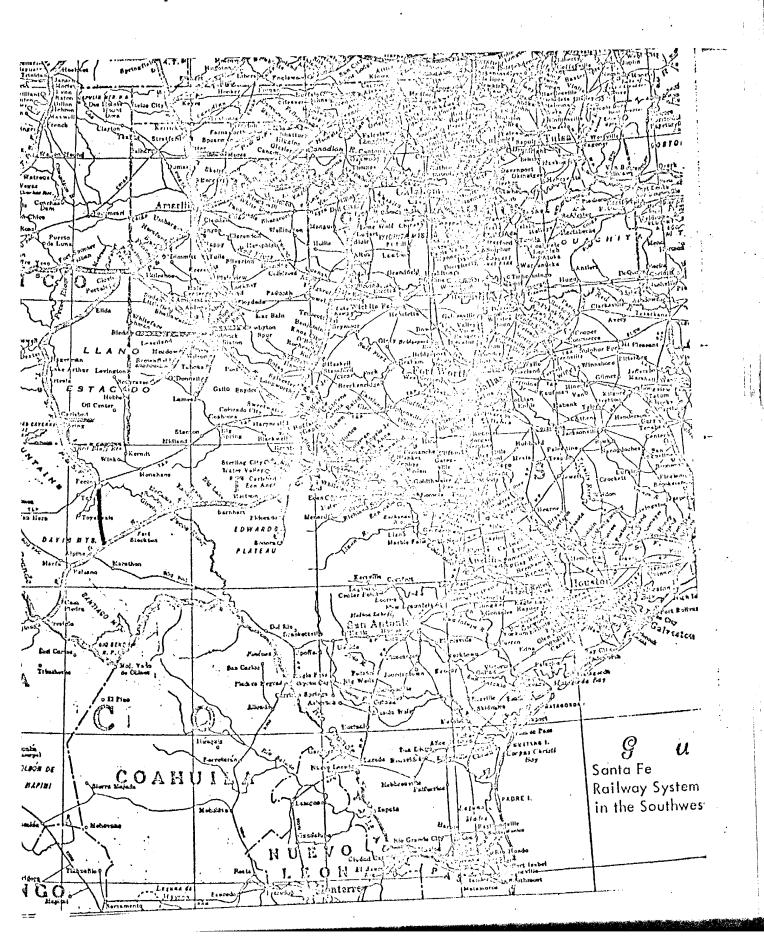
Existing highway systems are too few and too poorly located for the most part. U.S. 66 is the only highway which provides relatively fast transit in the east-west direction through New Mexico. A minimum of three additional such highways would be necessary for convenient transport in the east-west direction through the state.

One highway which could be extended would be U.S. 180 which enters the state from Arizona passes through Lordsburg, Deming, Las Cruces, El Paso, Carlsbad and Hobbs (Figure 12). If this highway were to proceed as it does to Las Cruces then to connect in a direct route to Carlsbad as indicated in red on Figure 12 and then proceed through Hobbs, it would provide a more direct highway system which would be advantageous to commerce and civil defense. In Figure 12 another highway extension is shown which would allow U.S. 60 to proceed east from Socorro, past Gran Quivira National Monument (which is presently difficult to reach using present roads), then on to Clovis. An alternate to the first proposed rerouting of U.S. 60 would be to proceed as shown in Figure 12 from Socorro north of Bingham to Roswell and east. The future system should be modern four lane or greater divided highway with controlled access.

The present Santa Fe Railroad trackage in the state of New Mexico is strongly influenced by the present mineral industry and agriculture in existence. To better serve southeastern New Mexico, expansion of trackage systems into Texas and Oklahoma would be desirable. An example of such an expansion would be to extend a line from Pecos, Texas southeast connecting with the line running from Alpine, Texas to San Angelo, Texas (Figure 13), and would therefore provide a more direct transportation route from the study region to some population centers in Texas.

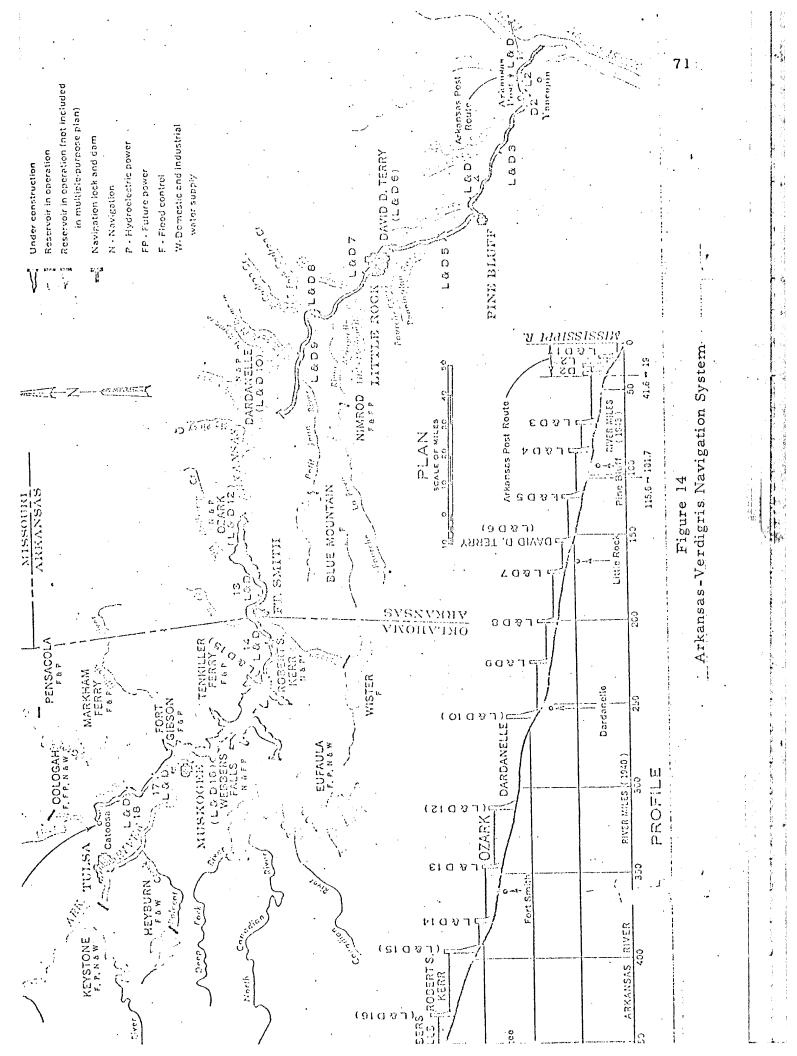


Proposed Extension of the Santa Fe Railroad



The most important single expansion in transportation facilities in the future of New Mexico may be in the form of water transport. The Arkansas-Verdigris navigation system is scheduled for completion in 1970 (Figure 14). This system will allow barge traffic of large proportions to navigate rivers from Tulsa, Oklahoma to the Gulf of Mexico. This navigation system has an estimated cost of 1.2 billion dollars with Arkansas and Oklahoma sharing equal value of improvements within each state. The benefit to cost ratio for the overall project has been estimated at 1.5 to 1 assuming a capital-life of 100 years and July 1966 price levels. This system will lift river craft 420 feet in 17 stages using a series of dams and locks over a distance of 450 miles. This navigation system will have multiple purposes of flood control, power generation, navigation, water supply and fish and wildlife conservation (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1967).

There is an additional study of navigation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from the Arkansas River through the Eufaula Reservoir to Arcadia near Oklahoma City which has already been conducted. In addition to this there are studies underway which are studying water resources development in the Arkansas River Basin in Colorado and Kansas. This study is also being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is broken into two parts, the first of which was completed in June,



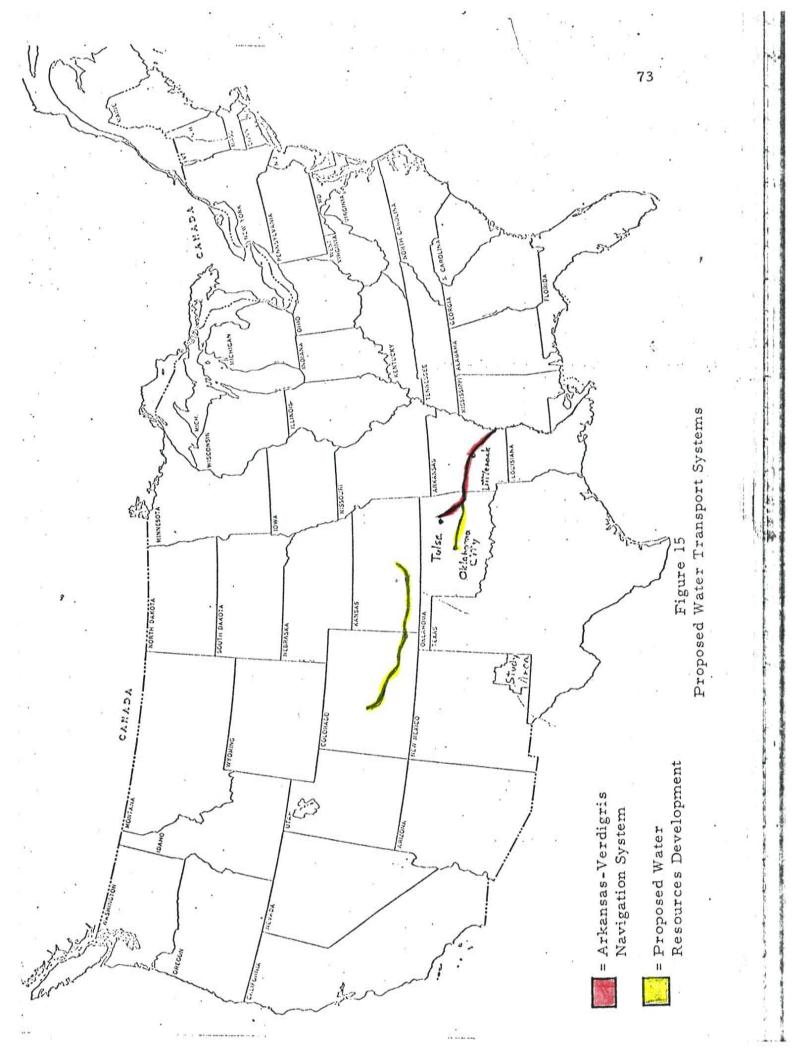
1968 and second part is scheduled for completion approximately a year after the first part (Hottenroth, 1968). This present study does not consider navigation as a feasibility study, but it is a fair assumption that it may in the near future.

It is possible that the Arkansas-Verdigris navigation system could be extended into New Mexico. Since plans already in the feasibility stage regarding extension of this system in Oklahoma and possibly Colorado (see Figure 15), it might be advisable if New Mexico legislators requested federal funds to determine the feasibility of extending this system or a similar system into New Mexico.

Increasing air-freight transportation in New Mexico would probably benefit the light industries in the study region and the state. The industries that could benefit the most would be manufactures of high cost (low weight) items such as electrical components.

### Potash Industry

The potash companies in Eddy County, New Mexico along with the entire domestic potash and fertilizer industry is in financial difficulties. Due to an industry-wide over-production large stockpiles of potash are accumulating, and under the pressure from the large surplus, the prices of the principal three constituents of fertilizer, potash, nitrogen, and phosphate, have collapsed (O'Hanlon, 1968, p. 92).



Due to a lack of adequate market research, many large companies plunged headlong into the fertilizer business, relying on miscalculations that the domestic and foreign markets were ripe for potash and other fertilizer constituents. As it turned out the domestic and foreign markets are not ready for the supply that is now on hand. In fact, indications are that it will be a decade before supply and demand will reach an equitable footing within the United States and Canada.

The international picture is even more gloomy... economists for the Tennessee Valley Authority estimated that world fertilizer capacity will exceed requirements by 18 million tons in 1970... Much of the new capacity was built to supply export markets. But the lack of foreign exchange, unexpectedly meager purchases by A.I.D., and the sheer inability of underdeveloped nations to transport and market large quantities of fertilizer dashed hopes of huge export sales (O'Hanlon, 1968, p. 92).

The article in Fortune magazine continued to say that the worst is yet to come, that there will continue to be overcapacity and over-capitalization in the fertilizer industry. This will continue until many producers go out of business or are absorbed by other companies. The survivors will be totally integrated companies each of whom will have a substantial share of the market.

What effect this has and will have on the study area can be predicted with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The depressed market and reduced purchases of potash from the Carlsbad operations has certainly damaged

the producers in the area. In a discussion with P.C.A.'s Vice-President,
Houston Clark, he indicated that supply and demand would not be in balance
until 1975 or later. In a similar discussion with John Wright of U.S.
Borax and Chemical Corporation in Carlsbad, it was indicated that production
and demand would not be in balance until 1972 or later.

I would say with the available information the 1975 estimate may be an optimistic estimate at best. If companies continue to overproduce due to the enormous capital investments that were made, it may not be until 1980 that the domestic potash market situation can reach equilibrium.

If the potash operations in Carlsbad area are to weather the financial storm, they will have to exist through a decade of low-profit, low-production environment. Capital obsolescence is being accelerated through no fault of the Carlsbad producers. New installation of refining and processing plants was required to continue operations in Eddy County, which required large amounts of capital in equipment which may now become obsolete before the capital can be recovered. The operations that are supported by financially strong companies will probably emerge a little the worse for wear, but nevertheless intact. Other companies not so well blessed with financial reserves may not survive.

Transportation cost is an additional factor that may be adding to industrial potash obsolescence in New Mexico. In discussing transportation costs with Houston Clark of P. C. A., he indicated that to ship a ton of muriate of potash to Chicago doubles the price that could be placed

otash by rail, which at this time is the most economical carrier transortation available in southeastern New Mexico. If a cheaper transportation
system could be devised it might give Carlsbad producers the edge needed
o survive the storm. Figure 16 shows equal transportation distances
relative to the three principal potash production centers in North America.
The red lines separate the map into three areas which represent the
general competitive advantage of each producer due to transportation cost.
There are obvious limitations to this method of determining relative
transportation cost, but it does give a general idea of the situation. Water
transportation using an inland waterway would offer cost advantages over
rail service, but there is no such transportation system at present and
there is little likelihood that one will be constructed in time to influence
the present problems facing the potash industry.

It is suggested that thought and research be given to the possibility of transporting through pipeline using a potash slurry similar to the coal slurries used in other locations in the country. There are many technical problems involved, but it would seem feasible with all the existing oil and gas pipelines in New Mexico, that one form or another of petroleum product being transported in the existing pipelines would be compatible with potash, and therefore could be used to transport a potash slurry. Recovery would be initiated at a central distribution center or several different distribution centers depending on the amount of capital necessary in a recovery plant.

Transportation Distances Relative To The Three Potash Centers in North America

## Future Resource Supply

Within the study region the future supply of mineral resources appears to be sufficient for sometime into the future. Table 27 lists production, proved reserves and reserve life index for crude petroleum, natural gas and allied products as of 1967.

TABLE 27. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PROVED RESERVES, PRODUC-

Year	Product	Production	Proved Reserves	Life Index
1967	C. Petr. N.G. Allied P.	119, 241, 000 bbls 954, 839 mcf 46, 336, 000 bbls	926 mil. bbls 15.01 mmcf 55.7 mil. bbls	7.78 years 15.81 years 11.99 years

\*Figures for production found in U.S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbooks and proved reserves found in Oil and Gas Journal, June, 1968.

In 1957, using proved reserves and the production rate, the crude petroleum life index was indicated as 8.78 years, and without additional discoveries would indicate that presently there would not be any remaining crude. Yet, there are now almost 100 million bbls more proved reserves of crude oil than were known in 1957. One can see that reserves in the oil and gas industry are not static. It can also be assumed that new discoveries will continue to be made for some time into the future. It would be reasonable to estimate that the supply of petroleum products in southeastern New Mexico will last into the twenty-first century. The potash supply situation in Eddy County is considerably different from the

oil and gas situation in the study area. Most of the reserves are already known that are of economic significance and a change of usable reserves only occurs with improved mining methods or improved refining efficiency. New economic discoveries of potash are not made with any frequency in the study area.

Table 28 lists the approximate known economically-profitable potash reserves in the Carlsbad area of Eddy County for 1965, 1966, and 1967.

TABLE 28. APPROXIMATE RESERVES OF POTASH IN EDDY COUNTY\*

Year	Crude sylvite & Langbeinite ores		K <sub>2</sub> O Equivalent ores	Production	Life Index
1965	1. 5 billion tons	High	166.8 mil-st-tons	2.85 mil-t	H58.5 yr.
·	1.5 billion tons	Low High	142.7 mil-st-tons 164 mil-st-tons	2.95 mil-t	L50.0 yr. H55.5 yr.
1966		Low	140 mil-st-tons 161 mil-st-tons	2. 88**	L47.5 yr. H56 yr.
1967	1.5 billion tons	High Low	137 mil-st-tons		L48 yr.

\*In calculating the reserves in K<sub>2</sub>O equivalents, it is stated in the N. Mex. Bur. Mines and Mineral Res., Bull. 87, p. 309, that the average grade of sylvite ore is 17% as of 1965, and that the average grade of langbeinite ore was 9%. After discussing the present situation in 1968 with Houston Clark of P.C.A., 16% K<sub>2</sub>O was used as the average grade for the remaining deposits of sylvite. Using these figures in conjunction with the stated mining and refining efficiencies, K<sub>2</sub>O equivalent reserves was determined.

\*\*The 1967 figures for potash production were gained through the courtesy of R.B. Stotelmeyer, U.S. Bur. Mines at N. Mex. Inst. Min. and Tech. This is an unpublished figure.

The 1.5 billion ton figure is the crude ore figure including all sylvite and langbeinite, and does not represent the amount of concentrated product ready for sale. Of this amount 1.3 billion tons are sylvite and the remaining .2 billion tons are langbeinite ores. Anticipated mining extraction of 77 to 85% and a refining efficiency of about 85 to 90% were indicated by recent figures. Known deposits of concentrations of carnallite and polyhalite are not included in the above reserves (N. Mex. Inst. Min. and Tech., 1965, pp. 308-309).

#### Water

Before man lived in the Pecos Valley, nature reached an equilibrium in which total water discharge from the area equalled total water recharge. Man's use of water in southeastern New Mexico upset this balance and began lowering the water table throughout the area.

Nature tends to restore this equilibrium, but such has not been the case because of increasing consumption of water.

Conservation of water use and improved crop growing methods will be necessary for agriculture to continue on a large scale.

Current watershed management research throughout the west shows promise of increasing water yield by manipulating and changing the begetation. Estimates indicate that a savings of 50% or about 32,600 acre-ft of water per year could be obtained by replacing salt cedar with Bermuda grass in the Pecos Valley channel between Artesia and Carlsbad, New Mexico, a distance of 36 miles (Woods, 1965, p. 90).

Aside from the actual problem of availability of water, there was an additional problem of increasing salinity of water recorded for wells in the study area. A large proportion of ground water in Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties contain between 3,000 and 10,000 ppm dissolved solids (Figures 17, 18, 19). For many manufacturing applications and human consumption this water would not be satisfactory. There was also a problem of yield in certain areas throughout the study region (Figure 20). An industry requiring large volumes of water for manufacturing purposes or refining purposes might find that there is simply not enough water available at reasonable cost.

Approximately 230,000 acre-ft per year are estimated to be lost as channel losses, evapotranspiration of phreatophytes, evaporation from reservoirs and stock ponds. A more efficient system of transportation and manupulation of vegetation would save a large proportion of the presently lost water. Undating of irrigation methods would allow more efficient crop production and a significant savings in consumption of water. \*

<sup>\*</sup>A proceeding at the Tenth Annual New Mexico Water Conference, April 1 and 2, 1965.

Figure 17
Chemical Analyses For Pecos River Below Alamogordo Dam
And Acme, New Mexico

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Mean   Silica   Iron   Cel-   (fils)   (500)   (70)   (70)     (fils)   (510)   (70)   (70)     (fils)   (510)   (70)   (70)     (fils)   (510)   (70)   (70)     (fils)   (510)   (70)   (70)     (fils)   (70)   (70)   (70)   (70)		School of	Socium (na)				8	<u>.</u>	13	3	155	1	5	16				-	
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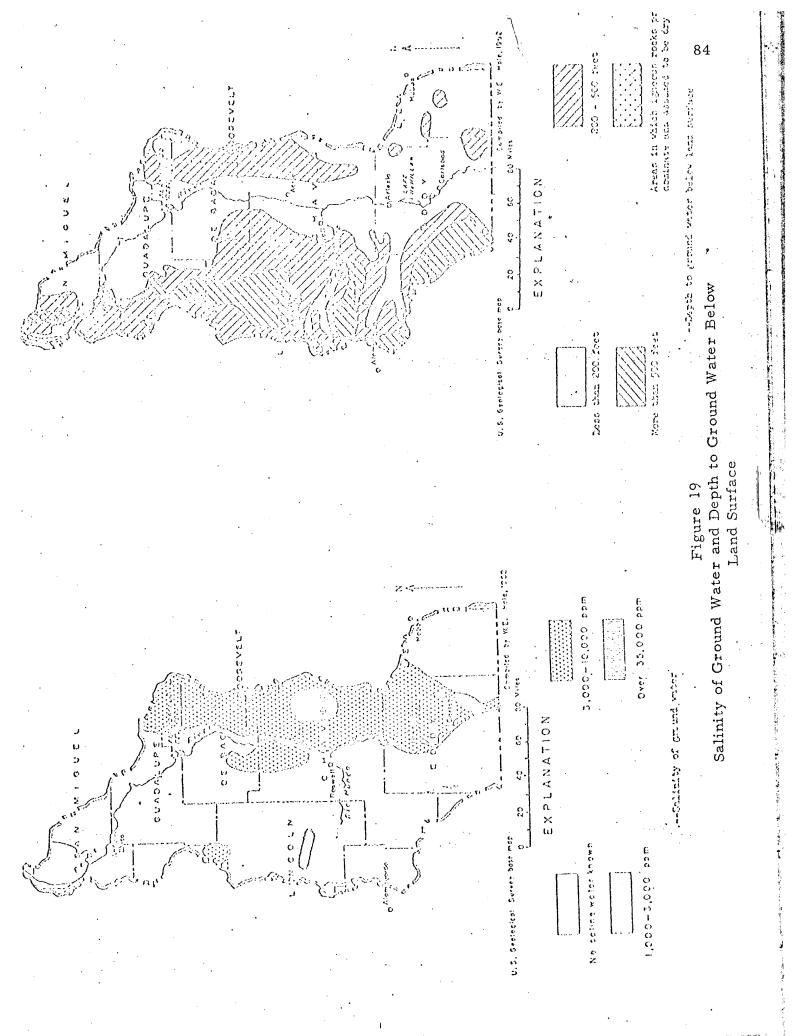
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# Figure 18 \ Chemical Analyses for Pecos River Near Artesia, N. Mex. and at Carlsbad, N. Mex.

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# COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF A SITE LOCATION

## Programming

To this point emphasis had been placed on data collection and historic background. The last section will illustrate the application of computer processing as a technique for the economic analysis of a mineral industry site location.

Two levels of sophistication were used to analyse prospective site locations. In the first situation the program simply reproduced the data available in the library storage of the computer. This duplicated the operation that might be made available as a service to a potential New Mexico industry collecting available economic information.

In the second case it was assumed that an industry had indicated certain cost parameters under which it must operate a plant and make a specified profit in terms of percentage of fixed capital investment. It was also assumed that the industry conducted a market analysis and already decided that New Mexico was an advantageous location for its plant. The program was required to decide if there was any location which would meet the cost parameters, and if so, to indicate what short-run profit could be expected. If several locations were suitable the program listed all these locations giving the expected profit margin at each location. In addition the locations which

did not meet the profit margin were listed along with their respective profits at each location. The program also broke down various direct costs and printed them separately in the program output. At the end of the output was a table which summarized the costs and evaluation at the four locations analysed.

# Library Function -- The First Run

Study area data was first sorted and then compiled in a convenient order for transfer of data to IBM card record. The sorted data was punched on 80 column IBM cards, and transferred to a tape record by a simple program.\* This tape record represented the library storage of information collected on southeastern New Mexico.

After setting up the library tape, a program was constructed to produce the output of the tape record on an IBM line printer. This output consisted of 931 card impressions each of which was coded by the first six characters of the individual record (see Table 29).

Each card impression was divided into four groups of information, or in computer language, variable names. These were called "NAME," "CODE," "DATA," "VALUE." "NAME" was the first field and was four characters long (see Table 29). The first character was a letter R, A, C or H which identified the information to follow as being about Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad or Hobbs respectively. The next three characters of "NAME" were numeric and represented which category of classification was

<sup>\*</sup>The use of tape record is recommended due to its convenience of use, saving of space, and the time saving involved in removing data from the tape.

