STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

12

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING
CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION
COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CONSIDERING:

CASE NOS. 11,143

HEARING CALLED BY THE NEW MEXICO)
OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION AND)
CONTROLLED RECOVERY, INCORPORATED)

(Consolidated)

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSION HEARING

BEFORE: WILLIAM J. LEMAY, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM WEISS, COMMISSIONER
JAMI BAILEY, COMMISSIONER

September 28th, 1995

Santa Fe, New Mexico

This matter came on for hearing before the Oil Conservation Commission on Thursday, September 28th, 1995, at the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Porter Hall, 2040 South Pacheco, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Steven T. Brenner, Certified Court Reporter No. 7 for the State of New Mexico.

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APPEARANCES

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(Continued...)

APPEARANCES (Continued)

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By: EDMUND H. KENDRICK

* * *

1	WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had at
2	11:05 a.m.:
3	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We're reconvening now, and we'll
4	call Cases Number 11,143 and 11,216, which is the hearing
5	called by the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association,
6	continuation it's actually re-opened and Controlled
7	Recovery, Incorporated, to rehear Rule 711, basically.
8	And I'd like to call for appearances in Cases
9	11,143 and 11,216.
10	MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm Tom Kellahin of
11	the Santa Fe law firm of Kellahin and Kellahin, appearing
12	on behalf of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association and
13	Controlled Recovery, Inc. We were the applicants for
14	rehearing, and we're present today, Mr. Chairman.
15	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kellahin.
16	Additional appearances?
17	MR. CARROLL: Rand Carroll on behalf of the New
18	Mexico Oil Conservation Division. I'll have one or two
19	witnesses.
20	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. How many witnesses, Mr.
21	Kellahin?
22	MR. KELLAHIN: I have none, Mr. Chairman.
23	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Will those witnesses that
24	will be testifying please stand and raise your right hand?
25	(Thereupon, the witnesses were sworn.)

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin, you're a busy man today, so we shall let you proceed.

MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, this is a rule-making item on the agenda. It has some peculiarities of procedure which I'll address to you, and then I want to describe for you the process by which we have exercised the opportunity the Commission has granted us when they issued the rehearing request.

You may remember that Rule 711 came to you on August 10th. The Commission -- I've got my cases confused.

The Commission order in 711 was issued on July 10th.

On August 10th, you granted our application for rehearing to visit, again, some of the items in Rule 711.
711 deals with the surface waste disposal facility rules.

And as a result of the granting of the rehearing application, then, members of the Association, including some members of your original Rule 711 committee, have worked extensively to, one, discuss and resolve the issues we raised in the application for rehearing, and to provide for you what we consider to be a solution to those issues.

The process that we engaged in was involved, it was carefully done and required a number of meetings and efforts by members of the Division, Counsel for the Commission and members of our industry.

In particular, note the following industry people participated since the rehearing to draft what I'm about to present to you:

Ruth Andrews of the Association.

Buddy Shaw of Amoco in Farmington. Mr. Shaw is probably recognizable to you as an incredibly skilled and highly informed operational manager up there. If there's a field operation that you need to know about, Buddy is the guy you ask. He unfortunately cannot be here today, but I want you to know his absence is no indication of the fact that -- He spent hours with us working on this problem.

Raye Miller of Marbob Energy in Artesia has also participated with us in looking at the proposed rule change.

We had assistance from Tom Lowry and Dick Pollard with Marathon in Midland. They had knowledge and experience about the underground injection control rules and how to address some editing changes there.

Ned Kendrick was a member of the original 711 committee, and he has donated his time to help us with this process, and he has been incredibly helpful in helping me edit all the little glitches and niggles that you have when you try to draft rules.

And then finally we have had support from the industry in providing its comments. Mr. Fernando Blackgoat

of Exxon in Houston has been particularly helpful.

We have had two separate meetings among our industry group and Division staff, including Roger Anderson. Roger has been available on a moment's notice, he has dropped everything he was doing to meet with us, and we have spent hours with Roger talking about, one, the concept, agreeing on the issue, and then drafting a solution that everybody, one, understood and could come to some consensus about.

In that process we had Frank Chavez and people with his staff in Farmington meet with us on the last meeting and talk about this issue as well.

Attorneys for the Division and the Commission have helped us with editing the proposal I'm about to show you and to hopefully complete the process.

To aid you in understanding what you would hear this morning, we have circulated on Monday to the Commission the proposed change in which I have given you a summary of what I consider to be the principal features of that change.

I'm here to represent to you that the industry that participated in this process is satisfied with the Commission's adoption of this proposed change. We believe it resolves the issues of major concern that we had with the current rule as adopted.

We would like to suggest that in order to make sure there are no final glitches in this, that you take our presentation, subject to whatever else might be presented, and give us a comment period where we might reflect upon additional information we may hear today or become aware of later and that we commit to working with Mr. Anderson and his people to respond to those comments so that when you close the book on this rule, we will have given you our best effort to get you a rule that accommodates everybody's point of view.

In addressing the issues, let me summarize them for you without reading the letter.

One of the principal concerns is the way the order was constructed and adopted. It requires a level of financial assurance. It's easier for me to describe that as bonding, but it included more. You could post a bond or get a letter of credit. That financial insurance, bonding, was open-ended as to all facilities and was pegged only upon the estimated costs of closure, to be conducted by a third party.

The open-ended nature of that rule was troublesome to many members of the industry, because they like the assurance of at least a maximum.

You go out and insure your car, and it's tough to get insurance on you for an unlimited amount, and the

insurer always wants a cap. Well, Buddy Shaw suggested in one of the earlier meetings, can we make a lot of this go away, can the anxiety be reduced if we just impose a cap? Sounded terrific.

We pursued the idea, and we have come to a consensus among the industry which we believe that Mr.

Anderson and the Bureau will support, for the concept of a cap, and it works like this:

If you have a centralized facility, then your limit of bonding is \$25,000, just like a plugging well bond, and that's where it came from. The consistency of using \$25,000 was convenient, and we used it.

If you have multiple facilities, you can do as you do now if you're an operator of multiple wells and you can post a statewide bond. It's \$50,000. So on centralized facility, either existing or new, the cap is \$25,000 per facility, but a combination cannot exceed \$50,000, and that's what we did.

