STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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

CASE NO. 12,119

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY)
THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION TO DISCUSS)
POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO 19 NMAC 15.C.104)
PERTAINING TO WELL SPACING AND THE)
NOTICE REQUIREMENTS THROUGHOUT THE RULES)
INCLUDING 19 NMAC 15.N

ORIGINAL

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS COMMISSION HEARING

BEFORE:

LORI WROTENBERY, CHAIRMAN WILLIAM J. LEMAY, COMMISSIONER JAMI BAILEY, COMMISSIONER

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January 14th, 1999 Santa Fe, New Mexico

This matter came on for hearing before the Oil Conservation Commission, LORI WROTENBERY, Chairman, on Thursday, January 14th, 1999, 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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INFORMAL PRESENTATION BY:

MICHAEL E. STOGNER (Engineer)

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* * *

WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had at 10:00 a.m.:

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CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay, the next case is Case 12,119, and here we had posted an item to allow the Commission to discuss possible amendments to 19 NMAC 15.C 104 pertaining to well-spacing requirements, and then also the notice requirements throughout the rules, including 19 NMAC 15.N.

And these particular rulemakings are in a much earlier stage of development than the ones that we just finished discussing, so I think we'll proceed in a much more informal way here and just have a couple of people who've been working on these issues come up and discuss the status of their efforts today on addressing these particular rulemakings.

In particular, Mike Stogner has been leading a work group on Rule 104, and I think he's got a presentation for us here today.

And then Tom Kellahin has been leading a work group on the notice requirements of the rules, and working with Lyn Hebert and Rand Carroll on that particular effort.

But I guess we'll start out with Rule 104, Mike, if you want to come up and fill us in on what you've been doing.

MR. STOGNER: Well, since this is informal, why,

yes, I have prepared a presentation today. First of all, I formed a work group a little over a year ago now, and it was a small work group, and I modeled it on the success that we had in Rule 111. That was the directional drilling rule.

The initial members of that group were me; Chris Williams, our District Supervisor down in Hobbs; Rick Foppiano with OXY; Burlington Resources had Alan Alexander there; Mr. Carr was there; and also from Yates Petroleum Corporation was Kathy Porter, she was a landman.

One of the things that quickly became apparent was that, yeah, this was going to be a more controversial aspect, more controversial topic, than directional drilling was. So there was no way that we were going to, even at those initial phases -- and even up to the very end, I don't think we're ever going to get a hundred-percent follow-up.

From what we had at that point, our discussions and where we were going to go, we never had a subsequent meeting after -- I believe it was in December, was it, Mr. Alexander? We had our meeting in December of 1997?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, sir, I believe that's true.

MR. STOGNER: And all other forms of communications were done with e-mail over the telephone. There were other informal discussions and formal

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discussions. That's where -- at the -- when OCC ListensIndustry Speaks meetings and forums, and informal and
formal discussions with Mr. Kellahin, Mr. Carr, Mr. Bruce,
and almost every other person that submits an NSL
application to me.

NSL is nonstandard location. That's our administrative process that we have. And I review 100 percent of those. I shouldn't say 100 percent, let's say 99.99 percent of those applications come through me.

You remember right, we were here, I believe, about five years ago, to try to streamline these. And one of their streamlining mechanisms was to accept geological exceptions. Prior to that, they all had to go to hearing.

From that, I prepared this report today, and this is in the very, very early stages, so please consider that.

And this is an informal discussion.

What I hope to gain with this report is, it could be utilized for several different things. It could be utilized as a training book, because the present information on Rule 104 and how we got here is in this report. What we require and what is expected is also in here.

I hope it could be utilized as a cornerstone from whatever, as a cornerstone of whatever orders are issued by the Commission subsequent to the review of Rule 104, and

they do need to be reviewed, and they do need to be revised. And hopefully whatever direction the Commission chooses after today, this idea can follow through with it.

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What I'd like you to do is take a look at the book, open it up. You'll find a table of contents.

Part I is a memorandum. It's about eight pages long. It has ideas, discussions. Bear in mind, they do not necessarily reflect one individual's thinking, nor does it reflect the work group's ideas or thoughts or majority interest, or even any of the topics that were discussed at that time. It is in my words, and consequently it probably reflects my ideas that I've gotten from the industry.

Part II is Rule 104.A. That's to remain unchanged. This was just essentially the description of what wildcat well is and a development well.

Part III is the big one. That's the proposed rules for spacing and acreage -- that's acreage requirements and well-location requirements. There's some big ones in there.

Proposed Rules 104.D, E, F, G and H, the remainder of those are to be unchanged. Mr. Rick Foppiano, a member of my work group who I worked very close with, with the Rule 111, submitted to me, and I began to rework it, but I found in doing so that his submittal was more clear, it brought questions up, and his comments were

better understandable. And I thought since it was a group effort and it should be industry and Division, that it would be more appropriate for me to include his comments in that.