TABLE 29. CODING FOR COMPUTER PROGRAM	ጥለፑ፣ፑ 20	CODING FOR	COMPUTER	PROGRAM
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Number of Characters	4	4	64	8
Variable Name	NAME	CODE	DATA	VALUE
Example	R004	35	Sources = .75%, etc.	
Type of Field	А	I	A	F
Meaning	Roswell Taxes	State - ment	Information	Numeric Cost Data

- A Alpha-numeric (both letters and numbers are in the field).
- I Integer or literal (whole number or literal information field).
- F Real number field.

# TABLE 30. CATEGORIES OF CLASSIFICATION

## List of Categories of Classification By Last Three Characters In Variable Name "NAME"

- 001 General location of site
- 002 General character of land information
- 003 Utility information
- 004 Tax information
- 005 Property information
- 006 Climate information
- 007 Transportation information
- 008 Labor information
- 009 Population information
- 010 Mineral Resources information

applicable to the data following on the card impression (see Table 30). The next two characters, "CODE," represented the actual statement number of the record in a category of classification. An example of the coding would be the six characters R00435. This indicated that the data was on Roswell, involved taxes, and in particular was statement number 35 under that category.

The third field, called "DATA," was 64 characters wide and contained the written information in the computer library.

The last variable name was called "VALUE" and contained numbers which were used for cost calculations in the second programming level.

Actually no processing of data was done in this first program. The reproduction of data was useful since many companies prefer to process information themselves. This type of program would function as a service to companies looking for economic data to analyse an industry site location.

The library information stored on tape must be constantly updated and checked for accuracy or the data may not accurately represent the actual situation. The larger the scale encompassed by the computer library storage, the larger the manpower necessary to keep it current.

### Second Run--Evaluation Program

The second program was designed to process relevant data on southeastern New Mexico and evaluate mineral industry site locations when given
certain cost and demand parameters. Significant data had been collected only
in Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad, and Hobbs, which limited the evaluation to
these four site locations.

To evaluate any industry site location it is first necessary to know what type of industry is involved in the evaluation. Factors such as plant size, manpower demand, finished products and many others factors have to be known or estimated to make a valid analysis.

The problem thus created was to establish a hypothetical situation which would be feasible in the study area. The most likely high-grade product producer would be a fertilizer industry. This industry would produce a concentrated blend of chemical fertilizers in pelletized form. The product would be usable as produced at the factory, and would require no additional processing. The following description, demands, cost parameters and assumptions will represent the hypothetical situation created by a corporation analysing the study area for a site location.

#### General description I.

- Site locations in southeastern New Mexico. Α.
- Type of industry would be a concentrate chemical fertilizer producer. В.
- Plant capacity would be 2,000 tons per day finished product. C.
- Products produced would be K 204, (NH4)H2PO4 and (NH2)2CO. D.
- Plant would include:
  - 1. An 800 ton per day ammonia plant
  - A 500 ton per day sulfuric acid plant
  - A 2,000 ton per day finished product mill and storage facility
- Plant will have a 90% overall efficiency.

#### Cost parameters established II.

- Plant amortization is set for 15 years.
- A 45% return on fixed capital investment needed per year after considering direct cost at plant site locations.
- Fixed capital investment in plant complex will be \$35,000,000.
- Necessary to produce concentrate in bulk form for factory price of \$130 per ton.
- Necessary to deliver concentrate in 100 pound sacks to ultimate E. consumer priced at \$190 per ton.
- Sulfuric acid plant can produce 98% H2SO4 for \$25 per ton. F.
- Plant maintenance will equal 5% per year of fixed capital investment. G.
- Plant supplies will equal 15% of maintenance costs.
- Plant insurance will be 1% of the capital investment. I.

#### Plant demands III.

## A. Labor

- 1. Supervision
  - a. Plant superintendent salary \$15,000 per year.
  - Assistant superintendent salary \$12,500 per year.
  - General foreman salary \$10,500 per year.
  - Shift foremen (3) salary \$9,000 each per year.
  - e. Area foremen (3) salary \$9,000 each per year.
  - Laboratory staff (3) salary \$10,000 each per year.
  - g. Clerical work (2) salary \$7,500 each per year.
- 2. Workers
  - 58 per shift a.
  - Three shifts
  - 174 man days per day labor required

#### Utilities В.

- 1. Water
  - Good quality a.
  - 270 gallons consumption per ton of finished product
- 2. Electric power
  - a. 18 kwh per ton finished product
  - b. Plant will have 10,000 kw demand.
  - c. Natural gas consumption 3,000,000 BTU per ton finished product.
- Property C.
  - 1. Flat land
  - 2. 370 acres

### Assumptions

- Plant will sell all concentrate produced. Α.
- Market analysis indicated southeastern New Mexico is most В. advantageous location for the plant.
- The following reactions take place in the plant, and are feasible C. to produce the finished products.
  - 1.  $H_3PO_4 + NH_3 = (NH_4)H_2PO_4$ 
    - 98 tons + 17 tons = 115 tons
  - $= (NH_2)_2CO + H_2O$ + CO<sub>2</sub> 34 tons + 44 tons = 60 tons + 18 tons
  - + 2HCl(by-product) = K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+ H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>3. 2KCl 149 tons + 98 tons = 174 tons + 73 tons
- Blend sold at \$130 per ton at factory will consist of:
  - 1. 15% by weight  $K_2SO_4$
  - 35% by weight (NH<sub>4</sub>)H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
     50% by weight (NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO

The process of determining reasonable cost parameters for the hypothetical fertilizer industry was a process of comparison and estimation. Fixed capital cost was estimated by comparing the hypothetical plant with already existing plants of a similar type (Kytell and Morel, 1967). Costs of maintenance, plant supplies, insurance, and labor demands were estimated using figures from a bulletin entitled The Economics of Small Milling

Operations (Yarroll and Davis, 1968). Utility demand was determined mostly from figures obtained by verbal conversation with Dr. Roshan B. Bhappu of New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, and David A. Schwab and Dr. Lawrence R. Hathaway of the chemistry department of New Mexico Tech. While talking with Lloyd A. Calhoun of New Mexico Electric Service Co., he indicated that a plant of the size being used for analysis would have at least a 10,000 kw demand. The natural gas demand figure was estimated using information supplied by the New Mexico Tech Chemistry Department and Dr. Roshan B. Bhappu of New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. Donald L. Garey of The Industrial Development Corporation of Lea County expressed the opinion that my estimate of natural gas consumption may, in all likely-hood, be too small. Determination of property necessary for plant construction and facilities was done by comparing similar chemical plant installations within the state. Three hundred and seventy acres will be adequate for the plant site. Sale price of the product at the ultimate consumer was estimated using the sale price of fertilizers that are already on the market. Using this as a base and subtracting the estimated costs of transportation and packaging, factory sale price of \$130 in bulk form was obtained.

Three end products were chosen because they provided a high percentage of all necessary chemical nutrients that agricultural products demand. Blending of the end products would assure high nitrogen, phosphate, sulfate and  $K_2O$  equivalent content in one product. For simplicity, the blend of 15%

 $_2\text{SO}_4$ , 35% (NH<sub>4</sub>)H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and 50% (NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO was selected as the end product of determine product sale price. In actual practice a plant of this type would take many different blends to suit the needs of all types of soils and plants. In making  $_2\text{SO}_4$ , HCl is produced as a by-product and can be sold for use n secondary recovery of oil.

## The Program

Creating a program capable of digesting data and producing a shortrun economic evaluation of site locations for the hypothetical industry proved
to be a laborous procedure. It was necessary in some instances to estimate
data that was not collected before the program would function as it was designed.
The program construction consisted of a main program which called on fifteen
subroutines to process data correctly. (This program can be seen in
Appendix B.) An example will be used to illustrate the procedure
by which all data was processed by the program. Using the card impression
H00419 (see Table 29) the program did the following:

- 1. The main program read in data card impression from tape record and assigned the value H004 to "NAME" and 19 to "CODE."
- 2. The main program compared "NAME" in the logical "IF" statements until it reached statement number 7. At this point "NAME" did equal (.EQ.) H004.

- 3. The main program executed the logical "IF" statement which told it to "GO TO 8."
- 4. As this command was executed, control of the program was transferred to subroutine TAX by statement number 8. (See appendix)
- 5. Subroutine TAX again compared "NAME" and H004 and sent control to statement number 408.
- 6. Now the subroutine compared "CODE" with various values until "IF(CODE, EQ. 19) GO TO 408" statement was encountered.
  - 7. At this point "CODE" did equal 19.
- 8. The logical "IF" statement was executed and control went to statement number 408 which made a mathematical calculation--TTOH = etc.
- 9. The subroutine then executed the next four write statements and returned to the main program.
- 10. Upon returning to the main program the next card impression was read and the process begun again.

The program continued until all the data had been read and processed in the first ten subroutines. (A flow sheet diagram representing the program in block diagrammatic form is shown in Figure 21.) Then the last five subroutines were executed which processed the data stored by the previous subroutines. In subroutine "AMOR," amortization cost per ton of finished product was calculated and stored in memory. In subroutine "MAINT," maintenance, supply and insurance costs were calculated and stored in memory. Subroutine "COST" then called all previous subroutine data that referred to direct costs incurred at each site location. The costs

Analysis of direct costs involved at each site Profit per unit produced Product Total direct costs at site location Plant amorti-zation easts Row material costs plant main -tenance and supplies costs Transporta-tion costs Insurance costs Utility costs Labor costs Available property Taxes Type of Industry Short-Longi otob eldbeu beltizepio Transportation Character of surrounding territory Natural resources Population Available industrial properties Climate Location Utilities Lobor Toxes Classification Recompiled Usable as compiled Not usable as compiled Not usable at present Row Avoilable for future refeed New data Data sources

Program Flow Sheet using Computer Library

Computer Library

FIGURE 21

were totalled and stored as total direct costs for each of the four site locations (Appendix B). Subroutine "EVAL" evaluated each site location to see if it met the cost parameters. Then profit for each location, in terms of fixed capital investment, was determined. The last subroutine, "TABLE," summarized the cost and evaluation data in a convenient table form.

In several instances data had to be estimated to fill vacant locations. The largest single estimate was made regarding railroad transportation costs of sulfur and potash. Estimates were made on the high side for freight rates involving sulfur and potash from five year old data found in U. S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Yearbooks. Available land made for industrial use had to be estimated for Roswell and Artesia due to a lack of data. Data involving climate was estimated for Roswell, Artesia and Hobbs from the climate indicated in Carlsbad.

The output produced by the program (Appendix B) indicated that all locations satisfied the profit parameters. Analysing some individual costs did not show any unexpected high-cost parameters in southeastern New Mexico from the direct cost point of view. It was hoped at the conception of this program that one or more categories of cost would appear higher than seemed reasonable. Taxes amounted to a third of the direct costs involved at each location, which is not out of the ordinary. The raw mineral costs accounted for over half of the direct cost factors which would be expected in a high-grade, high-priced, bulk-mineral material. Labor costs reflected low cost relative to most industries due to a relatively little amount of

handling necessary in the product production, and the low manpower needed in a modern computerized plant. Transportation costs of the raw material to the plant sites was the only category where costs might be a little high, however where waterway transportation is not available costs will be high.

This program did not take into account anything other than short-run direct cost factors to determine profit margin. Such factors as political atmosphere, supply and quality of water, long-run business climate, potential market expansion, competition, substitute products and many other variables not easily computerized were not included in the program. Higher levels of sophistication of programming, that could include the variables left out of this program, were almost unlimited but required more thorough data collection.

It is true that each type of industry, or size of industry involves a different set of economic variables and would require modification of the program, but a well designed program would keep such changes to a minimum. Once a comprehensive program was built to analyse site locations for different types and sizes of industries, it would only take a matter of hours for an individual analysis on an entire state for an industry site location. Programming should not be considered the cure-all to industrial plant site locations, but it certainly can save time in processing and evaluating data.

### CONCLUSIONS

The beginning of southeastern New Mexico's economy was established before 1855 by Indian and Spanish farmers who grew crops in present day Pecos Valley. American pioneer farmers and ranchers penetrated the area in the 1850's. The early farmers made little headway in a power struggle with ranchers, and cattle became the prime economic concern in the 1870's and 1880's. With the end of the cattle boom, the coming of the railroads, and the enactment of land acts, a new impetus was given to farming in the Pecos Valley.

Prior to the 1890's only surface water in the valley was used for irrigation of crops which limited extensive land use. Before 1900 drilling began in search of additional water sources, resulting in the discovery of a large underground artesian reservoir. This accelerated farming and made agricultural production the primary economic wealth of the study region until 1925.

The first mineral industry in the area came with the discovery of oil near Dayton in 1925. By 1932 full scale production of crude petroleum was contributing wealth equally with agriculture in Eddy and Lea Counties. Before 1930 extensive potassium salt deposits were

Eddy County in large quantities. The value of mineral production surpassed the value of agricultural production in the 1930's and gained an ever increasing lead until the beginning of World War II. With price and production controls during the war years, the mineral industry was static, and agricultural production varied in relation to natural forces. After 1945 price and production freezes were removed, and the mineral industry again made economic advances in Lea and Eddy Counties until raw mineral value in southeastern New Mexico was 10 times greater than the value of agricultural production. While Lea and Eddy Counties became more dependent upon the mineral industries, Chaves County continued to rely upon agricultural production and upon large defense expenditures made by the federal government after 1945.

Through 1969 the oil and gas industry in Lea and Eddy Counties continued to flourish, however both Eddy and Chaves Counties experienced economic setbacks. Due to development of potash deposits in Canada and other countries, and industry wide overproduction, Carlsbad potash production was reduced starting in 1966. This production cut has slowed Eddy County economic growth to a virtual standstill. Reduced defense expenditures by the federal government in the mid-1960's removed the government installations and economic support from Roswell, and slowed the economy in Chaves County. With the increasing water problem, and the steady decrease in rural employment, agriculture in the study area appeared to be on the decline.

Industrial development is one solution to the serious economic problems of southeastern New Mexico. Since large potential for high-value finished product production exists in the area, a hypothetical fertilizer industry complex, designed to utilize the study area's abundant raw mineral resources, was created. It was found that collected economic data on the region could be stored and used by a computer to evaluate direct costs at industry site locations in all three counties. Every location tested proved to be feasible for this industry from the direct cost considerations. It was hoped that the case analysed would uncover high direct costs contributing to retardation of industrial growth. However, no such areas were found, indicating that other factors than direct costs had been involved in discouraging high-value finished product production within southeastern New Mexico.

With the mineral resources available in the area, the results of this study indicate that further mineral industry development along with industrial development will be necessary to continue or restore a healthy economic climate in the study area.

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## APPENDIX A

The following tables indicate the value and magnitude of the petroleum products production for the state and the study area at five year intervals.

TABLE A-1. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND VALUE IN NEW MEXICO 1950-1965\*

		1950-1905	
Year	Production in 1000 bbls	Value in \$1000	Price/bbl.
1950 1955 1960 1965	47,034 82,958 107,380 119,166	11,572 227,310 305,895 334,977	\$2.42 \$2.74 \$2.83 \$2.80 eral Yearbook 1950-1967

<sup>\*</sup>Figures obtained from the U.S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbook 1950-1967.

TABLE A-2. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION MARKETED IN NEW MEXICO
1950-1965\*

	1.	930-1903	
Year	Production in M. C. F.	Value in \$1000	Price/mcf
1950 1955 1960 1965	212,909,000 540,664,000 798,928,000 937,205,000	6,387 48,119 85,485 110,590	3.00¢ 8.89¢ 10.07¢ 11.80¢ Yearbook 1950-1967.

<sup>\*</sup>Figures obtained from the U.S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbook 1950-1967.

TABLE A-3. NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS IN NEW MEXICO 1950-1965

Year	Production in 1000 gals	Value in \$1000	Value/gal
1950 1955 1960 1965	210,798 539,426 966,783 1,117,798	10,959 22,192 49,200 46,641	5.20¢ 4.12¢ 5.08¢ 4.18¢ ral Yearbook 1950-196

<sup>\*</sup>Figures obtained from the U.S. Bur. Mines Mineral Yearbook 1950-1967.

TABLE A-4. APPROXIMATE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND VALUE FOR STUDY AREA 1950-1965\*\*

	TOR DEOD LITTE	
Year	Production in 1000 bbls	<u>Value in \$1000</u>
1950	47,034	114,572
1955	82,890	227, 100
1960	93,400	266, 129
1965	114, 200	304,829

<sup>\*\*</sup>Figures calculated from state figures of Mineral Yearbook.

TABLE A-5. APPROXIMATE NATURAL GAS MARKETED FOR STUDY AREA 1950-1965\*\*

		AKEA 1/30-1/03	
Year	1	Marketed Production in M.C.F.	Value in \$1000
1950 1955 1960		117,300,000 296,000,000 437,800,000 516,000,000	3,513 26,465 47,017 60,824
1965		1 . 16 state figures of Mineral Ye	arbook.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Figures calculated from state figures of Mineral Yearbook.

TABLE A-6. APPROXIMATE NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS FOR STUDY AREA 1950-1965\*\*

Year	Production in 1000 gal	Value in \$1000
1950	169,500	9,000
1955	458, 100	18,863
1960	821,500	36,900
•	292,500	33, 115
1965	calculated from state figures of Mine	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Figures calculated from state figures of Mineral Yearbook.

## APPENDIX B

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2 RATES 3 PEAK DEMAND CHARGE \$370.00 FOR THE FIRST 200KW, OR LESS, OF	0.0	
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20	SEVERANCE TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES	0.0
21	A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND: IS BASED ON	0.0
	THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT	0.0
23	OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER=.5%, URANTUM=1%	0.0
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137	POTASH=2.5% AND ALL OTHERS=.125%	0.0
25	GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX = 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND	0.0
26	RELATED ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT PUTASH, CUAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID	- 0.0 : : []]
27	HYDRUCARBONS) ARE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES	0.0
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32	RESOURCES TAX = RESOURCE EXCISE TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF	0.0
33	SEVERING OR REMOVING FROM THE GROUND AND (OR) PROCESSING MINERAL .	0.0
34	RESOURCES WITHIN THE STATE. POTASH = 3% ALL OTHER NATURAL KE-	0.0
35	SOURCES = .75%. TAX IS IMPOSED ON THE GROSS VALUE OF THE RE-	0.0
36	SOURCE AT THE TIME IT IS SEVERED.	0.0
37	PRUCESSORS TAX = TAX_PAYED FUR REGINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS	0.0
38	AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPUSED ON	0.0
39	THE GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. TIMBER =.375%. ALL	0.0
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41	OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UNLY THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE	0.0
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12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLUT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLUT NO.5=210 ACRES	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 15	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 15 4	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLUT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO. 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLUVIAL  FIELS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGMEDUS BEDROCK.	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 15 4 5 6 7 8 8	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLOVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGMEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 15 4 5 6 7 8 8	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO. 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLOVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGNEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIMITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. EACH SITESHAS	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.008 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 3 16 0 1 1 2 3	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLUVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGMEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIBITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. FACH SITESHAS  EASY ACCESS TO HIGHWAY SYSTEMS.  CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A  DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD.  ABUNDANT SUNSHINE - GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.  AVERAGE ANNUAL RAIMFALL = 12 IN.	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 3 16 0 1 1 2 4	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLOVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGNEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIMITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. EACH SITE HAS  EASY ACCESS TO HIGHWAY SYSTEMS.  CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A  DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD.  ABUNDANT SUNSHINE - GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HOMIDITIES.  AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12 IN.  DURING WINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 3 16 0 1 2 4 5	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLUVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGNEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIBITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. FACH SITES HAS  EASY ACCESS TO HIGHMAY SYSTEMS.  CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A  DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD.  ABUNDANT SUNSHINE - GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HOMIDITIES.  AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12 IN.  DURING MINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW  HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY TO MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 3 16 0 1 2 3 4 6 7	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO. 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLUVIAL FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGMEDUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIMITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. EACH SITES HAS EASY ACCESS TO HIGHWAY SYSTEMS.  CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD. ABUNDANT SUNSHINE - GENERALLY LOR RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.  AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12 IN.  DURING MINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SHOW HIGH TEMPERATURE MID—MAY TO MID—SEPTEMBER 90-100+ JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 60 DEGREES.	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
12 15 16 17 18 19 0 1 2 15 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 3 16 0 1 2 3 4 6 7	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLOT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540  ACRES, PLOT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLOT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLOT  NO.5=210 ACRES  PROXIMITY TO RAILROAD. PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT  TO RAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT NO 4 IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR  PRESENT TRACKAGE.  ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES  FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLUVIAL  FILLS, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGNEOUS BEDROCK.  ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED  FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.  PRUXIBITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. FACH SITES HAS  EASY ACCESS TO HIGHMAY SYSTEMS.  CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A  DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD.  ABUNDANT SUNSHINE - GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HOMIDITIES.  AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12 IN.  DURING MINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW  HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY TO MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+	0.001 0.010 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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TO CHICAGO - LESS THAN 1900 GREATER = \$7.77/100 LBS GREATER = \$7.77/100 LBS TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH - LESS THAN 1000 LBS = \$4.83/100 LBS OR GREATER TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH - LESS THAN 2000 LBS OR GREATER	0.0	
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1 LABUR 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 CLERICAL = 96	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
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1 LABUR 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 CLERICAL = 96 6 SALES = 49 7 DUMESTIC = 36 7 DUMESTIC = 36	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
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LABUR  TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UF UCTUBER 29, 1968 = 579  TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  CLERICAL = 96  SALES = 49  TOUMESTIC = 36  SERVICE EXCEPT DUMFSTIC = 93  FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABUR  TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UF UCTUBER 29, 1968 = 579  TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  CLERICAL = 96  SALES = 49  TOUMESTIC = 36  SERVICE EXCEPT DUMFSTIC = 93  FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABOR  TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  CLERICAL = 96  SALES = 49  DOMESTIC = 36  SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93  SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTRY = 22  PROCESSING = 10  MACHINE TRADES = 12  BENCH WORK = 17  THE STRUCTURAL WORK = 69	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABOR  1 LABOR  1 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PROCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  14 MISC. = 50	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABUR  1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTOBER 29, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DOMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PROCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  \$14 MISC. = 50	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABUR  1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UP UCTUBER 29, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DOMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PRUCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  14 MISC. = 50  15 ENTRY = 103  16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
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LABUR  1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF UCTOBER 29, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PROCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  14 MISC. = 50  15 ENTRY = 103  16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AKEA  316 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AKEA  317 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
LABUR  1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS OF UCTUBER 29, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PROCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  (14 MISC. = 50  (15 ENTRY = 103  (16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA (17 EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA (18 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000  318 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000  819 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  820 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,390	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABOR 2 1 LABOR 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF UCTOBER 29, 1968 = 579 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 CLERICAL = 96 6 SALES = 49 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMFSTIC = 93 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 10 PROCESSING = 10 11 MACHINE TRADES = 12 12 BENCH WORK = 17 13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69 14 MISC. = 50 15 ENTRY = 103 316 ROSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA 316 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000 317 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390 318 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000 319 AGRICULTURAL = 1,990 320 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990 321 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,390	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABOR 2 1 LABOR 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF UCTOBER 29, 1968 = 579 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 CLERICAL = 96 6 SALES = 49 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 10 PROCESSING = 10 11 MACHINE TRADES = 12 12 BENCH WORK = 17 13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69 14 MISC. = 50 15 ENTRY = 103 16 ROSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA 17 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYHENT = 20,000 18 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL = 1,390 18 OF SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990 18 OF SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990 18 OF SELF-EMPLOYED = 17,390	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABOR  1 LABOR  1 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF UCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DOMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PROCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  14 MISC. = 50  15 ENTRY = 103  16 ROSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  17 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000  18 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL = 1,390  18 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  18 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  18 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,390  18 CHNSTRUCTION = 810	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
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LABUR  TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UP UCTOBER 29, 1968 = 579  TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  CLERICAL = 96  SALES = 49  DUMESTIC = 36  SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  PARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  PROCESSING = 10  MACHINE TRADES = 12  SENCTURAL WORK = 17  STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  HISC. = 50  STENTY = 103  CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000  SELF EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  GRICULTURAL = 1,390  SELF EMPLOYED = 1,990  ZO SELF EMPLOYED = 1,990  ZO SELF EMPLOYED = 17,390  MINING = 430  RES CONSTRUCTION = 810  B24 MANUFACTURING = 920  B25 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 870  B26 TRADE = 2,990  B27 FIN.,INS. AND REAL ESTATE = 670  CTOVICES AND MISC. = 2,660	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SEKVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PRUCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  \$14 MISC = 50  \$15 ENTRY = 103  \$16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  \$16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  \$17 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  \$20 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990  \$21 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,390  \$22 MINING = 430  \$23 CONSTRUCTION = 810  \$24 MANUFACTURING = 920  \$25 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 870  \$26 FIN., INS. AND REAL ESTATE = 670  \$28 SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,640	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS UP UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PRUCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 SIRUCTURAL WORK = 69  314 MISC. = 50  15 ENTRY = 103  316 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  316 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  317 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  320 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990  321 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,390  322 MINING = 430  323 CONSTRUCTION = 810  324 MANUFACTURING = 920  325 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 870  326 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 870  327 FIN.,INS. AND REAL ESTATE = 670  328 SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,640  329 GOVERNMENT = 8,060	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
1 LABUR  3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579  4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22  5 CLERICAL = 96  6 SALES = 49  7 DUMESTIC = 36  8 SEKVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93  9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22  10 PRUCESSING = 10  11 MACHINE TRADES = 12  12 BENCH WORK = 17  13 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69  \$14 MISC = 50  \$15 ENTRY = 103  \$16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  \$16 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA  \$17 AGRICULTURAL = 1,390  \$20 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990  \$21 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,390  \$22 MINING = 430  \$23 CONSTRUCTION = 810  \$24 MANUFACTURING = 920  \$25 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 870  \$26 FIN., INS. AND REAL ESTATE = 670  \$28 SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,640	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	

