

OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Meeting: May 21, 1971
Mr. John Bannister, Exec. Sec.



OFFICE OF

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

STATE OF ARIZONA

4515 NORTH 7TH AVE.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85013

PHONE: (602) 271-5161

A G E N D A

Meeting

May 21, 1971

4515 N. 7th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona

10:00 a.m.

Call to order

1. ✓ Approval of minutes of meeting of April 16, 1971
2. Executive Secretary report
3. Enforcement Section activity report
4. Geology Section activity report
5. Old business
6. New business
7. Adjourn

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND THIS MEETING, PLEASE NOTIFY THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

1. Discuss Maps
2. ~~New Rules & Statutes~~
"book"

*go ahead
on Statutes form*

OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION
4515 N. 7th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

Minutes of Meeting
April 16, 1971

Present:

Mr. Ralph W. Bilby, Chairman
Mr. Lucien B. Owens, Member
Mr. W. Roger Hafford, Member
Mr. Frank E. Moore, Member
Mr. Robert A. Bledsoe, Member

The regular Commission meeting for the month of April, 1971 was called to order by Chairman Ralph Bilby at 10:00 a.m.

The minutes of the meeting of March 19, 1971 were approved as written.

Reports of Executive Secretary, Enforcement Section and Geology Section were accepted.

Executive Secretary advised that tentative arrangements have been made with Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) to visit the sites of their two wells drilling in the Pedregosa basin in Mexico. This will give the Commission the first reliable information to come out of the area. Motion was made, seconded and passed that Executive Secretary be authorized to arrange a meeting with the Mexican officials to view these sites.

Mr. F. C. Ryan, State Land Department, reported that the large blocks of oil and gas leases on State lands, taken a year ago, are being renewed.

Dr. J. J. Wright, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, led a discussion on geothermals and the possibilities of this occurrence in Arizona.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

APPROVED

Ralph W. Bilby, Chairman



OFFICE OF
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
STATE OF ARIZONA
4515 NORTH 7TH AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85013
PHONE: (602) 271-5161

May 12, 1971

Memo: Commissioners
From: John Bannister

Re: Report of Activity

Aug 13 1971
House Bill 147 has passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on April 30th. Effective date of this bill will be 90 days after close of this session of the Legislature. The bill passed substantially as submitted, however Section 27-520, Judicial Review; Procedures, was changed in the Senate so as to initially put the Commission under the standard provisions of Title 12, Chapter 7, Article 6. This does not constitute a major change.

Due to the passage of this bill, it is my recommendation that as soon as possible the Commission call a hearing, on its own motion, to put into our rules and regulations the necessary changes brought about by the enactment of H.B. 147 and, in general, revise and update. The Commission should take the opportunity at this time to reprint the rules and regulations. We have approximately 150 copies of our current regulations on hand and, in any event, will have to go to press soon. Naturally, it would be to our advantage to update at this time. You will shortly be furnished with the staff's recommendations for changes in the rules and regulations.

As you are aware, we are coming to the end of the current fiscal year and all Out of State Travel Funds are either spent or encumbered. Consequently, it will be necessary to curtail any further out of state travel. In general, we are in good shape financially, with the exception of this out of state travel.

I might mention that I tried to secure authority to transfer some additional funds into Capital Outlay so that we could purchase some base maps from a commercial source. Permission was denied.

Pursuant to authority granted me at our last meeting, I made arrangements for Commissioner Frank Moore, Mr. Bill Allen and Mr. Ed Koester to go to Mexico and visit the site of the Pemex

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Executive Secretary Report
5-12-71

wells south of Columbus, New Mexico. This trip was made and worthwhile information was obtained. Further reports concerning this trip will be made to you by the participants.

*Postponed
1 month*
The bankruptcy petition of Arizona Helium Corporation should be finalized on or about the 21st of this month. To the best of my knowledge, only Western Helium has entered a bid for the Arizona Helium plant near Navajo. I will advise you of further developments in this area.

