

**FMC WYOMING CORPORATION'S
MINE WATER SODA ASH EXPANSION**

REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF PERMIT APPLICATION

January 15, 1993

**Submitted to the
WYOMING INDUSTRIAL SITING COUNCIL**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
LIST OF APPENDICES	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF PERMIT APPLICATION	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Name and Address of Applicant	1
3. Description of the Nature and Location of the Facility	1
3.1 Facility Location	1
3.2 Existing Operations	4
3.3 Proposed Facility Description	4
3.3.1 Evaporation/Stripping	4
3.3.2 Mine Water Causticization and Neutralization	8
3.3.3 Filtration	8
3.3.4 DECA Crystallization and Separation	8
3.3.5 Mono Crystallization and Separation	8
3.3.6 Mono Drying	8
4. Estimated Time of Commencement of Construction and Construction Time	8
5. Estimated Number and Job Classifications of Construction and Operations Employees	9
6. Estimated Population Increases Attributable to the Facility	9
6.1 Local Labor Pool	12
6.1.1 Trade Union Labor Availability	12
6.1.2 Non-Union Labor Availability	12
6.2 Local Hiring	13
6.2.1 Mine Water Expansion Construction Workers	13
6.2.2 Operations Workers	13
6.3 Non-Local Construction Worker Households	13
6.4 Secondary and Induced Workers	15
6.5 Population Increases Directly Attributable to the Project	15
6.6 Population Distribution	15
6.7 School-Age Children	15
6.8 Housing Supply and Demand	19
6.9 Cumulative Industrial Activities	24
7. Estimated Additional Revenue to Local Governments Due to the Facility ..	24
8. Estimated Construction Cost of the Facility	29
9. Local Hiring and Local Contracting Strategies	29
9.1 Local Hiring	29
9.2 Local Contracting	29
10. Other Relevant Information: FMC Wyoming Corporation/ Local Government Interactions	31
11. Procedures for Avoiding Impacts on Environmental Conditions and Public Health and Safety	31
12. Land Status	31
13. Status of Other Permits and Approvals	31
REFERENCES	32

LIST OF TABLES

1.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Workforce Estimates	10
2.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Local and Non-Local Hiring Estimates	14
3.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Direct Population Increase Associated with Non-Local Workforce	16
4.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Population Distribution Ratio	20
5.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Project-Related Total School Enrollment	20
6.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Availability by Community July 1992	21
7.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Total Housing Unit Demand	22
8.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Construction-Related Sales and Use Tax Revenues by Government Entity	27

LIST OF FIGURES

1.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Vicinity Map	2
2.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Existing Green River Facility Soda Ash Operations Plant Diagram	3
3.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Existing Green River Facility Manufacturing Processes Block Diagram	5
4.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Facility Diagram	6
5.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Process Block Diagram	7
6.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Workforce Estimates	11
7.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Direct Population	17
8.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Direct Population Increase-Distribution by Community	18
9.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Availability and Peak Demand	23
10.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Net Change in Industrial Construction and Mining Employment 1991 - 1995	25

11.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Distribution of Sales and Use Tax	28
12.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Impact Assistance Payments	30

LIST OF APPENDICES

A-1.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Green River Wyoming Facility October 1992 Workforce Residency Distribution	33
A-2.	Solvay Minerals Soda Ash Expansion Project Peak Quarter Local Hire Distribution	34
A-3.	Southwestern Wyoming Area Labor Union Member Availability Fall 1992 and Spring 1993	35
A-4.	Southwestern Wyoming Area Job Service Center Construction Labor Registered Applicants June 30, 1992	36
A-5.	Southwestern Wyoming Area Job Service Center Total Construction Labor Registrants July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992	37
A-6.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Local-Hire Estimate Decision Rules	38
A-7.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Population Distribution	39
A-8.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Inventory: Mobile Homes July 1992	40
A-9.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Inventory: Homes for Sale July 1992	41

A-10.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Inventory: Hotels/Motels July 1992	42
A-11.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Inventory: Apartment Complex July 1992	43
A-12.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Cumulative Operations and Construction Impacts Workforce Demand by Quarter by Operator	44
A-13.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Actual and Estimated Sales and Use Tax Sweetwater County (Background Economy) April 1991 - March 1995	45
A-14.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Sales and Use Tax Sweetwater County (Industrial Expenditures) April 1991 - December 1995	46
A-15.	FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Project Related Impact Assistance Payments For FMC Mining Project — June 1993 through May 1995	47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Location and Description

The proposed FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would be located within the Corporation's current soda ash operations, approximately 20 miles west of Green River in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

The proposed Project would combine new technology with environmental restoration activities to allow recovery of a valuable resource that would otherwise be unused. FMC Wyoming Corporation has historically deposited tailings in a surface settling pond. In late 1989, the Corporation began returning tailings to previously mined caverns for disposal. As water drains from these underground tailings, it dissolves and accumulates additional alkaline minerals. This liquid is collected in reservoirs and pumped to the surface to provide the feedstock for the proposed project.

Schedule and Cost

Construction of the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would begin in April of 1993. Completion of construction would occur in fourth quarter of 1995 and operations would then begin. Project construction costs are estimated at \$120 million.

Workforce

The construction phase of the project would employ a peak of about 270 to 280 workers. This peak would occur during fourth quarter of 1994 and second quarter of 1995. The operations workforce would total 52 employees at full production.

Local Hires

At peak, it is estimated that 52 percent of the workforce would be locally hired. An estimated 48 percent or 130 construction workers would be non-local at peak. It is estimated that 100 percent of operations workers would be locally hired or transferred from within FMC Wyoming Corporation.

Additional Population Associated with the Project

An estimated 53 percent of the non-local workforce would come to the area single status. The remaining non-local workers would each bring an estimated 2.63 household members to the area. This would result in a peak project-related population of 230 persons.

Construction of the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would follow completion of several other Sweetwater County industrial construction projects and a workforce reduction at an area coal mine. Consequently, the existing commercial and service sectors should be able to

accommodate project-related population without expansion. Any new workers hired for project generated retail and service sector jobs would very likely be drawn from the existing labor pool.

Local Government Tax Revenues

Sweetwater County, Sweetwater School District #2 (Green River), and certain other taxing entities would receive an estimated total \$856,000 (in 1992 dollars) in ad valorem tax revenues from project related facilities and equipment. A currently unestimated amount of ad valorem taxes would also be paid on the value of the trona that is recovered and processed.

Sweetwater County jurisdictions would receive an estimated total \$1.4 million in sales and use tax revenues from project construction and an annual total \$35,000 from project operations.

An estimated \$515,000 would accrue to all Sweetwater County jurisdictions combined as a result of impact assistance payments. This amount could be 50 percent greater if other industrial expansion projects occur as planned.

REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF PERMIT APPLICATION

1. Introduction

This Request for Waiver of Permit application is submitted under the provisions of Wyoming Statute 35-12-107 of the Wyoming Industrial Development Information and Siting Act of 1987, as amended in 1989 and 1992. The application provides the information specified in Chapter I, Section 5 of the Industrial Development Information and Siting Rules and Regulations (1989), as well as other information which may be useful to the Wyoming Industrial Siting Council (WISC), Wyoming Industrial Siting Administration (WISA) staff, and officials of communities within the area of site influence as they consider the potential effects and benefits of the proposed expansion.

2. Name and Address of Applicant

The name and address of the applicant is:

FMC Wyoming Corporation
Box 872
Green River, Wyoming 82935

The manager designated by the applicant as responsible for permitting and construction of the facility is:

Ken Dailey
Manufacturing Director
FMC Wyoming Corporation
Box 872
Green River, Wyoming 82935

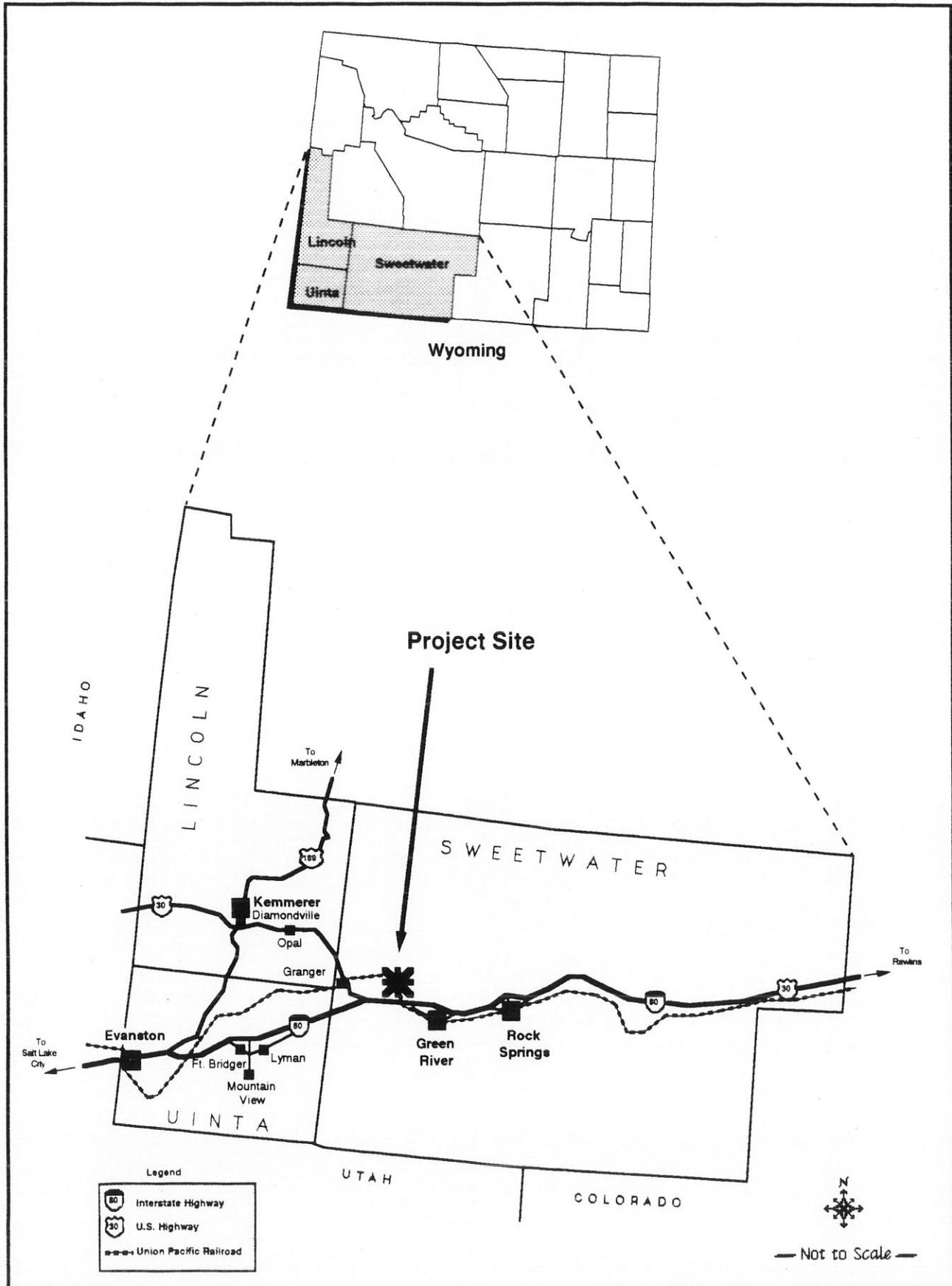
3. Description of the Nature and Location of the Facility

This section provides a brief description of the proposed Mine Water Expansion Project and its location.