The other thing we did was to address the commercial facility. The commercial facility, we said there is a difference between new facilities that are about to be constructed, or existing facilities for which there is a proposed major modification or a major expansion. They're coming into the game with these rules and they ought to know what they're getting into. And they ought to

be able to organize their financing and build their facility under the original concept of posting a bond equivalent to the appraised value of closure by a third party. And so there's no cap proposed on new facilities.

To give existing facilities the opportunity to plan and to achieve the ability to get the bond, we've capped, or propose to cap, existing commercial facilities at \$250,000 as the cap. And there's a sliding scale within the cap. It is that you will bond up to the level of the cost of closure or \$250,000, whichever is less. And then there's an implementation period where during the course of a three-year period you will annually escalate that in 25-percent increments, and that's the way the rule is constructed.

That has allowed us to agree to the deletion of all that self-insurance stuff that we've fussed with at the last hearing that nobody could understand and nobody wanted. It's not in here anymore, and we're not suggesting you put it in. It's gone.

The next thing we dealt with was the concept of what you wanted to control within the scope of the rule.

The way Rule 711 exists now, there's some glitches, unintended, but they are there.

One of them is, we have confused the rules for how to process underground injection control. Subsurface

disposal is handled under 701. It's the UIC stuff. 711 is the surface disposal. There's some creatures in between that are subject to debate as to how they're governed under the current rule.

The easiest example is, if you have a UIC well, injection saltwater disposal well that's permitted under 701, what do you do with the surface facilities? We have revised the rule to provide that if those additional surface facilities are storing waste in above-grade tanks, they're exempted from 711. No reason to do it anyway, they're above-ground tanks, their integrity is managed otherwise, and Mr. Anderson has agreed that they don't need to be in this rule.

Without the change, you have the argument that a UIC facility is not only permitted by 701 but is also a commercial facility, because we put the UIC exemption in the rule you have now as an exemption from centralized facility, and so it's a drafting error.

And with Mr. Kendrick's assistance and the fellows at Marathon, we have moved all those things, rearranged them so you're exempting if you adopt this, from 711, the UIC wells that have above-ground tanks, the UIC wells that are activities that are handled by the Environmental Improvement Agency, those kinds of things, which the technical people that understand that kind of

stuff say this is right.

What you have also done, though, is, if there is a UIC facility that has surface waste disposal in a belowground tank, in a pond or a pit, they are subject to being permitted under 711 as a centralized facility. They're going to have two permits to get.

Under a centralized facility, they're going to have to go get a permit and post the bond if they don't fall under some exemptions. And we've cleaned up all the exceptions; they're few, and they're easy to understand. The exemptions are as to volume and capacity. And if you exceed the 50 barrels a day and the 500-barrel capacity and you can't show Roger that you're not harming the environment, you're going to have to get a permit as a centralized facility for that UIC facility.

And so that was the concept to take care of some of those. When you see the rule rewritten, it was originally written to take care of those glitches.

Paragraph A. All right.

The hard part was dealing with the definition.

That's the hardest thing I've done in months. And we've had lots of people help us with how to define it. We started off with commercial. We had a group of five lawyers in the room, and nobody could figure it out. It wasn't our fault, Roger couldn't figure it out either.

And so we decided to approach it from an exclusion point of view. We dealt with what we knew we could handle. We dealt with centralized facility. And with Buddy Shaw and the rest of these fellows from the field that knew what this stuff looked like when they saw it, and with Roger Anderson's experience we've drafted centralized facility to have some meaning.

And what you're capturing or targeting under 711 for centralized facility is those facilities that are operated by a single generator. We've had some confusion of identify of definition, so when you see "generator" we have often substituted that for "operator". When we talk about "operator" I'm not thinking about an oil and gas operator, the guy that does the well; I'm not thinking about a facility operator.

So we've been clear in defining a facility operator. When you see "operator", it says "facility operator". That's the waste guy.

When you say "generator", that's the guy that's generating the stuff. And if it's from one well going into his own facility as a generator, he's entitled to an exemption. Small risk. Roger says it's no problem.

That's the way you have it now under 711.

We also dealt with the multiple-well issue, which is the unit concept. You've got an operator in a unit,

waterflood or otherwise, and he gathers up this material and he needs a way to dispose of it, and so he does it under an operating agreement in some fashion. We didn't tinker with that; it's in the current rule. We left it in there; it made good sense.

And so by backing out these definitions of "centralized", we have defined everything else as "commercial". And I think we have appropriately targeted a true commercial facility, which takes a profit, then, waste from generators not related to that facility.

We've taken the definition of "commercial", though, and put it down in "centralized". And when you read the rule, I hope you'll agree with us that it has a logic to it, it makes sense and there's a clarity of purpose that is accomplished with the redraft.

And so that's what we have done with the definitions, is trying to obtain the objective of truly targeting a commercial facility, requiring them to have the higher level of bonds, require them the more complicated processing, approval and permitting that's required for that kind of level of activity, and reducing and eliminating from the process those small-volume facilities that are not required to be covered under this regulation.

So that deals with the definition.

And then finally -- And there's some fine tuning

in here, and if you want to talk about them, we can address them in response to your questions. There are a couple of fine-tuning items.

There are some cookies for the industry. There is a catch-all exemption, if you will, and the catch-all exemption under "centralized" is to provide the flexibility to the industry, to say, I can't fit these limited exemptions, but I still think I have a facility that's not going to impair public health, the environment or any of those bad things, and I want to have a chance to let Roger process that for me administratively.

And so you'll find in the rule that concept. And it is not a blank check to Roger to set up criteria and all kinds of stuff on how you process it. It's an opportunity for flexibility for the industry to have a chance to go ask. We can't think of many examples where that might occur, but we were uncomfortable in not having a mechanism where they could seek an exemption for a truly worthy reason that is not outlined as enumerated exemption. So you'll see that in there. That was our request and not Roger's. We wanted that.

The other thing we have done is, we have hopefully dispelled all the commotion about the form that's filed and who approves it and why don't you do whatever you do with that form? And the tail end of this, we're talking

about the Form C-136.

The 136 form is a generalized form that has been adopted by the agency by practice, which is now formalized by rule, if you adopt these rules, which addresses the levels of waste materials but has an opportunity for being misunderstood by the party processing the form. And I'll give you a package here in a minute and you can seen what I'm looking at.