As of today, Suburban (the outfit interested in the Holbrook gas storage project) has indicated that it will seek to make its storage caverns near Adamana on the eastern side of the Petrified Forest National Park. From information we have been given, it appears that the caverns created near Holbrook are sluffing from the top due, partially, to a lack of sufficient salt thickness. It is possible that the caverns now in the Holbrook area will be plugged and abandoned in favor of the site further east.

Drilling activity in the State is slowly picking up and will be discussed in other reports.

Miss Laura Schwimmer has joined our staff. Laura will be working with the Geology Section, replacing Roberta Smith. All indications are that Laura will prove to be a valuable addition to the staff.



OFFICE OF

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

STATE OF ARIZONA

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ACTIVITY REPORT

May 7, 1971

Memo from W. E. Allen, Director
Enforcement Section

On May 15 the writer visited the Cecil E. Cope #1 Bradshaw location located in the NE/4 NE/4 Section 34-T18N-R4E Yavapai County, Permit 550 and the Cathedral #1 Federal in the SE/4 SW/4 Section 16-T17N-R5E Yavapai County, Permit 551. The Cope well had not been spudded at the time of my first visit. A rig was on the location and rigged up. The operators have experienced considerable mechanical difficulty and have also been troubled by a shortage of water. At the last report they had reached a depth of 125' and were shut down waiting on parts. The Cathedral #1 well changed over from a rotary rig using air, to a cable tool rig. This change was necessary because of the heavy mud flow encountered at 635'.

Western Helium is drilling a Shinarump test in the SE/4 SW/4 Section 30-T20N-R28E Apache County, Permit 552. At the last report they had encountered a heavy flow of water at approximately 600' and were preparing to squeeze in an effort to shut off the water.

Permit 553 has been issued to Western Helium to drill their Western Helium Connelly #1 KM State in the NE/4 NE/4 Section 36-T20N-R27E Apache County. This well spudded on May 6, 1971.

At this writing we have no further word on Dowdle Oil Company's plans to drill a deep test in the southeastern corner of Cochise County.

Cities Service Oil Company has indicated their intentions of drilling a test in Apache County. Dr. Kalil has also indicated that he plans a helium test to be drilled in Apache County in the near future.

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W. E. Allen-Activity Report
May 7, 1971

At long last Suburban Gas Company is ready to start drilling a test well for their proposed LPG storage project. I will meet with Kermit Allen, a representative of Fenix and Scisson, the prime contractor for the project, at the well location on May 10th to discuss the drilling procedures, pit construction, and lay out. This well will be drilled in Section 8-T18N-R24E Apache County.

Southwest Salt Company's mining operations are proceeding satisfactorily according to Jerry Grott, the president of the company.

House Bill 147 has been passed by both houses and signed by the Governor. This bill makes certain changes in the Arizona Revised Statutes which will allow the Commission to make some minor, but much needed, changes in our rules. Since the final passage of this bill, the writer has been involved in reviewing the existing rules and working on a preliminary draft of the proposed changes to be presented to the Commission.

On April 27 Ed Koester and I went to Douglas and joined Mr. Frank Moore for a trip to look over a part of PEMEX operations in Chihuahua, Mexico. This trip was most enjoyable; and, it is believed that by visiting with the PEMEX people the door has been opened for at least a partial exchange of geological, engineering, and drilling information. Attached to this report is a memorandum written after my return from this trip. You will notice from this memorandum that PEMEX goes first class in their drilling operations.