3.1 Facility Location

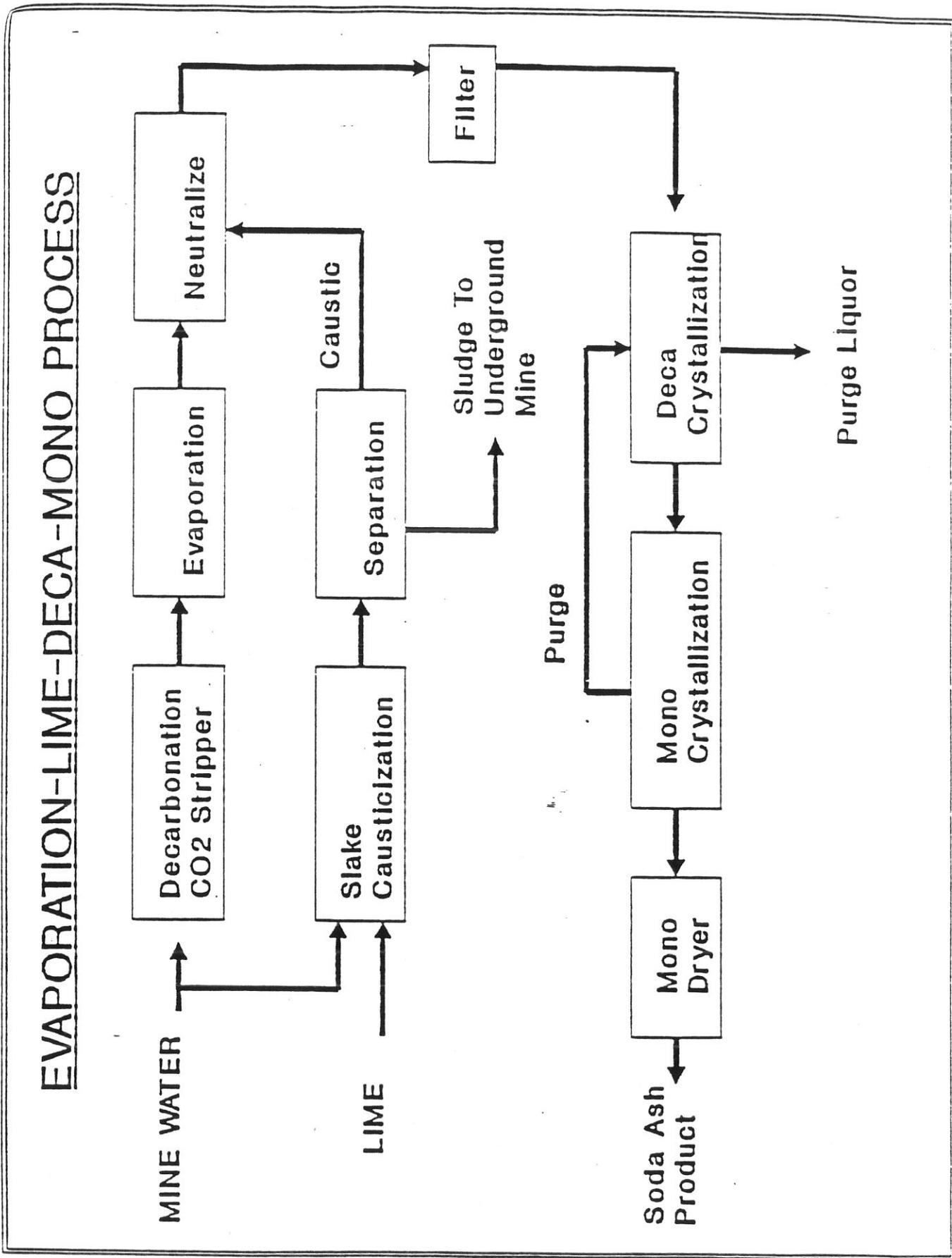
Figure 1 provides a location map for the proposed project. The Mine Water Expansion operations will be located within the existing FMC Wyoming plant, which occupies Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23, T19N/R11OW, and is located roughly 20 miles west-northwest of Green River, Wyoming. Figure 2 shows the existing FMC plant. FMC has been mining trona ore and processing soda ash at this location since 1953. In 1984, FMC Wyoming Corporation was formed and assumed responsibility for operations from that date until the present.

**Figure 1. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Vicinity Map**



7

Figure 5. FMC Wyoming Corporation
 Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
 Process Block Diagram



3.3.2 Mine Water Causticization and Neutralization

At this point in the process, the stripped, concentrated mine water still contains some residual sodium bicarbonate which will be chemically removed by reacting with caustic.

In the causticization step, a small portion of the original mine water feed stream is reacted with lime. During this reaction, a caustic solution and muds (primarily calcium carbonate) are formed. This caustic solution is then subjected to several settling steps to separate the muds from the caustic solution. The separated muds are then placed in the mine via the underground tailings injection system, and the caustic solution is prepared for mixing with the main mine water feed stream (feed liquor).

3.3.3 Filtration

In the next processing operation, the concentrated, bicarbonate-free liquor is filtered. During this operation, solids carried into the system with the original mine water, and residual solids from the causticization operation, are removed.

3.3.4 DECA Crystallization and Separation

During this part of the processing, the feed liquor is cooled and sodium carbonate decahydrate (DECA) crystals precipitate from the solution. This crystallization provides the principal means of purifying the mine water feed for the production of pure anhydrous soda ash. This purification is possible as organic impurities in the mine water do not adhere to the crystals, sodium chloride does not precipitate out, and sodium sulfate only partially precipitates. Once the DECA crystals are precipitated, they are then "melted" and the resultant sodium carbonate solution is sent to the mono feed tank.

3.3.5 Mono Crystallization and Separation

The sodium carbonate solution now undergoes a second crystallization step where sodium carbonate monohydrate (mono) is crystallized. The mono crystals are then subjected to centrifuging, which reduces the water content in the crystal/liquor slurry. The resultant centrifuge cake is sent directly to a fluidized bed dryer.

3.3.6 Mono Drying

The centrifuge cake is dried to anhydrous soda ash in a fluidized bed dryer. Soda ash product will be conveyed to the existing mono loadout area for shipment in railcars.

4. Estimated Time of Commencement of Construction and Construction Time

Contingent upon obtaining the required permits and approvals, FMC would begin construction of the proposed facility during April of 1993. Construction activities would occur for approximately 30 months with completion scheduled for fall of 1995. It is important to note that this construction schedule, like those of most other industrial projects, is contingent on weather, availability and timely delivery of equipment and materials, and other factors beyond FMC's direct control.

5. Estimated Number and Job Classifications of Construction and Operations Employees

Table 1 and Figure 6 present the estimated number of construction and operations workers associated with the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project. Construction employment estimates have been prepared from engineering data. Construction contractor workforce loading patterns and schedules may deviate from these estimates, yet they are believed by the applicant to be a reasonable approximation of the level and composition of the construction workforce required for the project.

The construction phase workforce would peak at about 270 workers in fourth quarter of 1994 and again in the second quarter of 1995. Operations workforce loading begins with one employee in the fourth quarter of 1994 and reaches the full operational complement of 52 workers during the third quarter of 1995. The combined construction and operations peak would occur in second quarter 1995, and total an estimated 280 workers.

6. Estimated Population Increases Attributable to the Facility

The amount of population growth resulting from development or expansion of an industrial facility is dependent on a variety of factors including the following:

- The size and composition of the construction and operations workforce.
- The size and composition of the local labor pool.
- The number of existing residents that are hired from the local labor pool to work on project construction and operations.
- The number of non-local workers who bring households with them and the size of those households.
- The condition of the local economy (i.e., the ability of area businesses to accommodate additional volume).
- The ability of the existing labor pool to supply employees for growth in the "secondary" or induced employment sectors which will stem from employee spending and other economic benefits associated with the industrial facility.