2 125,000 BY 2000 3 LONG RUN STATE PUPULATION YEAR 2000 = 3,000,000	0.0
O NATURAL RESOURCES	0.0
NO MINERAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION PROVED RESERVES LIFE INDEX	0.0
TRUDE PETRULEUM 4.0E+6 BBLS 3.2E+7 BBLS 8.00 YEARS	0.0
64.000MCF 870.000 MCF 16.01YEARS	0.0
5. ALLIED PRODUCTS 3.0F+6 BBLS. 3.7E+7 BBLS 12.33 YEARS	0.0
16	0.227
	0.031
	0.112
13	1500.000
14	3200.000
	0.0
17	5700.000
The state of the s	0.0
1 ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO O GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION = SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO EDDY COUNTY	0.0
CO GEOGRAPHIC LUCATION = SUNTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO CONT.	0.0
2 ELEVATION = 3400	0.0
3 TERRAIN = RELATIVELY FLAT FARM LAND	$\frac{0.0}{0.0}$
4 FLUOD HAZARDS SLIGHT = ONE MINOR FLUOD IN 47 YEARS	0.0
	0.0
O UTILITIES 1 POWER ELECTRIC	0.0
2 ARTESIA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	0.0
CONTRACTOR TAL SATE	- 0.0 - 0.0
4 PEAK DEMAND CHARGE OF \$375.00 FOR THE FIRST 200 KW, UR LESS, OF	0.0
79 DEMAND 6 \$1.25 PER ADDITIONAL KN OF DEMAND	0.0
7 DATE	0.0
8 ENERGY CHARGE75 PER KWH FOR THE FIRST 300 KWH USED PER	0.0
A MONTE	0.0
41 ABUVE RATE SHALL BE INCREASED OR DECREASED 0.01 PER KWH FOR	0.0
TALE OF A TELEPOOL OF A TELEPO	0.0
THE OUTTVENED COST OF GAS AT ALL HE THE CUMPANY, S STEAMTERED IN	IC 0.0
GENERATING STATION ABOVE 12.5 OR BELOW 10.5 PER THOUSAND COB	IC OOC S
TAR'S CRET DURING THE SECOND PRECEDING MONTH.	0.0
345 TAX ADJUSTMENTS- THE AMOUNT OF THE BILLS COMPUTED UNDER THE	0.0
ABOVE RATE WILL BE INCREASED BY THE PROPORTIONATE PART OF ANY WE PRESENT AND/OR NEW TAX, OR INCREASED RATE OF TAX, OR GOVERNMENT	
- ALE THEORY TO THE TOWN EXCEPT STATE. COUNTY. CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT AD	0.0
FOR VALIDEM TAXES LEVIED OR ASSESSED AGAINST THE CUPPANT OR OPEN	0.0
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353 TYPE OF SERVICE AC 60 CPS 52, TOURVA MAXIMUM DIMAND IN 220, E	J • 11
$\sim 10^{10}$ To angle 15 that 11 me = 230.000 VII.15	0.0
THAT CONTRACT PERIOD TA PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR.	0.0
NEGOTIATION POSSIBLE FOR LARGE POWER CONSUMER.	0.0
358 COAL = NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ECUNOMICAL USF. 359 NATURAL GAS SUPPLIER = SOUTHERN UNION GAS COMPANY.	0.0
- WEST FAIT V CHOOLV "= "A.OOO.OOO MCF CAN BE INCREASED ID 10,000,000 MC	F 0.0
361 BTU ANALYSIS AT 14.7 PSIA 60 DEGREES 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 62 RATES  363 FIRST 1 MCF PER MONTH AT \$1.61 PER MCF.  364 NEXT 3 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.88 PER MCF.  365 NEXT 22 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.70 PER MCF.  366 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.61 PER MCF.	0.0
363 FIRST 1 MCF PER MONTH AT \$1.61 PER MCF.	0.0
364 NEXT 3 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.88 PER MCF.	0.0
365 NEXT 22 MCF PER MUNTH AT \$0.70 PER MCF.	.0.0
367 NEXT 100MCF PER MUNTH AT \$0.50 PER MCF.	$O \bullet O$
365 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.61 PER MCF.  366 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.61 PER MCF.  367 NEXT 100MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.50 PER MCF.  368 EXCESS MCF PER MONTH A \$0.41 PER MCF.  368 EXCESS MCF PER MONTH A \$0.41 PER MCF.	0.0
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THE GROUND OR AT 15%, URAHIUM = 1.0%, POTASH = 2.5% AND ACC    RATES COPPER = .5%, URAHIUM = 1.0%, POTASH = 2.5% AND ACC    O.0  OTHERS = .125%.  GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX    O.0  RATE GENERAL = 3.0%    EXCEPTIONS FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES    O.0  ACCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS) ARE    O.0  TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND    O.0  O.0  O.0  O.0  O.0  O.0  O.0  O.	TATELE (II- MINERAL MI	() • (	
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O OTHERS = .125%.  I GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX  O O O  RATE GENERAL = 3.0%  EXCEPTIONS FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES  WOO  LEXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDRUCARBONS) ARE  LEXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDRUCARBONS OOO  TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND  O O O  TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND  O O O  O O O  O O  O O  O O  O O  O	RATES COPPER = .5%, UKASION		
2 RATE GENERAL = 3.0% 3 EXCEPTIONS FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES 34 (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS) ARE 35 TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND 36 TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND 37 TAXED AT .75%. UMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND 38 TAXED AT .75%. UMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND 39 TAXED AT .75%. UMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND 30 TAXED AT .75%. UMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND	0 OTHERS = .123%.	() • (	1.5
55 TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND U.0	$\sim$ 10	()•	
55 TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND U.0	FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES ARE	U.	أرأ أني ومصد سيستان بياب
55 TAXED AT .75%. COMBER AND LERS AT .50%	4 (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIGHT HITTONAME AND		35
		., •	and the second s
57 CORPORATE INCOME TAX 58 RATE = 3.0% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPORATION.	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V		and the second of the second
58 RATE = 3.0% UN THE LIST IN	57 CORPORATE INCUME TAX		
	58 RATE = 3.0% UN THE CONTRACTOR		

V RESOURCES INC	0.0
TAX IS BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING OR REMOVING FROM THE 2 GROUND AND (OR) PROCESSING MINERAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STATE.	0.0
FOR THE WATER TO DOTAGE TO SEE AND ALL OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES TO 100 AND THE	() • ()
13 THE THE GROSS VALUE OF THE RESOURCE AT THE TIME IT	0.0
5 IS SEVERED.	0.0
6 PRUCESSORS TAX	U•0
TAX PAYED FOR REFINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS AFTER THEY HAVE 78 BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPOSED ON THE GROSS VALUE	0.0
78 BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY INTUSED IN THE SEVERED. THE SEVERED. THE SEVERED.	0.0
JOSEPHTES TIMBER = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES = .75%. IF	0.0
ET OPERATIONS INVOLVE EXTRACTING OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UNLY	0.0
32 THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX APPLIES.	0.0
33 SERVICE TAX 34 THIS TAX IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY THAT SEVERS AND(OR) PROCESSES	0.0
36 A MINERAL WITHIN NEW MEXICO THAT IS OWNED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN	0.0
37. THE SEVERER OR PROCESSOR. THE TAX IS APPLIED THE SAME AS THE	0.0
38 RESOURCES AND PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.	0.020
	0.0
	0.001
12	0.0
16	0.0
17	0.008
18	0.0
19 96	0.0
O AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	0.0
1 2 PLUTS	0.0
2 71 ACRES 104 ACRES 4 ELECTRIC POWER AND NATURAL GAS FACILITIES PROVIDED	0.0
3	[()4.000 - Hi
4	0.0
O CLIMATE 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION SEMI-ARID CUNTINENTAL WITH A DISTINCT SUMMER	0.0
RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS ARE WARM AND WINTERS ARE MILD.	U.U
The state of the s	0.0
4 AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL =	0.0
ABUNDANT SUNSHINE, GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HOLLOTTESS  4 AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL =  5 DURING WINTER SUME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW  7 HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY TO MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+.  8 JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE =  9 DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE NIGHTS SHOW LOW	0.0
FOR LANDIADY AVENAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE =	0.0
B JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE =  19 DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE NIGHTS SHOW LOW  10 DEADINGS RELOW THE EREFYING MARK.	0.0
10 READINGS BELOW THE FREEZING MARK.	
AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY=	7
The state of the s	
TO TRANSPORTATION  RAILRUAD SANTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM	0.0
ALLEY BY THE DAY THE DAY THE DAY	0.0
- 核液体、TO CHICAGO CL = \$13.50/1UN, LUL (MUTUR TRANSPURT) - \$0.50/10/	
LA LBS	0.0
7.5 TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH	0.0
TO LUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.	0.0
	0.0
DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY	0.0
710 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTUN. 711 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.	0.0
	0.0
712 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 713 MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIEROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A	0.0
714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIERUADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A	0.0
715 CONVIENT CONNECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LUADED BY	0.0
716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS HOST AND WHITEIELD FREIGHT LINES.  717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITEIELD FREIGHT LINES.	0.0
TIS MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES.	0.0
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REALER - 41. //	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	
U DALLAS - FORT HORTH - LESS THAN 1000 LBS = \$4.83/100 LBS UR. 000 LBS BUT LESS THAN 2000 LBS = \$4.29/100 LBS AND 2000 LBS UR.	$\frac{0 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 0}$	
000 LBS BUT LESS THAT 2000 LBS AND 5000 LBS	0.0	i
GOO EDS - \$4.17/100 LBS.  FO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = \$9.71/100 LBS AND 5000 LBS  TO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = \$9.71/100 LBS AND 5000 LBS	0.0	H
OR GREATER = \$9.44.  OVERNIGHT TO EL PASO, TEXAS, AMARILLO, TEXAS, LUBBOCK, TEXAS AND		
TVERNIGHT TO EL PASU, TEXAS, MITALES	0.0	
ZLUVIS, NEW MEXICO 2ND MURNING TO DALLAS, TEXAS AND DENVER, COLURADO. 2ND MURNING TO DALLAS, TEXAS AND DENVER, COLURADO.	0.0	3
3RD MORNING 40 LUS ANGILLS, STEEDING MISSOURI.	0.0	
3RD MORNING TO LOS ANGFLES, CALIFORNIA, FIGURIS, MISSOURI. HOUSTON, TEXAS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, MISSOURI. 4TH MORNING TO SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 4TH MORNING TO SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	0.0	
ATH MORNING TO SALT LARL CITY OF MORNING TO S	800.000	
NU WATERWAT TOOLS	750.000	1
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LABOR 25. 1968 = 151	0.0	e d
	0.0	
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERY	0.0	4
CLERICAL = 21 SALES = 11	0.0	5
Grant CTIC - Q	0.0	
CEDATCE EXCEPT DURIESTIC - 23	0.0	
FARMING AND FORESTRY = /	0.0	
MACHINE TRADES = 8 BENCH WORK = 3	0.0	
STRUCTURAL = 23	0.0	30
MISC. = 16	<u> </u>	
ENTRY = 23	14. 1	
UNSKILLED LABOR = 16,000 EDDY COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 16,000	.0.0	
	0.0	
POPULATION EDDY COUNTY = 48,000 LONG-RUM COUNTY POPULATION YEAR 1980 = 60,000	0.0	
YEAR 2000 = 90,000	0.0	
OF COURT OF THE TRUE A	0.0	
MINERAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION PROVERS 7.50 YEARS	0.0	
OAURTO DUCTO TO THE TOTAL CONTROL OF THE TAIL TH	0.0	 1 :
NATURAL GAS 5.4E+10 CF 8.7E+11 CF 16.01 TEXES  ALLIED PRODUCTS 3.0E+6 BBLS 3.7E+7 BBLS 12.33 YEARS	0.0	
ACCION	0.227	
	0.031	
	0.608	1
	1500.000	
	3200.000	
	5700.000	
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	0.0	
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO  GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION = SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO, FDDY COUNTY  THE RESTORY	0.0	į.
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION - SOC. TERRITORY CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING TERRITORY	0.0	
210() help 1-1	0.0	
TERRATAL = RELATIVELY PLAT PART CAME	0.0	e E E
FLUOD HAZARDS VERY SLIGHT	0.0	i.
5 J UTILITIES	0.0	
I FLECTRIC PUWER STATE OF THE S	0.0	1. (
1 ELECTRIC PUWER 2 SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE CUMPANY 5,210 KVA MAXIMUM DEMAND 2 SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE 3 APPLICABLE TO ALL CUMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE	()•0	
A ADDITIONS E TO ALL COMMINGS OF ACTIOED THRIBIGH UNE		
4 SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND MEASURED TO A CAPACITY AND THE SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF DELIVERY AND THE CAPACITY AND THE CAPACIT		أمعي
N. L. William		

额1. NOT APPLICABLE IN THITONRY!! DISCERDENDING!		. : إيناها ت
B RESALE OR SHARED SERVICE. NUT APPLICABLE TO CUSTOMERS HAVING	0.0	
** CENCHUAL LUADY CHARACTERISTICS.	0.0	
58 RATE - DEMAND PEAK CHARGE \$370.00 FOR THE FIRST 200 KW, UR LESS,	0.0	
- Got - OR DEMAND DER MONTH. \$1.25 PER KW FOR ALL ADDITIONAL KW UF	0.0	(j.)
ROUNDEMAND PER MONTH. ENERGY CHARGE75 PER KWH FUR THE FIRST	0.0	19
300 KWH USED PER MONTH PER KWH FUR ALL ADDITIONAL KWH USED PER	0.0	
124 MONTH, WHICH EVER IS GREATER 50 PER KWH FOR ALL ADDITIONAL	$\Theta \bullet \Theta$	1
70 KWH USED PER MONTH.	$0 \cdot 0$	Ç.
THE VIEW THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	0.0	
16 DETERMINATION OF DEMAND - THE KW DETERMINED PROMISED FROM COMPANY, S DE 17 MAND METER FOR THE 30-MINUTE PERIOD OF CUSTOMER, S GREATEST KW	0.0	17
	0.0	- 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12
	0.0	
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21 SERVICE IS SUPPLIED AT A LINE VULTAGE OF 13 KV, OR GREATER, APID	0.0	
22 NO TRANSFORMATION IS MADE BY THE CUMPANY AT THE CUSTOMERS	0.0	12.
23 LOCATION.	0.0	
24 POWER FACTUR ADJUSTMENT -BILLS COMPUTED UNDER THE ABOVE RATE	0.0	<u> </u>
25 WILL BE INCREASED \$0.25 FOR EACH KVAR BY WHICH THE REACTIVE		—— <u>†</u>
26 DEMAND EXCEEDS, NUMERICALLY, 0.53 TIMES THE MEASURED KW DEMAND,	0.0	13
27 AND WILL BE REDUCED \$0.25 FUR EACH KVAR BY WHICH THE REACTIVE	0.0	
28 DEMAND IS LESS THAM, NUMERICALLY, 0.40 TIMES THE MEASURED KW	.0.0	11
29 DEMAND.	() • ()	
30 FUEL COST ADJUSTMENTS - THE NET CHARGE PER KILUWATT HOUR OF THE	0.0	£;
31 ABOVE RATE SHALL BE INCREASED OR DECREASED 0.01 PER KWH FUK	0.0	
32 EACH 0.5 INCREASE OR DECREASE, OR MAJOR FRACTION THEREOF, IN	0.0	
133 THE DELIVERED COST OF GAS AT ALL OF THE COMPANY, S STEAM-ELECTRIC	0.0	
34 GENERATING STATIONS ABOVE 12.5 OR BELOW 10.5 PER THOUSAND	0.0	\$ \$
135 CUBIC FEET DURING THE SECOND PRECEDING MONTH.	0.0	
36 TAX ADJUSTMENT - THE AMOUNT OF THE BILLS COMPUTED UNDER THE	0.0	i i
137 ABOVE RATE WILL BE INCREASED BY THE PROPORTIONATE PART OF ANY	0.0	
138 PRESENT AND/OR NEW TAX, OR INCREASED RATE OF TAX, OR GOVERN-	0.0	61.1
139 MENTAL IMPUSITION (EXCEPT STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND SPECIAL DIS-	0.0	
TRICT AD VALOREN TAXES) LEVIED OR ASSESSED AGAINST THE COMPANY	0.0	
41 OR UPON ITS ELECTRIC BUSINESS, AS THE RESULT OF ANY PRESENT AND/	() • ()	
742 OR NEW OR AMENDED LAWS AFTER JUNE 1, 1957.	0.0	11
143 TYPE OF SERVICE - AC 60 CPS 52,100 KVA MAXIMUM DEMAND (3-PHASE)	() , ()	
544 IN 120, 240 AND 440 VOLTS. TRANSMISSION LINE = 230,000 VOLTS	0.0	
345 CONTRACT PERIOD - A PERIOD OF NUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR.	0.0	
846 NEGOTIATION POSSIBLE FOR LARGE POWER CONSUMER.	0.0	
347 NATURAL GAS - SUUTHERN UNION GAS COMPANY.	0.0	
348 DATLY SUPPLY - 15,000,000 MCF CAN BE INCREASED TO 20,000,000 MCF	0.0	
349 BTU ANALYSIS - AT 14.7 PSIA 60 DEGREES F, 1,100 BTU/CU-FT		
150 UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES, RATES MAY BE SUBJECT TO MEGUTIATIUM.	0.0	
151 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE - APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL AND	U • U	
1 INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS FOR ALL USE IN OR IN COMMECTION WITH ANY	0.0	1
COMMERCIAL, BUSINESS OR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES,	0.0	ن
534 RATE -	0.0	
354 RATE - 355 FIRST 1 MCF PER MUNTH AT \$1.61 PER MCF.	0.0	
TENTO CONTRACT OF THE ACTUAL TO A CONTRACT OF THE ACTUAL A	0.0	7
NEXT 22 MCF PER MUNTH AT \$0.70 PER MCF.	() • ()	
358 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.61 PER MCF.	0.0	1 9
358 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.61 PER MCF. 359 NEXT 100MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.50 PER MCF.	() • (	<u> </u>
TRANSFER CONTROL DER MINISTER AT MILET PER PILE		1
361 TELEPHONE SERVICE = GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST	() <b>,</b> (,	
362 BUSINESS UNE PARTY = \$12.50/HUNTH.	0.0	1
362 BUSINESS UNE PARTY = \$12.50/MUNTH. 363 TELEGRAPH = WESTERN UMIUN.	0.0	
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3 5	24.1	700 72.75*****
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THAT ARE PRIVING IN INTERSTATE COMPRISED UNTIL THAT ARE IN STURAUE IN O.O. THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SUPPED DOT-OF-STATE O.O. THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SUPPED DOT-OF-STATE O.O. SEVERANCE IAX THAT ARE EXPENSE IN FAILUIT HER MEXICO IS 38.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE O.O. SEVERANCE IAX THAT IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IN THAT MINES A NATURAL O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL AND THE PLACE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE MINERAL THE THAT SERVICE AND DIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE O.O. OF THE TAKEN OUT OF THE MINERAL THE THAT THE THA				1
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S RESUURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROWN. IS ATAKEN DUT OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND THE THAS TAKEN DUT OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND THE COPPER = .5%, UNANTUM = 1%, U.O. POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = 1.25%.  9 GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX  3 IT IS 3% LXCEPT THAT FIRRS ENGAGED IN HINING AND RELATED  10 O.O. SAME LXCEPT THAT FIRRS ENGAGED IN HINING AND RELATED  11 IS 3% LXCEPT PUTASH, CHAL, UIL, GAS AND LIOUTD HYDROCARBUNS  12 ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT PUTASH, CHAL, UIL, GAS AND LIOUTD HYDROCARBUNS)  13 ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT PUTASH, CHAL, UIL, GAS AND LIOUTD HYDROCARBUNS)  14 ACCHULIC BEVERAGE MINDLESALERS AT .50%.  15 ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT PUTASH, CHAL, UIL, GAS AND LIOUTD HYDROCARBUNS)  16 COURFORATE INCOME TAX  17 ALCHOLIC BEVERAGE MINDLESALERS AT .50%.  18 COURFORATE INCOME TAX  18 RESOURCES TAX  18 RESOURCES TAX  20 RESOURCES TAX  21 RESOURCES TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING ON RE-  22 RESOURCES TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING ON RE-  23 MOVING PROOF THE GROUND AND (UKE) PROCESSING MINERAL RESOURCES  24 WITHIN THE STATE, POYASIC = 3%, ALL THER NATURAL RESOURCES = 0.0  25 ATOM AND PROOF THE GROUND AND (UKE) PROCESSING MINERAL RESOURCES = 0.0  26 TIME IT IS SEVERED.  27 PROCESSORS TAX  28 TAX PAYED FUR REFINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS AFTER THEY HAVE  29 OF A THEREFORE THE PROCESSING. THERE = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL  20 OF A PRIFERAL AFTER PROCESSING. THERE = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL  20 OF A PRIFERAL AFTER PROCESSING. THERE = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL  20 OF A PRIFERAL AFTER PROCESSING. THERE = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL  20 OF A PRIFERAL AFTER PROCESSING. THERE = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL  21 OF A PROCESSING. ONLY THE PROCESSING MINERAL OF THE SERVICE TAX  21 OF A PROCESSING. ONLY THE PROCESSING THAT IS ORDINED BY SOMEONE ON ONLY THE ONLY THE COLOR OF THE SERVICE TAX  21 OF A PROCESSING. ONLY THE PROCESSING THAT IS ORDINED BY SOMEONE ON ONLY THE ONLY	THE PROPERTY AND MINISTER AND MINISTER LEIGHT WITH A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY O		14	1
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TO CARLSBAD DEVELOPMENT FHONDATION. OTTETTES THE SANTA FE RAIL- 0.0  4 AVAILABLE IN THE AREA. SITE IS ADJACENT TO THE SANTA FE RAIL-  0.0  5 ROAD TRACK.  6 THE SECOND SITE IS 490 ACRES LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE CARLSDAD 0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0	2 ONE SITE CUNTAINS A TOTAL OF 105 ACRES. IL 15 UNITED OF THE	(i).	. 0	لى ئەسسى ئار
5 ROAD TRACK. 6 THE SECOND SITE IS 490 ACRES LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE CARLSDAD 0.0			• U	
6 THE SECUND SITE IS 490 ACRES LOCATED ADJACEMENT TO THE CITY. IT HAS ITS U.O.O.				
	The state of the s	. ()		
S 8 OWN WATER WELLS WITH A CAPACITY HE 1.5 MILLIUM GPU. THERE				i
	8 OWN WATER WELLS WITH A CAPACITY HE 1.5 MILLIUM GPH. THERE IS A	have quely defails	100 30 A	