April 30, 1971

Memo from W. E. Allen

Memo to Pemex File

On April 28, 1971, Frank Moore, Ed Koester, and myself met with Santiago Reynolds and Jorge Tovar, both geologists for Pemex, in Las Palomas, Chihuahua, Mexico. After getting clearance from the immigration officials, we were taken to the Los Chinos #1 well. This well had been drilled to a total depth of 4411.4 meters (14,469'). Sixteen-inch casing was set at 500 meters (1,640'), 10-3/4" casing was set at 2200 meters (7,216'), and 7-5/8" casing was set at 4100 meters (13,448'). This well was perforated from 2668 meters to 2682 meters (8,751'-8,793') and tested fresh water. A plug was set at 2668 meters (8,751') and the 7-5/8" casing was pulled above the plug. The 10-3/4" casing was perforated from 1327 meters to 1336 meters (4,353'-4,382'). This zone also tested fresh water. It was the opinion of the Pemex people that this water came from an upper producing zone and not from the zone perforated, but migrated through the fractures to the intervals perforated. The geologists discounted the possibility of a bad cement job that would have enabled the water to travel down the casing. The well has been plugged and preparations were under way to move the rig to another location some 50 miles east.

The Los Chinos #1 well was drilled with a diesel electric Emsco rig. The draw works were rated at 3,000 horsepower. There were two Emsco 1620 mud pumps with an approximate horsepower rating of 1650. Each pump is powered separately and can operate individually or in series whatever the occasion demands. The power plant consisted of three 1350 horsepower D.C. generators capable of delivering 4200 horsepower for brief intervals. Two Halliburton cementing pumps were also rigged to the circulating system to be used for cementing and squeezing operations. They are also manifolded in such a manner that they could be used to kill the well, if necessary. The control

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Memo to Pemex File
April 30, 1971

equipment had been removed from the location before we arrived.

Pemex employs some 45 to 50 people at their drilling wells. Included are four six-man drilling crews, a tool pusher, well site geologist, mud engineer, mud logging unit operators, welders, mechanics, a doctor, camp administrator, cooks, maintenance people, and water pumpers. A restaurant is maintained at the site. The employees are housed in airconditioned trailers.

After inspecting and discussing this well site and equipment, we were taken to the El Espia #1 some 30 miles west and south of the Los Chinos well. The El Espia #1 was drilling at 2535 meters (8,315') in an igneous sill. The equipment used on this well was similar in size to the rig used on the Los Chinos well. The well employed a National draw works with a 3,000 horsepower rating, two 1650 horsepower mud pumps rigged to operate singularly or in series, three 1350 horsepower D.C. generators, a 140' Lee C. Moore derrick, and two 300 horsepower Mission centrifugal pumps for mixing mud. The control equipment consisted of two 13-3/8 Cameron QRC double blow out preventers, one 13-3/8 QRC B.O.P., and one 13-3/8 Hydril balloon type preventer. The Cameron B.O.P. were rated at 15,000 PSI, the Hydril at 5,000 PSI. This equipment is hydraulically controlled from either the derrick floor or a remote station. There were two shale shakers being used. A degasser and desander were hooked up to the mud system. A 30' sub-structure was employed. The drilling pipe used was 5-3/16" O.D. The drilling collars were 8" O.D. Before setting 10-3/4" casing, 11" drill collars were used. These 11" drill collars weigh 460 pounds per foot. A total of nine drill collars were used in the string making a total weight for the nine collars (270') of 124,200 pounds. Sixteen inch casing had been set at 400 meters (1,310'); and 10-3/4" casing was set at 2500 meters (8,200').

All equipment was clean and appeared to be in excellent condition; and, the crews seemed to be real industrious.