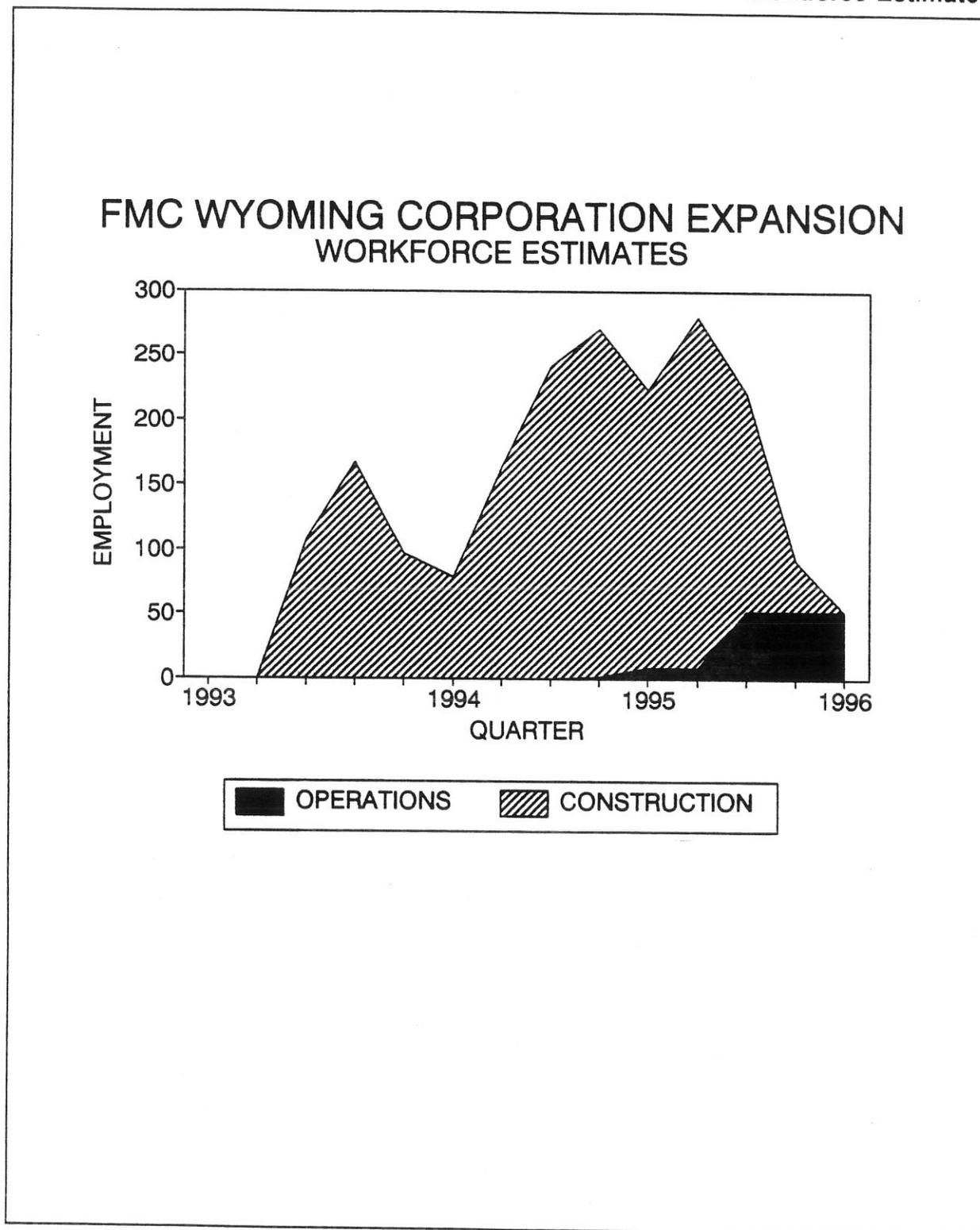
These factors influence direct increases in population associated with an industrial facility. However, population growth or decline occurs within the context of other economic activities within a community, and these "cumulative" conditions determine net population growth. For example, construction or expansion of industrial facilities can occur simultaneously or in sequence with expansion or contraction in other industries. Thus, the net population effects could be higher or lower. The direct population attributable to the facility under consideration is only one of the factors contributing to population growth or decline.

**Table 1. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Workforce Estimates**

JOB CLASSIFICATION	1993				1994				1995				1996			
	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4
CONSTRUCTION	6	13	8	10	16	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
MANAGEMENT & ADMIN.	9	13	8	13	20	19	22	22	22	14	14	14	14	14	6	6
OPERATORS	13	33	11	7	16	16	35	35	13	13	23	16	8	0	0	0
LABORERS	28	32	14	0	3	6	17	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARPENTERS	5	6	3	17	38	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRONWORKERS	13	27	18	15	25	68	38	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILLRIGHTS & BOILERMAKERS	4	3	4	3	4	4	13	30	34	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELECTRICIANS	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
INSTRUMENT	26	44	28	13	38	71	76	83	103	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIPEFITTERS	0	0	0	0	0	17	21	9	8	7	4	0	0	0	0	0
SHEETMETAL	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	40	33	18	0	0	0	0	0
INSULATORS	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	9	15	18	10	0	0	0	0	0
PAINTERS																
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL	109	168	98	79	164	241	269	215	272	169	40	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPERINTENDENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AREA SUPERVISOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CLERK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOREMAN (PROCESS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
MECH/ELEC. MTN. FOREMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATORS (PROCESS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATORS (PHASE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MECH/ELEC. MTN.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANALYSTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	8	52	52	52	52	52	52
PROJECT TOTAL	109	168	98	79	164	241	270	223	280	221	92	92	92	92	92	92

SOURCE: FMC WYOMING CORPORATION, PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION.

**Figure 6. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Workforce Estimates**



This section presents a discussion of the major factors affecting direct population growth associated with the proposed FMC Mine Water Expansion Project. The potential for other industrial development is also discussed.

6.1 Local Labor Pool

The size and composition of the local labor pool is important for several reasons:

- It is a key factor in determining the ability of FMC and its construction contractors to hire qualified local workers.
- It helps determine the amount of local workers who will be available for secondary or induced jobs.
- It is a key factor in determining the ability of other industrial development projects to hire local workers.

6.1.1 Trade Union Labor Availability

FMC Wyoming Corporation is a union operation. Therefore, it is likely that the construction of the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project will also be a union job. Consequently, the local labor pool for the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would be trade union members (in the requisite trades) who reside within commuting distance of the proposed project work site. Based on interviews with union representatives, it was determined that union members living in the Sweetwater County communities of Green River, Rock Springs, Reliance, Superior, Granger, Farson, and Eden, the Uinta County communities of Lyman, Mountain View, Fort Bridger, Urie, and Evanston, and the Lincoln County communities of Kemmerer, Diamondville and Opal would all be local-hire candidates for the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project.* Currently, there are just over 900 union members in appropriate trades who live within daily commuting distance of the proposed project site (see Appendix Table A-3). Of those, 554 are currently available (i.e., registered for work) and an estimated 746 would be available in the spring of 1993 when project construction would begin.

6.1.2 Non-Union Labor Availability

Non-union labor availability has been inventoried for the purposes of determining labor availability for other industrial development and expansion projects and for secondary and induced jobs. Appendix Table A-4 displays active registrants (as of June 30, 1992) with construction skills who were registered for work at the Rock Springs, Kemmerer, and Evanston Job Service Centers. The inventory includes only those Evanston Job Service Center applicants with a Bridger Valley address. Active June 1992 applications with construction skills totaled 1,711 workers. Appendix Table A-5 displays the annual total of applicants in these areas. During the July 1991 through

* See Appendix Tables A-1 for distribution of FMC Wyoming Corporation's existing workforce and Appendix Table A-2, which presents local-hire construction worker residency distribution during the peak quarter (fourth quarter 1991) of Solvay Minerals' recent soda ash expansion project.

June 1992 period, just over 7,600 workers with appropriate industrial construction skills registered for work.

Secondary and induced jobs occur primarily in the retail and service sectors. As of June 30, 1992, a total of 1,210 workers with professional, technical, managerial, clerical and service skills were registered for work at the Rock Springs Job Service Center (Wyoming Department of Employment, June 1992)

6.2 Local Hiring

6.2.1 Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Construction Workers

For the purpose of this application, a local-hire is defined as a current resident of a community near the proposed project site who would commute daily to work on construction or operations of the proposed facility. Table 2 presents estimates of locally and non locally-hired employees associated with the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project construction workforce. Local-hire estimate decision rules are presented in Appendix Table A-6. Briefly, local-hires were estimated by craft. Local-hires were estimated at half the existing labor availability in a particular craft unless the labor pool exceeded labor demand in that craft by 100%. Maximum local-hire estimates in any craft, regardless of availability, is 80%. Local-hires in construction management positions are estimated at 30%.

It is likely that this estimate of locally hired workers may be conservative given that hiring will be through local union halls. Workers who do not fit the definition of local-hires adopted for this application are likely to be mainly residents of other Wyoming communities, according to union representatives.

Additionally, union members that live beyond daily commuting distance are likely to maintain their residences and families in their home community and commute to work on a weekly basis. In these instances, construction workers are likely to establish temporary, work-week residences in Sweetwater County for the duration of the construction activities associated with their craft.

6.2.2 Operations Workers

Local-hires for operations jobs are estimated at 100%. FMC will move existing employees into management and supervisory positions at the facility and recruit through the Rock Springs Branch of the Wyoming Job Service Center for other positions.

Because all operations workers are assumed to be locally hired, there would be no new population associated with Project operations workers or their households.

6.3 Non-Local Construction Worker Households

Based on experience in other southwestern Wyoming construction projects, the analysis conducted for this waiver application assumes 53% of non-local construction workers would relocate to the area single status (e.g., without other household members) and the remaining 47% would bring their households. It is assumed that those non-local construction workers bringing