	0.0	<i>:</i>
CLIMATE	0.0	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH SUMMER RAINHALL	0.0	1
MAXIMA.	0.0	1
SUMMERS ARE WARM, WINTERS ARE MILD	0.0	Ľ
The same of the sa	0.0	1
ABUNDANT SUNSHINE WITH GENERALLY LIN RELATIVE FIORITITIES.	0.0	6
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12 IM.	0.0	
DURING WINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SHOW OCCASIONALLY		
EXCEEDING 6 INCHES IN 24 HOURS.	0.0	
THIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY THROUGH MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+.	().()	И
JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 60 DEGREES F.	0.0	1
DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE NIGHTS SHOW LOW	0.0	
AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY = 12.3 MPH	0.0	1
VELUCITY OF WIND EXCEEDS 31 MPH 3% OF THE TIME.	0.0	
ACTORILE DE MILAN EVOCERA DE DECEMBER DE LA CONTRACTORIA DELICA DE LA CONTRACTORIA DE LA	0.0	
	0.0	H
TRANSPORTATION		1
RATERUADS	0.0	1
SANTA FE RAILWAY SYSTEM	0.0	
RATES	0.0	ALERY TO
TO CHICAGO FOR MINERAL ORE MATERIAL CL = \$13.50/TON LCL =	0.0	H
\$8.50/100LBS.	()•()	1
TO CHICAGO FOR ELECTRIC COMPONENTS CL= \$4.50/TON 20,000 LBS	0.0	4
TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	0.0	C
AND \$6.757 IUN BETWEEN TU, UUU TU ZU, UUU LB3. MINIROM - 10,000	$\ddot{\mathbf{v}}_{\bullet}\ddot{\mathbf{o}}$	. K
LBS. EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED	0.0	-
BY COMPANY RECEIVING OR SENDING MATERIAL.		
DELIVERY TIMES	().()	
KANSAS CITY 2ND DAY	().()	100
CHICAGO BRD DAY	$\cup \bullet \cup$	
The state of the s	().()	1
	0.0	200
HOUSTON 3RD DAY	0.0	ائل الم
LOS ANGELES 4TH DAY	0.0	3
LCL TRAFFIC LEAVES BY TRUCK.	0.0	- 4
MOTOR TRUCKING		9
ICX TRUCKING LINES AND WHITHIELD FREIGHT LINES	0.0	1
DAILY SERVICE	0.0	1
OVERNIGHT TO EL PASO, AMARILLO, LUBBOCK AND CLOVIS.	0.0	j
2ND MORNING TO DALLAS, DEMVER.	0.0	1
3RD MORNING TO LUS ANGELES, PHOENIX, HOUSTON, KANSAS CITY, AND	0.0	1
The state of the s	().()	1
ST LOUIS	0.0	
4TH MURNING TO SALT LAKE CITY AND CHICAGO	0.0	ا ن
RATES AND 1600	0.0	i
TO CHICAGO - LESS THAN 1500 LBS = \$8.67/100 LBS AND 1500		
DR CREATER = \$8.04/100 LBS.	0.0	
TO DALLAS - FORT WORTH - LESS THAN 1000 LBS = \$4.83/100 LBS,	0.0	
1000 LBS BUT LESS THAN 2000 LBS = \$4.29/100 LBS AND 2000 LBS UR	0.0	
GREATER = \$4.17/100 LBS.	$0 \bullet 0$	
TO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = \$9.71/100 LBS AND 5000 OR	0.0	
GREATER = \$9.44/100 LBS	. 0 • 0	
The state of the s	0.0	
	550.000	
	-525 <b>.</b> 000-	
	0.0	
	1620.000	
FALL ALL STATES AND	().()	;
SELAKOR	. 0.0	
TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTUBER 25, 1968 = 465	0.0	
TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL 17	0.0	
0.1.1.7.2.1.4. 7.3	0.0	
3 CLERICAL 43	0.0	
F SALES 27	(1) (1)	
5 DOMESTIC 18		
SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC 107	0.0	,
7 FARMING AND FORESTRY 18	0.0	
CARPROCESSING 14	() • ()	
take of the second seco	() <b>,</b> ()	

CUMPANY WILL SUPPLY AND METER SERVICE AT ITS MOST AVAILABLE TO	0.0547
23 PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION VOLTAGE. STEP DOWN TRANSFORMERS AND	0.0
24 PRUTECTIVE DEVICES SHALL BE FIRMISHED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED	0.0
25 BY CUSTOMER.	0.0
26 NATURAL GAS -	0.0
27 HOBBS GAS COMPANY	0.0
28 COMMERCIAL RATES	0.0
29 FIRST MCF \$1.75	U.U
NEXT 2 MCF \$.75 PFR MCF	0.0
31 NEXT 19 MCF \$.60 PER MCF	0.0
32 SPECIAL CITY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE	0.0
33 \$50 MINIMUM FOR FIRST 100 MCF	0.0
34 \$.39 PER MCF IN EXCESS OF 100 MCF	0.0 量度
35 VERY LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER = \$.25 PER MCF OR MILLION BIO	0.0
36 TELEPHONE SERVICE = GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST	0.0
37 BUSINESS UNE PARTY = \$12.50/HUNTH	0.0
38 TELEGRAPH = WESTERN UNION	0.0
39 WATER	0.0
40 RATES	0.0
FIRST 3,000 GALLONS \$3,50	
12 NEXT 2,000 GALLONS 50.74 (50.37/THOUSAND)	0.0
+3 NEXT 5,000 GALLONS \$1.75 (\$0.35/THOUSAND)	0.0
44 NEXT 10,000 GALLONS \$3.30 (\$0.33/THOUSAND)	0.0
15 NEXT 20,000 GALLONS \$6.00(\$0.30/THOUSAND)	0.0
46 NEXT 40,000 GALLUNS \$10.80 (\$0.27/THOUSAND)	0.0
77 NEXT 80,000 GALLONS \$19.20 (\$0.24/THOUSAND)	0.0
48 NEXT 100,000 GALLONS \$24.20 (\$0.22/THOUSAND)	0.0
ABUVE 320,000 GALLONS \$69.49+\$0.20/THOUSAND IN EXCESS OF 320,000	0.0
	23.000
	0.425
12	150.000 1 1
.5	20.000
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O TAXES	() • ()   (i)   (i
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE	Hii - I
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESS TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL	0.0
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PROPERTY FOR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO.	0.0
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. 4 PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE	0.0
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1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PROPERTY FOR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. 4 PROPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE 18 IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING 6 OF DILS AND MINERALS	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. 4 PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE 18 IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND RESTRICTS USED IN THE PROCESSING 6 OF DILS AND MINERALS 7 EREEPORT LAW 8 TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY COMMODITIES)	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PROPERTY FOR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN MEM MEXICO. 4 PROPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE 18 IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING 6 OF DILS AND MINERALS 7 FREEPORT LAW 8 TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) 9 THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE 2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL 3 PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. 4 PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE 18 IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING 6 OF DILS AND MINERALS 7 EREEPORT LAW 8 TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) 9 THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN 9 THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF DILS AND MINERALS FREEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REAFINS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF DILS AND MINERALS FREEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. CUPPER = .5%, URAMIUM = 1%, POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GROSS RECEIPTS TAX IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS ACCOMPOSED OF THE POTASH OF THE	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. PROPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF OILS AND MINERALS REEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY/COMMODITIES) THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED DUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%, PDTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDRUCARBONS) ARE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURED .375% AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALERS AT .50%. COKPORATE INCOME TAX SATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPORA-	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION IN MEN MEXICO. PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATERTS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF DILS AND MINERALS FREEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY COMMODITIEST THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN MEW MEXICOLIS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%, PUTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIE, GAS AND LIQUID HYDRUCARBONS TARE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURED .375% AND ALCOHULIC BEVERAGE NHOLESALERS AT .50%. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPORA— TIUN. FEDERAL INCOME TAX IS DEDUCTABLE FROM GROSS INCOME.	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVIED UPON DUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTORED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PRUCESSING OF DILS AND MINERALS FREEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN PROPERTY TAXES THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVILD AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%, PDTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%, PDTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GROSS RECEIPTS TAX IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBUNS ACCOMPORATE INCOME TAX RATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPURA- TIUN. FEDERAL INCOME TAX IS DEDUCTABLE FROM GROSS INCOME. RESOURCE TAX RESOURCE EXCISE TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING OR RESOURCES TAX RESOURCE EXCISE TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING OR	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESE TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LEVTED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNAL PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN MEM MEXICO. PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF OILS AND MINERALS FREEPORT LAW TAX LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY(COMMODITIES) THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE IN PROPERTY TAXES THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A MATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. CUPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%, POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%. GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES(EXCEPT POTASH, COAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDRUCARBONS) TARE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND TUMBER MANUFACTURED .375% AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE MHOLESALERS AT .50%. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE IS A HLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPORA— TIUN. FEDERAL INCOME TAX RESOURCE EXCISE TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING OR	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

<b>*</b> 433**	PRUCESSORS TAX	0.0
434	TAX PAYED FOR REFINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS AFTER THEY HAVE	0.0
435	BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPOSTED ON THE GROSS VALUE	
1436	OF MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. TIMBER = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL	
1437	RESOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE EXTRACTING OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UNLY THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX	0.0
1438 1639	APPLIES	0.0
440	SERVICE TAX	0.0
1441	THE SERVICE TAX IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY THAT SEVERS AND (UK)	0.0
9442	PRUCESSES A MINERAL WITHIN NEW MEXICO THAT IS OWNED BY SOMEONE	0.0
0443	OTHER THAN THE SEVERER OR PROCESSOR. THE TAX IS APPLIED THE	0.0
0445	SAME AS THE RESOURCES AND PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.	0.0
0446 0447	MUNICIPAL TAXES  1PER CENT SALES TAX	0.0
04 5	THEN OUNT DATE OF TAN	0.020
F(10		0.0
412		0.001
415		0.010
A16		0.0
0417 0418		0.0
0419		0.0
0456		0.0
05 0	AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	0.0
05 1	THE HOBBS AREA HAS SEVERAL PUTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES WHICH	
05 2	ARE HIGHLY FAVORABLE PLANT SITE FOR NEW INDUSTRY	0.0
0521	SOME 5,000 ACRES ARE INCLUDED OPPURTUNITY FOR LOCAL PLANT EXPANSION AND SITES FOR NEW	0.0
05 5	INDUSTRIES ARE READILY AVIALABLE IN SCATTERED LOCATIONS NEAR	0.0
05 6	RATERDADS, ALONG MAJOR HIGHWAYS, OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE CITY	0.0
05 7	LIMITS, AND AT THE HUBBS AIR BASE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, 5 MILES	0.0
<b>9</b> 5 8	NORTHWEST OF THE HOBBS CITY LIMITS.	0.0
05 9	THE AIR BASE INDUSTRIAL SITE	0.0
0510 0511	PROPERTY DEEDED TO THE CITY OF HUBBS 2,860 ACRES.	0.0
0512	FAVORABLE PURCHASING OR LEASING ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE OBTAINED	0.0
0513	EIGHT THOUSAND ACRE FEET PER YEAR OF WATER RIGHTS ARE AVAILABLE.	0.0
0514	RATERDAD SPUR LINES IN PLACE	0.0
0515	WATER MAINS ARE IN PLACE AND A SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT WITH	0.0
0516	COLLECTION MAINS ARE PRESENT	0.0
0517	12.5 KV LINES ARE IN PLACE	0.0
0518 0520	AN 8 INCHES HIGH PRESSURE NATURAL GAS LINE IS IN PLACE PROPERTY FRONTS ON A MAJOR STATE HIGHWAY	0.0
05/3	TRUTCH TRUTCH A MAJOR STATE HAVING	5000.000
0522		. 0.0
06 0	CLIMATE	0.0
06 1	SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA	().()
06 i Z	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 15 INCHES PER YEAR  AVERAGE TEMPERATURE 80 DEGREES DAYTIME AND 45 DEGREES NIGHT	0.0
06/3 06/4	AVENAGE TERRENATURE OF PEURLES DATITIES AND 45 DEGREES NIGHT	0.0
07 0	TRANSPORTATION	0.0
37:1	TRANSPORTATION  RAILRUAD	0.0
07:12	TEXAS PÁCIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY	0.0
17,00	RATES	0.0
37 4		0.0
07 5 07 6		0.0
37 7		0.0
37 8		0.0
37.9		0.0
9710		0.0
3711		0.0
9712 9713		() • () · () · ()
3714 3714		0.0
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And the state of t	0.0
	1620.000
	0.0
LABUR	0.0
THE HOBBS AND LEA COUNTY LABUR DRAWING AREA CORRENTLY HAS A	0.0
	0.0 1. 0.0
DECENT STUDIES ESTIMATE THAT NEW JUB UPPURTONITIES COOLE Z. I.K.	0.0
A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 850 MALE APPLICANTS.  SOME 800-1000 FEMALES WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR WORK IF NEW	0.0
	0.0
THE TO THE CONTACT IN THE DICTOR CONTROL OF THE AREA THAT DEVIATION OF THE	().()
TO STAFF A DIANT WITH 300-500 PERSONS GIVED LACKOTSE A	
· seacie ar celection in Streening LANDIVATEO.	0.0
	0.0
POUR WORK HABITS, CHARACTERISTIC OF MANY INDUSTRIAL MATURE	0.0
COMMUNITIES, HAVE NOT BECOME INGRAIMED IN THE HOBBS AND LEA	0.0
COUNTY LABOR FORCE.  THE LOCAL LABOR OFFICE FEELS THAT FEMALES COULD BE ATTRACTED TO	1 0.0
THE ACTION OF THE THE CHEEK GOD LARGERIUS HE BOULTU BOULTUS MEEN!	- T
TO ATEC DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	0.0
PREVAILING MALE WAGE RATES, WITCH AND BETWEEN \$1.25 TO \$3.00	0.0
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	0.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP DISTRIBUTION OF JOB APPLICANTS IN HOBBS	0.0
TOTAL = 357 AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968	() • () (a)
PRUFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL = 16	0.0
CLERICAL = 67 SALES = 32	0.0
SALES = 32 DOMESTIC = 23	0.0
SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 40	0.0
FARMING FURESTRY = 8	0.0
PRUCESSING = 4	0.0
MACHINE TRADES = 10	0.0
BENCH WORK = 5 STRUCTURAL WORK = 28	0.0
STRUCTURAL WURK = 28 MISC = 44	0.0
MISC = 44 ENTRY = 80	0.0
LEA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT	().()
EMPLOYMENT TOTAL 1966 19,900	0.0
AGRICULTURE = 1000	0.0
NON-AGRICULTURE = 18,900	0.0
SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,940 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,050	0.0
MINING = 4,980	0.0
) MINING = 4,980 CONSTRUCTION = 1,010	0.0
$1 \cdot M \cap M \cap \Delta \cup M \cup$	0.0
TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 2,050	0.0
TRADE = 3,360	0.0
FIN., INS. AND R.E. = 470	0.0
SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,320 GOVERNMENT = 2,150	0.0
	0.0
7 J. POPULATION	0.0
$r_{\rm col} = 6000$	0.0
PRINTECTED POPULATION YEAR 1980 = 75,000	0.0
3 OPULATION BY YEAR 2000 = 120,000	
4 DECEMBER	0.0
O MINERAL RESOURCES  PRODUCT PRODUCTION PROVED RESERVES LIFE INDEX  7.78 YEARS	0.0
PRODUCT PRODUCTION PRO	0.0

110	\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	0.227
011 012		0.031
013 014 015 016 017	and the second s	0.608 1500.000
015 016		3200,000
		5700.000
		microscopic as an exercise construction of the
		Andrew Control of the
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	e de agricolari for e malarita de una edisplacada comunidade sono como la desta en entre debido e e e e el como de escolaridade de escolaridade de escolaridade de escolaridade de escolaridade de escola	
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		managarah kan ni mili panganggapan antara da Matahanggan manan dan
		angaga a mananan na na mananan manan hakara da "Sa Pananakkan akkalan pala
		Managing a construction of the construction of
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	or datum constitution to the state of the st	sakkita arawa (dan ya ya <del>isakita ya isakita ya kapata kapata arawa kata kata kata kata kata kata kata da</del>
		) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		and a decision of the state of the company of the contents
		The second section of the second seco
MMM		
		- ANT MANAGEMENT
		Accommunity of the accommunity of the community of the co

```
HAIN
```

```
IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
   REAL LABNED, MANDAY, VALUE, SETLA, PRICE, PROPER, CAPINV, FAPRI, GROSS)
  1RI, CAPAC
   COMMON/ZERO/R000,A000,C000,H000
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/SECOND/GROSS, FAPRI, CAPINV
   COMMON/THIRD/PROPER
   COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
   COMMON/SIXTH/PRICE
   COMMON/EIGHT/SETLA
   COMMON/ONE/R001,A001,C001,H001
   COMMON/TWO/ROO2,A002,C002,H002
   COMMON/THREE/R003,A003,C003,H003
   COMMON/FOUR/R004,A004,C004,H004
    COMMON/FIVE/R005, A005, C005, H005
    COMMON/SIX/R006,A006,C006,H006
    COMMON/NINE/R007, A007, C007, H007
    COMMON/TEN/R008,A008,C008,H008
    COMMON/EVEVEN/R009,A009,C009,H009
    SETLA=(12550000./720000.)
    LABNED=174.*360.
    MANDAY=3500.
    PRICE=13000.
    PROPER=370.
    CAPINV=.35E+10
    FAPR I=13000.*720000.
    GROSS=13000.*720000.
    COPRI=19000.*72000.
200 CAPAC=2000.*360.
    DIMENSION DATA (16)
  1 READ(1,10,END=25) NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
 10 FORMAT(1A4, 12, 2X, 16A4, F8.3)
100 IF (NAME.E0.ROOO.UR.NAME.EQ.AOOO.OR.NAME.EQ.COOO.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
   160 TO 500
    GO TO 900
500 WRITE(6,300)
300 FORMAT('1')
    GO TO 1
900 IF (NAME . EQ . ROO1 . OR . NAME . EQ . AOO1 . OR . NAME . EQ . COO1 . OR . NAME . EQ . HOO
   160 TO 2
    GO TO 3
  2 CALL LOCA(81)
  3 IF(NAME.EO.ROO2.OR.NAME.EQ.AO02.OR.NAME.EQ.CO02.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
   1GO TO 4
    GO TO 5
  4 CALL CHAR(&1)
  5 IF(NAME.EQ.ROO3.OR.NAME.EQ.AO03.OR.NAME.EQ.COO3.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
   1GO TO 6
    GO TO 7
  6 CALL UTIL(&1)
  7 IF(NAME.EQ.RO04.OR.NAME.EQ.A004.OR.NAME.EQ.C004.OR.NAME.EQ.H00
   160 TO 8
    GO TO 9
   8 CALL TAX(81)
  9 IF(NAME.EQ.ROO5.UR.NAME.EQ.AO05.UR.NAME.EQ.CO05.UR.NAME.EQ.HOO
    160 TO 12
     GO TO 13
```

IDTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0009F8 BYTES

END

1072

69197

```
001
                    SUBROUTINE LOCA(*)
2000
                    INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO1, A001, C001, H001
3003
                    DIMENSION DATA(16)
2004
                    COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
2005
                    COMMON/ONF/R001,A001,C001,H001
30006
                    IF (NAME . EO . ROO1) GO TO 4
*007
                    IF(NAME.EQ.AOO1) GO TO 5
₿008
                    IF(NAME.EQ.COO1) GO TO 6
 0009
                    IF(NAME.EQ.HOO1) GO TO 7
1010
                  4 IF (CODE.E0.00)GO TO 8
2011
                    60 TO 9
 0012
                  8 WRITE(6,10)
0013
                10 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL')
0014
                    WRITE(6,100)
0015
               100 FORMAT(1X,100('-'))
0016
                 9 WRITE(6,12) DATA
0017
                12 FORMAT(1X, 16A4)
10018
                    RETURN 1
1019
                   IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 18
0020
                    GO TO 19
10021
                18 WRITE(6,13)
0022
                13 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA')
0023
                    WRITE(6,100)
0024
                19 WRITE(6,12) DATA
0025
                    RETURN 1
0026
                 6 IF (CODE.E0.00) GO TO 20
0027
                    GO TO 21
0028
                20 WRITE(6,15)
0029
                15 FORMAT(1X, 'CARLSBAD')
0030
                    WRITE(6,100)
0031
                21 WRITE(6,12) DATA
0032
                    RETURN 1
0033
                 7 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 22
0034
                    GO TO 23
0035
                22 WRITE(6,17)
0036
                17 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS')
0037
                   WRITE(6,100)
0038
                23 WRITE(6,12) DATA
0039
                    RETURN 1
```

TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000448 BYTES

END

0040

```
2001
                   SUBROUTINE CHAR (*)
 002
                   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROOZ, A002, C002, H002
 1003
                   DIMENSION DATA(16)
004
                   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
8005
                   COMMON/TWO/R002, A002, C002, H002
1006
                   IF(NAME.EO.ROO2) GO TO 4
007
                   IF (NAME.E0.A002) GO TO 5
8008
                   IF(NAME.EQ.COO2) GO TO 6
009
                   IF (NAME . EQ . HOO2) GO TO 7
010
                 4 IF(CODE.E0.00)GU TO 8
0011
                   GO TO 9
012
                 8 WRITE(6,10)
013
                10 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL')
014
                   WRITE(6,100)
015
               100 FORMAT(1X,100('-'))
1016
                 9 WRITE(6,12) DATA
                12 FORMAT(1X, 16A4)
0017
018
                   RETURN 1
                 5 IF (CODE.E0.00)GO TO 18
1019
020
                   GO TO 19
0021
                18 WRITE(6,13)
022
                13 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA')
1023
                   WRITE(6,100)
1024
                19 WRITE(6,12) DATA
1025
                   RETURN 1
                 6 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 20
1026
0027
                   GO TU 21
028
                20 WRITE(6,15)
1029
                15 FORMAT(1X, 'CARLSBAD')
1030
                   WRITE(6,100)
1031
                21 WRITE(6,12) DATA
1032
                   RETURN 1
1033
                 7 IF (CODE.E0.00) GO TO 22
034
                   GO TO 23
1035
                22 WRITE(6,17)
036
                17 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS')
1037
                   WRITE(6,100)
038
                23 WRITE(6,12) DATA
039
                   RETURN 1
040
                   END
```

OTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000448 BYTES

NEW MEXIC

```
MODEL 44
                    PS
AN IV
               SUBROUTINE UTIL(*)
               INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO3, A003, C003, H003
               DIMENSION DATA(16)
               COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
               COMMON/UTILIT/TCOSR, TCOSA, TCOSC, TCOSH
               COMMON/THREE/R003,A003,C003,H003
               GAS=3.0*60000.
               ELEC=18.*60000.
               DEMA=10000.
               WATE=270.*60000.
               IF(NAME.EQ.ROO3) GO TO 2
               IF(NAME.EQ.AOO3) GO TO 3
               IF(NAME.EQ.C003) GO TO 4
                IF(NAME.EQ.HOO3) GO TO
             2 IF(CODE.E0.05)GO TO 12
                IF(CODE.E0.10)GO TO 13
                IF(CODE.E0.12)GO TO 14
                IF(CODE.EQ.15)GO TO 15
8
                RETURN 1
7
             12 WRITE(6,10)
             10 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT ROSWELL')
1
                GOST=VALUE
2
                CGAS=GAS*GOST
3
                RETURN 1
             13 EOST=VALUE
5
                CELE=EOST*ELEC
6
                RETURN 1
7
             14 DOST=VALUE
                IF(NAME.E0.H003)G0 TO 160
<sup>,</sup> 8
9
                CDEM=DOST*(DEMA-200.)+37000.
30
                GO TO 170
1
            160 CDEM=DOST*(DEMA-200.)+37500.
32
            170 RETURN 1
13
              15 WOST=VALUE/1000.
                 CWAT=300.+WOST*(WATE-3000.)
34
                 TCOSR=(CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
35
36
                 WRITE (6,40)
37
              40 FORMAT(//,1X,49(***))
38
              20 FORMAT(1X, ** , F7.2, *CENTS - COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT**
39
40
                 WRITE (6,60)
41
              60 FORMAT(1X,49(***),//)
42
                 RETURN 1
43
               3 IF(CODE.EQ.05) GO TO 22
44
                 IF(CODE.E0.10) GO TO 23
45
                  IF(CODE.E0.12) GO TO 24
146
                  IF(CODE.E0.15) GO TO 25
47
                  RETURN 1
148
              22 WRITE(6,30)
               30 FORMAT(1X, TOTAL UTILITY COST AT ARTESIA!)
49
150
                  GOST=VALUE
151
                  CGAS=GAS*GUST
)52
                  RETURN 1
153
               23 GO TO 13
)54
               24 GO TO 14
)55
               25 WOST=VALUE/1000.
056
                  CWAT=300.+WOST*(WATE-5000.)
)57
```

N IV

9

)