The form is arranged in such a way that it appears that you have to obtain Division approval to handle E-and-P-exempt waste. I don't think that was the intent, but it's there. And Nedrick and -- Ken Nedrick -- Ned Kendrick, my buddy here, and I have fielded phone calls from people that don't understand what it says. And we tell them what Roger says and they say, Well, it doesn't read that.

And we tell Roger, Well, it doesn't read that.

And he says, Well, I don't know what it reads, but here's what I wanted. What I wanted is not to process those for approval by the agency. What we wanted is to leave it to the operator, the generator and the facility operator, to at least be required to have a form in writing that is signed by the generator, that's accepted by the facility.

And that's the paper trail, and it sits there at the facility where it can be looked at if Roger wants to go

look at it. But we don't have to go get it approved, we don't have to submit it to anybody anywhere to get them to stamp it. It's there. And the industry would like that. We think it's appropriate, we think it's logical.

And so to remove any confusion, we have clarified in the last portion of the rule, with Mr. Kendrick's assistance and others, how to make sure everyone understands what we've done with that form. And it's found on page 10 under the operating rules, and it's outlined there. And I've chosen the same style as before. If it's highlighted, shaded, it's an addition. If it's lined through, it's a deletion. And I took the 711 as you adopted it, the changes that you see are reflective of the order as adopted by the Commission, and that was the format.

We have rearranged the rule. There's been some reformatting where we talked about phasing in the levels of financial responsibility. They have been moved from one section to another. And I think you'll find, if you've looked at the order, there is an easier reading format to the way it's been arranged, and that was a drafting style we came to some agreement about.

So don't be surprised when you see the rule rearranged. We didn't take things out of substance unless there was a consensus about doing it. If there's a

deletion, it's clearly reflected in the draft so you know what you're seeing.

To aid you in the process, I have duplicated again the summary letter I provided on Monday, again with the rule change. There's an additional change on page 6 we'll talk about in a minute, brought to my attention.

Beyond that, there's a blue tab, and I've given you a copy -- I misspoke, it's Division Form C-138 and not -136. There's a sample of the form. You can see what I'm talking about.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Have you got some of those copies for us?

MR. KELLAHIN: Yeah. The package is organized this way: The cover letter I prepared, the proposed rule from our working group, followed then by a blue tab, and behind that blue tab, then, is the Division form. We might as well look at that now.

The confusion people are having in the field is that on the Form C-138 under the first block it says "RCRA Exempt", and then it says "Verbal Approval, Yes", and then at the bottom of the sheet is says further approvals.

There are people that are confused, and Roger, I think, can explain or articulate some of the concerns.

But what we have attempted to do is to clarify, then, when you turn to the actual rule and turn to page --

I think it was 10 -- page 10 of the proposed draft, and at the bottom of page 10 you can see our choice of style on a couple of points.

First of all, we're deleting operator and shipper and simply talking about a generator. The vocabulary of this portion of the industry is accustomed to seeing the word "generator", as opposed a shipper or an operator. His authorized agent, a certificate's signed, it's got to be in writing. He represents and warrants that the wastes are exempt, the E and P wastes, and that he hasn't mixed them.

And then the last one is a clarifying provision that we put in here saying, one, either the generator or the permittee, meaning the party that has the facility permit, is required to obtain approval. And that's the construction Mr. Anderson says that he makes of the existing rule, but which is unclear to us.

In addition, it provides for the permittee and the generator to do it on a per-load basis, on a form they want to use. You can do it annually, monthly. It provides flexibility, and we think that puts that issue away.

To aid you, and perhaps to aid me, because I can never remember them, we've attached at the tail end of the attachment an identity or a list, first of all, of what the EPA calls the non-exempt E and P wastes. I think it's helpful to have the list there. If you want to talk about

it later this morning, it's there. And then the last page is the list of exempt E and P waste. And so it's there for your choice.

To give you a taste of what the industry uses, behind the Division form is -- and I simply picked at random -- a form I had for Mitchell Energy, one of the Amoco forms. There's lots of them out there, but these are the ones I could pick up last night when I was looking through the file. I know Texaco's got one that's a good form, Conoco uses a form that's a nice form. So there are a lot of forms.

And we're just suggesting the industry ought to be able to choose their form, the facility permittee can pick a form. The rule says you've got to have a form, it's got to be in writing, you've got to sign for it. We're happy with that.

The notice of hearing said, if you didn't have any new evidence, we heard you before, thank you very much, you don't have to repeat yourself. We're not going to repeat ourselves, members of the Commission. I have brought Ruth Andrews with me today. We have widely circulated this proposed change. We've killed a bunch of trees moving this paper, and we've got comments back and perhaps we'll get a few more.

But I hope, as widely distributed as this was, we

have got every meaningful item of importance before you in some fashion. Mr. Kendrick is here to help me explain to you, one, how we changed the draft, how we edited it, and issues within his specialty if you have questions.

We find, Mr. Kendrick and I, as we look at the draft, an error I made in finally compiling this. If you'll turn with me to page 6 on financial assurance requirements, you're going to see a couple of words that are red-lined out. I did that last night because I recognized it doesn't do what it should do.

Existing and new refers to commercial. You need to delete "Existing" from "centralized", because new or existing is to be a centralized facility that's got the \$25,000 bond on it. And the way this is drafted, you have excluded, then, new centralized facilities, but we haven't dealt with them. So it's a drafting glitch. And if you'll -- I have noted for you on your copies that change.

To the best of my effort, and with the help of lots of people, I think we have got all the rest of the drafting errors out of here, and we're ready to address the concepts. And while I'm not an expert in this area, I can at least tell you why we chose the procedure and why we chose the drafting choices.

I'd like to suggest this procedure, that you consider our change as a solution of the application for

rehearing and that there is a commitment of the Association that this will satisfy our concerns.

In case that there is an operator or an interested party out there that has another problem, we have told them in this last notice that they needed to bring their own lawyer, their own experts and their own people today and testify. I'm not aware of any of them. No one filed a prehearing statement, I don't know of any other industry operator that wants to come and argue something different than you see in our proposed draft.