**Table 2. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Local and Non-Local Hiring Estimates**

JOB CLASSIFICATION		1993		1994			1995			1996			PERCENT LOCAL	
		QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4		QRT 1
CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE														
MANAGEMENT & ADMIN.	TOTAL	6	6	8	10	16	20	25	25	25	6	0	0	
	LOCAL	2	2	2	3	5	6	8	8	8	2	0	0	30%
	NON-LOCAL	4	4	6	7	11	14	17	17	17	4	0	0	
OPERATORS	TOTAL	9	13	8	13	20	19	22	14	14	6	0	0	
	LOCAL	7	10	7	10	16	15	18	11	11	5	0	0	80%
	NON-LOCAL	2	3	1	3	4	4	4	3	3	1	0	0	
LABORERS	TOTAL	13	33	11	7	16	16	35	13	23	16	8	0	
	LOCAL	11	26	9	5	13	13	26	11	18	13	6	0	80%
	NON-LOCAL	2	7	2	2	3	3	7	2	5	3	2	0	
CARPENTERS	TOTAL	26	32	14	0	3	6	17	6	0	0	0	0	
	LOCAL	22	26	11	0	2	5	14	5	0	0	0	0	80%
	NON-LOCAL	6	6	3	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	
IRONWORKERS	TOTAL	5	6	3	17	38	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	
	LOCAL	2	3	2	8	19	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	3	3	1	9	19	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	
MILLRIGHTS & BOILERMAKER	TOTAL	13	27	18	15	25	68	38	8	0	0	0	0	
	LOCAL	7	14	9	7	13	34	19	4	0	0	0	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	6	13	9	8	12	34	19	4	0	0	0	0	
ELECTRICIANS	TOTAL	4	3	4	3	4	4	13	30	34	32	0	0	
	LOCAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	15	17	16	0	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	2	1	2	1	2	2	6	15	17	16	0	0	
INSTRUMENT	TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	10	13	0	0	
	LOCAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	0	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	7	0	0	
PIPEFITTERS	TOTAL	26	44	28	13	38	71	76	83	103	39	0	0	
	LOCAL	13	22	14	7	19	36	38	42	51	19	0	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	13	22	14	6	19	35	38	41	52	20	0	0	
SHEETMETAL	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	17	21	9	8	7	4	0	
	LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	4	4	3	2	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	5	4	4	2	0	
INSULATORS	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	40	33	18	0	
	LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	20	16	9	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	20	17	9	0	
PAINTERS	TOTAL	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	9	15	18	10	0	
	LOCAL	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	8	9	5	0	50%
	NON-LOCAL	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	7	9	5	0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL	TOTAL	109	168	98	79	164	241	269	215	272	169	40	0	
	LOCAL	69	108	58	44	92	132	154	114	142	89	22	0	53%
	NON-LOCAL	40	60	39	36	72	110	114	101	130	81	18	0	
OPERATIONS WORKFORCE														
OPERATIONS TOTAL	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	52	52	52	
	LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	52	52	52	100%
	NON-LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PROJECT WORKFORCE														
PROJECT TOTAL	TOTAL	109	168	98	79	164	241	270	223	280	221	92	52	
	LOCAL	69	108	58	44	92	132	155	122	150	141	74	52	100%
	NON-LOCAL	40	60	39	36	72	110	114	101	130	81	18	0	

SOURCE: FMC WYOMING CORPORATION, PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION.

households would have an average household size of 2.63 persons, which is the average size for Wyoming households according to the 1990 census.

6.4 Secondary and Induced Workers

The proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would result in substantial economic benefits for Sweetwater County and the communities of Green River, Rock Springs, and lesser benefits for Granger and the Bridger Valley area of Uinta County. These benefits would flow from local spending by construction workers and new operations workers, and from the company's local purchases of goods and services to support construction and operations of the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project.

A construction project of this size in an area with no recent industrial expansion would generate demand for new secondary and induced workers to accommodate the increased demand for retail goods and services, and to accommodate the industry-related goods and service purchases. However, Sweetwater County has experienced a relatively constant level of industrial expansion over the last several years (please see Figure 10). Because several major industrial projects have been completed or are phasing down just as the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project and others are starting up, it is likely that there would be no net increase in secondary and induced employment resulting from the proposed project. Additionally, any new jobs created will likely be filled by local workers, given the substantial labor availability in the retail, service, professional, and technical sectors (please see Section 6.1.2). Consequently, there is likely to be no net population increases associated with the secondary and induced employment effects of the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project.

6.5 Population Increases Directly Attributable to the Project

Table 3 and Figure 7 present the projected direct population increases attributable to the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project. Given the assumption in Sections 6.1 through 6.4, the population associated with the project would peak at about 230 in the second quarter of 1995.

6.6 Population Distribution

Figure 8 and Appendix Table A-7 present the estimated distribution of the direct population associated with the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project. Population distribution is based on construction worker residence data contained in the Wyoming Industrial Siting Administration quarterly monitoring reports submitted by Solvay Minerals (formerly Tenneco Minerals Company) for their recent Soda Ash Expansion Project. This distribution ratio was selected because it represents the actual distribution of population associated with a recent Sweetwater County soda ash construction project of similar size. The population distribution ratio to nearby communities is presented in Table 4.

6.7 School-Age Children

Table 5 displays the estimated total school enrollment associated with Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project non-local construction workers. These estimates are based on actual school enrollment associated with the non-local construction workforce on the recent Solvay

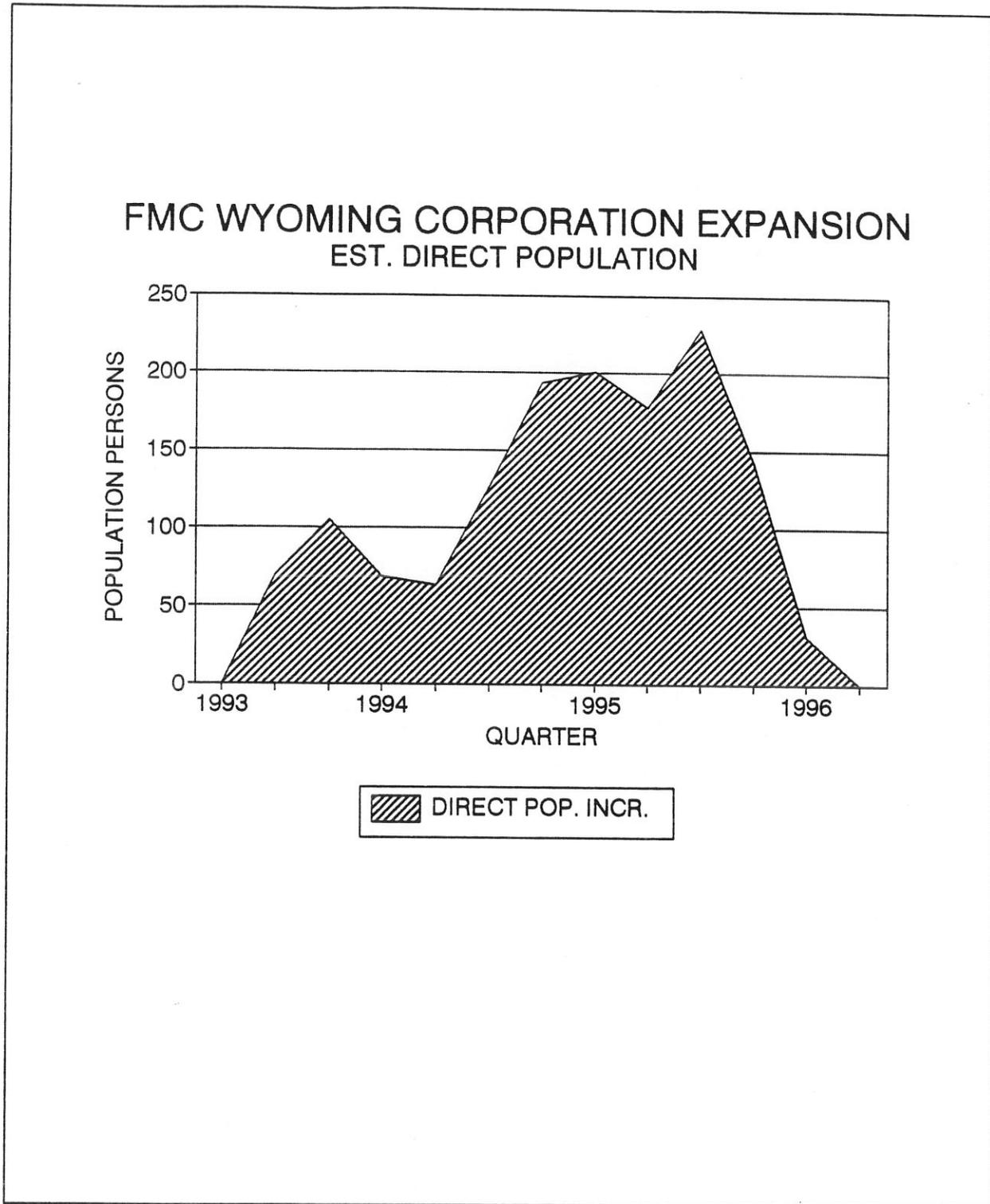
**Table 3. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Direct Population Increase Associated with Non-Local Workforce**

ACTIVITY	1993			1994				1995				1996
	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1
CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS	71 0	106 0	69 0	64 0	127 0	194 0	201 0	178 0	230 0	143 0	32 0	0 0
TOTAL	71	106	69	64	127	194	201	178	230	143	32	0

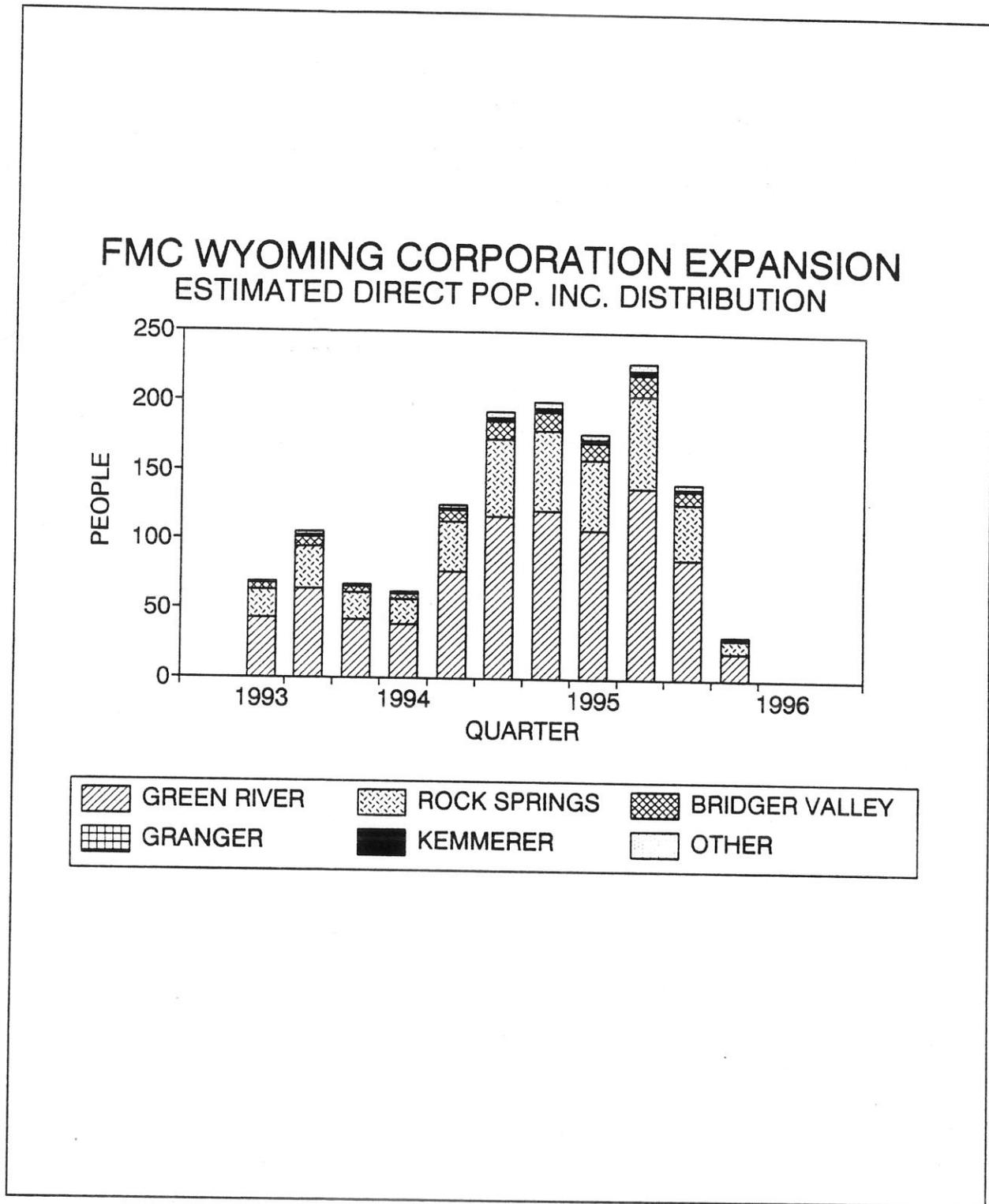
SOURCE: PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION

* CONSTRUCTION: ASSUMES 53% SINGLE, 47% WITH FAMILY, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE 2.63
OPERATIONS: ASSUMES 100% LOCAL

**Figure 7. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Estimated Direct Population**



**Figure 8. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Direct Population Increase-Distribution by Community**



Mineral's Soda Ash Expansion Project. Monitoring data for that project yielded a ratio of one and one-half students per every 10 non-local construction workers. The estimated peak total enrollment associated with the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project is 20 students. These children would be distributed primarily to schools in Sweetwater School District #2 (Green River) and Sweetwater School District #1 (Rock Springs), and in substantially lesser numbers to Uinta School Districts #4 and #6 (Lyman and Mountain View) and Lincoln School District #1 (Kemmerer).

6.8 Housing Supply and Demand

Table 6 presents the results of an inventory of housing supply in communities near the proposed project site. The inventory was conducted in July and December of 1992. The inventory includes houses for sale, apartments, mobile home parks, and hotels and motels. A total of 992 units, including mobile home pads, were estimated to be available in July. In December, a total of 1,439 units and mobile home pads were available. The increase is due primarily to higher vacancy rates in motel and hotel rooms during winter months. Appendix Tables A-8 through A-11 provide details of the inventory. In addition to the units addressed in this inventory, there are homes and rooms in homes that are also available for rent from time to time. These units are advertised in newspapers and by word of mouth.

Notwithstanding the above, conventional housing supply in communities near the project site can be characterized as tight. The inventory of mobile home pads is high because many residents have moved from mobile homes to conventional housing in recent years. Apartment units are in scarce supply because several companies have closed and relocated company-owned employee apartment complexes and because there has been an increase in demand for apartment units, both from the general public and from community college students.

Table 7 presents estimated construction worker housing demand associated with the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project. A peak total of 108 units would be required based on a ratio of 1.2 non-local construction workers per housing unit. Figure 9 contrasts housing supply and project related demand. Units should be available to meet this demand for the following reasons:

- Mobile homes, recreational vehicles and hotel/motel rooms, while perhaps not the accommodation of choice in all cases, are traditional accommodations for temporary construction workers.
- As shown in the following section, the net decline in industrial employment in the area may result in an increase in housing availability or an increase in local hiring potentials beyond those assumed for this analysis.

**Table 4. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Population Distribution Ratio**

<u>Community</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Green River	60
Rock Springs	29
Fort Bridger	1
Lyman	5
Granger	1
Mountain View	1
Kemmerer	1
<u>All Others</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100

**Table 5. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Estimated Project-Related Total School Enrollment**

ACTIVITY	1993			1994				1995				1996
	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1
CONSTRUCTION	6	9	6	5	11	17	17	15	20	12	3	0
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	9	6	5	11	17	17	15	20	12	3	0

SOURCE: PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION
 **** ASSUMES 1.5 SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN PER 10 NON-LOCAL WORKERS
 BASED ON SOLVAY MINERAL WISA MONITORING REPORTS

**Table 6. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Housing Availability by Community
July 1992**

	Summer	Winter
ROCK SPRINGS		
Houses for Sale	78	73
Apartments (vacancies)	79	57
Mobile Hm Rentals	12	3
Vacant Pads	311	310
Hotel/Motel (vacancies)	41	539
GREEN RIVER		
Houses for Sale	70	63
Apartments (vacancies)	8	13
Mobile Hm Rentals	2	1
Vacant Pads	126	111
Hotel/Motel (vacancies)	24	38
GRANGER		
Houses for Sale	NA	NA
Apartments (vacancies)	NA	NA
Mobile Hm Rentals		
Vacant Pads	40	25
Hotel/Motel (vacancies)	NA	NA
BRIDGER VALLEY		
Houses for Sale	35	40
Apartments (vacancies)	NA	NA
Mobile Hm Rentals	6	6
Vacant Pads	160	160
Hotel/Motel (vacancies)	NA	NA
ALL COMMUNITIES		
Houses for Sale	183	176
Apartments (vacancies)	87	70
Mobile Hm Rentals	20	10
Vacant Pads	637	606
Hotel/Motel (vacancies)	65	577
Totals	992	1439

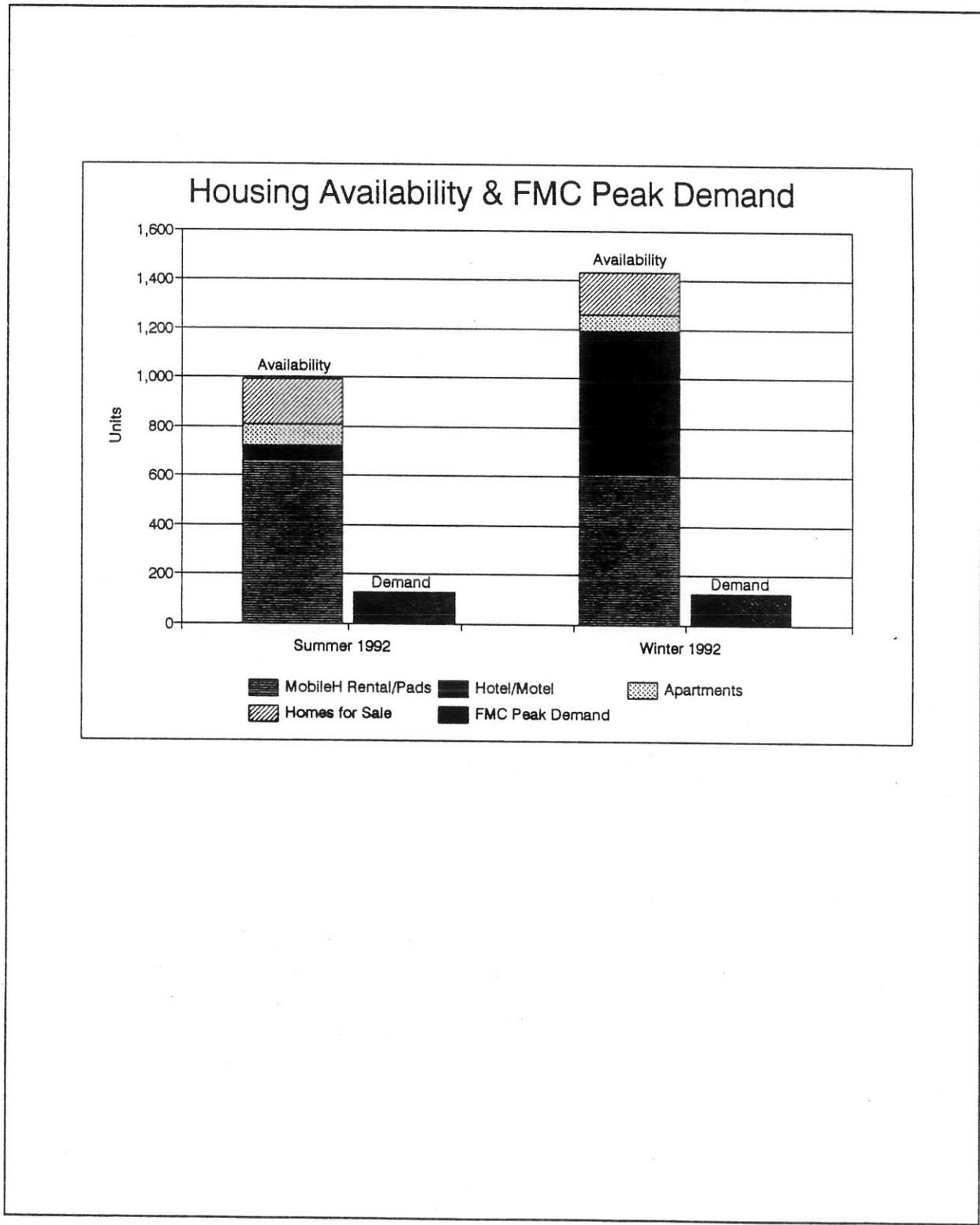
Source: PIC Housing Inventory, July and December, 1992

**Table 7. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Total Housing Unit Demand**

ACTIVITY	1993			1994				1995				1996
	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1
CONSTRUCTION	33	50	33	30	60	92	95	84	108	68	15	0
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	50	33	30	60	92	95	84	108	68	15	0

SOURCE: PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION
 CONSTRUCTION: ASSUMES 1.2 NON-LOCAL WORKERS PER HOUSING UNIT
 OPERATIONS: ASSUMES 100% LOCAL

Figure 9. FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Housing Availability and Peak Demand



6.9 Cumulative Industrial Activities

Western Sweetwater County is home to a number of major industrial operations including five soda ash facilities, a phosphate fertilizer plant, several coal mines, and a large electric power generating plant. In addition, a major natural gas processing facility is immediately across the county line in Lincoln County. There are also a number of natural gas well fields in the Sweetwater, Uinta, and Lincoln Counties. Consequently, there is an ongoing level of industrial maintenance, repair, debottlenecking, and expansion activities. In fact, several expansion and refurbishing projects have occurred during the last five years. These include a 380 peak workforce Soda Ash Expansion Project by Solvay Minerals during 1991 and 1992 and a 150 peak workforce project conducted by Rhone Poulenc during the same period. As a result, a varying level of construction and maintenance workers have been recently employed in the Green River and Rock Springs areas. This circumstance is illustrated by the fact that the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated that 1,580 construction workers were employed in Sweetwater County in 1990. Because of this relatively constant level of industrial activity, a construction workforce of 200 to 300 employees is not uncommon in Sweetwater County.