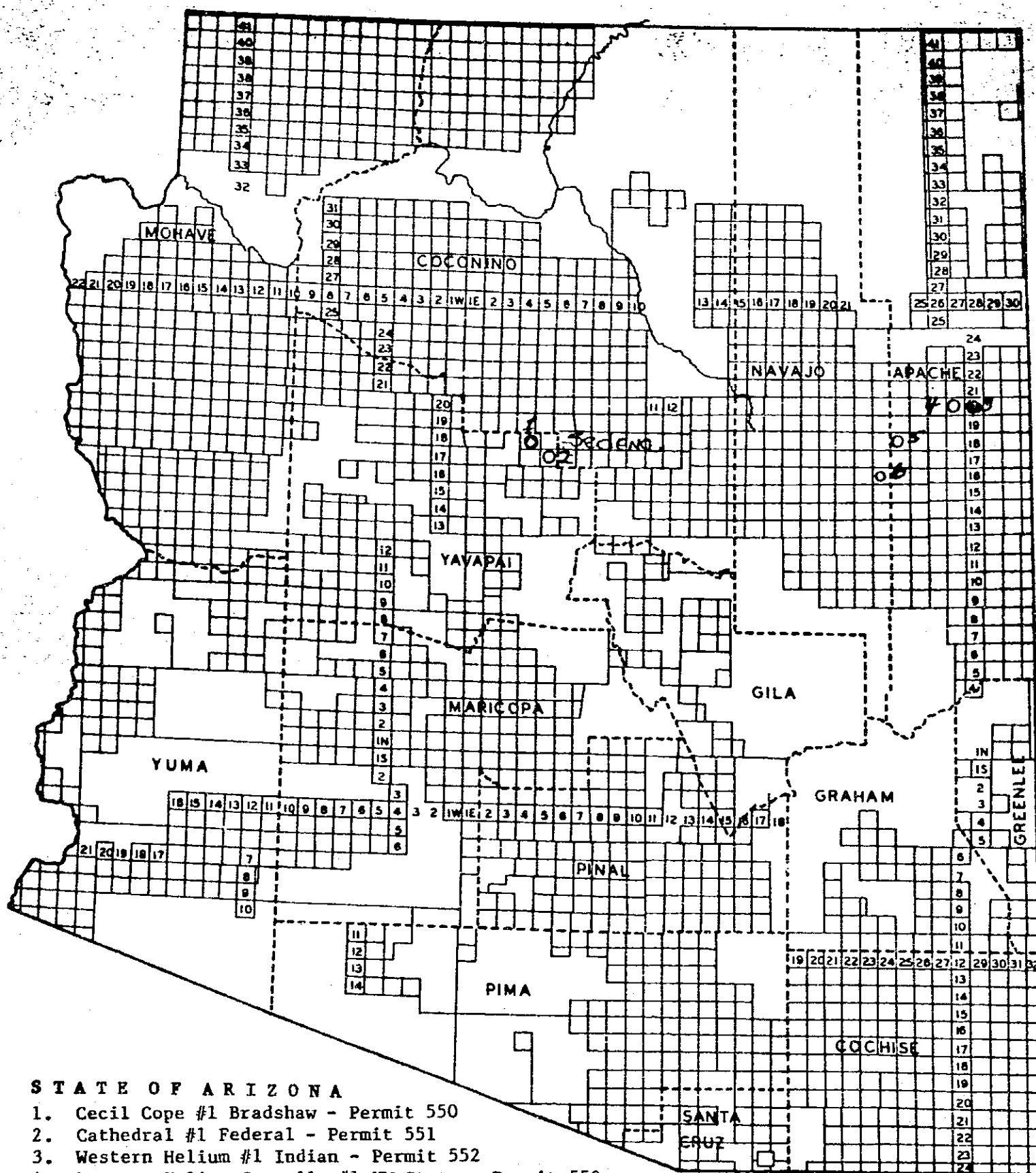
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Memo to Pemex File
April 30, 1971

There was much information that I did not receive primarily due to lack of communications (the language barrier). Also, the Mexicans in many cases described their equipment as to size in a manner very different from the way it is described in the states.

Schlumberger well logging equipment is operated by Pemex under a licensing agreement. Halliburton is utilized for cementing, squeezing, and so forth.

Each rig is completely self-contained--employees as previously described. A complete stock of mud, chemicals, bits, and so forth are maintained on location. The bits generally used are Hughes type W7R and the Hughes J series or button bits. The formation being drilled dictates the type of bit being used.

In the event this hole makes a well a 15,000 PSI Cameron christmas tree will be used to permanently control the well.