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Part V, that's -- and I want to thank Mr. Mark
Ashley, a new member of our bureau, for coming up with
these. It's going to give you a graphical representation
of what our present requirements are and what I hope this
Commission is going to consider, and I know it's going to
bring up a lot of discussion with industry, and it should.
But it serves to streamline.

I included Part VI. Ever since I've been here,
I've never put this together, of how we've gotten from 1950
-- this was where Rule 104 was originally signed; spacing
goes back further. But you've got to start somewhere.
Order Number 850 -- that's not R-850 -- but Order 850 was
the last order to ever be issued, and there was one other
before the R orders came out. These were made effective
January the 1st. I've gone from there and submitted to you
or made copies in here of every amendment to those -- to
104. There's even a couple of Division memorandums put in
there from 1988 to 1990, which molded an order that came
out limiting the number of wells and spacing units. Yeah,
that's going to be touched up on.

Down at the bottom, Part VII, related

miscellaneous information. I was asked to respond back in April of 1998, like I didn't have anything else better to do on April the 15th when I submitted this. I presented this to Ms. Wrotenbery. What I did in preparing this, I went back and tried to explain what well spacing did and where our rules came from and why there is well spacing and how it protects correlative rights. And as opposed to rewriting this, I've just included it.

I've also included some charts of the number of administrative applications, NSL's in particular, 1996, 1997 and 1998, the average turn-around time. And I'll be touching up on that, especially for the last years.

There's also a report I'm sure you're well aware of, because it stemmed from this Commission's meeting in Artesia in September of this year, but there were some things that were talked about, and one of them was by the end of the year there would be some streamline efforts on Rule 104. And hopefully what this report today will do is answer those questions, or at least get the ball rolling where we need to go.

I know this is informal, so please excuse the way

I present here. Let's go with the guts of it and let's

just jump right into it at this point.

We have gone, and what I'm proposing -- and let's go to Tab III; this is Rule 104.B and C. What we presently

have in Rule 104.B and C is about four pages' worth of explanation of what is required. It is very cumbersome.

Look at 1950, there's only one paragraph, so we've gone from one paragraph to here. I've tried to bring it down to a page and a half, and this is a lot bigger font than what's in the proposed rule changes.

Bear in mind what I've tried to do is standardize some things, especially 160-acre spacing. I've even touched on some 320-acre spacing taboos, and I've even gone into the mother of all of them, and that's the 40-acre spacing.

If you will go to your plat -- and that is V -- and look behind 160-acre spacing, the first one you're going to find is what is required in the San Juan Basin for shallow gas wells and for deep gas wells outside of the Basin area. We require different setback requirements in there.

Go to the next page, this is what's required all elsewhere in New Mexico, and in particular the shallow-gas producing areas down in the southeast. I've got overheads, if somebody wants the overheads, but I think everybody has books today.

Okay, if you look at the third page, this is what I've proposed, and what this report suggests, is that we standardize all setbacks for 160-acre spacing, unless

special pool rules are enacted for those pools, those are not to be touched. These are just rules and regs under 104. And what I propose is a standard 660.

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Somebody once asked me, where did -- why did that come? What was the difference of southeast and northwest? Well, the best I can see was, somewhere back in the 1950s a rule came out that a gas well is to be no closer than 990 from the outer boundary. Evidently this was an effort to centralize from 160-acre spacing for gas in the San Juan Basin, to keep it in the center of the quarter section, but yet give a big enough area for topographic conditions.

There was a 200-foot tolerance given. That's where it came from. 130 from the quarter-quarter section line, and of course 790 from the outer boundary. There's really no scientific evidence to support it.

What I propose, and everybody up in -- and this is going to affect the San Juan Basin more than anybody, so get ready to live with 660. It would standardize and it would streamline our efforts.

Another streamlining process is, I've gone in and tried to suggest that we get rid of the internal. Why do we have the internal? That's always been a question I ask. I don't understand this. Why do we do it?

Forty-acre oil provides that wells be no closer than 330. It was hoped and discussed, and it came out that

when an operator drills a well, that they also honor the setback requirements for oil in case the well either strikes oil or is recompleted back uphole, then that 90 -- that 330-foot distance is honored.

Well, this is one of the big concerns up in the northwest, obviously, because you have 130-acre -- I'm sorry, foot -- tolerance. So that wasn't a big deal then.

What are some of the realities that we see today? Most cases, gas and oil are independent of each other. And let's bear in mind, when this presentation comes out we're in our depleting stages of oil and gas development in New Mexico. That's where these come from. The rules as they were enacted came from an era in which exploration was at its highest, and all the other changes usually came through because exploration was prevalent, the deep gas zones in southeast New Mexico going to 320.

And most recently, last year, whenever we enacted -- or, I'm sorry, this Commission enacted, 640-acre spacing, that's also in here.

Oh, by the way, I'm not going to even talk on that. Those rules are not even going to be considered. So they're not to be changed.