Figure 10 and Appendix Table A-12 present estimates of Sweetwater County industrial construction employment at major facilities for the 1991 through 1995 period. The figure and table do not display the ongoing level of industrial operations employment in Sweetwater County which the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated to be over 5,500 mining and manufacturing jobs in 1990.

Information for this analysis was obtained from a survey of existing and anticipated industrial operations conducted by PIC in the summer and fall of 1992. The inventory conducted for this analysis may not have been exhaustive, nor is the information obtained necessarily complete given the competitive nature of the industries contacted. However, the information gained from this inventory is the best available at this time and is thought to be a fair representation of recent and currently known future industrial activity in Sweetwater County.

According to the information that was collected for the inventory, construction employment at major industrial facilities will decline substantially in Sweetwater County in late 1992 and early 1993. This is a result of the completion of several soda ash expansion projects as well as workforce reductions at an area coal mine. Given stable conditions in other industries, the FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project and a proposed Rhone Poulenc Soda Ash Expansion Project would return construction employment to mid-1992 levels during 1994 and 1995, but would not reach the levels experienced during 1991 and 1992.

7. Estimated Additional Revenue to Local Governments Due to the Facility

Certain local governments would receive revenues resulting from construction and operations of the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project.

- Sweetwater County, Sweetwater School District #2 (Green River) and Western Wyoming Community College, and the solid waste district would receive ad valorem taxes on the

value of the new project-related facilities and equipment. These are estimated to total \$856,000 in 1992 dollars during the first year of operations. Of that total, Sweetwater County would receive an estimated \$142,000; Sweetwater School District #2 would receive an estimated \$567,000; Western Wyoming Community College would receive an estimated \$113,000; an estimated \$30,000 would be generated by the solid waste mill levy; and the weed and pest mill levy would generate \$3,000.

- Sweetwater County, Sweetwater School District #2, and Western Wyoming Community College and the other districts identified above would receive ad valorem taxes on the value of the trona ore. Because this is a new process, the method of valuing recycled tailings and minerals in solution has not yet been established; therefore, it is not possible to estimate ad valorem tax revenues from this source at the time of this application.
- Sweetwater County and its incorporated communities would receive revenues from sales and use tax associated with purchases for materials, equipment, and supplies used in construction of the new processing facilities. Table 8 and Figure 11 display the estimated distribution of these sales and use tax revenues. Total project-related sales and use tax revenues are estimated at \$1,423,000 over the construction phase of the project.
- Sweetwater County and its incorporated communities would receive revenues from sales and use tax associated with purchases for materials, equipment, and supplies during the operations of the new processing facilities. These operations-related sales and use tax revenues are estimated to total about \$35,000 annually for all local government jurisdictions combined.
- Counties and incorporated communities where project workers live and shop would receive revenues from sales and use tax associated with local purchases made by project workers. These jurisdictions would also receive revenues from user fees and other population-related revenue mechanisms. These revenues have not been estimated for this analysis.
- Certain local government jurisdictions would receive Impact Assistance Payments (IAPs) under the provisions of Wyoming law. IAPs are based on increases in sales and use tax revenues above a base period (12 months preceding the start of construction of the WISC jurisdictional facility). Eligibility to receive IAPs continues until construction of the facility is 90 percent complete. The ratio for distribution of IAPs is set by the Wyoming Industrial Siting Council (WISC). The county and municipalities within the county where the facility is located would be eligible to receive the IAPs. The WISC determines the distribution ratio based on estimated impacts of the facility on these local governments. If impacts are anticipated to occur in an adjacent county, the commissioners of the adjacent county may petition the council for a share of the IAPs.

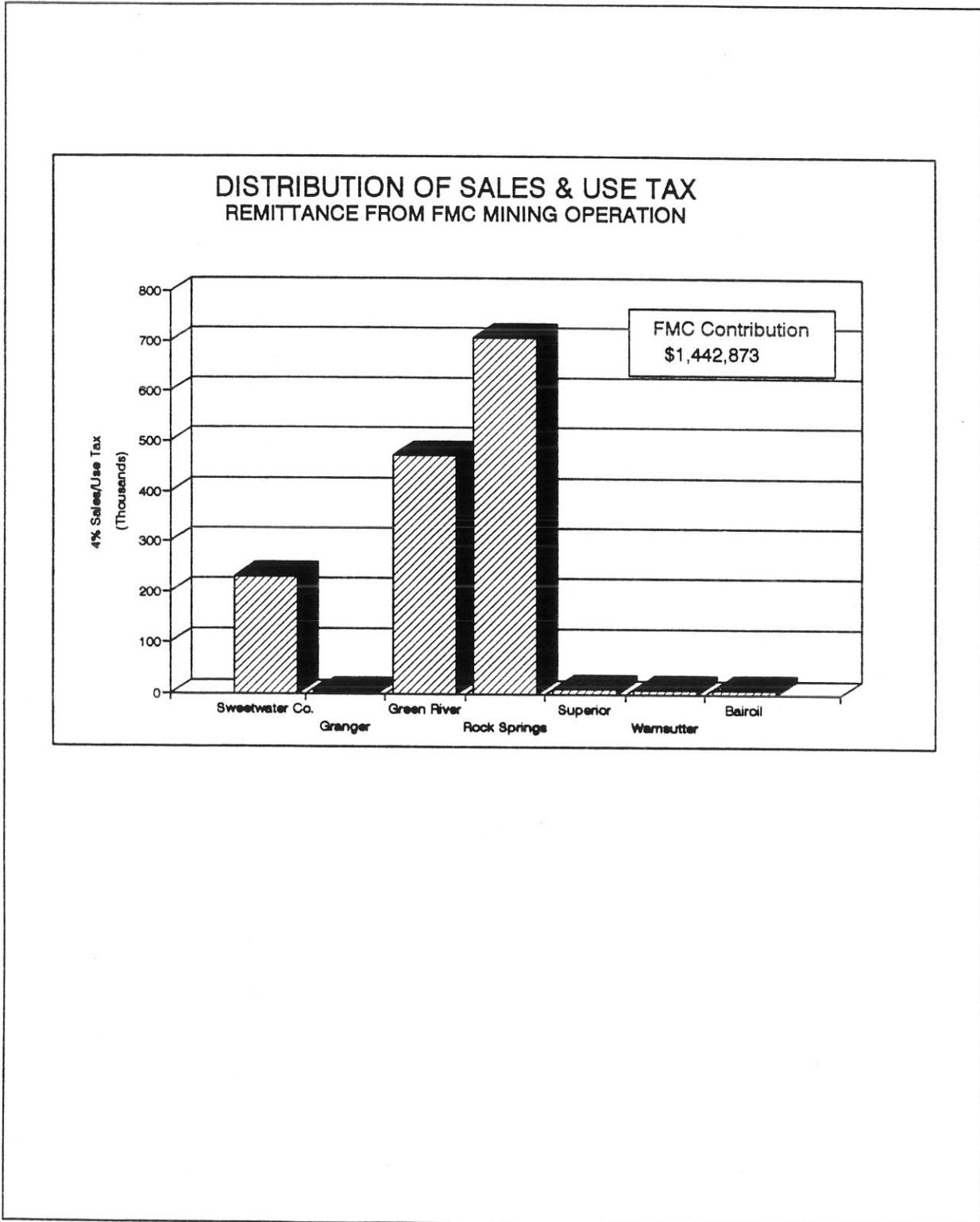
Estimating IAPs that will flow from a particular project is a complex process. It is even more complicated in Sweetwater County where an ongoing level of construction activity makes determining a base year difficult. Substantial construction-related purchases and tax payments occurring within a base year would effectively reduce the resulting IAPs during construction of a facility. Data concerning sales and use tax payments by company are not available to the public; therefore analysts attempting to determine base year and

**Table 8. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Estimated Construction-Related Sales and
Use Tax Revenues by Government Entity**

Government Entity	Percentage of Population	Sales/Use Tax Remittance
Sweetwater County	15.96%	230,239
Granger	0.32%	4,675
Green River	32.74%	472,411
Rock Springs	49.07%	707,989
Superior	0.70%	10,158
Wamsutter	0.62%	8,917
Bairoil	0.59%	8,484
 Total	 100.00%	 1,442,873

Sources: 1990 U.S. Census; Planning Information Corporation calculations from Table A-14.

**Figure 11. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Distribution of Estimated Sales and Use Tax**



impact period tax payments must rely on the willingness of industry officials to provide detailed information in order to make accurate projections.

IAPs to local governments can also benefit or suffer from general economic surges and declines during the impact period. These economic conditions are often difficult to predict, particularly in areas with natural resource-based economies such as Sweetwater County.

For this analysis, PIC examined historic Sweetwater sales and use tax revenues to establish a "base" economy. An inventory of Sweetwater County industrial companies was conducted to determine recent and anticipated future expansion projects and related capital expenditures. In some cases, only general information was available, from which PIC developed a capital expenditure scenario. This scenario was used to establish base year and impact period sales and use tax payments, which, in turn, yielded estimates of IAPs. Appendix Tables A-13 through A-15 present the detailed information on this process.