STATE OF ARIZONA

1. Cecil Cope #1 Bradshaw - Permit 550
2. Cathedral #1 Federal - Permit 551
3. Western Helium #1 Indian - Permit 552
4. Western Helium Connolly #1 KM State - Permit 553
5. Suburban Gas Company location
6. Proposed Kalil location

Courtesy of
ARIZONA OIL REPORT



OFFICE OF
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
STATE OF ARIZONA
4515 NORTH 7TH AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85013
PHONE: (602) 271-5161

May 11, 1971

ACTIVITY REPORT

TO: COMMISSIONERS

FROM: GEOLOGICAL STAFF

James Scurlock

We have finished the rough compilation of our geologic data, and it now is all in Tucson with Wes. He is coming along nicely and is sending us his edited sheets as they are typed out so that we may further edit and polish each sheet ourselves. The publication will comprise several hundred pages and should come to press this fall.

We have begun work on bringing up to date our old structure map, and it should be ready by next month.

We are attempting to obtain a large set of base maps formerly used by Yucca Petroleum Company. With a bit of luck, we will be able to make these valuable maps available to the industry at a nominal charge, i.e. the cost of reproduction.

Dr. Jerry Wright has approached Dr. John Summer (University of Arizona at Tucson) on the feasibility of our contributing in some way toward a field survey program which would provide gravity control for prospective oil producing areas. This is a follow-up on the idea brought forward at our last meeting by Frank Moore. Dr. Summer, we are told, has at present a graduate student (a PHD candidate) who is doing gravity field work on what we presume to be prospects outlined by the mineral industry. I feel that we can make a major contribution to the oil and gas industry by helping to provide additional gravity data. Hopefully, in the future, perhaps we will be able to set up a program of our own.

News Item: Oil and Gas Journal;

America now uses more than fourteen million barrels of oil per day. We produce less than ten million barrels and the gap gets greater every year. We now import 35 per cent of our oil. Arizona has produced eleven and a half million barrels cumulative.

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Activity Report
Geological Staff
May 11, 1971

James Scurlock (Cont.)

It has been proposed to bring the large reserves from Alaska's north slope by building an eight hundred mile pipe line from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, an ice-free port in southern Alaska. The line would have an eventual capacity of two million barrels per day. The cost would be one to one and a half billion dollars, making it the most expensive single project ever undertaken by private industry.

Edward Koester

My work in April consisted mostly of a further examination of geologic reports on Cochise and Yuma Counties. Most of them are out of print and we have had to borrow copies of them, some dating back to 1909. Some treat of mining camps discovered a century ago.

A recent report and map by the U.S. Geological Survey on the Quartzite Quadrangle in northwest Yuma County clearly shows how sketchy and misleading is the published information on this part of the Basin and Range Province of Arizona and nearby states. In an area previously mapped as containing no outcrops of sedimentary rocks, nearly 3000' of Permian, Mississippian, Devonian and Cambrian rocks, which may be potential oil-producing units, have been found. Similar rocks have been reported in other mountain ranges in this part of the state but have not been studied in detail.

Fossiliferous pebbles in valley fill conglomerates over a broad area indicate that these potentially productive Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks are present in considerable thickness in several valleys in southwestern Arizona, just as they have been found in a handful of wells in southeastern Arizona.

A memorandum on the trip to Chihuahua is appended to this report.

Jack Conley

SAMPLE CATALOG PROJECT

This project is still on schedule. The preliminary sheets showing the availability of drill-bit cuttings (samples) for all wells in Arizona drilled for oil, flammable gas, helium gas and stratigraphic information have been typed.

MAP PROJECT

Some progress on this project has been achieved, in connection with the sample catalog project. The Commission was unable to get permission to purchase the Ammann base map coverage discussed last month.

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Activity Report
Geological Staff
May 11, 1971

Jack Conley (Cont.)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTION MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM
GEOLOGISTS, BILLINGS, MONTANA, MAY 2-5, 1971

I attended this meeting. More than 475 geologists registered. Most of them were from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Alberta, Canada. Texas and Oklahoma had good representation, mostly major company men. Joan Baldwin, Univ. of Arizona, and myself, were the only two from Arizona.