I would like to suggest that you take this under advisement and give us a 30-day comment period. I think I'm going to find the comment period particularly useful, because I think Mr. Chavez has got some further suggested changes for you, for which I've had no time to reflect, and which I would like to take back to my membership and see if there is a problem.

And with that explanation, members of the Commission, we submit to you what we propose to be a consensus document with the approval of the Environmental Bureau that satisfies our concerns.

And thank you for the opportunity to let us revisit the rule.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay, Commissioner Bailey, do you have any questions of Tom or any of the other --

1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Just a little
2	clarification. Centralized facilities with a new, existing
3	or expanded, would fall under the cap of \$25,000 per
4	facility or \$50,000 blanket; is that correct?
5	MR. KELLAHIN: Centralized?
6	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Centralized.
7	MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, ma'am.
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: New, existing or expanded?
9	MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, ma'am.
10	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. Only the commercial
11	facilities that are existing would retain the \$25,000? Is
12	that what you're saying
13	MR. KELLAHIN: No, ma'am.
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: is the cap?
15	MR. KELLAHIN: No, ma'am. Commercial facilities
16	are handled differently.
17	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh.
18	MR. KELLAHIN: A commercial facility, if it's
19	existing and if they don't make a major modification or
20	expansion, are going to have financial assurance at cost of
21	closure, but not greater than \$250,000.
22	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. So existing, new and
23	expanded?
24	MR. KELLAHIN: No, ma'am. Let me do it.
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay.

MR. KELLAHIN: Existing commercial, you don't 1 expand it, you don't modify it. You know, you can tinker 2 with it, but if it's a major you're going to go into a 3 different pocket. 4 If you're existing commercial, you're going to 5 bond on a phased-in bonding schedule where it's going to be 6 7 cost of closure or a \$250,000 cap, whichever is less. If you are a new commercial or if you make 8 9 substantial changes to your existing commercial facility, you lose the benefit of the cap, and the new facility is 10 11 going to have to bond at cost of closure by a third party 12 closing contract. 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you for that clarification. 14 MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, ma'am. 15 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's all. 16 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Commissioner Weiss? 17 COMMISSIONER WEISS: Yes, as I recall in the past 18 there was some -- Wasn't the state going to have to have to 19 20 get in the banking business or understand it or something? Is that deleted? 21 22 MR. KELLAHIN: Your memory is clear, Commissioner We had proposed -- The 711 committee has been in 23 existence a long time. It was initiated back in, I think, 24

December of last year. But one of the themes they handled

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is because cost of closure could be very high, they wanted
the flexibility of being self-insured.

And part of that process involved the agency and

the industry in a very complicated banking criteria that quite frankly nobody, I don't think, understood. That's all been taken out of here, thrown away and replaced with this cap concept.

COMMISSIONER WEISS: That's the only question I had. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay, just a matter of participation in the redraft. Ned, maybe you could answer this better than Tom, but has the environmental community, Chris Shuey or anyone, been involved in the redraft?

MR. KENDRICK: I have not spoken to him. The only thing he's told me is that as long as this rule -- it covers pits or below-grade facilities, that's the coverage he wants. He doesn't believe this rule should address above-ground tankage.

That's basically -- I think he's represented to me that as long as we keep that approach, that he's satisfied.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay.

MR. KELLAHIN: And this draft is consistent with that objective.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Here's another thing that

probably wasn't explained, is, on page 2, Tom, where you're
-- I see you talk about a generator subject to New Mexico
Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act. How is -- Do you want to
explain that to us, how that's a qualifying statement, or a
qualifying item for a centralized facility?

MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, sir. The concept was to have the financial impact, as well as the benefit of classification, plus the opportunity for an exemption to be realized by a generator that was subject to being taxed under the conservation tax scheme, which provided revenues by which we have funds, then, for plugged and abandoned wells, and the practice of having those funds available to close waste facilities.

And we thought it was appropriate for the parties being subject to the impact of a tax to have the benefit of a potential exemption by the definition. Plus -- You see what it does? If it classifies that generator who is not subject to the tax, it kicks them over into being a commercial facility, and you're right back where you want to target the big commercial facility that's taking waste from all over the place, and you're not tied back into the operator who's paying the tax for disposal and putting it into either his disposal well or into a centralized facility he's operating in conjunction with a unit operation. So that was the concept.

And the effort was then by exclusion, capturing in commercial those that didn't pay the tax.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: What you've done, then, at least -- Let me ask you this from a legal response.

A centralized facility, then, if it was to be closed, are you agreeing that it probably fits within the law to close that facility if we had to, beyond the \$25,000 bond with the plugging fund?

MR. KELLAHIN: That is the concept. The practice will be that we would like to make sure that that procedure is flawless and will aid and ask through the association and the involvement of the agency to have statutory clarification which endorses that practice.

But that was the concept here. And we have no disagreement with using those funds to plug a waste facility. We think it may be important to clarify it with legislation so that there is no potential glitch in that procedure.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: By inference, does that mean that a commercial facility could not be closed with plugging fund money?

MR. KELLAHIN: That is our intent, because they are going to be bonded at a much higher level, based upon actual cost of closure, and if they're an existing facility they've got the \$250,000 cap.

1	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: And the way you handle the
2	definitions, you define "centralized" and you find the
3	exceptions to "centralized"?
4	MR. KELLAHIN: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: And everything else is
6	commercial?
7	MR. KELLAHIN: That was the methodology.
8	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: There's nothing that doesn't
9	fall through the cracks with that methodology?
10	MR. KELLAHIN: I hope not. We have tried to
11	recognize that, and perhaps that question is best addressed
12	to Mr. Anderson, who is much more experienced in that than
13	I am. But among the industry we believe that we have got
14	everything covered by the definition in some
15	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: It's an interesting way to go
16	about defining, is by everything else is
17	MR. KELLAHIN: Look how hard it was to do.
18	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Oh, I know.
19	MR. KELLAHIN: If you start with commercial, the
20	Commission chose to put unrelated in the definition. We
21	know what you intended, but I had dozens of phone calls
22	about whether that meant aunts and uncles or something
23	else. They couldn't deal with it.
24	And so we were frustrated by the same problem you
25	addressed, and we went around the other way.