1

```
TCOSA = (CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
  WRITE(6,40)
  WRITE(6,20) TCOSA
  WRITE(6,60)
  RETURN 1
4 IF(CODE.E0.05) GO TO 32
   IF(CODE.E0.10) GO TO 33
   IF(CODE.E0.12) GO TO 34
   IF(CODE.E0.15) GO TO 35
   RETURN 1
32 WRITE(6,50)
50 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT CARLSBAD')
   GOS T=VALUE
   CGAS=GAS*GOST
   RETURN 1
33 GO TO 13
34 GO TO 14
35 WOST=VALUE/1000.
   CWAT=300.+WOST*(WATE-3000.)
   TCOSC = (CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
   WRITE(6,40)
   WRITE(6,20) TOOSC
   WRITE (6,60)
   RETURN 1
 5 IF(CODE.E0.05) GO TO 42
    IF (CUDE.E0.10) GO TO 43
    IF(CODE.EQ.12) GO TO 44
    IF(CODE.E0.15) GO TO 45
    RETURN 1
 42 WRITE(6,70)
70 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT HOBBS')
    GOST=VALUE
    CGAS=GAS*GOST
    RETURN 1
 43 GO TO 13
 44 GO TO 14
 45 WOST=VALUE/1000.
    CWAT=6949.+WOST*(WATE-320000.)
    TCOSH=(CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
    WRITE(6,40)
    WRITE(6,20) TCOSH
    WRITE(6,60)
    RETURN 1
    END
```

```
12 THE ASSESSMENT KATTO IN MEN MENTOU IS
MA ONE-THIRD OF ACTUAL VALUE. FAIR MARKET VALUE IS
    ACCEPTED AS ACTUAL VALUE.
    SEVERANCE TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES
12()
                                                                            0.0
    A NATURAL RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON --
421
                                                                           ... () .. ()
    THE VALUETUE THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIDE IT WAS TAKEN OUT.
    OF THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. COPPER=.5%, URANIUH=1%
                                                                            0.0
124
    PUTASH=2.5% AND ALL UTHERS=.125%
                                                                            0.0
425
    GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX = 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS EMGAGED IN MINING AND
                                                                            () \bullet ()
426
    RELATED ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, CUAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID
                                                                            0.00
427
    HYDRUCARBONS) ARE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES
                                                                            0.0
428
    .375% AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALERS AT .50%.
                                                                            0.0
429
    THE CORPURATE INCOME TAX RATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE
                                                                            0.0
430
    INCOME OF THE CORPORATION. FEDERAL INCOME TAX IS DEDUCTIBLE FROM
                                                                            0.0
431
    GRUSS INCUME
                                                                            0.0
432
    RESOURCES TAX = RESOURCE EXCISE TAX BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF
                                                                            0.0
433
    SEVERING OR REMOVING FROM THE GROUND AND (OR) PROCESSING AINERAL
                                                                            (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0})
434
    RESUURCES WITHIN THE STATE. PUTASH = 3% ALL OTHER NATURAL RE-
                                                                            () . ()
    SOURCES = .75%. TAX IS IMPOSED ON THE GROSS VALUE OF THE RE-
435
                                                                            0 \cdot 0
136
    SOURCE AT THE TIME IT IS SEVERED.
+37
    PRUCESSORS TAX = TAX PAYED FOR REGINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS
                                                                            ().()
138
    AFTER "THEY HAVE BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPOSED On "
                                                                            ().()
    THE GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. TIMBER =.375%. ALL
+39
740
    OTHER MATURAL RESOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE EXTRACTING
                                                                            0.0
    OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UMLY THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE
                                                                            () \bullet 0
+42
    SERVICE TAX APPLIES.
                                                                            U.U
    SERVICE TAX = THE SERVICE TAX IS IMPOSED ON AM IMPOSTRY THAT
+43
                                                                            ()
    SEVERS AND (OR) PROCESSES A MIMERAL WITHIN NEW MEXICO THAT IS
144
145
    OWNED BY SUMEONE OTHER THAN THE SEVERER OR PROCESSOR. THE TAX IS
                                                                            () . ()
    APPLIED THE SAME AS THE RESOURCES AND PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.
,46
                                                                            () \bullet ()
    MUNICIPAL TAXES = OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE FEE OF $.55/$1000 GRUSS
,47
                                                                            0.0
.48
    VULUME OF BUSINESS
                                                                            0.0
. 5
                                                                            0.020
10
                                                                            () . ()
\cdot 12
                                                                            0.001
175
                                                                            0.010
46
17
                                                                            0.0
18
                                                                            0.008
19.
                                                                            0.0
    AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES
                                                                            () \bullet ()
    ACREAGE = 5 LARGE PLOTS PLUT NO.1=710 ACRES, PLOT NO. 2= 540
 7-
    ACRES, PEUT NO. 3=1170 ACRES, PLUT NO. 4=285 ACRES, AND PLUT
                                                                            0.0
15
    NU.5=210 ACRES
                                                                            0.0
    PRUXIMITY TO RAILROAD.
                                PLOTS 1,2,3 AND 5 IMMEDIATELY AUJACENT
                                                                            0.0
 5
    TOTRAILROAD FACILITIES. PLOT MOTE IS NOT LOCATED CONVIENTLY NEAR
    ELEVATION = 3567 TO 3608 INCLUDES ALL SITES
                                                                            0.0
    FOUNDATION = SITES NOS. 1,2,3 AND 4 ON RIVER SEDIMENTS +ALLOVIAL
 8
    FILES, AND SITE NO. 5 ON IGHEOUSTBEDROCK.
, G.
    ACCESSIBILITY TO UTILITIES = ALL SITES ARE ALREADY PROVIDED.
                                                                            0.0
    FOR PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.
11
                                                                            0.0
    PROXIMITY TO TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS. FACH SITERIAS
13
                                                                            () \bullet ()
14
    ENSY ACCESS TO HIGHWAY SYSTEMS.
                                                                            0.0
- 3
                                                                          540.000
16
                                                                            0.0
0
    CLIMATE - GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH A
                                                                            0.0
    DISTINCT SUMMER RAINFALL MAXIMA. SUMMERS = WARM, WINTERS = MILD.
                                                                            0.0
    ABUNDANT SUMSHINE - GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.
                                                                            (1.0)
    "AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 12" IN ."
                                                                            0.0
. 4
    DURING MINTER SUME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW
                                                                            ().()
    HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY IN MID-SEPIEMBER 90-100+ "
                                                                            0.0
 7
    JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 60 DEGREES.
                                                                            0.0
RESENDEING MID-WINTER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE MIGHTS SHOW LOW
                                                                            () \bullet ()
意文意题最ADINGS BELUV THE FREEZING MARK
```

().()

BH-seque	
TO STRANSPORTATION	0.0
1 RAILROADS SANTE FE RAILWAY SYSTEM \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	0.0
2 DELIVERY TIMES RAMBAS OF THE THE MOUSTON 3RD DAY	0.0
13 LUS ANGELES 411 DAT MALEAS	0.0
SE SEACTE TITLE ARE AVIALABLE FOR LESS THAN CARLUAU LUIS	0.0
6 MAJUR CONNECTIONS CAN NOT BE MADE IN NEW MEXICO WITH SOUTHERN	0.0
PACTETC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILRUADS	0.0
8 RATES TO CHICAGO FOR HINFRAL ORE MATERIAL CL = \$13.507100	0.0
The first of the contract the	().()
10 RATES TO CHICAGO FOR ELECTRONIC CONTROL S = \$6.75/TON MINIMED =10.000	
	U.U.
	0.0
13 PANY INVOLVED IN SHIPPING 16 MOTOR TRUCKING ICX TRUCKING LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES	() • ()
AND DATEM COMBCC	0.0
TO DATLY SERVICE TO BE PASU, TEXAS, AMARILLO, TEXAS, LUBBOCK, TEXAS,	0.0
TO CLUMIS NEW MEXICU	0.0
20 2ND MORNING TO DALLAS, TEXAS AND DERVER, COLORADO	0.0
21 3RD MORNING TO LUS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, 22 HOUSTON, TEXAS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, MISSOURI	0.0
	0.0
pulgrangement and in Confess Carrier and in the contract of th	0.0
'24 RATES '25 TH CHICAGO - LESS THAN 1500 LBS = \$8.39/100 LBS AND 1500 LBS UR	0.0
100 TOO - 67 77/100 1P\$	0.0
THAN THE LATE ARE KIND'T WIND THE A LEGG THAN 1880 LBS = 54.83/188 LBS; 1880	-0.0
728 BUT LESS THAN 2000 LBS = \$4.297100 LBS AND 2000 LBS OR GREATER	0.0
729 = \$4.17/100 LBS. 730 TO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = \$9.71/100 LBS AND 5000	0.0
	0.0
731 LBS OR GREATER = \$9.447100 LBS	800.000
136	750.000
	711
A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	1620 000
737 738	1620.000
737	1620.000
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR	1620.000 (.0 0.0
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR	1620.000 (.0 0.0
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 3 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 3 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 8 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 8 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 8 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS OF OCTOBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 8 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
738  732 3	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 8 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 8 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49 8 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93 8 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 810 PRUCESSING = 10	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 8 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 8 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49 8 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93 8 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 810 PRUCESSING = 10	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
737 738 732 3 1 LABUR 8 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 8 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49 8 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 93 8 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 810 PRUCESSING = 10	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
737 738  732 3	1620.000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
737 738  732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
737 738 732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
737 738 732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
737 738 732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
737 738 732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
737 738 732 3	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
738  732 3 1 LABUR 5 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49 8 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93 8 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 810 PRUCESSING = 10 811 MACHINE TRADES = 12 812 BENCH WORK = 17 813 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69 814 MISC. = 50 815 ENTRY = 103 816 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA 818 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000 819 AGRICUETURAL = 1,390 820 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990 821 MAGE AND SALARY = 17,390 822 MINING = 430	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
738  732 3 1 LABUR 5 3 TOTAL SKILLED LABUR AS UF UCTUBER 25, 1968 = 579 8 4 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 22 5 5 CLERICAL = 96 8 6 SALES = 49 8 7 DOMESTIC = 36 8 8 SERVICE EXCEPT DOMESTIC = 93 8 9 FARMING AND FORESTRY = 22 810 PRUCESSING = 10 811 MACHINE TRADES = 12 812 BENCH WORK = 17 813 STRUCTURAL WORK = 69 814 MISC. = 50 815 ENTRY = 103 816 RUSWELL EMPLOYMENT DRAWING AREA 818 CHAVES COUNTY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT = 20,000 819 AGRICUETURAL = 1,390 820 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,990 821 MAGE AND SALARY = 17,390 822 MINING = 430	1620.000  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0
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Z ARTESTA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE			
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2.1 CVC as A MILL	Ű.		
6 \$1.25 PER ADDITIONAL KW OF DEMAND		• O	,
7 RATE 18 ENERGY CHARGE - 75 PER KNH FOR THE FIRST 300 RNH USED PER		• U	
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51 ITS ELECTRIC BUSINESS, AS THE RESULT OF ANY PROSENT AND STATE OF ANY	.()	) • ()	
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36T BTU ANALYSIS AT 14.7 FSTA OU TENTER OF THE STATE OF T		() • () · () • () ·	
362 RATES 363 FIRST 1 MCH PER MUNTH AT \$1.61 PER MCF. 364 NEXT 3 MCH PER MUNTH AT \$0.88 PER MCF.		() • () ·	
363 FIRST I MCF PER MUNTH AT \$0.88 PER MCF.		0.0	
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366 NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT \$0.50 PER MCF.  367 NEXT 100MCF PER MONTH A \$0.41 PER MCF.  368 EXCESS MCF PER MONTH A \$0.41 PER MCF.		().()	
369 EXCESS MCF PER MONTH A \$0.41 PER MCF. 369 STELEPHONE SERVICE = GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHBEST			
20 Table 1 LI I British State			

MATER-	
172 CAPACITY = 6 MILLION GALLOWS	0.0
73 RATES INSIDE CITY LIMITS	0.0
74 FIRST 5,000 GAL. = \$3.00	0.0
75 ADDITIONAL 1,000 GAL = \$0.12	() • () 5
76 RATES OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS	0.0
17 FIRST 5,000 GAL. = \$5.00	0.0
78 ADDITIONAL 1,000 GAL = \$0.25	25.000
	0.500
310	125.000
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179	().i)
10 TAXES 11 CUMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCISE TAX OR 3 % OF THE PURCHASE	0.0
2 PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-OF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSUNA	L 0.0
A 3 PROPERTY FOR USE. STORAGE, OR CONSUMPTION IN NEW MEXICO. PRO-	() • () · ·
FA DERTY RECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS	0.0
489 EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING	0.0
VA DE OUS AND MINERALS.	0.0
7 FREEDORT LAW = TO GIVE IMPETUS TO THE GROWTH OF THE TRANSPORTA-	
WAR THIN AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTY IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICU. LAX	( a ( )
4 9 LAW EXEMPTS FROM PROPERTY TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY (CUMMODITIES)	() • ()
1490 THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OR THAT ARE IN STORAGE I	N 0.0
411 THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE.	0.0
491 PROPERTY TAXES = THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTION LIMITS THE TUTAL	0.0
1413 PROPERTY TAX RATE TO \$20/\$1000 OF ASSESSED VALUATUION. LEVIES	
1414 BEYOND THE LIMITATION, EXCEPT FOR DEPT SERVICE, MUST BE VOTED O	0.0
1492 BY THE BEECTURS OF THE TAXING DISTRICT.  1493 THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO	
FINE CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF	0.0
1494 IS ONE-THIRD OF ACTUAL VALUE. FAIR MARKET VALUE.	0.0
13 ACCEPTED AND A LUCAL ASSESSURS MAY BE PROTESTED ON A LUCAL	0.0
AZ3 BASIS AND BEFORE THE STATE TAX COMMISSION TO ASSURE	0.0
MOZA FORITABLE TREATMENT	0.0
MAZS DUBESTIC FIRMS PAY A FEE OF TO PER \$1,000 OF AUTHORIZED CAPILA	VL 0.0
Fig. croscy recognized by the STATE. FORETGN (1101-01-51416)	() a ()
MXXX TORRORATIONS PAY A DUALIFICATION FEE WHICH IS ALSO BASED ON TO	0.0
- MODE DER STOOM DE ALLIMORIZED CAPITAL STUCK RUK A CERTIFIACHTE OF AUTO	¥ 97,
1429 ORITY TO DU BUSINESS IN THE STATE.	1).()
1428 FER 31000 CO. BUSINESS IN THE STATE.  1429 ORITY TO DU BUSINESS IN THE STATE.  1430 NIMIMUM FEE \$20 MAXIMUM FEE \$5000	(1.1)
1431 CORPORATE FRANCISCO TO ACCOCCOS AT THE DATE OF \$ 55 DEP	. () - ()
1433 \$1000 AGAINST THE BUOK VALUE OF A CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED AND	0.0
1434 ISSUED CAPITAL STUCK REPRESENTED BY THE FIRMS PROPERTY AND THE TROS PROPERTY AND THE STATE. COMPURATIONS MAY FILE ON A FISCAL YEAR	0.0
1433 \$1000 AGAINST HE BOOK VALUE OF A COMMISSION FIRE STORE AND 1434 ISSUED CAPITAL STUCK REPRESENTED BY THE FIRES PROPERTY AND 1435 BUSINESS IN THE STATE. CORPURATIONS HAY FILE ON A FISCAL YEAR 1435 BASIS, AND THE MINIMUM TAX IS \$10 PER YEAR.	() , ()
TREST COLDECT LIDES LANGES	
- Stand Coccupantional Literace FRE DE S.AD/SI.000 GRUSS VULUME UP	0.0
1439 BUSINESS. MAXIMUM FEE =\$500	. (7 • (7).
- MANA - SEMERAMEN IAX	() • () · () • () ~ ()
1455 THIS TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A	HE U.O
1456 NATURAL RESUURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON TO	70.0
VALUE OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF	0.0
)458 THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE POINT. 1459 RATES COPPER = .5%, URABITUM = 1.0%, POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL	0.0
7459 RATES COPPER = .5%, URAHITOM = 1.0%, PUTASH - 2.5% AND ALL	
1450 OTHERS = .125%. 1461 GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	0.0
1461 GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX 1462 RATE GENERAL = 3.0%	0.0
1462 RATE GENERAL = 3.0%  1463 EXCEPTIONS FIRMS ENGAGED TH MIMING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES  1464 (EXCEPT POTASH, CDAL, OLL, DAS AND LIGHTD HYDROCARBONS) ARE	0.0
)464 (EXCEPT PUTASH, COAL, OIL, GAS AND LIGUID HYDROCAREONS) ARE	() . ()
1464 (EXCEPT PUTASH, COAL, UTL, GAS AND LITTOTH HITROGRAMMS) AND 1465 TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURES .375% AND	0.0
1466 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALERS AT .50%	
YZAZ CORPORATE INCOME TAX	().()
1468 RATE = 3.0% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE DECOME DE THE CORPORATION.	17 a 17

15   Sevented	TO RESOURCES TAA  71 TAX IS BASED ON THE PRIVILEGE OF SEVERING OR REMOVING FRUM THE  72 GROUND AND (UR) PROCESSING MINERAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STATE.  73 RATES = PUTASH = 3%, ALL OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES = .75%. TAX  74 IS IMPUSED UM THE GROSS VALUE OF THE RESOURCE AT THE TIME IT	0.0
10	The state of the s	
### BEEN SEMBRED. THIS TAX IS DEBERGALLY LAPUSED ON 10 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	76 PRICESSORS TAX	and the second second second
19   10   ATHERAL AFTER PRICESSING.   3   3   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	TAX PAYED FOR REFINING OR PROCESSING MINERALS AFTER THEY HAVE	· · ·
10   RAINES TIMER = 3.75% ALL CHEEK MATURAL RESURDEDS = 7.75%, IF   0.0     10   RAINES TIMER = 3.75% ALL CHEEK MATURAL RESURDEDS = 7.75%, IF   0.0     11   REPRATIONS TRYILLYE STRACTING OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UNLY   0.0     12   THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX APPLIES. SERVICE TAX     13   THES TAX IS THROSED ON AN IRBUSTRY (MAT SEVERS AMBURN) PROCESSES   0.0     16   THIS TAX IS THROSED ON AN IRBUSTRY (MAT SEVERS AMBURN) PROCESSES   0.0     17   THE SEVERE ME PROCESSORS. THE TAX IS APPLIED THE SAME AS THE   0.0     18   THE SEVERE ME PROCESSORS. THE TAX IS APPLIED THE SAME AS THE   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0     19   0.0     10   0.0     10   0.0     11   0.0     12   0.0     13   0.0     14   0.0     15   0.0     16   0.0     17   0.0     18   0.0	78 BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPUSED ON THE GROSS VALUE	
	79 OF MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING.	9.1
Martic   Tall   PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX APPLIES   0.0   8	BU RATES TIMBER - STANFACTING OR FELLING AND PROCESSING, UNLY	Ť.
### STRAY IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY CHAT SEVERS AND CURP PROCESSES 0.0   ### THE SAY IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY CHAT SEVERS AND CURP PROCESSES 0.0   ### THE SEVERER OF PROCESSORS TAXES ARE 0.0   ### THE SEVERER OF OR OF	82 THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX APPLIES.	
### HILS IN IS FORCES ON THE TAX IS OWNED BY SQUEDBE OTHER HARN 1.00 ###################################	TEST SERVICE TAX	-17
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10	187 THE SEVERER OR PROCESSOR. THE TAX 13 AFTER THE SAME AS THE	and the second s
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SZ RATINFALL MAXIMA, SUMMERS ARE WARM AND WINTERS ARE BILD.  3 ABUNDART SUNSHINE, GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.  0 0 0  5 AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL = 0.0  5 DUKING MIDTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW 0.0  7 HIGH TEMPERATURE BID-MAY TO WID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+. 0.0  8 JAMUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 0.0  7 DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT THE TEMPERATURE = 0.0  10 READINGS BELOW THE FREEZING MARK. 0.0  11 AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY= 0.0  12 CO TRANSPORTATIOM 0.0  17 RAIRCUAD SAMTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM 0.0  17 RAILRUAD SAMTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM 0.0  18 JAMUARY AS BELOW THE FREEZING MATERIAL 0.0  19 DURING MID-WIND VELOCITY= 0.0  10 O.0  11 RAILRUAD SAMTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM 0.0  10 O.0  11 RAILRUAD SAMTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM 0.0  12 RATES BULK MINERAL ORE MATERIAL 0.0  13 TO CHICAGO CL = \$13.50/TUM, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100 0.0  14 LBS 0.0  15 TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH 0.0  16 DELIVERY TIMES - 2MD DAY KANSAS CITY 0.0  17 TO LUS AMBELES CL = \$15.50/JUM. 0.0  17 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 0.0  17 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 0.0  17 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS MUT 0.0  17 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 0.0  18 JAMUTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LIMES AND WHITEIELD FREIGHT LIMES. 0.0	CA [63/CT]-	
3 ABUMDANT SUMSHINE, GEMERALLY LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.  3 AVERAGE ANHUAL RAIMFALL = 0.0  5 DURING WIMTER SUME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SNOW 0.0  5 THIGH TEMPERATURE BID-MAY TO TOLD-SEPTEMBER 90-100+. 0.0  5 JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 0.0  5 DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT THE THIRDS OF THE NIGHTS SHOW LOW 0.0  5 ACTION READINGS BELOW THE FREEZING MARK. 0.0  5 AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELUCITY= 0.0  6 RAILRUAD SANTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM 0.0  6 TO THICAGO CL = \$13.50/TUM, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100 0.0  6 TO TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH 0.0  6 TO TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH 0.0  7 DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY 0.0  7 DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY 0.0  7 TO TOLUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUM. 0.0  7 TO THE DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTOD. 0.0  7 TO THE DAY LUS ANGELES. 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0  7 MAJOR COMMICTIONS CAM ALSO HE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 0.0	GENERAL DESCRIPTION SEMI-ARID CUNTIDENTAL WITH A DISTINCT SOME	
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AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY OO	5 DURING WINTER SUME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SMOW	() • ()
AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY OO	7 HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY TO MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+.	. O • () · · · ·
AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY OO	3 3 JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE =	0.0
T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATES  BULK MINERAL ORE MATERIAL  TO CHICAGU CL = \$13.50/TUN, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100 0.0  TA LBS  TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH  TO LUS AMBELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.  O.0  THE DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  TIL 4TH DAY LUS AMBELES.  TIL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TIL MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TIL PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  TO 0.0  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.	5 9 DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT IMM-THIRDS OF THE MIGHTS SHOW COM	0.0
T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATES  BULK MINERAL ORE MATERIAL  TO CHICAGU CL = \$13.50/TUN, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100 0.0  TA LBS  TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH  TO LUS AMBELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.  O.0  THE DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  TIL 4TH DAY LUS AMBELES.  TIL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TIL MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TIL PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  TO 0.0  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.	510 READINGS BELOW THE PRECEING PLANT	0.0
T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATERUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM  T RATES  BULK MINERAL ORE MATERIAL  TO CHICAGU CL = \$13.50/TUN, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100 0.0  TA LBS  TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH  TO LUS AMBELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.  O.0  THE DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  TIL 4TH DAY LUS AMBELES.  TIL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TIL MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TIL PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS BUT A  TO 0.0  TO 0.0  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.  THE MOTOR TRUCKING SHIPMENT.	312 AVENAGE HOOKET HIM VICCOUTT	0.0
RAILRUAD SAMTA FE RAILRUAD SYSTEM  72 RATES BULK MINERAL ORE MATERIAL  73 TU CHICAGU CL = \$13.50/TUN, LCL (MUTUR TRANSPORT) = \$8.50/100  6.0  7.4 LBS  7.5 TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH  7.6  7.7 TO LUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.  7.8  7.9 DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  7.0 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  7.11 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.  7.12 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  7.13 MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  7.14 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILRUADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A  7.15 CONVIENT CONNECTION  7.16 EAST UF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY  7.17 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  7.18 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LIMES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LIMES.  7.10  7.11 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.	O TRANSPORTATION	0.0
TO CHICAGO CL = \$13.50/TOM, LCL (MOTOR TRANSPORT) = 38.30/TOM  TO LOS TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH  TO DELIVERY TIMES = 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  DELIVERY TIMES = 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  O.O  TO 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  THE HACKLITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TAY PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RATERDADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TO OO  THE HACKLITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  THE HACKLING SHIPMENT.	RAILRUAD SANTA FE RAILROAD SYSTEM	0.0
7.5 TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH 7.6 7.7 TO LUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUN. 7.9 DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY 7.0 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON. 7.11 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES. 7.12 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 7.13 MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 7.14 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIEROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 7.15 CUNVIENT CUNNECTION 7.16 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS BUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 7.17 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 7.18 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 7.10 O.0	RATES BULK MIMERAL UKE MATERIAL $\frac{750}{100}$ TO CHICAGO $\frac{750}{100}$ TO CHICAGO $\frac{750}{100}$ TO CHICAGO $\frac{750}{100}$ TO CHICAGO $\frac{750}{100}$	0.0
7.5 TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH 7.6 7.7 TO LUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUN. 7.9 DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY 7.0 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON. 7.11 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES. 7.12 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 7.13 MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 7.14 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIEROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 7.15 CUNVIENT CUNNECTION 7.16 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS BUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 7.17 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 7.18 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 7.10 O.0	777 TBC	0.0
DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO BRD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HUUSTON.  TIL 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.  TIZ FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TAB MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A  TO CONVIENT CONNECTION  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.	7. 5. TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH	0.0
DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO BRD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HUUSTON.  TIL 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.  TIZ FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TAB MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  THE PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A  TO CONVIENT CONNECTION  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TO COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.	76	0.0
THE DELIVERY TIMES - 2ND DAY KANSAS CITY  TO 3RD DAY CHICAGO, DALLAS AND HOUSTON.  TIT 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.  TIZ FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.  TI3 MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN  TI4 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A  TI5 COMVIENT CONNECTION  TI6 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS BUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY  TI7 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  TI8 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES.	7 TO LUS ANGELES CL = \$15.50/TUN.	0.0
711 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES. 712 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 713 MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIERDADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 715 CONVIENT CONNECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 710.0	TES OF THE TORING TIMES - 200 DAY KANSAS CITY	0.0
711 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES. 712 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL. 713 MAJOR CONNECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SOUTHERN 714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAIERDADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 715 CONVIENT CONNECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 710.0	788 201 DAY CHICAGO. DALLAS AND HUUSTON.	0.0
713 MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SUOTHERN 714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 715 COMVIENT COMMECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 10.0	711 4TH DAY LUS ANGELES.	0.0
713 MAJOR COMMECTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE IN EL PASO WITH SUOTHERN 714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A 715 COMVIENT COMMECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 10.0	712 FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR LCL.	() • ()
715 CUNVIENT CUNNECTION 716 EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY 717 CUMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT. 718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 0.0	The state of the s	(3 • 71
717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 0.0	714 PACIFIC AND ROCK ISLAND RATERUADS, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS NOT A	0.0
717 COMPANY RECEIVING SHIPMENT.  718 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 0.0	715 CONVIEW CONNECTION 716 FAST HE KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LOADED BY	$0.0^{\circ}$
118 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES. 0.0.	717 COMDANY RECEIVENG SMIRHMIA	
	118 MOTOR TRUCKING - ICX FREIGHT LINES AND WHITFIELD FREIGHT LINES.	0.0