Eugene Greenwood, an independent geologist from Midland, Texas, presented a paper on the oil and gas possibilities in the Pedregosa basin in Cochise County, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. This paper drew a large attendance, and created considerable interest. Many of the geologists I talked to had never heard of this potentially oil-productive basin.

Greenwood presented some data concerning shows of hydrocarbons which we did not have in our files. Mr. Koester has written Greenwood requesting detailed information.

Joan Baldwin presented an academically-oriented paper on the Triassic Moenkopi Formation in North-Central Arizona. Her studies have established some interesting depositional relationships in the outcrop of the Moenkopi along the east flank of the Black Mesa basin that suggest the possible presence of traps in sandstone reservoirs in the subsurface to the west. In reply to an inquiry from me, she thought that this possibility might exist, and added that in some areas Moenkopi sands are sufficiently porous and permeable to constitute aquifers. The association of red beds and evaporites with the sands might be considered a detrimental factor, but a Shell geologist in the discussion after my question pointed out the fact that comparable Triassic rocks have good oil-productive sandstone reservoirs in western Lea County, New Mexico.

Unfortunately, there have been very few wells drilled for oil or gas in most of the area involved. It is possible, however, that there is a sufficient number of water wells penetrating the Moenkopi to furnish some clues as to whether or not this formation offers traps that could contain oil accumulations. The planned catalog of samples of water wells in our library will afford information as to the volume of such control that may be available.

During the meeting I talked to several geologists who had read portions or all of the oil sections of the Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 182. They were all in agreement that it presented a lot of good information to any geologist interested in investigating the oil and gas possibilities in Arizona.

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Activity Report
Geological Staff
May 11, 1971

Jack Conley (Cont.)

POTENTIAL PETROLIFEROUS AREAS IN ARIZONA

On my own time, and at my own expense, during the past month I made a very hasty and highly preliminary investigation of the oil and gas possibilities in the state, excluding the Black Mesa basin, which is largely owned by Indians, and the Pedregosa basin, which already is mostly under lease to major companies. Not having had time to make any studies of my own, the investigation was limited to a partial review of published literature, and a visual analysis of the Arizona portion of the Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the United States. Based strictly on these sources of information, I developed a few ideas as to some areas that need to be investigated.

Ed Koester has been searching the literature for Paleozoic control that will permit the construction of much better regional isopachous maps in the basin and range province than are now available. Throughout this province, and the Plateau province, however, considerable reliance is going to have to be placed on geophysical control because of sparse or non-existent well control. Gravity by itself is not a very good tool for mapping the configuration of basins and the approximate thickness of marine and/or continental sediments in such basins. Airborne magnetometer maps are much more useful in these respects. Used together, in conjunction with known geology, they are very useful tools.

My limited investigation indicated that the gravity control available (highly regional in nature) is apparently reflecting some strong geological features in the subsurface. The airborne magnetometer map of the state, to be eventually released by the University at Tucson, will give us a better idea as to how useful this type of geophysical information will be in exploring for petroliferous areas.

To: John Bannister
From: Edward A. Koester
Date: May 4, 1971
Subject: Trip to Las Palomas, Chihuahua

The trip to southwestern New Mexico and northwestern Chihuahua on April 27 to 29 was very helpful to an understanding of the petroleum possibilities of southeastern Arizona.

We were met at Las Palomas on the morning of the 28th by Ing. Santiago Reynolds and Ing. Jorge Tovar and rode with them to the sites of their #1 Los Chinos and #1 Espia wells. This gave us an opportunity to discuss various matters regarding the stratigraphy as well as the structural conditions of the area.