1	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I don't have any other
2	questions.
3	Any questions? I guess you're a witness here,
4	Mr. Kellahin.
5	MR. KELLAHIN: No, sir.
6	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: What we're doing is being
7	informal.
8	MR. KELLAHIN: I'm an attorney representing these
9	clients, Mr. Chairman, and I would suggest to you that
10	perhaps we could hear from Mr. Anderson so that we have the
11	Division's perspective on what I hope we have accomplished.
12	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: What I'd like to do is, for
13	clarification, if anyone had a question of you, though,
14	that you could respond to that question from the audience.
15	That was all.
16	MR. KELLAHIN: I'll do my best to do so.
17	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Is there anyone else who
18	has or anyone who has a question of Tom with what he's
19	presented here?
20	Well, thank you very much. I appreciate your
21	presentation, Mr. Kellahin.
22	Rand Carroll, do you want to put on your witness?
23	MR. CARROLL: Call Roger Anderson to the stand.
24	Mr. Chairman, maybe I can touch on an issue
25	before Mr. Anderson is asked any questions, and that is

regarding the first issue we're going to bring to your attention, which you've already touched on, and that is the definition of centralized facility, found on page 1.

And Tom and Ruth and Ned can correct me if I make a misstatement here, but the \$25,000 cap that is recommended for centralized facilities is based on the premise that the centralized facilities have paid into the reclamation fund, through the tax.

The glitch we have spotted since is that, as it reads it says, used exclusively by one generator subject to the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act. Well, I think immediately you can see a situation where somebody has 200 wells in Colorado, no production in New Mexico, they acquire an interest in a well down in Lea County and they become then subject to the tax -- conservation tax. So they would fall within centralized facility, and the premise that the \$25,000 cap is based upon New Mexico production flowing into this facility is out the window.

One of the recommendations we have discussed is that this definition, then, have a further condition that the generator accept only waste generated from production subject to the tax act. Now, that means a generator with 200 wells in New Mexico, with one well in Colorado, would then be thrown out, but we then discuss the fact, well, with that one well he can haul it somewhere else. That

might be one way to take care of this glitch.

But as currently written, I think it is subject to possible abuse by out of state generators of waste. And that's the first issue we're going to bring to you.

I don't know if there should be a threshold -- 90 percent -- I don't know how you come up with a percentage figure and how you verify what percent of the production is from New Mexico oil and gas and what is from outside the state. Here, it can be any, not matter how minor, or you can say, it must be all. I don't know if it should be all or nothing or somewhere in between.

That is the first issue we're going to bring to your attention.

ROGER C. ANDERSON,

the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon his oath, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARROLL:

- Q. Mr. Anderson, are you the Bureau Chief for the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division Environmental Bureau?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you were involved in all the committee meetings and discussions, plus the group that met after the order was issued --
 - A. Yes.

-- to come up with this draft that has been 1 Q. submitted to the Commission --2 That's correct. 3 Α. -- of amendments to the order that's currently 4 5 existing? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. Is what I just spelled out for the Commission your impression of what happened at the committee meetings 8 9 regarding the purpose of the \$25,000 cap for the centralized facilities? 10 That's the way I understood it, yes. 11 Α. And you understand this glitch that we have 12 Q. discovered after this draft was prepared? 13 Yes. 14 Α. And in fact, it was you that came up with a 15 possible amendment that only waste generated from 16 production subject to the conservation tax would be added 17 to this? 18 No, that was -- That came from a district, that 19 Α. 20 came from Frank. And do you agree with that? 21 Q. Yes. 22 Α. Do you think it's a hardship on the industry to 23 Q. have any waste generated from out of state be hauled to 24

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another facility?

A. Well, it's my opinion the way it's drafted, in the draft the Commission has, is one end of the spectrum. The other, the additional language that was proposed by the district, is the other end.

There should be something in between that, you know, if somebody has a thousand wells down in Lea County and has a centralized pit that we've permitted and they have one well over in Texas that they want to bring — that's right next to — just across the line, and if it's economical and convenient, you know, I don't see any problem with that coming into New Mexico. You know, we don't want to stop waste from coming into New Mexico.

I think there's got to be some kind of percentage or some way to say what portion is backed by New Mexico production so that the reclamation fund can close that pit if need be.

- Q. Is that easily verifiable or incapable of audit?
- A. Well, I think with, you know, the paperwork that's required even of commercial -- of a centralized facility to keep track of their produced water, what goes where, and the C- -- I believe it's no longer the C-120, it's the C-115 for disposal reports. I think it can be verified. Easily, maybe not. I don't know.

I don't know what percentage, whether it be 90, 95 percent of the water is generated in New Mexico. I

don't know what percentage that would be, what would be 1 2 appropriate. 3 Q. Mr. Anderson, do you have any other comments regarding Mr. Kellahin's presentation to the Commission 4 here? 5 6 Α. Mr. Kellahin mentioned that I was going to clarify some things during his presentation, but -- and I 7 didn't write them down, so I'm going to have to ask what 8 those things that he wanted me to clarify were. 9 10 MR. KELLAHIN: I'm not sure I can specifically 11 enumerate them, but --THE WITNESS: You don't remember them either. 12 13 MR. KELLAHIN: -- the questions are -- The obvious question is, the draft as presented, do you have a 14 15 concurrence or position with regards to the final draft as presented? 16 17 THE WITNESS: Myself and the Bureau concurs with 18 what was created in the draft, with the exception of that, and we concurred with it when it was drafted and then found 19 20 that glitch on the tax act thing. 21 I don't believe there's anything else that I 22 disagree with that's in the --23 (By Mr. Carroll) The Division does have a Q. 24 recommendation that would further aid industry, that Mr.

Chavez is going to testify; is that correct? Regarding the

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documentation?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. The blanket documentation required?
- A. That's correct.

I do have one question -- one problem, and I -- Because Mr. Kellahin just gave this -- the red-line portion of it on page 6, that he mentioned to the Commission, and we really didn't have that much time to look at it to see what it does. But it in essence takes facilities that are already existing away because they don't have to file an application, and -- or a permit, an application for a permit.

So it basically says now, upon determination by the Director that a permit can be approved, the Applicant of the centralized facility shall have the -- so forth and so on, the bonding.

So if they don't have to -- If an existing facility does not have to apply for a permit, then they won't have to have the bond.