Based on this process, estimated total IAPs associated with the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project would be \$515,000 (see Figure 12). This amount would be distributed to area local governments based on a ratio set by the WISC. If other industrial projects identified in the inventory occur on schedule, and if their capital spending patterns approximate the scenario developed by PIC, total IAPs could be half again the \$515,000 attributable to the Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project.

8. Estimated Construction Cost of the Facility

The cost of construction of the proposed FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Facility is \$120 million in 1992 dollars.

9. Local Hiring and Local Contracting Strategies

9.1 Local Hiring

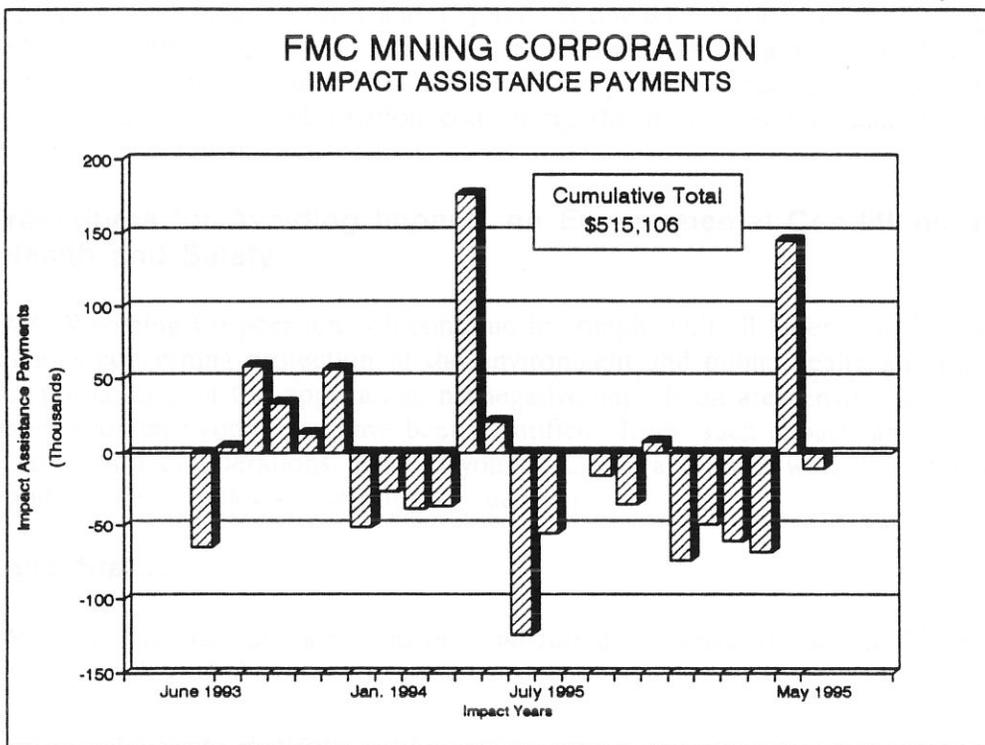
FMC Wyoming Corporation's Green River Facility is a union operation. Recruiting for operations workers is routinely conducted through the Rock Springs Job Service Center. Most entry-level employees are local-hires. Supervisory personnel are typically promoted within the corporation.

It is likely that the construction contractor selected for the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project will be a union contractor. Therefore, hiring for the construction project will be conducted through local union halls. Local union halls typically fill jobs with local union members first. Other Wyoming trade union members are given preference when and if the supply of local union members is exhausted.

9.2 Local Contracting

To the extent that local and other Wyoming contractors are qualified and cost competitive, FMC Wyoming Corporation will use local and other Wyoming contractors for the construction of the proposed Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project. The prime contractor selected for the

Figure 12. FMC Wyoming Corporation Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project Estimated Impact Assistance Payments



REFERENCES

Wyoming Department of Unemployment, Table 17, Active File Applicants by Occupation, provided by Pam Miller, Rock Springs Job Service Center.

Table A-1. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Green River Wyoming Facility
October 1992 Workforce Residency Distribution

<u>Town</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Big Piney	1	0.1
Centerville	1	0.1
Diamondville	1	0.1
Evanston	23	1.9
Farson	1	0.1
Fort Bridger	39	3.3
Granger	6	0.5
Green River	472	39.9
Kemmerer	2	0.2
Lander	1	0.1
Lonetree	2	0.2
Lyman	179	15.1
Mountain View	87	7.3
Opal	1	0.1
Reliance	8	0.7
Robertson	4	0.3
Rock Springs	353	29.8
Superior	1	0.1
Urie	1	0.1
Total	1,183	100.0

**Table A-2. Solvay Minerals
Soda Ash Expansion Project
Peak Quarter Local Hire Distribution**

Community	Percentage of Local Workers
Green River	39%
Rock Springs	27%
Lyman	10%
Ft. Bridger	3%
Granger	0%
Eden/Farson	1%
Superior	1%
Evanston	5%
Robertson	.5%
Mountain View	10%
Labarge	1%
Point-Of-Rocks	.75%
Diamondville	.75%
Kemmerer	1%
Subtotal:	100%

Source: Solvay Minerals WISA Monitoring Reports

**Table A-3. Southwestern Wyoming Area
Labor Union Member Availability
Fall 1992 and Spring 1993**

Job Class	Total Local Union Members	Current Member Availability	Estimated Spring Member Availability	FMC Peak ** Demand
Operators	150	120	120	28
Laborers	150	150	150	45
Carpenters	150	85	120	33
Ironworkers	60	35	50	52
Millwrights & Boilermakers	115	15	80	81
Electricians	150	50	100	41
Instrument Tech	-	-	-	17
Pipefitters	100	90	100	104
Sheetmetal Workers	11	9	11	27
Insulators	-	-	-	40
Painters	15	0	15	20
	901	554	746	488

Sources: Telephone interviews with trade unions, 11/92

* Local identified as Western Sweetwater, Southern Lincoln and Uinta counties

** FMC peak demand is calculated by craft and is not anticipated to occur simultaneous

**Table A-4. Southwestern Wyoming Area
Job Service Center
Construction Labor Registered Applicants, June 30, 1992**

	Job Service Office			Total
	Rock Springs	Evanston	Kemmerer	
Operators	178	35	33	246
Laborers	748	120	107	975
Carpenters	19	3	3	25
Ironworkers	40	13	3	56
Electricians	43	4	4	51
Instrument Tech	13	1	6	20
Pipefitters	3	4	6	13
Millwrights	25	6	7	38
Clerks	99	13	26	138
Warehouse Support	126	10	13	149
	1294	209	208	1711

Sources: Wyoming State Employment Service, July 1992.

JOB SERVICE OFFICES INCLUDE:

Rock Springs Office: Rock Springs

Evanston Office: Millburne, Robertson, Mt. View, Urie Fort Bri

Kemmerer Office: Kemmerer, Diamondville and Opa

**Table A-6. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Local-Hire Estimate Decision Rules**

Local Hiring Decision Assumptions

Local-hire estimates are determined on a craft-by-craft basis

Construction

- 1) **If supply is less than 100% greater than demand, local hires are estimated at 50% of supply.**
- 2) **If supply is 100% greater than demand, up to 80% of the workforce is assumed to be local.**

Operations

FMC has indicated that 100% of the operations workforce will be local. Operations employees will be hired through the local Job Service Office or transferred from within FMC's existing operations.

Table A-7. FMC Wyoming Corporation
 Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
 Estimated Population Distribution

ACTIVITY	1993				1994				1995				1996				ESTIMATED* DISTRIBUTION
	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	
GREEN RIVER	42	64	41	38	76	117	121	107	138	86	19	0	60%				
ROCK SPRINGS	20	31	20	18	37	56	58	52	67	41	9	0	29%				
LYMAN	3	5	3	3	6	10	10	9	11	7	2	0	5%				
FT BRIDGER	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1%				
GRANGER	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1%				
MOUNTAIN VIEW	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1%				
KEMNER	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1%				
ALL OTHER	2	3	2	2	3	5	5	4	6	4	1	0	2%				
TOTAL	71	106	69	64	127	194	201	178	230	143	32	0	100%				

SOURCE: PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION
 * BASED ON WISA MONITORING REPORTS FOR SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT RESIDENCY

**Table A-8. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Housing Inventory: Mobile Homes, July 1992**

Community	Mobile Home Park	SUMMER			WINTER		
		Total Pads(1)	Mobile H Rentals	Vacant Pads	Total Pads(1)	Mobile H Rentals	Vacant Pads
ROCK SPRINGS	Canyon Court	78	0	8	85	0	9
	Century West	pool only			pool only		
	Clear View Acres(2)	300	0	2	79	0	12
	Cleve's Court	17	0	0	15	0	0
	Desert Village	240	0	3	240	0	3
	EJ Rancho	107	1	30	107	1	30
	Garcia Hill Village	64	0	10	60	0	2
	Gateway	158	1	25	158	0	20
	Lewis Hill	85	0	25	102	0	14
	L & L Trailer Park	14	0	0	14	0	0
	Skyline	281	9	130	305	1	139
	Volvic Hill	100	0	0	100	0	1
	W-K Trailer Court	51	0	0	51	0	2
	Western Hill Hill	168	1	78	168	1	78
	Ogden's Park	142	0	30	142	0	31
Pioneer Hill	311	2	96	310	1	80	
Homestead Village	214	6	160	214	6	160	
Blackfork	90	0	40	90	0	25	
			Vacancy Rate			Vacancy Rate	
			27.15			25	
TOTAL:		2420	20	637	2240	10	606
							27.50

Source: PIC Housing Inventory, July and December, 1992
 (1) Varies from time to time because of the accommodation of different size mobile homes.
 (2) 265 lots recently sold to individual owners.