The following are the important stratigraphic tops which they have determined for the Los Chinos well:

0	Permian
3385'	Permo-Penn (Horquilla)
6320'	Mississippian
11250'	Devonian
13530'	Ordovician
13776'	Cambrian
14370'	Pre-Cambrian
14469'	Total Depth

The correlations on this well for the beds below the Mississippian are based largely on the occurrence of conodonts at two horizons. Kinderhook (Mississippian) conodonts were found in a long dolomite section beginning at 9358'. Devonian conodonts were identified at about 11,250'. If the above correlation is correct, the Los Chinos well drilled a section considerably different from that found in the deep Humble test in Hidalgo County, New Mexico. The significance of this difference is not apparent at this time and requires further study.

Personally, I am inclined to doubt the validity of their correlations which they admit are tentative.

Oil shows and saturation were found at several horizons in the Los Chinos well and gilsonite (dead oil) is reported in a 65' sand zone above the Pre-Cambrian.

Fresh water was found on two tests in this well. A zone at 8751-8797' in the lower Mississippian was first tested. After a plug was set at about 8750', the ten inch casing was perforated at about 4352-4382'. Since both zones yielded fresh water which was believed to have originated in upper formations through fractures, no further zones were tested. They report that they had good cement jobs on each string of casing.

This well was drilled on a surface structure between two mountain ranges and has been abandoned.

The Espia well is being drilled with a very large rig and at the time of our visit was drilling in an igneous sill at 2535 meters. It reached the top of the Cretaceous at about 1950 meters and the igneous sill

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at about 2350 meters. Whether Cretaceous or Permian rocks underlie the sill, remains to be seen. Their rig is sufficient to drill a test to the Pre-Cambrian provided the normal thicknesses of sedimentary rocks are found.

Apparently, PEMEX geologists and geophysicists have done some additional work west of these wells in Sonora, south of Arizona, but Sr. Tovar apparently did not know much about these activities. I have written Dr. Eduardo Guzman of the Mexican Institute of Geology regarding this work. PEMEX is starting two additional wells in Chihuahua, neither of which will be of much benefit to us as they are east of #1 Los Chinos.

This trip gave me the opportunity to study some of the geological features of Cochise County, Arizona and adjoining Hidalgo County, New Mexico; but time did not allow any detailed examinations.

The drilling by PEMEX has confirmed the presence of a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks which may be potentially oil-productive in Chihuahua and Sonora. Outcrops in Sonora, south of Pima county, show that these formations extend that far west and may be expected to occur in the down faulted valleys across southern and western Arizona. Recent work by the United States Geological Survey in northern Yuma County also confirm this condition.


Edward A. Koester

EAK: ls

RECEIPTS MONTH OF	RECEIPTS	APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	TOTAL ALL RECEIPTS YEAR TO DATE
<i>April 19 71</i>	CLASSIFICATION			
75 00	1 Permits to Drill			225 00
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
75 00	TOTAL CURRENT MONTH RECEIPTS		75 00	XXXXXX
	TRANSFERS <i>In Out</i>		- 0 -	
XXXXXX	BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD		1,451 83	XXXXXX
	TOTALS - MONTH AND YEAR TO DATE		1,526 83	225 00

6 CLAIMS PAID MONTH OF	7 EXPENDITURES FUND TITLES	8 TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE YEAR TO DATE	9 CLAIMS PAID YEAR TO DATE	10 OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES	11 UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<i>April 19 71</i>					
6,345 50	1 Personal Services	80,370 00	59,033 32		2,336 68
646 60	2 Emp. Related Exp.	7,289 00	5,381 63		1,907 35
2,515 20	3 Other Operating Exp.	35,630 00	26,739 05	748 39	8,142 56
-	4 Prof. & Outside Serv.	1,500 00			1,500 00
411 14	5 Travel - State	8,000 00	4,899 95	2,142 63	957 42
711 29	6 Travel - Out of State	3,500 00	2,689 43	601 88	208 70
-	7 Cap. Outlay - Equip.	8,700 00	8,698 12		1 88
-	8 Conserv. Fund - Other	4,770 00	918 42		851 58
	9 Operating Exp.				
	10				
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	28				
	29				
	30				
10,629 73	TOTALS	146,759 00	108,359 93	3,492 90	34,906 17

AGENCY Oil & Gas Conservation Comm.