So taking the actual, existing centralized out of there, takes the existing facilities away from having to have a bond. That's the way I read it. And that -- It's probably just a wordsmithing problem that we have to look at.

Q. Do you have anything else, Mr. Anderson?

No, that's it. 1 Α. MR. CARROLL: That's all I have of this witness. 2 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Questions? Commissioner Bailey? 3 Commissioner Weiss? 4 I have no questions. 5 COMMISSIONER WEISS: CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I don't have a question. 6 Maybe 7 a suggestion. On page 1, item 2, where you're dealing with that 8 9 2 b, surface -- "A centralized facility is defined as a surface waste management facility that is used exclusively 10 by one generator subject to New Mexico's 'Oil and Gas 11 Conservation Tax Act', Section 7-30-1 NMSA-1978 as 12 amended." 13 Could you add a "for oil and gas wells generating 14 waste to be disposed of in that facility" or something of 15 16 that nature so you're defining -- you're tying together the severance tax paid by certain wells with the facility that 17 carries a centralized designation? 18 MR. KELLAHIN: The legal issue is, you may have 19 20 unduly interfered with interstate commerce. The practical problem is, you're impacting 21 Meridian and I think Amoco and other operators that do have 22 23 these kinds of facilities across the Colorado boundary, and they have wells in New Mexico that generate that waste that 24

are tied into the same waste system as wells in Colorado,

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37 and if we change it as you have proposed, then Meridian now 1 has a commercial facility. And that's not what was 2 3 intended. So I recognize your issue, and I think I need to 4 have that as one of the items we address during the comment 5 period, because we're in an area of the law that I don't 6 practice. But by -- It's obvious that it's an interstate 7 commerce problem, and you may be drafting yourself into a 8 9 major mistake. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, I assume if I can leave 10 that with you all in a legal sense, you can address the 11

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, I assume if I can leave that with you all in a legal sense, you can address the problem that was raised, being tying the waste generated to the disposal of that waste in the same facility.

MR. KELLAHIN: We'd like to have that as an issue to work on.

In addition, Roger has commented on my editing change for existing centralized.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay.

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MR. KELLAHIN: I told you our objective. Ned and Roger and I can work on that after the hearing, if you'll give us some guidance, but I think that's just a drafting issue.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: That's all. I just -- Thank you, Mr. Anderson, appreciate it.

MR. KENDRICK: I have a question for Mr.

1	Anderson.
2	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Oh, I'm sorry, Ned, go ahead.
3	EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. KENDRICK:
5	Q. Yes, I just Perhaps this takes care of your
6	drafting issue.
7	Page 13, E section that deals with existing
8	facilities. E 2, it says, "within one year after the
9	effective date unpermitted facilities" have to submit a
10	bunch of information to get a permit, essentially.
11	So it's I think an existing centralized
12	facility still has to get a permit, and then it still has
13	to get a bond, because by taking out the word "existing" on
14	page 6, just refers to all centralized facilities.
15	So I think there's a way I mean, I think the
16	regulation addressed is your concern as written.
17	A. Okay.
18	MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I think we can
19	address this in a later
20	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Can you all get together and
21	kind of work that one out?
22	MR. KENDRICK: Sure.
23	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Any other questions for
24	Mr. Anderson?
25	If not, he may be excused. Thank you.

You can call your --1 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I call Mr. Frank 2 Chavez to the stand. 3 FRANK T. CHAVEZ, 4 the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon 5 his oath, was examined and testified as follows: 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. CARROLL: 8 9 Mr. Chavez, you're the District Supervisor for Q. 10 the Oil Conservation Division --11 Α. Yes, I am. -- in Aztec, New Mexico; is that correct? 12 Q. Yes, sir. 13 Α. And have you been involved in the discussions 14 Q. 15 surrounding the development of Rule 711? 16 Α. Yes, I have. 17 And the proposed amendments to Rule 711? Q. Yes. 18 Α. And are you prepared today to make one addition 19 Q. to the draft that has been submitted and then make one 20 personal opinion as an oil and gas regulatory enforcement 21 officer to the Commission? 22 23 Yes, I'd want to testify on the basis of 24 enforcement and practicality of the way the rule is written. 25

Q. Mr. Chavez, first of all, with your suggested addition to the language in the proposed amendments to Rule 711, if you'll please turn to page 10 of the draft and go down to Section C 4 a, the first sentence of that block on the bottom that's shaded, starting with "The permittee shall..."

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. -- and what addition do you have to that sentence that you believe would help industry and the Division out in processing the documentation for waste?
- A. I don't have exact wording, but I would propose an addition that would require that the waste that is brought to a commercial facility be documented as to -- and I'm going to use this word, it may not be the easiest word, but incident or case. And the reason we chose that is because single-pit cleanup or spill cleanup may generate several truckloads of contaminated soil for remediation.

 We wouldn't at all want each load to -- or think that it's necessary to document each load.

But on our review of facility documents when we do our auditing or our office goes to these facilities to check the documentation, without having that documentation specifically by incident it's very difficult to understand and to enforce the regulations as to what's going on at the facility.

So this is the language that's used in b and c.

It's on a case-by-case basis. That may be more appropriate, to continue the parallel structure in that language. So I would recommend that this require that type of documentation.

Also, if I might add, under C, Rule Number 1, under Operational Requirements, it says the permittee shall file certain forms.

As it stands right now, the Form C-120-A is no longer required for produced water; the produced water is handled under Form C-115. This particular portion of the rule may not be necessary, otherwise you could basically say all surface-waste-management facility permittees shall file required forms. But that's -- It's one of those things that goes without saying. And under enforcement, we either need to be specific or perhaps to just leave that one portion out, because the permits themselves will generally say what forms are required, once a permit is issued.

- Q. So Mr. Chavez, to clarify your suggested addition to C 4 a, that sentence would read, The permittee shall have the option to accept either an annual, a monthly or a per-load or a per-case or incident, whatever language is agreed upon?
 - A. I would recommend that all the certifications be

done on a case-by-case basis, or incident basis. Like I say, this makes our enforcement much easier when we are reviewing the documents submitted to the facility and the documents that they have.

An annual certificate -- I haven't seen myself what an annual certificate would be to know whether or not that's useful for us when we inspect a facility or are keeping tabs on the activities of the facility, to understand exactly what is going on. So I'd recommend that the -- all the documentation be done on a case-by-case basis.