**Table A-9. FMC Wyoming Corporation
 Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
 Housing Inventory: Homes for Sale, July 1992**

Community	Summer	Winter
Rock Springs	78	73
Green River	70	63
Bridger Valley	35	40
Total	183	176

Source: PIC Housing Inventory, July and December, 1992

**Table A-10. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Housing Inventory: Hotels/Motels, July 1992**

Community	Hotel/Motel	Total Units	Summer Vacancy	Vacant Units	Winter Vacancy	Vacant Units
ROCK SPRINGS	American Family	97	0%	0	74%	72
	Best Western	100	0%	0	5%	5
	Cody Motel	38	15%	6	8%	3
	Comfort Inn	137	0%	0	84%	115
	Elk Street Motel (weekly)	18	15%	3	50%	9
	Holiday Inn	114	10%	11	20%	23
	Inn @ Rock Sprgs, The	149	0%	0	34%	51
	Knotty Pine Motel	12	0%	0	58%	7
	LaQuinta	130	0%	0	75%	98
	Lamplighter Motel	32	20%	6	50%	16
	Motel 8	92	0%	0	0%	0
	Motel 6	130	5%	7	85%	110
	Nomad Inn	107	5%	5	28%	30
	Irwin Hotel	15	20%	3	0%	0
	GREEN RIVER	Coachman Inn Motel	18	5%	1	56%
Desmond Motel		22	50%	11	64%	14
Flaming Gorge Motel		17	0%	0	0%	NA
Holding's Little America		150	5%	8	7%	10
Mustang Motel		42	10%	4	10%	4
TOTALS		1420	10%	65	41%	577

Source: PIC Housing Inventory , July and December, 1992

**Table A-11. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Housing Inventory: Apartment Complex, July 1992**

Community	Apartment Complex	Total Units	-----SUMMER-----		-----WINTER-----	
			Vacant Units	Waiting List	Vacant Units	Waiting List
ROCK SPRINGS	A.V.A.	24	0	Yes	2	No
	Bicentennial	102	0	Yes	0	Yes
	Country Club	36	2		2	
	Ferlic	22	2	No	1	No
	Fruillo	4	1		0	
	Hafey Art Realty Apts	10	2		1	
	Imperial	300	61		40	
	Kimberly	20	2		0	
	Sage Street Apts	24	1	No	1	No
	Shadow Ridge	64	2		5	
Sunridge	120	6		5		
GREEN RIVER	Ferlic	25	1	No	1	No
	Mansface*	NA	0	Yes	NA	
	Shantz	40	1	Yes	0	Yes
	Texas Gulf	42	0	No	0	Yes
	Viewridge	70	0	Yes	10	No
	Zanetti, Terry	110	6	Yes	2	No
TOTAL:		1013	87		70	

*Elderly and Handicapped Only
Source: PIC Housing Inventory, July and December, 1992

**Table A-12. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Estimated Cumulative Operations and Construction Impacts
Workforce Demand by Quarter by Operator**

OPERATOR & CLASS OF EMPL.	1992		1993				1994				1995				1996
	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1	QRT 2	QRT 3	QRT 4	QRT 1
FMC WYOMING CORPORATION	0	0	0	109	168	98	79	164	241	270	223	280	221	92	52
CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	109	168	98	79	164	241	269	215	272	169	40	0
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	52	52	52
SOLVAY/TENNECO EXPANSION	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TG SODA ASH EXPANSION	135	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CONSTRUCTION	125	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
RHONE POULENC	60	30	10	10	10	25	50	75	100	155	105	80	55	30	15
CONSTRUCTION	60	30	10	10	10	25	50	75	100	150	100	75	50	25	10
OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
BLACK BUTTE	200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	NA														
OPERATIONS	NA														
TOTAL	420	190	20	129	188	133	139	249	351	435	338	370	286	132	77
CONSTRUCTION	210	80	10	119	178	123	129	239	341	419	315	347	219	65	10
OPERATIONS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	23	23	67	67	67

SOURCE: PLANNING INFORMATION CORPORATION ESTIMATES, FMC WYOMING CORPORATION, SOLVAY, RHONE POULENC, BLACK BUTTE COAL AND TG SODA ASH.

**Table A-13. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Actual and Estimated Sales and Use Tax
Sweetwater County (Background Economy)
April 1991 - March 1995**

		1	2	3	4	5
		Background Economy	Background Economy	Background Economy	Background Economy	Background Economy
Schedule of Operations		Actual/Est. Total Sales/Use Tax Collections (*1)	Actual/Est. Total 3% S/U Tax Remittance(1)(2) (*1)(*2)(*3)	Month-to-Month % Change 3% Tax Remittance (*1)(*3)	Calculated Adj. Total S/U Tax Collections (*4)	Estimated S/U Tax Remittance to County (*5)(*3)
	April-1991					
	May					
	June	1,808,854	496,999	n/a		
	July	2,107,188	569,856	14.7%		
	Aug.	2,271,096	610,062	7.1%		
	Sept.	2,981,878	795,715	30.4%		
	Oct.	2,586,128	700,481	-12.0%		
	Nov.	1,938,863	540,297	-22.9%		
	Dec.	1,966,318	495,286	-8.3%		
	Jan.-1992	2,362,853	456,917	-7.7%		
	Feb.	2,433,995	602,656	31.9%		
	March	2,055,696	620,758	3.0%		
Base Year Begin	----April	1,978,068	521,740	-16.0%		
	May	2,121,080	505,533	-3.1%		
	June	2,194,584	541,372	7.1%		
	July	2,238,330	559,648	3.4%		
	Aug.	2,389,111	557,174	-0.4%		
	Sept.	2,233,121	599,404	7.6%		
	Oct.	2,181,433	534,943	-10.8%		
	Nov.*	2,129,618	501,682	-6.2%		
	Dec.*	2,121,968	549,037	-8.3%		
	Jan.-1993*	2,115,168	550,315	-7.7%		
	Feb.*	2,109,048	548,759	31.9%		
Base Year End	----March*	2,164,684	547,357	3.0%		
Impact Year Begin	----April*	2,164,684	543,080	-16.0%	1,819,393	451,209
	May*	2,164,684	543,080	-3.1%	2,097,442	520,166
	June*	2,164,684	543,080	7.1%	2,318,146	574,900
	July*	2,164,684	543,080	3.4%	2,237,761	554,965
	Aug.*	2,164,684	543,080	-0.4%	2,155,115	534,469
	Sept.*	2,164,684	543,080	7.6%	2,328,753	577,531
	Oct.*	2,164,684	543,080	-10.8%	1,931,890	479,109
	Nov.*	2,164,684	543,080	-6.2%	2,030,091	503,463
	Dec.*	2,164,684	543,080	-8.3%	1,984,348	492,118
	Jan.-1994*	2,164,684	543,080	-7.7%	1,996,990	495,253
	Feb.*	2,164,684	543,080	31.9%	2,855,136	708,074
	March*	2,164,684	543,080	3.0%	2,229,705	552,967
	April*	2,164,684	586,527	-16.0%	1,819,393	451,209
	May*	2,164,684	586,527	-3.1%	2,097,442	520,166
	June*	2,164,684	586,527	7.1%	2,318,146	574,900
	July*	2,164,684	586,527	3.4%	2,237,761	554,965
	Aug.*	2,164,684	586,527	-0.4%	2,155,115	534,469
	Sept.*	2,164,684	586,527	7.6%	2,328,753	577,531
	Oct.*	2,164,684	586,527	-10.8%	1,931,890	479,109
	Nov.*	2,164,684	586,527	-6.2%	2,030,091	503,463
	Dec.*	2,164,684	586,527	-8.3%	1,984,348	492,118
	Jan.-1995*	2,164,684	586,527	-7.7%	1,996,990	495,253
	Feb.*	2,164,684	586,527	31.9%	2,855,136	708,074
Impact Year End	----March*	2,164,684	586,527	3.0%	2,229,705	552,967
	April*					
	May*					
	June*					
	July*					
	Aug.*					
	Sept.*					
	Oct.*					
	Nov.*					
	Total					

(1) Actual sales/use tax collection data to Nov.'92; Estimated data based on prior base years' monthly average.
 (2) Est. S/U tax remittance during Impact Years represents Impact Assistance Base amounts, increasing 8% in April '94.
 (3) Actual 3% sales and use tax remittance to county 12/91 thru 11/92. Percentage change for corresponding months thereafter assumed identical. Months prior to 12/91 include out-state payments & state withholding.
 (4) Calculated by multiplying column 2 by column 3 (2*3).
 (5) Based on actual percent of remitted total sales/use tax remittance to actual total sales/use taxes collected by Sweetwater County 12/91 to 11/92 = 24.8%.

**Table A-15. FMC Wyoming Corporation
Mine Water Soda Ash Expansion Project
Estimated Project-Related Impact Assistance Payments
For FMC Mining Project — June 1993 through May 1995
(continued)**

Expenditures In: Taxes Collected In: Payable To Local Govt. In:	End Impact Year												
	April May June	May June July	June July August	July August Sept.	August Sept. Oct.	Sept. Oct. Nov.	Oct. Nov. Dec.	Nov. Dec. Jan '95	Dec. Jan '95 Feb.	Jan '95 Feb. March	Feb. March Apr'11	March Apr'11 May	Total
3% Sales/Use Tax Remitted to County	451,209	520,166	574,900	554,965	534,469	577,531	479,109	503,463	492,118	495,253	708,074	552,967	12,888,446
Base Period Amount	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	586,527	13,555,284
S/U Tax Remittance Over Base Period Amount	(135,317)	(66,361)	(11,626)	(31,562)	(52,058)	(8,996)	(107,418)	(83,064)	(94,408)	(91,273)	121,547	(33,560)	n/a
FMC CONTRIBUTIONS:													
Total FMC Taxable Expenditures	1,083,333	1,083,333	1,083,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	24,496,074
Taxes on Exp. @ 3% (pre state-cut)	32,500	32,500	32,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	97,500	97,500	97,500	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Taxes on Exp. @ 3% (post state-cut)	11,261	11,261	11,261	16,459	16,459	16,459	33,784	33,784	33,784	22,869	22,869	22,869	22,869
Sales/Use Tax Remittance (FMC's 3% post state-cut tax plus Base Economy S/U tax remittance over base period amount)	(124,056)	(55,100)	(365)	(15,103)	(35,599)	7,463	(73,634)	(49,280)	(60,625)	(68,404)	144,416	(10,691)	
IMPACT ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:													
Total Impact Assistance Payments to Sweetwater Co. for General Distribution*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,463	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,416	\$0	\$515,106

* Tax on taxable expenditures based on sales tax of 3% (Less 65% state general fund share & 1% admin. fee)

Source: Planning Information Corporation calculations