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ZIYNOHKIZATICK - DIFFZIZITAVV
   TO DALLAS - FORT WORTH - LESS THAN 1000 LBS = $4.83/100 LBS, AND
   1000 LBS BUT LESS THAN 2000 LBS = $4.29/100 LBS YMU 2000 LBS UR
                                                                             0.0
                                                                             () \cdot ()
   GREATER = $4.17/100 LBS.
   TO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = $9.71/100 LBS AND 5000 LBS
24
                                                                             \Theta \bullet \Theta
25
                                                                             0.0
   OR GREATER = $9.44.
26
   OVERNIGHT TO EL PASO, TEXAS, AMARILLO, TEXAS, LUBBOCK, TEXAS AND
                                                                             0.0
                                                                             0.0
   CLUVIS, NEW MEXICO
   2ND MURNING TO DALLAS, TEXAS AND DERVER, COLURADO.
                                                                             0.0
29
   3RD MORNING TO LOS ANGFLES, CALIFORNIA, PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
                                                                             0.0
30
   HOUSTON, TEXAS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.
                                                                             0.0
31
   4TH MURNING TO SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH AND CHICAGO, ILLIMUIS
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32
   NO WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE
                                                                           800.000
35
                                                                           750.000
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37
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38
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34
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    LABUR.
..0
  TUTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTUBER 25, 1968 = 151
                                                                             0.0
                                                                             0.0
    PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL = 7.
                                                                             1) . ()
    CLERICAL = 21
                                                                             0.0
    SALES = 11
    DUMESTIC = 9
                                                                             () . ()
    SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC = 23
                                                                              0.0
    FARMING AND FURESTRY = 7
 7
                                                                             0.0
    MACHINE TRADES = 8
 9
    BENCH WORK = 3
10
                                                                              11.0
    STRUCTURAL = 23
11
                                                                              0.0
12
    MISC. = 16
                                                                              () " ()
    ENTRY = 23
13
                                                                              () \bullet \cup
    UMSKILLED LABOR =
14
                                                                              () \bullet ()
    EDDY COUNTY TOTAL FMPLOYMENT = 16,000
415
                                                                              O_{\bullet}O
16
    POPULATION EDDY COUNTY = 48,000
\mathbf{F}(0)
    LONG-RUN COUNTY PUPULATION YEAR 1980 = 60,000
0 .0
    YEAR 2000 = 90,000
1 2
                                                                              (1.1)
1 3
                                                            EIFE InDEX
                                           PROVED RESERVES
                            PRODUCTION
    MINERAL RESOURCES
1 ()
                                                            7.50 YEARS
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                                           4.5E+7 BBLS
                            6.0E+6 BBLS
    CRUDE PETRULEUM
1
                                                            16.01 YEARS
                                            8.7E+11 CF
                            5.4F+10 CF
     NATURAL GAS
) 2
                                                                              0.0
                                                             TZ.33 YEARS
                                            3.7E+7 BHLS
                            3.0F+6 BBLS
     ALTIED PRODUCTS
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11.2
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316
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317
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3.5
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     CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
) 1
     GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION = SOUTHEASTERN MEW MEXICO, EDDY COURTY
1770
     CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING TERRITORY
                                                                              0.0
     ELEVATION = 3100 FEET
     TERRAIN = RELATIVELY FLAT FARM LAND.
1 3
     FLUUD HAZARDS VERY SLIGHT
1 4
1 5
                                                                               U.U
     UTILITIES
3 0
     ELECTRIC POWER
3 1
     SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE CHMPANY 5.210 KVA MAXIMUM DEMAND
                                                                               () \bullet ()
3 2
     APPLICABLE TO ALL COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE
                                                                               () . ()
3 3
     SUPPLIED AT ONE POINT OF BELIVERY AND MEASURED THROUGH ONE
                                                                               11.0
3 4
     KILUWATT-HUUR METER, WHERE FACILITIES OF ADEOUATE CAPACITY ABO
367
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RESALE OR SHARED SERVICE. NOT APPLICABLE TO CUSTOBERS HAVING
                                                                             0.0
                                                                            0 \bullet 0
    SEASURAL LUAD CHARACTERISTICS.
14
    RATE - DEMAND PEAK CHARGE $370.00 FOR THE FIRST 200 KW, OR LESS,
                                                                            () • ()
68
    OF DEMAND PER MONTH, $1.25 PER KW FUR ALL ADDITIONAL KW UF
                                                                            () \cdot ()
11
    DEMAND PER MONTH. ENERGY CHARGE - .75 PER KWH FOR THE FIRST
                                                                             0.0
69
    300 KWH USED PER MONTH PER KWH FOR ALL ADDITIONAL KWH USED PER
                                                                            0.0
13
    MONTH, WHICH EVER IS GREATER. . . 50 PER KWH FOR ALL ADDITIONAL
                                                                            (1.0)
14
                                                                             0.0
    KWH USED PER MONTH.
70
    DETERMINATION OF DEMAND - THE KW DETERMINED FROM COMPANY, S DE-
                                                                             0.0
16
    MAND METER FOR THE 30-MINUTE PERIOD OF CUSTOMER, S GREATEST KW
                                                                             0.0
17
    USE DURING THE MUNTH, BUT MOT LESS THAN 60% OF THE HIGHEST DE-
                                                                             0.0
18
    MAND ESTABLISHED IN THE PRECEDING ELEVEN MUNTHS.
                                                                             U.U
19
    PRIMARY SERVICE DISCOUNT - A DISCOUNT OF 3% WILL BE ALLOWED WHEN
                                                                             0.0
20
    SERVICE IS SUPPLIED AT A LINE VOLTAGE OF 13 KV, OR GREATER, AND NO TRANSFORMATION IS MADE BY THE COMPANY AT THE CUSTOMERS
                                                                             0.0
21
                                                                             0.0
22
                                                                             0.0
23
    LOCATION.
    POWER FACTUR ADJUSTMENT -BILLS COMPUTED UNDER THE ABOVE RATE
                                                                             0.0
24
    WILL BE INCREASED $0.25 FOR EACH KVAR BY WHICH THE REACTIVE
                                                                             0.0
25
    DEMAND EXCEEDS, NUMERICALLY, 0.53 TIMES THE MEASURED KW DEHAND,
                                                                             0.0
126.
    AND WILL BE REDUCED $0.25 FOR EACH KVAR BY WHICH THE REACTIVE
                                                                             U \bullet U
127
    DEMAND IS LESS THAM, MUMERICALLY, 0.40 TIMES THE MEASURED KW
                                                                             () . ()
128
                                                                             0.0
129
    FUEL CUST ADJUSTMENTS - THE MET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE
                                                                             0.0
130
    ABOVE RATE SHALL BE INCREASED OR DECREASED 0.01 PER KWH FUK
                                                                             0 \cdot 0
131
    EACH 0.5 INCREASE OR DECREASE, OR MAJOR FRACTION THEREOF, IN
                                                                             0.0
132
    THE DELIVERED COST OF GAS AT ALL OF THE COMPANY, S STEAM-ELECTRIC
                                                                             0.0
133
    GENERATING STATIONS ABOVE 12.5 OR BELOW 10.5 PER THOUSAND
                                                                             0.0
134
                                                                             0.0
    CUBIC FEET DURING THE SECOND PRECEDING MONTH.
335
    TAX ADJUSTMENT - THE AMOUNT OF THE BILLS COMPUTED UNDER THE
                                                                             U.0
136
    ABOVE RATE WILL BE INCREASED BY THE PROPORTIONATE PART OF ANY
                                                                             () • ()
337
    PRESENT AND/OR NEW TAX, OR INCREASED RATE OF TAX, OR GUVERN-
                                                                             0.0
338
    MENTAL IMPUSITION(EXCEPT STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND SPECIAL DIS-
                                                                             () \bullet ()
339
    TRICT AD VALOREM TAXES) LEVIED OR ASSESSED AGAINST THE COMPANY
                                                                             0.0
340
    OR UPON ITS FLECTRIC BUSINESS, AS THE RESULT OF ANY PRESENT AND/
                                                                             0.0
341
                                                                             0.0
    OR NEW OR AMENDED LAWS AFTER JUNE 1, 1957.
342
     TYPE OF SERVICE - AC 60 CPS 52,100 KVA MAXIMUM DEMAND (3-PHASE)
                                                                             0.0
343
     IN 120, 240 AND 440 VOLTS. TRANSMISSION LINE = 230,000 VOLTS
                                                                             () . Ü
344
     CUNTRACT PERIOD - A PERIOD OF MUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR.
                                                                             0.0
345
     MEGOTIATION POSSIBLE FOR LARGE POWER CONSUMER.
                                                                             ().()
346
                                                                             0.0
     MATURAL GAS - SOUTHERN UNION GAS COMPANY.
347
     DATLY SUPPLY - 15,000,000 NOF CAN BE INCREASED TO 20,000,000 NOF
                                                                             0.0
348
     BTU ANALYSIS - AT 14.7 PSIA 60 DEGREES F, 1,100 BTU/CU-FT
                                                                             0.0
349
    TINDER SUME CIRCUMSTANCES, RATES MAY BE SUBJECT TO NEGUTIATION.
                                                                             0.0
350
     CUMPERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE - APPLICABLE TO CUMPERCIAL AND
                                                                             0.0
351
     INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS FOR ALL USE IN OR IN COMMECTION WITH ANY
                                                                             0.0
352
     COMMERCIAL, BUSINESS OR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES,
                                                                             0.0
353
                                                                             0.0
354
     RATE -
     FIRST 1 MCF PER MUNTH AT $1.61 PER MCF.
                                                                             0.0
355
           3 MCF PER MONTH AT $0.88 PER MCF.
                                                                             0.0
356
                                                                             0.0
     MEXT 22 MCF PER HONTH AT $0.70 PER HCF.
357
                                                                             (1,0)
     NEXT 24 MCF PER MONTH AT $0.61 PER MCF.
358
     MEXT 100MCF PER MUNTH AT $0.50 PER MCF.
                                                                             0.0
359
     EXCESS MCF PER MUNTH AT $0.41 PER HCF.
360
     TELEPHONE SERVICE = GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHBEST
                                                                             0.0
361.
                                                                             0.0
     BUSINESS ONE PARTY = $12.50/HUNTH.
362
                                                                             \mathbf{U} \bullet \mathbf{U}
     TELEGRAPH = WESTERN UNION.
363
                                                                             11.0
364
     MATER
     TOTAL DAILY CAPACITY FOR PUMPING AND PROCESSING = 20,000,000 GAL
                                                                             1).()
365
     RATES - FIRST 3,000 GAL = $3,00, EACH ADD 1,000 GAL = $0.24
                                                                             0.0
366
                                                                            24.000
3 5
                                                                             0.450
310
                                                                           125.000
312
                                                                            24.000
315
367
```

PRICE IS LEVIED UPON OUT-UF-STATE PURCHASES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL	0.0	
PRUPERTY FUR USE, STORAGE, UR CONSUMPTION TO MANUFACTURED ARTICLE	0.0	
PRUPERTY BECOMING A COMPONENT PART OF AGENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING IS EXEMPT. AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING OF UILS AND MINERALS	0.0	: **
FREEPURT LAW DERSHALL PROPERTY (COMMODITIES)	U.O	1000
THE PROPERTY OF AN OUTSIDE THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	0.0	Control of the Artist
THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED OUT-OF-STATE PROPERTY TAXES	0.0	Megalia decidad
THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE SEVERANCE TAX	0.0	right only the finance
TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT THE VALUE .	0.0	
OF THE MINERAL AT THE PLACE AND TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT UP THE GROUND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE PUINT. CUPPER = .5%, URANIUM = 1%,	U.U.	and remarks on the
POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%.	0.0	10000
GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX  IT IS 3%, EXCEPT THAT FIRMS EMGAGED IN HINING AND RELATED  ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, CUAL, DIL, GAS AND LIQUID HYDROCARBUNS  ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT POTASH, CUAL, DILMAGE MANUEACTURED, 375% AND	0.0	******
TAXEL AT . 75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER PROJECTION	0.0	
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE NHOLESALERS AT .50%.  CORPORATE INCOME TAX	0.0	
RATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE INCOME OF THE CORPURATION. FEDERAL INCOME TAX 18 DEDUCTIBLE FROM GROSS INCOME.	0.0	
RESUURCES TAX	().() () () () () () () () () () () () () (	
3 MOVING FROM THE GROUND AND TURY PROCESSING STRUCKS RESOURCES =	0.0	1
WITHIN THE STATE. PHIASH = 3%. ALL GIRLS  - 75%. TAX IS IMPOSED ON THE GROSS VALUE OF THE RESOURCE AT THE  TIME IT IS SEVERED.	0.0	5
7 PROCESSORS TAX	- 0.0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
BEEN SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY THRUSTON ATTEMPT NATURAL	0.0	
TOF MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. TIMBER INDER INDER OF THE SERVICE TAX 2 AND PROCESSING, UNLY THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX	0.0	
3 APPLIES.	$\frac{0.0}{0.0}$	
4 SERVICE TAX	0.0	
5 PROCESSES A MINERAL WITHIN NEW MEXICO THAT IS ON APPLIES THE	0.0	<i>:</i>
8 SAME AS THE RESUURCES AND PROCESSURS TAKES AND THE	0.0	i,
- WITTENACCE AND THE USE BUSINESS CONDUCTED OF THE FARM AND THE	0.020	
5	() • ()	
$\mathcal{L}_{i}$	0.001	
$oldsymbol{o}_{i}$	0.0	
	() • ()	
9 AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	0.0	
TOTAL MAJOR AREAS ARE AVAILABLE IT IS OWNED BY THE	0.0	:
	0.0	
4 AVAILABLE IN THE AREA. STIE IS AND ACCION	0.0	
6 THE SECOND SITE IS 490 ACRES EDUCATED ADJACEMENT OF THE CITY. IT HAS ITS	U.0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	ļ
8 OWN WATER WELLS WITH A CAPACITY OF 1.5 MILLION GPD. THERE IS A		نسا

22: 5		490.0	joo i
511		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	)
16 U	CLIMATE \	0.0	) ·
16 2	GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SEMI-ARID CONTINENTAL WITH SUMMER RAINHALL MAXIMA.		
16:12	SUMMERS ARE WARM, WINTERS ARE MILD	. () . (	
6 5	ABUNDANT SUNSHINE WITH GENERALLY LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.	0.0	
6 6	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINHALL = 12 IN.	() • (	أرا موسطا أ
66 7	DURING WINTER SOME PRECIPITATION FALLS AS SHOW OCCASIONALLY	0.0	
16 8	EXCEEDING 6 INCHES IN 24 HOURS.	· () • ()	
06:9	HIGH TEMPERATURE MID-MAY THROUGH MID-SEPTEMBER 90-100+.	() • ()	
0610	JANUARY AVERAGE DAYTIME SHADE TEMPERATURE = 60 DEGREES F.	0 • 0 0 • 0	
1611	DURING MID-WINTER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WIGHTS SHOW LOW.	U • ()	
613	AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VFLOCITY = 12.3 MPH	0.0	
614	VELUCITY OF WIND EXCEEDS 31 MPH 3% OF THE TIME.	0.0	
615		0.0	
17: O	TRANSPORTATION DATE DIVATE	0.0	
77 Z	KATEKUADO	0.0	
7.3	SANTA FE RAILWAY SYSTEM	0.0	
7 4	TO CHICAGO FOR MINERAL ORDER ASTERIAL CA	().()	
7 5	TO CHICAGO FUR MINERAL ORE MATERIAL CL = \$13.50/TUN LCL = \$8.50/100LBS.		
	TO CHICAGO FOR ELECTRIC COMPONENTS CL= \$4.50/TON 20.000 LBS	() • ()	
7-7-	AND \$6.75/TON BETWEEN 10,000 TH 20,000 LBS. MINIMUM = 10,000	().()	,
7 B	LBS. EAST OF KANSAS CITY ALL CARS MUST BE UNLOADED AND LUADED	U.U	
7 9	BY COMPANY RECEIVING OR SENDING MATERIAL.	0.0	
710	DELIVERY TIMES	0.0	1
711	KANSAS CITY ZND DAY	0.0	?
712.		() • () () • ()	1,
7713	DALLAS 3RD DAY	0.0	
1714	HOUSTON 3RD DAY	0.0	
715	LOS ANGELES 4TH DAY	Ö.Ö	
716	LCL TRAFFIC LEAVES BY TRUCK.	0.0	
717	MOTOR TRUCKING	0.0	
718	ICX TRUCKING LINES AND WHITHIELD FREIGHT LINES	0.0	4
719	DATEY SERVICE	0.0	ja 1.365a. saftiffikkani otang ku saft
720	OVERNIGHT TO EL PASO, AMARILLO, LUBBOCK AND CLOVIS.  ZND MORNING TO DALLAS, DENVER.	0.0	:
721 722	200 MURNING TO LUC ANDERS	0.0	- a management and
723	ST LOUIS ANGELES, PHOENIX, HOUSTON, KANSAS CITY, AND		1
1724		63 (1	
725	ATH MURNING TO SALT LAKE CITY AND CHICAGO	() • ()	
726			
72.7	TO CHICAGO - LESS THAN 1500 LBS = \$8.67/100 LBS AND 1500 OR GREATER = \$8.04/100 LBS.	0.0	
728	TO DALLAS - FORT WORTH - LESS THAN 1000 LBS = \$4.83/100 LBS,	11 11	
729	1000 LBS BUT LESS THAN 2000 LBS = \$4.83/100 LBS OR	0.0	
730	GREATER = \$4.17/100  LBS.	11 17	;
731	TO LOS ANGELES - LESS THAN 5000 LBS = \$9.71/100 LBS AND 5000 OR	O*0	<u>.</u>
732			1
733	TWO WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE	·	
1.00	THO WATERWAT TRANSPURIATION AVAILABLE	550.00	30 L
736		525 <b>.</b> 00	10-
7.37		0.0	
734		1620100	10
739 8 0		0.0	4
B 1	LABOR TOTAL SKILLED LABOR AS OF OCTUBER 25, 1968 = 465 TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL 17	0.0	) 
8 2	THUTHE SPARLED LADUK AS OF ULTUBER 25, 1968 = 465	().()	
8 3	CLERICAL 43	$O \bullet O$	
8 4	feely production of the second	0.0	:
		() ()	
8 6	DOMESTIC 18 SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC 107	. 0.0	
B: 7	FARMING AND FORESTRY 18	0.0	
	FARMING AND FORESTRY 18 PROCESSING 14	0.0	
	MACHINE TRADES 25	0.0	

FINSTRUCTURAL WORK 17	U • U •	
mISC. 59	() • O ; () • O	VA
UNSKILLED (1966) 16.800	0.0	
FORY COUNTY TOTAL FREELINGERS (1700)	0.0	
$\frac{1}{100}$ ACRICIU TURAL = 1200	0.0	
NON-AGRICULTURAL = 15,600	()•() ()•()	
SELF-EMPLUYED = 1,710 WAGE AND SALARY = 13,960	U.U	
$\frac{\lambda_{1}}{2} = \frac{\lambda_{1}}{2} = \frac{\lambda_{2}}{2}$	0.0	-
CONSTRUCTION = 610	0.0 0.0	
MANUFACTURING = 640 TRANSPORTATION = 750	0.0	
2.600	0.0	
A FIN. INS. AND REAL ESTATE - 430	() • ()	1 1
5 SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,400  COVERNMENT = 2,140	0.0	
6  GOVERNMENT = 2.140	0.0	
O POPULATION	0.0	
1 EDDY COUNTY = 49,900 (1967) 2 LONG-RUN PUPULATION FIGURES FUR EDDY COUNTY YEAR 1980 = 60,000	0.0	4
$\sim$	0.0	1.
A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF	0.0	
TO NATURAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION 27 000 0008815 7.5 YEARS	0.0	
2 CRUDE PETRULEUM 20 SOMME 440.300MCF 15.80YEARS	0.0	1
TO THE TOTAL	····· ()	
4 ALLIED PRODUCTS 1, TOO, COOKING TONS 1.5 BIL TONS 48 YEARS 5 POTASH 2.88 MIL TONS 1.5 BIL TONS	().()	and Takens
6	0.22	
[U	().112	
	0.60	8 8
13	1500.00	
14	3200.00	()
15	5700.00	)()
16 17	(i • (i	¥
	0.0	d
1 HOBBS, NEW MEXICO O GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION = SOUTH-ASTERN NEW MEXICO, LEA COUNTY.	0.0	**
T CHARACTER OF SURKINGIAN	1.7	
= 3600 FET.	$O \bullet V$	
3 TERRAIN = RELATIVELY FLAT PARM CHARLE	∵ 0.0″ 0.0	1.0
3 TERRAIN = RELATIVELY FLAT HARM LAND.  4 FLUOD HAZAROS VERY SLIGHT BUT SINCE NOAM.	0.0	
O UTILITIES	0.0	
TO UTILITIES  OUTILITIES  I ELECTRIC PUWER  NEW MEXICO ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY  RATES  RATES  A \$375.00 FOR THE FIRST 200 KW OR LESS OF DEMAND.	0.0	4
NEW MEXICO EFFCIRIC SERVICE COMM	0.0 0.0	
3 RATES 3 RATES 3 A \$375.00 FOR THE FIRST 200 KW OR LESS OF DEMAND.	0.0	
250 - 51 - 50 PER NO ALL DIVIL		t
	11 - 11	
	().()	) 1
- 最高語 0.425 PER KNH FUR ADDITING TO THE	·	
THE TIME THE TOTAL STORMENT OF THE TIME HE	() • U () • U	)
3 TO PERCENT FOR EACH ONE PROPERTY PAGES 6ACTOR MAY BE DETERMINED	() • ()	,
	() . (	
STOLETTHER BY CONTINUOUS METERALISM , THE SHALL BE	() • ()	)
313 EITHER BY CONTINUOUS METERING OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE	() m () () m ()	)
313 EITHER BY CONTINUOUS METERING ON THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 1353 INCREASED UR DECREASED .0065 PER KWH FUR EACH .5 INCREASE UR	() a () () a () () a ()	)
313 EITHER BY CONTINUOUS METERING ON THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 315 THE NET CHARGE PER SHALL BE 315 THE ABOVE RATE SHALL	() • () • () • () • () • () • () • () •	) :) :)
313 EITHER BY CONTINUOUS METERING ON THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 315 THE NET CHARGE PER SHALL BE 315 THE ABOVE RATE SHALL	() • () • () • () • () • () • () • () •	
313 EITHER BY CONTINUOUS METERING ON THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 314 THE NET CHARGE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF THE ABOVE RATE SHALL BE 1353 INCREASED UR DECREASED .0065 PER KWH FUR EACH .5 INCREASE UR	() • () • () • () • () • () • () • () •	

3 PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION VOLTAGE. STEP DOWN TRANSFORMERS AND MAINTAINED	0.0		1.7 17
4 PRUTECTIVE DEVICES SHALL BE FIRMISHED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED	0.0		٠, .
5 BY CUSTOMER.	0.0	11	
6 NATURAL GAS - 7 HOBBS GAS COMPANY	·` 0 • 0	1 5	i i
B COMMERCIAL RATES	0.0		
9 FIRST MCF \$1.75	0.0		
0 NEXT 2 MCF \$.75 PFR MCF	~ <del>````</del>		i
1 NEXT 19 MCF \$.60 PER MCF 2 SPECIAL CITY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE	0.0		1
550 MINIMUM FOR FIRST 100 MCF	() • ()	:	
TO THE TALL EVERS OF 100 MCF	$\frac{0.0}{0.0}$		1
5 VERY LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER = \$.25 PER MCF OR MILLION BIO 6 TELEPHONE SERVICE = GENERAL FELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST	0.0	1	
A TO GO / LODGE STATE OF THE ST	() <b>,</b> ()		1
7 BUSINESS UNE PARTY = \$12.507 MORTO 8 TELEGRAPH = WESTERN UNION	0.0	ا	٠ .
9 WATER	0.0		<u>;</u> ) .
0 RATES	0.0		
1 FIRST 3,000 GALLONS \$3.50 2 NEXT 2,000 GALLONS \$0.74 (\$0.37/THOUSAND)	0.0		
7 NEVY 5.000 GALLONS \$1.75 (50.35/1HDUSANU)	0.0		11 .
A NEXT 10-000 GALLONS \$3.30 (50.33/1HUSAND)	() • () () • ()		
5 50.000 GALLONS \$6.00(\$0.30/THOUSAND)	0.0		1
6 NEXT 40,000 GALLONS \$10.80 (\$0.27/THOUSAND) 7 NEXT 80,000 GALLONS \$19.20 (\$0.24/THOUSAND)	().()		
	:- () • () () • ()		-ŗ
18 NEXT 100,000 GALLONS \$24.20 (30.22) THOUSAND IN EXCESS OF 320,000	23.0		-
5	0.4		1
	150.0		,Î
12	50.0		.4. :}:,
30	() () () ()		<b>!</b> }t <sub>ii</sub>
1 COMPENSATING OR USE TAX = AN EXCESS TAX OR 3% OF THE PURCHASE	0.0		;
THE TENTED THOUSE DITTED STATE PORCHASES OF TARGETTE TENSORING	0.0		
	0.0		
THE PROPERTY OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	``` ()•() ()•()		ŧ
48 IS EXEMPT, AS ARE CHEMICALS AND REATENTS USED IN THE PROCESSING	Ü. O		
7 FREEPORT LAW	0.0		
	() • () () • (		
	() • (.		}
THAT ARE MOVING IN INTERSTATE CHAMEROE OR THAT ARE  THE STATE AND DESTINED TO BE SHIPPED DUT-OF-STATE  TAYES	() . (		
11 PROPERTY TAXES 50 THE ASSESSMENT RATIO IN NEW MEXICO IS 33.3% OF FAIR MARKET VALUE	() • (	)	1
28. Carrier and Ca			}
TB SEVERANCE TAX  14 TAX IS LEVIED AGAINST ANY MINERAL INDUSTRY THAT MINES A MATURAL  51 RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND. IS BASED ON THE VALUE  51 RESOURCE AND SEVERS IT FROM THE GROUND.	() • (		
The continue of the part of th	0.1		?
SAC GRIDIND OR AT ITS FIRST SALE PUINT. COPPER 18, CAMPILLED	() • (		1
54 POTASH = 2.5% AND ALL OTHER = .125%.	() • (		i
GRUSS RECEIPTS TAX  THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED  THAT FIRMS ENGAGED IN MINING AND RELATED			j
- 後端::			
WASHINGE TAXED AT .75%. LUMBER AND LUMBER MANUFACTURED .57.2% AND	0.0		
28 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALERS AT .50%.	() <b>.</b>		
24 CORPORATE INCOME TAX	() a	()	
25 RATE IS A FLAT 3% ON THE ENTIRE TAXABLE FROM GROSS INCOME.			
27 RESOURCES TAX	0.		*
-27 RESOURCES TAX	0.		
+29 REMOVING FROM THE ORDING AND ALL OTHER MATURAL RESOURCES =	() •		/
75%. TAX IS IMPUSTED UP THE GRUSS VALUE OF THE RESHURCES AT THE	1 (1.	()	h de la companya de
And Address to the Control of the Co			

PAYED FOR REFINING, OR THE SERVICE TAX IS GENERALLY IMPOSTED ON THE NATURAL N SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERALLY IMPOSTED ON THE NATURAL NETTER PROCESSING. TIMBER = .375%. ALL OTHER NATURAL MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. TIMBER FXTRACTING OR FELLING MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING	0.0	I C.,	
N SEVERED. TIMBER STRACTING OR FELLING	0.0	and the second s	
N SEVERED. THIS TAX IS GENERAL 375%. ALL OTHER IN SEVERED. TIMBER = .375%. ALL OTHER IN SEVERED. TIMBER = .375%. ALL OTHER ING OR FELLING MINERAL AFTER PROCESSING. INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING SOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING SOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING SOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING SOURCES = .75%. IF OPERATIONS INVOLVE FXTRACTING OR FELLING SOURCES = .75%. ONLY THE PROCESSING RATE OF THE SERVICE TAX	0.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	#*\ \ 
A DRHUESSING F	0.0	SS	1
	_0 • O		
RVICE TAX  E SERVICE TAX IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY THAT SEVERS AND SOMEUNE.  E SERVICE TAX IS IMPOSED ON AN INDUSTRY THAT SEVERS AND THE DEVERSE OF PROCESSOR. THE TAX IS APPLIED THE DEVERSE OR PROCESSOR. TAXES ARE.	0.0	,	11
E SERVICE TAX IS IMPOUNTED NEW MEXICO THAT IS ON APPLIED THE	$\frac{0.0}{0.0}$		( )
E SERVICE TAX IS IMPOSED ON MEXICO THAT IS OWNED BY SOUTH DESERVICE TAX IS APPLIED THE DESSES A MINERAL WITHIN NEW MEXICO THAT IS OWNED BY SOUTH THE DESERVE OR PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.	0.0		1 1
HER THAN THE SEVERER OR PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.  THE AS THE RESOURCES AND PROCESSORS TAXES ARE.	0.0		13. 14.
INICIPAL TAXES	0.02	<u>: U</u>	
PER CENT SALES TAX	0.0		į.
CK Otto	0.0		
	0.0		[
	0.0		1
	0.0		
	0.0		
The second secon	0.0	)	
	().(		
AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES THE HUBBS AREA HAS SEVERAL PUTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES WHICH THE HUBBS AREA HAS SEVERAL PLANT SITE FOR NEW INDUSTRY	() • (		
WAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES WHICH WAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES WHICH	" () • () • ()		
TVATLABLE INDUSTRIAL PUTENTIAL INTO INDUSTRY THE HOBBS AREA HAS SEVERAL PUTENTIAL INDUSTRY TRE HIGHLY FAVORABLE PLANT SITE FOR NEW INDUSTRY TRE HIGHLY FAVORABLE PLANT SITE FOR NEW AND SITES FOR NEW	().	4-4-4-5 T	
2780 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.		
SOME 5,000 ACTIONS NEAR EXPANSION SCATTERED LOCATIONS NEAR	· ()		
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COUNTY LABUR FUNCE.	0.0
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TOTAL = 357 AS OF OCTOBER 237 1700 1 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL = 16	0.0
1 PROFESSIONAL AND INCOME.	0.0
2 CLERICAL = 67 3 SALES = 32	() • ()
	() • ()
B SERVICE EXCEPT DUMESTIC - 40	0.0
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33 LEA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT 19.900	0.0
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35 AGRICULTURE = 18,900 36 NON-AGRICULTURE = 18,900	O. O. O. Samuel and the
37 SELF-EMPLUYED = 1,940	0.0
35 AGRICULTURE = 1000 36 NON-AGRICULTURE = 18,900 37 SELF-EMPLOYED = 1,940 38 WAGE AND SALARY = 17,050 39 MINING = 4,980 40 CONSTRUCTION = 1,010 41 MANUFACTURING = 710 42 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 2,050	0.0
39 MINING = $4,980$	0.0
$40 \cdot CONSTRUCTOR = 710$	() • ()
41. MANUFACTURING = 710 42. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES = 2,050 43. TRADE = 3,360 44. FIN., INS. AND R.E. = 470 45. SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,320	0.0
$\frac{42}{43}  \text{TRADE} = 3.360$	0.0
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TRADE = 3,300  45 FIN., INS. AND R.E. = 470  45 SERVICES AND MISC. = 2,320  46 GUVERNMENT = 2,150  147	
147	() • ()
POPULATION  1 LEA COUNTY = 49,000  2 PROJECTED POPULATION YEAR 1980 = 75,000  3 OPULATION BY YEAR 2000 = 120,000	0.0
PROJECTED POPULATION YEAR 1980 = 13,000	<b>() • ()</b> () • ()
	() • ()
7.0 MINERAL RESOURCES DESERVES LIFE IMPEX	
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				anda anda mana kata ka na na nagari na ana sangan sa ka s	manama, al per mateurates pais able a s for de na par	nor a Napal normal desirer are the	e space <del>and a confessional model and a co</del> n-	mana i vysovaniny minimiyo o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	
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		MICHAEL SA STORY OF STREET						in the second of	
	•				•				$F_1$ . $T$

160 TO 12 60 TO 13