- Q. Okay. Well, now, I guess we're getting into your personal opinion as a --
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. -- regulatory enforcement officer?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. The Division has concurred with this draft, with the exception of the definition of centralized facility, and we have suggested the addition for an incident or a case basis, which may involve several truckloads.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then your personal opinion is that it should be -- the whole thing should just be case by case?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Mr. Chavez, we'll get to your other personal

opinion as a regulatory enforcement officer, as to the second language in that shaded area, then, which is, "Neither the generator nor the permittee is required to obtain Division approval of this certificate."

A. That's right.

- Q. And what are your comments on that as your personal opinion and as a regulatory enforcement officer?
- A. I won't go through the testimony except to recall to the Commission's mind that there was testimony at the last hearing that this is required in the northwest. And we have had excellent cooperation with the facility operators and with the generators over approval of exempt on a case-by-case basis of the waste going to commercial facilities.

There hasn't been any opposition from the central facility operators. It makes it very easy for us to monitor what's going into the facilities, and has prevented misclassification of waste on several occasions when we were presented with the documentation which resulted to be our new C-138, and by going through that discovered that there was an erroneous classification of what the waste was.

We feel that it does give the OCD protection to our process and also perhaps from some liability, should there be EPA inspections or should other types of

inspections occur at these facilities where we have permitted the waste to go into them. We feel that it gives us substantial protection, should the EPA want to inspect a facility and find, perhaps, a portion of the facility may not meet certain standards for different kinds of wastes, yet our certificate shows where that came from and we approved that.

So I would highly recommend that for enforcement purposes, ease of enforcement purposes, we require that on a case-by-case basis, that waste going into a commercial facility be approved at the district level.

- Q. And Mr. Chavez, the requirement in the northwest was based upon your interpretation as Aztec District Supervisor of an April, 1993, memo sent out from the Santa Fe Division Director regarding the documentation required in order for permitted facilities to accept waste; is that correct?
- A. That's correct, it was the enforcement of the requirements issued at that time.
- Q. And it was your personal interpretation as District Supervisor?
- A. No, it was after discussion with the rest of the -- more OCD staff. And it went through further discussion several times, once later at the June, 1993, OCD environmental meeting in the northwest, and then again in

1994, in May, when we had an inspection staff meeting to discuss environmental issues, we went through this process again, to describe how well it was going and what the results were.

Chavez? Ken?

And we found that it was giving us substantial protection as an agency and, as a sideline, also gave our facility operators and generators some protection.

MR. CARROLL: That's all I have of this witness.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you. Questions of Mr.

MR. KEN MARSH: Mr. Chavez, this 1993 memo that you talk about, how was that formulated?

THE WITNESS: The 1993 memo was formulated -- I'm trying to -- It's been a while. I'm trying to get my recollection as best as I can here.

For some time, we'd been looking at the processes of approving and monitoring our 711 facilities. We had some issues arise, and one which we thought might give substantial liability to the State of New Mexico, at a facility in the northwest, and this memorandum came out of discussions that we had internally in OCD.

And after discussion with some operators of what could we do in order to give ourselves and operators some protection, should there be problems arise in the future, and the memorandum was an outgrowth of that.

MR. MARSH: Was there any notice given or a 1 public hearing held on that? 2 3 THE WITNESS: I don't recall any. MR. MARSH: Was there any industry involvement, 4 other than in the northwest? 5 THE WITNESS: I don't know. 6 7 MR. MARSH: Thank you. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Any other questions of Mr. 8 Chavez? Commissioner Bailey? Commissioner Weiss? 9 10 COMMISSIONER WEISS: I have no questions. 11 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I have no questions. Thank you. 12 Thank you, Frank. 13 Do you have a question, Mr. Kellahin? MR. KELLAHIN: No, sir. But as a result of what 14 Mr. Chavez has brought this morning, it represents a 15 16 dramatic departure of what we have been discussing for 17 weeks. And if we are going to talk about changes to this particular proposed portion of the rule, then I need to 18 call Mr. Marsh as a witness and I need to revisit with Mr. 19 20 Anderson the position the Bureau has taken on this 21 paragraph. And that's where we are. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yeah, since this is rule-making, 22 23 I think we can crystallize -- We're talking about generator 24 certification versus OCD approval, right? Isn't that the 25 issue as it stands out there?

COMMISSIONER WEISS: I've got a real guestion 1 here. What's a certificate? Is that what this is here, 2 number -- Form C-138? Is that a certificate? 3 MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, sir, that would be a sample. 4 And the ones we gave you from Amoco and Mitchell and --5 COMMISSIONER WEISS: That's what I thought. 6 7 MR. KELLAHIN: Those are samples. COMMISSIONER WEISS: Okay. 8 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, may I -- Maybe I can 9 clarify this a little. 10 11 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. MR. CARROLL: The Bureau and Division concur with 12 the draft here. Mr. Chavez requested that he testify as a 13 regular enforcement officer in his own personal opinion. 14 15 The Division position is that this draft, with the possible addition of the per-case or per-incident basis, be the rule 16 17 adopted by the Commission. MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, that is a 18 19 substantial change in position, and it's not how it was represented to us when we walked in here this morning. 20 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, I think what Rand is 21 saying is, the Division position is the position that 22 23 you've outlined in here, that Frank is testifying his own personal viewpoint on; isn't that what you're saying? 24 25 MR. CARROLL: That's correct.