DIVISION

IDENTIFICATION CODE NO.

1	2	3	4
CLAIMS PAID YEAR TO DATE	OBJECT CODE NO.	DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES CLASSIFICATION	CLAIMS PAID MONTH OF <i>April 1971</i>
2,210.00	7111.0	1 Per diem: board members	1 210.00
56,823.32	7112.0	2 Salaries, wages: employees	2 6,135.50
117.39	7151.0	3 Industrial Insurance	3
2,265.59	7153.0	4 F.I.C.A.	4 329.62
2,818.67	7155.0	5 State Retirement	5 316.98
180.00	7159.0	6 Personnel Commission	6
	7215.0	7 Professional Services - Engineer	7
	7219.0	8 Professional Services - Court Reporter	8
944.70	7221.0	9 Travel - State: Mileage	9 79.80
2,314.65	7222.0	10 Subsistence	10 294.50
196.68	7223.0	11 Public Transportation	11 36.24
905.21	7224.1	12 Gas - Oil	12
62.47	7225.0	13 Reg. Fees, Tel, Rental, etc.	13 60
45.16	7224.3	14 Preventative Mtn.	14
69.45	7224.4	15 Repairs (Usage)	15
330.00	7224.5	16 Repairs (Damage)	16
31.63	7224.6	17 Strg, Parking, Washing, etc.	17
1,028.30	7232.0	18 Travel - Out of State: Subsistence	18 271.50
1,454.37	7233.0	19 Public Trans., Taxi, etc.	19 375.99
206.75	7239.0	20 Reg. Fees, Telephone, other	20 63.80
16,646.14	7251.0	21 Occupancy: Rent	21 1,849.46
805.22	7253.0	22 Maintenance & Repairs	22
	7349.0	23 Other (Misc. Rental)	23
45.45	7272.9	24 Repair Furniture	24
	7272.0	25 Maintenance & Repairs:	25
	7272.1	26 Furniture & Equipment	26
33.60	7272.2	27 Maintenance Typewriters	27
	7272.4	28 Overhaul Typewriters	28
49.56	7272.4	29 Repair Adding Machines	29
33.99	7263.0	30 Warehouse	30 33.99
200.72	7280.1	31 Printing Stationery	31 42.12
	7280.2	32 Printing Forms	32
13.63	7280.3	33 Carbon Paper & Typewriter Ribbons	33
1,273.65	7280.9	34 Other Misc. Office Supplies	34 141.44
48.05	7296.	35 Coarse Paper (Towels, etc.)	35
	7294.4	36 Soap	36
	7296.5	37 Brooms, etc.	37
	7296.6	38 Light Bulbs, etc.	38
715.40	7300.0	39 Film, Field Supplies, Tools, under \$10	39 65.18
83.18	7349.0	40 Rental, Misc.	40 5.70
495.40	7333.0	41 Legal Advt.	41
414.25		42 Court Reporter	42
343.91	7334.1	43 Stamps	43 106.00
1,739.35	7335.0	44 Telephone	44 210.71
3,289.87	7337.0	45 Drayage	45
342.00	7342.2	46 Rental Equipment	46
135.10	7360.0	47 Dues & Subscriptions	47 60.60
780.06	7431.1	48 Capital Outlay: Typewriter	48
2,470.95	7431.4	49 Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc.	49
772.14	7431.5	50 Files, Storage Cabinets, etc.	50
4,574.41	7436.1	51 Passenger Cars	51
160.56	7490.0	52 Misc. (Blackboard)	52
250.00	7913.0	53 Revolving Fund	53
700.00	7912.0	54 Transfer to Other Funds	54
		55	55
108,359.93		TOTAL	10,629.73

OFFICE

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

FIELD