```
IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
               REAL LABNED, MANDAY, VALUE, SETLA, PRICE, PROPER, CAPINV, FAPRI, GROSS.
               1RI,CAPAC
               COMMON/ZERO/ROOO, A000, C000, H000
               COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
5
               COMMON/SECOND/GROSS, FAPRI, CAPINV
                COMMON/THIRD/PROPER
                COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
7
                COMMON/SIXTH/PRICE
8
                COMMON/EIGHT/SETLA
                COMMON/ONE/ROO1, A001, C001, H001
0
                COMMON/TWO/ROO2, A002, C002, H002
1
               COMMON/THREE/R003,A003,C003,H003
3
                COMMON/FOUR/ROO4,A004,C004,H004
                COMMON/FIVE/R005, A005, C005, H005
4
                COMMON/SIX/R006,A006,C006,H006
5
                COMMON/NINE/ROO7, A007, C007, H007
                COMMON/TEN/R008,A008,C008,H008
7
                COMMON/EVEVEN/R009,A009,C009,H009
8
                SETLA=(12550000./720000.)
                LABNED=174.*360.
                MANDAY=3500.
                PRICE=13000.
2
                PROPER=370.
3
                CAPINV=.35E+10
                FAPRI=13000.*720000.
                GROSS=13000.*720000.
                COPRI=19000.*72000.
           200 CAPAC=2000.*360.
8
                DIMENSION DATA (16)
9
              1 READ(1,10,END=25) NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
             10 FORMAT(1A4, 12, 2X, 16A4, F8.3)
1
           100 IF (NAME.EO.ROOO.OR.NAME.EO.AOOO.OR.NAME.EO.COOO.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
2
               160 TO 500
                GO TO 900
            500 WRITE(6,300)
            300 FORMAT('1')
5
                GO TO 1
           900 IF(NAME.EQ.R001.OR.NAME.EQ.A001.OR.NAME.EQ.C001.UR.NAME.EQ.H00
7
               160 TO 2
                GO TO 3
              2 CALL LOCA(&1)
              3 IF(NAME.EO.ROOZ.OR.NAME.EQ.AOOZ.OR.NAME.EQ.COOZ.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
               160 TO 4
                GO TO 5
              4 CALL CHAR(E1)
              5 IF(NAME.EQ.ROO3.OR.NAME.EQ.AOO3.OR.NAME.EQ.COO3.OR.NAME.EQ.HOO
               1GO TO 6
                GO TO 7
              6 CALL UTIL(&1)
              7 IF(NAME.EQ.RO04.OR.NAME.EQ.AO04.OR.NAME.EQ.CO04.OR.NAME.EQ.HO0
               160 TO 8
                GO TO 9
              8 CALL TAX(81)
```

9 IF(NAME.EO.ROO5.UR.NAME.EQ.AO05.OR.NAME.EO.COO5.UR.NAME.EQ.HOU

TAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0009F8 BYTES

RTRAN IV

PS

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```
SUBROUTINE LOCA(*)
   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO1, A001, C001, H001
   DIMENSION DATA(16)
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/ONE/R001,A001,C001,H001
   IF (NAME.EQ.ROO1) GO TO 4
   IF(NAME.EO.AOO1) GO TO 5
   IF (NAME.E0.COO1) GO TO 6
   IF(NAME.EO.HOO1) GO TO 7
 4 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 8
   GO TO 9
 8 WRITE(6,10)
10 FORMAT(1X, ROSWELL')
    WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(1X,100('-'))
  9 WRITE(6,12) DATA
12 FORMAT(1X,16A4)
    RETURN 1
  5 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 18
    GO TO 19
 18 WRITE(6,13)
 13 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA')
    WRITE (6, 100)
 19 WRITE(6,12) DATA
    RETURN 1
  6 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 20
    GO TO 21
 20 WRITE(6,15)
 15 FORMAT(1X, CARLSBAD)
    WRITE(6,100)
 21 WRITE(6,12) DATA
    RETURN 1
  7 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 22
     GO TO 23
 22 WRITE(6,17)
  17 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS')
     WRITE(6,100)
  23 WRITE(6,12) DATA
     RETURN 1
```

**END** 

```
NEW MEXIC
```

```
SUBROUTINE CHAR (*)
   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROOZ, A002, C002, H002
   DIMENSION DATA(16)
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/TWO/ROO2,A002,C002,H002
    IF(NAME.EO.ROO2) GO TO 4
    IF (NAME.EQ.A002) GO TO 5
    IF(NAME.EQ.C002) GO TO 6
    IF(NAME.EQ.HO02) GO TO 7
 4 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 8
    GO TO 9
 8 WRITE(6,10)
 10 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL')
    WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(1X,100('-'))
 9 WRITE(6,12) DATA
 12 FORMAT(1X, 16A4)
    RETURN 1
  5 IF(CODE.EQ.00)GO TO 18
    GO TO 19
 18 WRITE(6,13)
 13 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA')
    WRITE(6,100)
 19 WRITE(6,12) DATA
    RETURN 1
  6 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 20
    GO TO 21
 20 WRITE(6,15)
 15 FORMAT(1X, 'CARLSBAD')
    WRITE (6,100)
 21 WRITE(6,12) DATA
    RETURN 1
  7 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 22
    GO TO 23
 22 WRITE(6,17)
 17 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS')
    WRITE(6,100)
 23 WRITE(6,12) DATA
    RETURN 1
    END
```

```
TRAN IV
           MODEL 44 PS
                                VERSION 3
                                             LEVEL 1
                                                         DATE
                                                               69197
                                                                           NEW MEXICAL
                 SUBROUTINE UTIL(*)
)1
02
                 INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO3, AOO3, COO3, HOO3
                 DIMENSION DATA(16)
)3
04
                 COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
)5
                 COMMON/UTILIT/TCOSR, TCOSA, TCOSC, TCOSH
                 COMMON/THREE/R003, A003, C003, H003
06
7
                 GAS=3.0*60000.
                 ELEC=18.*60000.
80
)9
                 DEMA=10000.
                 WATE=270.*60000.
10
11
                 IF(NAME.EQ.ROO3) GO TO 2
                 IF(NAME.EQ.AOO3) GO TO 3
12
13
                 IF(NAME.EQ.COO3) GO TO 4
                 IF(NAME.EQ.HOO3) GO TO 5
14
15
               2 IF(CODE.EQ.05)GO TO 12
                 IF(CODE.EQ.10)GO TO 13
16
17
                 IF(CODE.EQ.12)GO TO 14
                 IF(CODE.EQ.15)GO TO 15
18
19
                 RETURN 1
20
              12 WRITE(6,10)
              10 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT ROSWELL')
21
22
                 GOST=VALUE
23
                 CGAS=GAS*GOST
24
                 RETURN 1
25
              13 EOST=VALUE
                 CELE=EOST*ELEC
26
27
                 RETURN 1
28
              14 DOST=VALUE
                 IF(NAME.EQ.H003)GO TO 160
29
30
                 CDEM=DOST*(DEMA-200.)+37000.
31
                 GO TO 170
             160 CDEM=DOST*(DEMA-200.)+37500.
32
33
             170 RETURN 1
              15 WOST=VALUE/1000.
34
                 CWA T= 300 .+ WOST* (WATE-3000.)
35
                 TCOSR=(CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
36
                 WRITE (6,40)
37
              40 FORMAT(//,1X,49(***))
38
39
                 WRITE(6,20) TCOSR
              20 FORMAT(1X, ** , F7.2, *CENTS - COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT**
40
                 WRITE (6,60)
41
              60 FORMAT(1X,49('*'),//)
42
                 RETURN 1
43
44
               3 IF(CODE.EQ.05) GO TO 22
45
                  IF(CODE.EQ.10) GO TO 23
46
                  IF(CODE.EQ.12) GO TO 24
                  IF(CODE.E0.15) GO TO 25
47
```

30 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT ARTESIA')

RETURN 1

22 WRITE(6,30)

RETURN 1

23 GO TO 13 24 GO TO 14

GOST=VALUE CGAS=GAS\*GOST

25 WOST=VALUE/1000.

CWA T=300 . +WOST\*(WATE-5000.)

48 49

50 51

52

53 54

55

56

```
VERSION 3
           MODEL 44 PS
TRAN IV
                TCOSA = (CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
18
                WRITE(6,40)
59
                WRITE(6,20) TCOSA
0,
                WRITE(6,60)
51
                RETURN 1
12
              4 IF(CODE.EQ.05) GO TO 32
53
                 IF(CODE.E0.10) GO TO 33
,4
                 IF(CODE.EQ.12) GO TO 34
55
                 IF(CODE.EQ.15) GO TO 35
16
                 RETURN 1
57
             32 WRITE(6,50)
18
             50 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL UTILITY COST AT CARLSBAD')
59
                 GOST=VALUE
10
                 CGAS=GAS*GOST
71
                 RETURN 1
12
             33 GO TO 13
13
             34 GO TO 14
14
             35 WOST=VALUE/1000.
75
                 CWAT=300.+WDST*(WATE-3000.)
16
                 TCOSC = (CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
77
                 WRITE (6,40)
                 WRITE(6,20) TCOSC
79
                 WRITE(6,60)
30
                 RETURN 1
81
               5 IF(CODE.EQ.05) GO TO 42
32
                 IF(CODE.EQ.10) GO TO 43
                 IF(CODE.EQ.12) GO TO 44
34
                 IF(CODE.E0.15) GO TO 45
85
                 RETURN 1
36
              42 WRITE(6,70)
87
              70 FORMAT(1X, TOTAL UTILITY COST AT HOBBS!)
38
                 GOST=VALUE
89
                 CGAS=GAS*GOST
90
                 RETURN 1
91
              43 GO TO 13
€2
              44 GO TO 14
93
              45 WOST=VALUE/1000.
74
                 CWAT=6949.+WOST*(WATE-320000.)
95
                 TCOSH=(CGAS+CELE+CDEM+CWAT)/60000.
36
                 WRITE(6,40)
97
```

END

38

99

00

01

WRITE(6,20) TCOSH

WRITE(6,60)

RETURN 1

69197

DATE

```
SUBROUTINE TAX(*)
   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO4, A004, C604, H004
   REAL NET, MUT, MUTSAL
   DIMENSION DATA(16)
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/SECOND/GROSS, FAPRI, CAPINV
   COMMON/TAXES/TTOTR, TTOTA, TTOTC, TTOTH
   COMMON/FOUR/R004, A004, C004, H004
   IF (NAME.E0.R004)G0 TO 100
   IF(NAME.EQ.A004)G0 TO 200
    IF(NAME.EQ.C004)G0 TO 300
    IF(NAME.EQ.H004)G0 TO 400
100 IF(CODE.E0.05)GO TO 101
    IF(CODE.EQ.10)GO TO 102
    IF(CODE.E0.12)GO TO 103
    IF(CODE.E0.15)GO TO 104
    IF(CODE.EQ.16)GO TO 105
    IF(CODE.EQ.17)GO TO 106
    IF(CODE.EQ.18)GO TO 107
    IF(CODE.E0.19)60 TO 108
    RETURN 1
101 IF(NAME.EQ.R004)GO TO 94
    GO TO 109
 94 WRITE(6,500)
500 FORMAT(1X,100(***))
109 TAVA=(CAPINV*1./3.)*VALUE
     RETURN 1
102 NET=.375E+10
     FTAX=2500000.*.22+(NET-2500000.)*.48
     FED=FTAX+.1*FTAX
     GRORE=GROSS*.03
     CORIN=(GROSS-FED)*.03
    RETURN 1
 103 MUT=GROSS*VALUE
     RETURN 1
 104 MUTSAL=GROSS*VALUE
     RETURN 1
 105 SEVER=FAPRI*VALUE
     RETURN 1
 106 RESOUR=GROSS*VALUE
     RETURN 1
 107 PROT=GROSS*VALUE
 108 TTOTR=(TAVA+FED+GRORE+CORIN+MUT+MUTSAL+SEVER+RESOUR+PROT)/7200
      WRITE(6,10)
  10 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL TAX FOR ROSWELL LOCATION')
      WRITE(6,40)
  40 FORMAT(//,1X,49(***))
   11 FORMAT(1X, **, F7.2, CENTS - COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT**
      WRITE(6,60)
   60 FORMAT(1X,49(***),//)
      RETURN 1
  200 IF(CODE.E0.05)GO TO 101
      IF(CODE.E0.10)G0 TO 102
      IF(CODE.E0.12)G0 TO 103
       IF(CODE.EQ.15)GO TO 104
```

69197

NEW MEXI

ITAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OOOAOC BYTES

END

4- IV

```
SUBROUTINE PROP(*)
   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO5, A005, C005, H005
   DIMENSION DATA(16)
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/THIRD/PROPER
   COMMON/FIVE/R005,A005,C005,H005
   IF(NAME.EO.ROO5)GO TO 2
   IF (NAME.EO.AOO5)GO TO 3
   IF(NAME.EQ.C005)GO TO 4
   IF(NAME.EO.HOO6)GO TO 5
 2 WRITE(6,10)DATA
10 FORMAT(1X, 16A4)
   IF(CODE.EQ.03)GO TO 11
   RETURN 1
11 IF(NAME.EO.ROO5)GO TO 40
    IF(NAME.E0.A005)G0 TO 50
    IF(NAME.EO.COO5)GO TO 60
    IF(NAME.EQ.H005)G0 TO 70
40 WRITE(6,80)
80 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL LOCATION')
    WRITE (6,500)
500 FORMAT(1X,100('*'))
    GO TO 111
 50 WRITE(6,90)
90 FORMAT(1X, *ARTESIA LOCATION*)
    WRITE(6,500)
    GO TO 111
 60 WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(1X, CARLSBAD LOCATION)
    WRITE(6,500)
    GO TO 111
 70 WRITE(6,110)
110 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS LOCATION')
    WRITE(6,500)
111 IF(VALUE-PROPER)12,13,13
 20 FORMAT(1X, 'AVAILABLE PROPERTY DOES NOT MEET ACREAGE REQUIREMEN
 12 WRITE(6,20)
    WRITE(6,25)
 25 FORMAT(//,1X,12(***))
    WRITE(6,200) VALUE
200 FORMAT(1X, '*', F5.0, 'ACRES*')
     WRITE(6,35)
 35 FORMAT(1X,12(***),//)
     RETURN 1
 13 WRITE(6,30)
  30 FORMAT(1X, 'AVAILABLE PROPERTY DOES MEET ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS')
     WRITE(6,25)
     WRITE(6,200) VALUE
     WRITE (6,35)
  15 RETURN 1
   3 WRITE(6,10)DATA
     IF(CODE.E0.03)GO TO 11
     RETURN 1
   4 WRITE(6,10)DATA
     IF(CODE.E0.03)GO TO 11
     RETURN 1
   5 WRITE (6, 10) DATA
```

MODEL 44 PS RAN IV

> IF(CODE.E0.03)60 TO 11 RETURN 1 END

L MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00069C BYTES

NEW MEXIC

NEW MEXIC.

DTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0003B8 BYTES

**END** 

69197

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51

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)56

```
MODEL 44
     SUBROUTINE TRAN(*)
     INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO7, A007, C007, H007
      DIMENSION DATA(16)
     COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
     COMMON/TRANSP/TRPOTR, TRSULR, TRNHFR, TRPHOR, TRPOTA, TRSULA, TRNHFA
     1HOA, TRPOTC, TRSULC, TRNHEC, TRPHOC, TRPOTH, TRSULH, TRNHEH, TRPHOH
     COMMON/NINE/R007,A007,C007,H007
      IF(NAME.EQ.ROO7)GO TO 2
      IF (NAME.EQ.A007)GO TO 3
      IF(NAME.E0.C007)G0 TO 4
      IF(NAME.EQ.HOO7)GO TO 5
    2 IF(CODE.EQ.35)GO TO 35
      IF(CODE.EQ.36)GO TO 36
      IF(CODE.EQ.37)GO TO 37
      IF(CODE.EQ.38)GO TO 38
      RETURN 1
    3 IF(CODE.EQ.35)GO TO 45
      IF(CODE.E0.36)GO TO 46
      IF(CODE.EQ.37)GO TO 47
      IF(CODE.EQ.38)GO TO 48
      RETURN 1
    4 IF(CODE.EQ.35)GO TO 55
      IF(CODE.E0.36)GO TO 56
      RETURN 1
       IF(CODE.E0.38)GO TO 68
       RETURN 1
```

- IF(CODE.E0.37)GO TO 57 IF(CODE.E0.38)GO TO 58 IF(CODE.E0.35)GO TO 65 IF(CODE.E0.36)GO TO 66 IF(CODE.E0.37)GO TO 67
- 35 TRPOTR=VALUE RETURN 1
- 36 TRSULR=VALUE RETURN 1
- 37 TRNHFR=VALUE RETURN 1
- 38 TRPHOR=VALUE RETURN 1
- 45 TRPOTA=VALUE RETURN 1
- TRSULA=VALUE RETURN 1
- 47 TRNHFA=VALUE RETURN 1
- 48 TRPHOA=VALUE RETURN 1
- 55 TRPOTC=VALUE RETURN 1
- 56 TRSULC=VALUE RETURN 1
- 57 TRNHEC=VALUE RETURN 1
- 58 TRPHOC=VALUE RETURN 1
- 65 TRPOTH=VALUE RETURN 1

69197

```
VERSIUN 3
         MODEL 44 PS
IN IV
              SUBROUTINE LABOR (*)
              INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROOS, A008, C008, H008
              REAL LABOOS, MANDAY, LABNED
              DIMENSION DATA(16)
              COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
              COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
              COMMON/LABO/LABCOS
              COMMON/TEN/R008,A008,C008,H008
              LABCOS=MANDAY*LABNED/CAPAC
               IF (NAME.EO.ROO8)GO TO 2
               IF(NAME.EO.AOO8)GO TO 3
               IF (NAME.EQ.C008)GO TO 4
               IF(NAME.EQ.HOO8)GO TO 5
             2 IF(CODE.E0.01)GO TO 6
               GO TO 7
             6 WRITE(6,10)
            10 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL LABOR DRAWING AREA')
               WRITE(6,30)
            30 FORMAT(///,1X,56(***))
            20 FORMAT(1X, **, F8.2, CENTS - LABOR COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRO
               × 1 )
               WRITE(6,40)
            40 FORMAT(1X,56(***),///)
             7 WRITE(6,11)DATA
            11 FORMAT(1X, 16A4)
                RETURN 1
              3 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 8
7
                GO TO 9
3
              8 WRITE(6,12)
9
С
                WRITE(6,30)
1
                WRITE(6,20) LABCOS
2
                WRITE(6,40)
3
              9 WRITE (6,11) DATA
```

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17

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.0

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+2

43

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+6

47 48

49

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51

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53

54

12 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA LABOR DRAWING AREA') RETURN 1 IF(CODE.EQ.00)GO TO 14 GO TO 15 14 WRITE(6,16) 16 FORMAT(1X, CARLSBAD LABOR DRAWING AREA!) WRITE (6,30) WRITE(6,20) LABCOS

WRITE (6,40) 15 WRITE(6,11)DATA RETURN 1 5 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 17 GO TO 18 17 WRITE(6,19) 19 FORMAT(1X, 'HOBBS LABOR DRAWING AREA') WRITE(6,30) WRITE(6,20) LABCOS WRITE(6,40)

18 WRITE (6,11) DATA RETURN 1 END

MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0005EC BYTES

AN IV

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```
SUBROUTINE POPU(*)
   INTEGER CODE, DATA, ROO9, A009, C009, H009
   DIMENSION DATA(16)
   COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
   COMMON/EVEVEN/R009, A009, C009, H009
   IF(NAME.EQ.R009)GO TO 2
   IF (NAME.EQ.A009)GO TO 3
   IF(NAME.EQ.COO9)GO TO 4
   IF(NAME.EQ.H009)GO TO 5
 2 IF(CODE.E0.00)GO TO 20
    GO TO 40
20 WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(1X,100('*'))
40 WRITE(6,10)DATA
 10 FORMAT(1X,16A4)
    RETURN 1
  3 WRITE(6,10)DATA
    RETURN 1
  4 WRITE(6,10)DATA
    RETURN 1
  5 WRITE(6,10)DATA
    RETURN 1
    END
```

AL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000200 BYTES

```
NEW MEXIC.
                                                              69197
                                             I EVEL 1
                                                       DATE
                                VERSION 3
                      PS
           MODEL 44
TRAN IV
                 SUBROUTINE MINE (*)
01
                 INTEGER CODE, DATA, RO10, A010, C010, H010
)2
                 DIMENSION DATA(16)
03
                 REAL NHEOUR
04
                 COMMON/FIRST/NAME, CODE, DATA, VALUE
05
                 COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
06
                 COMMON/TRANSP/TRPOTR, TRSULR, TRNHFR, TRPHOR, TRPOTA, TRSULA, TRNHFA
07
                1HOA, TRPOTC, TRSULC, TRNHEC, TRPHOC, TRPOTH, TRSULH, TRNHEH, TRPHOH
                 COMMON/MINER/TMINCR, TMINCA, TMINCC, TMINCH
08
                 COMMON/TWELVE/R010,A010,C010,H010
09
                 IF(NAME.EQ.RO10)GO TO 2
10
                 IF(NAME.EQ.A010)GO TO 3
11
                 IF (NAME.EQ.CO10)GO TO 4
112
                 IF(NAME.EQ.HO10)GO TO 6
13
               2 IF(CODE.EQ.10)GO TO 7
114
                 IF(CODE.E0.11)G0 TO 8
15
                 IF(CODE.E0.12)GO TO 9
116
                 IF(CODE.EQ.13)GO TO 11
17
                 IF (CODE.E0.14)GO TO 12
118
                 IF(CODE.EQ.15)GO TO 13
19
                 IF (CODE.E0.16)GO TO 14
)20
                 IF(CODE.E0.17)GO TO 16
21
                 RETURN 1
122
               7 WRITE(6,5)
123
               5 FORMAT(1X, ROSWELL-MINERALS THAT ARE NEEDED FOR FINISHED PRODU-
124
                 WRITE(6,200)
125
             200 FORMAT(1X,100('*'))
)26
              31 POTASH=VALUE
127
                  WRITE(6,10)POTASH
)28
              10 FORMAT(1X,F5.3, TON POTASH NEEDED PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT!
129
                  RETURN 1
130
               8 SULFUR=VALUE
131
                  WRITE(6,15)SULFUR
332
              15 FORMAT(1X,F5.3, TON SULFUR NEEDED PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT:
133
                  RETURN 1
134
               9 NHFOUR=VALUE
)35
                  WRITE(6,20)NHFOUR
036
              20 FORMAT(1X,F5.3, TON AMMONIA NEEDED PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT
)37
                  RETURN 1
038
               11 PHOS=VALUE
139
                  WRITE(6,25)PHOS
040
               25 FORMAT(1X,F5.3, TON PHOSPHORIC ACID NEEDED PER TON OF FINISHED
)41
                 1 DUC T')
                  RETURN 1
142
               12 COPOTR=POTASH*VALUE+POTASH*TRPOTR
043
                  RETURN 1
344
               13 COSULR=SULFUR*VALUE+SULFUR*TRSULR
045
                  RETURN 1
046
               14 CONHR=NHFOUR*VALUE+NHFOUR*TRNHFR
047
                  RETURN 1
048
               16 COPHOR=PHOS*VALUE+PHOS*TRPHOR
049
                  TMINCR=(COPOTR+COSULR+CONHFR+COPHOR)*100./90.
050
                  WRITE(6,30)
051
               30 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL RAW MINERAL COSTS AT ROSWELL')
052
                  WRITE(6,100)
053
              100 FORMAT(////,1X,51(***))
054
```

WRITE(6,35)TMINCR

```
69197
                                                                            NEW MEXIC
                                 VERSION 3
            MODEL 44
                       PS
ITRAN IV
              35 FORMAT(1X, '*', F9.2, 'CENTS - COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT*'
156
                  WRITE (6,110)
157
             110 FORMAT(1X,51('*'),////)
158
                  RETURN 1
159
                3 IF (CODE.EQ.10)GO TO 21
160
                  IF(CODE.EQ.11)GO TO 8
161
                  IF (CODE.E0.12)GO TO 9
162
                  IF(CODE.EQ.13)GO TO 11
163
                  IF(CODE.EQ.14)GO TO 26
164
                  IF(CODE.EQ.15)GO TO 27
165
                  IF(CODE.E0.16)GO TO 28
166
                  IF(CODE.EQ.17)GO TO 29
167
                  RETURN 1
)68
              21 WRITE(6,40)
169
              40 FORMAT(1X, ARTESIA-MINERALS THAT ARE NEEDED FOR FINISHED PRODU
)70
                  WRITE(6,200)
171
)72
                  GO TO 31
              26 COPOTA=POTASH*VALUE+POTASH*TRPOTA
173
174
                  RETURN 1
              27 COSULA=SULFUR*VALUE+SULFUR*TRSULA
175
                  RETURN 1
)76
              28 CONHEA=NHFOUR*VALUE+NHFOUR*TRNHFA
177
                  RETURN 1
)78
              29 COPHOA=PHOS*VALUE+PHOS*TRPHOA
179
                  TMINCA = (COPOTA + COSULA + CONHEA + COPHOA) * 100./90.
)80
                  WRITE (6,45)
181
               45 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL RAW MINERAL COSTS AT ARTESIA')
182
                  WRITE (6,100)
183
                  WRITE(6,35) TMINCA
)84
                  WRITE(6,110)
185
                  RETURN 1
)86
                4 IF(CODE.E0.10)GO TO 131
187
                  IF(CODE.EQ.11)GO TO 8
88(
                  IF(CODE.E0.12)GO TO 9
189
                  IF (CODE.E0.13)GO TO 11
190
                  IF(CODE.EQ.14)GU TO 36
191
                  IF (CODE.E0.15)GO TO 37
)92
                  IF(CODE.E0.16)GO TO 38
193
                  IF(CODE.E0.17)GU TO 39
)94
195
                  RETURN 1
              131 WRITE(6,55)
196
               55 FORMAT(1X, CARLSBAD-MINERALS THAT ARE NEEDED FOR FINISHED PROD
197
                  WRITE (6,200)
198
)99
                  GO TO 31
               36 COPOTC=POTASH*VALUE+POTASH*TRPOTC
.00
                  RETURN 1
101
               37 COSULC=SULFUR*VALUE+SULFUR*TRSULC
.02
                  RETURN 1
103
               38 CONHEC=NHFOUR*VALUE+HNFOUR*TRNHFC
.04
105
                  RETURN 1
               39 COPHOC=PHOS*VALUE+PHOS*TRPHOC
.06
```

TMINCC = (COPOTC + COSULC + CONHFC + COPHOC) \*100./90.

60 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL RAW MINERAL COSTS AT CARLSBAD')

WRITE (6,60)

WRITE(6,100)

WRITE(6,35) TMINCC

107

.08

109

.10

TRAN IV	MODEL	44	PS	VER:	SION 3	LEVEL	1	DATE	69197	NE	W MEXIC
112		MR I I	E(6,110)								
113			JRN 1								
114			ODE EO.1	0.160	TO 41						
114	J		ODE . EQ . 1								:
116			CODE.EO.I								
117			ODE.EQ.		TO 11						
118			CODE.EQ.1								
119			CODE.EQ.								1
120			CODE.EQ.								1 2 2 3
121			CODE.EQ.								
122		RETU	JRN 1								ţ i
123	41	WRI	TE(6,70)							********	DO COLIC T
124	70	FORM	MAT(1X, "	4088 <b>S</b> =	MINERALS	THAT	ARE	NEEDED	FOR F	-INIZHED	PRUDUCT
125			TE(6,200								
126			TO 31								:
127	46			SH*VAL	UE+POTAS	H*TRPC	) I H				·
128			JRN 1								
129	47			UR*VAL	UE+SUL FU	R*IRSU	JL H				
130			URN 1								
131	48			UR*VAL	UE+NHF OU	K*IKNF	11-11				
132			URN 1			CHOLL					
133	49	COP	HOH=PHOS	*VALUE	+PHOS*TR	PHUH	אוויי	NU 1 % 1 0 0	700		
134					SULH+CON	HEMTU	JPHU	JM ) ~ 1 0 0 •	7 70 •		
135			TE (6, 100								
136			TE(6,35)		, 11						
137			TE (6,110	)							
138		RET									
139		END									

OTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000EB8 BYTES

```
SUBROUTINE AMOR
   REAL MANDAY, LABNED
   COMMON/SECOND/GROSS, FAPRI, CAPINV
    COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
    COMMON/AMORTI/AMORT
    AMORT=CAPINV*(1./15.)/CAPAC
    WRITE(6,888)
888 FORMAT(/,1X, 'AMORTIZATION COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT IN
   151,/)
    WRITE(6,30)
 30 FORMAT(//,1X,10('*'))
    WRITE(6,100)AMORT
100 FORMAT(1X, ***, F8.3, ***)
    WRITE(6,40)
 40 FORMAT(1X,10(***),//)
    RETURN
    END
```

AL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000278 BYTES

RAN	۱V	MODEL	44	PS	VERSION	3	LEVEL	1	DATE	69197
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			REAL COMM COMM MAIN SUPF	MON/MORCO NTE=.05*C PLY=.15*M UR=.01*CA OS=(MAINT	INSUR D/GROSS,FA S/ADCOS APINV AINTE					

NEW MEXIC

TAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000180 BYTES

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SUBROUTINE COST
  REAL LABOUS
  COMMON/UTILIT/TCOSR,TCOSA,TCOSC,TCOSH
  COMMON/TAXES/TTOTR, TTOTA, TTOTC, TTOTH
  COMMON/LABO/LABCOS
  COMMON/MINER/TMINCR, TMINCA, TMINCC, TMINCH
  COMMON/EIGHT/SETLA
  COMMON/AMORTI/AMORT
  COMMON/MORCOS/ADCOS
  COMMON/COSTS/PTCOSR, PTCOSA, PTCOSC, PTCOSH
  PTCOSR=(TCOSR+TTOTR+LABCOS+SETLA+TMINCR+AMORT+ADCOS)
  PTCOSA=(TCOSA+TTOTA+LABCOS+SETLA+TMINCA+AMORT+ADCOS)
  PTCOSC = (TCOSC+TTOTC+LABCOS+SETLA+TMINCC+AMORT+ADCOS)
   PTCOSH=(TCOSH+TTOTH+LABCOS+SETLA+TMINCH+AMORT+ADCOS)
   WRITE(6,50)
50 FORMAT('1')
5 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL COST FOR FACTORS EVALUATED IN ROSWELL')
   WRITE(6,30)
30 FORMAT(////,1X,51('*'))
   WRITE(6,10)PTCOSR
10 FORMAT(1X, **, F9.2, CENTS - COST PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT**
   WRITE(6,40)
40 FORMAT(1X,51('*'),///)
15 FORMAT(IX, TOTAL COST FOR FACTORS EVALUATED IN ARTESIA!)
   WRITE(6,30)
   WRITE(6,10)PTCOSA
   WRITE(6,40)
   WRITE(6,20)
20 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL COST FOR FACTORS EVALUATED IN CARLSBAD')
    WRITE(6,30)
    WRITE(6,10)PTCOSC
    WRITE (6,40)
25 FORMAT(1X, 'TOTAL COST FOR FACTORS EVALUATED IN HOBBS')
    WRITE(6,30)
    WRITE(6,10)PTCOSH
    WRITE(6,40)
    RETURN
```

VERSION 3

TAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000570 BYTES

**END** 

```
NEW MEXIC
                                                             69197
                                            LEVEL 1
                                                       DATE
                               VERSION 3
                     PS
          MODEL 44
LAN IV
               SUBROUTINE EVAL
               COMMON/SECOND/GROSS, FAPRI, CAPINV
               COMMON/FORTH/MANDAY, LABNED, CAPAC
3
                COMMON/SIXTH/PRICE
+
                COMMON/COSTS/PTCOSR,PTCOSA,PTCOSC,PTCOSH
5
                COMMON/PERCEN/PECEPR, PECEPA, PECEPC, PECEPH
5
                PROFIR=PRICE-PTCOSR
7
                PROFIA=PRICE-PTCOSA
8
                PROFIC = PRICE - PTCOSC
9
                PROFIH=PRICE-PTCOSH
0
                TOPROR = PROFIR*CAPAC
1
                TOPROA=PROFIA*CAPAC
2
                TOPROC = PROFIC * CAPAC
3
                TOPROH=PROFIH*CAPAC
                WRITE(6,50)
5
             50 FORMAT('1')
6
                IF(TOPROR-.45*CAPINV)2,3,3
7
              2 WRITE(6,205)
8
            205 FORMAT(//,1X,50(***))
.9
                WRITE(6,200)
            200 FORMAT(1X, 'ROSWELL DOES NOT SATISFY THE NEEDED PROFIT MARGIN')
0
1!
                WRITE(6,206)
            206 FORMAT(1X,50(***),//)
?3
             10 PECEPR=(TOPROR/CAPINV)*100
4
                 WRITE(6,202)
25
            202 FORMAT(////,1X,33('*'))
:6
                 WRITE(6,201)PECEPR
            201 FORMAT(1X, ***, F4.1, *% - PROFIT AT THIS LOCATION**)
27
3.8
                 WRITE(6,203)
29
            203 FORMAT(1X,33('*'),///)
30
                 GO TO 101
31
               3 WRITE (6,205)
32
                 WRITE(6,300)
             300 FORMAT(1X, ROSWELL DOES SATISFY THE NEEDED PROFIT MARGIN!)
33
34
                 WRITE(6,206)
35
                 GO TO 10
36
             101 IF (TOPROA-.45*CAPINV)4,5,5
37
               4 WRITE(6,205)
38
                 WRITE(6,400)
             400 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA DOES NOT SATISFY THE NEEDED PROFIT MARGIN')
39
40
                 WRITE(6,206)
41
              20 PECEPA=(TOPROA/CAPINV)*100
42
                 WRITE(6,202)
43
                 WRITE(6,201)PECEPA
44
                 WRITE(6,203)
145
                  GO TO 102
46
                5 WRITE(6,205)
147
                  WRITE (6,500)
             500 FORMAT(1X, 'ARTESIA DOES SATISFY THE NEEDED PROFIT MARGIN')
48
149
                  WRITE (6,206)
50
                  GO TO 20
)51
              102 IF(TOPROC-.45*CAPINV)6,7,7
152
```

600 FORMAT(1X, CARLSBAD DOES NOT SATISFY THE NEEDED PROFIT MARGIN!

6 WRITE(6,205)

WRITE (6,600)

WRITE (6,206)

30 PECEPC = (TOPROC/CAPINV) \*100

)53

154 )55

156

TAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000A08 BYTES

RETURN

END

88

```
LEVEL 1
                                                                 69197
                                                                             NEW MEXIC
                                 VERSION 3
                       PS
TRAN IV
            MODEL 44
                  SUBROUTINE TABLE
01
                  COMMON/UTILIT/TCOSR, TCOSA, TCOSC, TCOSH
02
                  COMMON/TAXES/TTOTR, TTOTA, TTOTC, TTOTH
103
                  COMMON/EIGHT/SETLA
04
                  COMMON/LABO/LABCOS
105
                  COMMON/THIRD/PROPER
06
                  COMMON/MINER/TMINCR, TMINCA, TMINCC, TMINCH
107
                  COMMON/AMORTI/AMORT
80
                  COMMON/MORCOS/ADCOS
109
                  COMMON/PERCEN/PECEPR, PECEPA, PECEPC, PECEPH
10
                  COMMON/COSTS/PTCOSR, PTCOSA, PTCOSC, PTCOSH
111
                  WRITE (6,5)
12
                5 FORMAT('1')
113
                  WRITE(6,1)
114
                1 FORMAT(37X, TABLE!)
115
                  WRITE (6,2)
116
                2 FORMAT(/, 26X, COSTS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY!)
)17
118
                  WRITE(6,3)
                3 FORMAT(/,19X, COSTS PER TON OF FINISHED PRODUCT IN CENTS',/)
119
                  WRITE(6,10)
120
               10 FORMAT(///,1X,80('*'))
)21
                  WRITE (6,15)
122
               15 FORMAT(1X, '*', 11X, 'ROSWELL', 12X, 'ARTESIA', 12X, 'CARLSBAD', 12X, '
)23
                        *1)
                  WRITE(6,20)
)24
               20 FORMAT(1X, ***, 78( '-*), ***)
125
                  WRITE(6,25)
)26
               25 FORMAT(1X, ** UTILITY , 70X, ** )
127
                  WRITE(6,30)TCOSR,TCOSA,TCOSC,TCOSH
J28
               30 FORMAT(1X, ** COST*, 6X, F8.2, 11X, F8.2, 11X, F8.2, 12X, F8.2, 1X, ***)
129
                  WRITE(6,20)
330
                  WRITE (6,35)
)31
               35 FORMAT(1X, * TAX*, 74X, ***)
032
                   WRITE(6,30)TTOTR,TTOTA,TTOTC,TTOTH
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                   WRITE(6,20)
034
                   WRITE (6,40)
135
               40 FORMAT(1X, * SET LABOR*, 68X, ***)
036
                   WRITE(6,30)SETLA, SETLA, SETLA, SETLA
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                   WRITE(6,20)
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339
               45 FORMAT(1X, ** LABOR 1,72X, ***)
040
                   WRITE(6,30)LABCOS, LABCOS, LABCOS, LABCOS
041
                   WRITE(6,20)
042
                   WRITE (6,50)
043
                50 FORMAT(1X, ** PROPER , 71X, ** )
044
                   WRITE (6,55)
045
                55 FORMAT(1X, * AVAILABLE ', 3X, 'YES', 16X, 'NO', 17X, 'YES', 17X, 'YES',
046
                  1*1)
                   WRITE(6,20)
047
                   WRITE (6,60)
048
                60 FORMAT(1X, ** MINERAL*, 70X, ***)
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WRITE(6,30) TMINCR, TMINCA, TMINCC, TMINCH

65 FORMAT(1X, \* AMORTIZATION , 65X, \*)

WRITE(6,30)AMORT, AMORT, AMORT, AMORT

WRITE(6,20)

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WRITE(6,20)

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0056		WRITE(6,70)	
057	70	FORMAT(1X, * ADDITIONAL ', 67X, **)	
1058		WRITE(6,30)ADCOS,ADCOS,ADCOS	
)059		WRITE(6,20)	
1060		WRITE(6,75)	
061	75	FORMAT(1X, * TOTAL DIRECT*, 65X, ***)	
062		WRITE(6,30)PTCOSR, PTCOSA, PTCOSC, PTCOSH	
1063		WRITE(6,20)	
1064		WRITE(6,80)PECEPR, PECEPA, PECEPC, PECEPH	
1065	80	FORMAT(1X, ** PROFIT*, 4X, F5.1, 14X, F5.1, 14X, F5.1, 15X, F5.1, 6X, **!	
)066		WRITE(6,85)	
1067	85	FORMAT(1X,80('*'),///////////////////////////////////	
)068		RETURN	

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TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0008B8 BYTES

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IES I A BRAPHIC LOCATION : SUCTOBASIONS ON THE FOR EDDY COUNTY RACTER OF SURKINGETERN TERRITOR VATION = 3400RAIN = RILATIVELY FLAT FARE LAND IOD HAZARDS SLIGHT = UME MIMOR FLUOD IN 67 YEARS ES OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS AL UTILITY COST AT ARTESIA ---08.20CENTS - COST PER THE FIRE FIRESHED FRUSUCT\* AL TAX FUR ARTESTA-LUCAFINE ----機構教育者者者以於京本者者者以中國大學者以於京中之亦以亦以於京中國大學者以於京本者者以於京本者者 195 94CENIS - CUST PER 1914 (III 4 141 SHED FRUDUCTS -TLANTE PHOUSTRIAL PROPERTY LOTS ACRES 104 ACRES CTRIC POWER AND MATORAL GAS FACILITIES PROVIDED ESIA LOCATION a what a fire a TLABLE PROPERTY DOES HOT HEET ACREAGE REGUIREMENTS CHARLES AND ALCOHOL 04.ACREST المناف ال MATE IN ARTES A AREA MATE IERAL DESIGNATION SENT-WELL WITHOUT SENTENCE STATE A DESTRICT SUMBLE NEALL MAXIMA. SUMMER'S SEE HARM AND WINGERS ARE MILLIA INDANT SUBSHINE, SENERALLY I SEE ELLSTY HENDELLE .--RAGE AMMUAL RAINHALL -H TEMPERATURE MIN-MAY TO MIN-MEDITIBLE 90-100+. ING MID-WINTER ABOUT HES-INTERS OF THE SHORTS SHOW LOW DINGS BELLING THE FIRE VALUE OF STREET RAGE HOURLY WIND VELICITYS EMORNING TO LOS ANGLERS - DOS INFOCUENTS PROPRIES - ACTIONS The first of the first of family things produced was a figure to be a commenced and a commenced and the second **劉6等/SOCER)S - LA**BOR COLL POL THE UP EL ISTEU PRODUCTS

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This thesis is accepted on behalf of the faculty of the Institute by the following committee:

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Date: July 3/ 1969