MR. KELLAHIN: Well, and I want to tell you that 1 if we go to a case-by-case reporting it substantially guts 2 one of the major things we hope to achieve with this rule 3 change, because we don't want to be in a position to go to 4 the Division and have all these exempt E-and-P materials 5 6 approved by Mr. Chavez or anyone else. MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I believe Mr. 7 8 Kellahin misunderstood the testimony earlier. 9 Mr. Chavez -- The Division position is that it will be on an annual monthly per load, and with the 10 addition of per-incident basis, and Mr. Chavez's personal 11 opinion was that that should all be scrapped for a case-by-12 case basis, determination. 13 MR. KELLAHIN: If the Commission would like us to 14 15 aid in the drafting of a language change that deals with a 16 spill incident disposal, we are more than happy to work on 17 that. But what -- my understanding, and I could be 18 19 wrong -- What I'm hearing discussing gives me major concern 20 because it undoes what we were trying to accomplish. This is an incredible puzzle, and my problem is, 21 22 I have simply taken what I thought was the Division's position of not requiring us to have this C-138 approved. 23 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think --24

I know what Frank does, and I

MR. KELLAHIN:

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disagree with him. I think it's absolutely wrong, and I 1 want the opportunity for my clients to have the form and 2 the material record there for his inspection. And I don't 3 4 want to have him to approve it, I don't want to have to use his form, and if he wants to come look at it he can see 5 6 ours. 7 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I understand that. 8 MR. KELLAHIN: All right. 9 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Ken? 10 MR. MARSH: May I just make a comment that might help Frank's concerns as well as everybody else's? 11 Any commercial facility will have an invoice for 12 each incident or each lease or each load, because you have 13 to bill the oil company for where it came from, because of 14 15 partnerships and royalty agreements and so forth. So that is already done on a commercial facility. 16 17 You're going to have to invoice for each piece -- each activity that happened at that facility. So there's no use 18 19 in us duplicating that in some other form. 20 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay, do you want to respond to that, Frank? 21 22 MR. CHAVEZ; Yes, there is one time that's 23 difficult to handle, and that is when out-of-state waste -exempt out-of-state waste is coming into a commercial 24

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facility.

When exempt waste is coming into -- from out of state, there's a very difficult issue of us inspecting the generation of that waste, where it came from.

I wholly agree with the -- and like I say, it came from -- Roger said it came from our office, the recommendation on the classification of what is a centralized facility, handling only waste generated by production from which New Mexico taxes are generated.

Given that, that creates a commercial facility, basically anything that handles out-of-state waste. By requiring District approval, that gives us an opportunity to more easily regulate what's come in from out of state.

We're all concerned about, we don't want New Mexico to be a dumping-ground thing, but yet we do want our operators to have an ability in New Mexico to handle their wastes in a practical, inexpensive manner. But out-of-state wastes can become an issue unless we address it, and by requiring approval for exempt waste, all of it, we don't discriminate between in-state and out-of-state waste going to commercial facilities. And this discrimination, as you heard earlier, can be a real problem, and that would solve that problem.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, let me ask, this same issue, Roger, a question. In talking specifically about a problem in Colorado, did you say that you were asking a

Colorado agency to give you -- not authorization but just somehow certify that a load has moved?

MR. ANDERSON: What we were asking the Colorado
Oil and Gas Commission -- or the operator to obtain from
them, was authorization to move that waste out of state,
because they're the ones that have the ability to inspect
that waste, and we do not -- or to determine whether it is
appropriate to be moved. And it's basically because of the
hazardous-waste laws.

Now, they do have the ability to determine movement of hazardous waste. From what I understand, they do not have a system in place for authorizing movement of nonhazardous waste, and that's basically what -- the reason we asked for.

We have that, we get that authorization from the Texas Railroad Commission or the Texas Natural -- the train wreck; I can't think of what they're actually called. And we also have that from BLM, from the Navajos, from the Jicarillas. They all give that authorization and basically verify what the waste is for us.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Tom, how does that play out in your draft? Is that still a requirement that we could do under this draft, or is that out the window?

MR. KELLAHIN: Well, it introduces a topic for another committee discussion and a further processing of

the issues.

I would suggest that you act on this draft and take this interstate transportation of waste materials and give us as a new item on the agenda to address it when we can talk about that subject.

But I think you're opening us up to an incredible amount of work for which we don't have the answers this morning, and I don't want to hold up this draft for that issue.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, I appreciate that. What we're trying to do is look at the way it's being done now and how your draft affects that as --

MR. KELLAHIN: We don't --

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: -- you're saying you don't address it, therefore we couldn't require it.

MR. KELLAHIN: That's right. And if you want to require it for interstate commerce, we've got to get some Constitutional lawyers involved and we've got figure out how to do this, because I don't think the State of New Mexico requires the out-of-state permit even on hazardous materials at this point.

We're dealing with a topic that is very complicated, and I would suggest that you act on this topic now, move this to a different item.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: But you understand the issue --

It works in Texas, I understand. The way we do it, they ask us if this -- if we gave them permission to use this waste; we say yes over a phone call.

And the reverse is true, such that when that truck comes over, we know that some regulatory agency in the other state gave permission to move that. I mean, we're not certifying anything, but it has some official movement connected with the other state. I mean, that's the way we handle it in Texas.

We've had a problem with that in Colorado. And it probably is, like you say, an open-ended issue that maybe shouldn't hold up this draft. But I want to bring it up to get your comments on it.

MR. KELLAHIN: I'm not sure what you're doing with Texas is appropriate. I'm not sure there's a loosey-goosey handshake where you guys can talk and move this stuff. I don't know, we have to get it permitted in Texas in order to move it to New Mexico.

You're asking questions that will take some effort to decide, and I implore you to act on this. We've spent hundreds of hours getting to this point. This is a new topic for a different date.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I appreciate that, thank you.

Any other questions of Mr. Chavez? He may be

25 excused. Thank you.

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1	Mr. Carroll?
2	MR. CARROLL: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.
3	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Is there anything else in
4	consideration, now, of Rule 711?
5	I think we'll take the recommended procedure,
6	leaving the record open for 30 days for comment and then
7	taking this case under advisement.
8	Any statements, additional comments?
9	Commissioners?
10	Okay. If not, we shall take the case under
11	advisement after a 30-day comment period.
12	Thank you very much. And again, my Thank you
13	to all of you for the extra effort you've put into this.
14	It's been a struggle, and I know It's not like we can
15	plug all of the holes with one rule. I think some of this
16	is a learning experience for all of us, and I appreciate
17	your kind of staying with it and really working Each
18	draft becomes better. And this one, I think, is the best
19	so far, and I think you for the effort you've put into it.
20	MS. ANDREWS: We thank you for the hearing.
21	(Thereupon, these proceedings were concluded at
22	12:17 p.m.)
23	* * *
24	
25	

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF SANTA FE)

I, Steven T. Brenner, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of proceedings before the Oil Conservation Commission was reported by me; that I transcribed my notes; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL October 7th, 1995.

STEVEN T. BRENNER

CCR No. 7

My commission expires: October 14, 1998