But let's go back to the 160. Because we have seen most -- not all of our oil, but a good percentage is being developed by somebody else in most cases, where the

deeper gas intervals have no effect.

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And the reality is, if you look at the average turn-around time is under 20 days for the most part, for a large number of applications, well, how can you do this when you have a 20-day requirement for -- a minimum of 20 days' requirement for notification, that's because we have a lot of applications that don't require notification.

They happen in these situations, where an operator wants to drill for 160 or 320, and they're closer than the 330-foot line. They don't have to notify, they're not encroaching any. That was one of the streamline efforts that we did four years ago.

So in essence, an application comes in, yeah, it has to have a reason, and I do require an application to have a reason. But even though they are internally offset, what was your topographic reason, what was your geographical reason? Why do you have it? Because the rule provides me for that.

But how detailed do I get? Sometimes not much, depending on how much they are offsetting this. If they are encroaching on that ten foot, is the oil up above -- I look at that, is that going to be a factor. It could be. And in a lot of cases I've asked, do you have -- are you going to be in a situation where you are ten foot from a 40-acre oil tract and you don't own the upper interval?

And in most cases they do not, so it's not an issue.

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So with 160 that's something to consider.

Okay, if you turn to the next page, 320, our present is this. Four years ago we streamlined it. It used to be that you could be no closer than 1980 from the -- Well, first of all, for the record, 320-acre spacing was enacted two different times: first in 1964 for wells drilled deeper than the base of the Wolfcamp and for production below the Wolfcamp.

It was amended in 1974 to include the Wolfcamp formation. At that time, and up until three years or four years ago, it had to be no closer than 1980 from the end boundary. The side boundary, which is the long -- If you look at this as a football field, of course, the sideline is going to be the long portion of the rectangle, and of course the end boundary is going to be the short portion of the outer boundary of the rectangle.

We relaxed that a little bit to 1650, for various reasons, give a bigger area to drill in, give the operator some relief before they start asking for nonstandard locations. This has worked well, but it hasn't totally eliminated the need.

Next page is a radical change for this which I'm proposing. This looks very similar to 160-acre spacing. Well, there's a reason for that. We have had a lot of

applications that we have heard and considered over the last few years to drill an additional well. And I'll remind you that there is, in unprorated gas pools, one-well limit for a 320-acre spacing.

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I'm also proposing to get rid of that and allow one well in each quarter section. For the most part, I think what we're seeing out there is effective 160-acre spacing, but we've already got 320-acre spacing. You don't change that, you don't go down, because there's too much correlative-rights issue. Let's live with what we have with 320 but allow additional exploration, exploitation of the production.

Now, should a pool or an operator object to this, then let's focus in on their concerns. Those pools that definitely don't require two wells or are effectively draining 320-acre spacing, let's simply put those in special pool rules and allow it to go on. This will help streamline the effort. I think we're going to see fewer and fewer application. Of course there again, I've gotten rid of the internal boundary. It also reflects what's going on up in the upper zones, as far as gas goes.

So that's something to consider, and I hope whatever happens after this that it's looked at. And let's all keep an open mind about why we're suggesting. It seems radical. I -- I've -- It's taken me a year to even think

that I've gotten up to this position. And I know Mr. Dan Nutter is turning over in his grave right now.

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If you turn back to the first part, I want to talk about oil. I'm proposing something radically different here. We'll have 330-foot offsets even prior to 104, the enactment of 104 back in 1950. As you can see, what's represented here is your area, which is considered a standard location.

I have a lot of applications that come in that want to squeak this 330. There are several things I'd look at. If it's internal -- What I mean by "internal", let's take the northwest quarter section here. If they want to drill a hundred feet from that quarter-quarter section line, do you own the whole lease in that quarter section? If it's "yeah", you've still got to have a reason, but what's the detail that we're looking in?

You've got to remember, you can drill, you can have a -- four wells on a 40-acre tract, but when they start encroaching up on other operators, that's when I start requiring even additional information. And the closer they get, the bigger the alarm goes off.

If it's truly topographic because of a highline wire there, and they move 20 feet, I'm not going to look -- I'm not going to spend much time with it. If they move 50 feet, I start asking for a little bit more information. If

it's 100 feet, okay, what's going on here?

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And if it's 200 feet and they don't have that acreage -- and the Land Office has seen this from me before whenever there was a situation that a well was ten foot -- this was one of those -- and it would still occur, where a gas well was drilled to the standard location, it came back up and was 40-acre oil, they were ten foot off of an adjacent lease, and that lease was not federal, it wasn't fee, I turn them down unless they had some sort of an agreement. If they've got that agreement it can be approved then, and it was. The correlative rights were being looked at very strongly there.

What I'm proposing, next page, is 220-foot offset. This looks very radical, but let's remember that we have an allowable system out there. Take a -- Think of it like this: That allowable system -- And I used my example, an example in my report. I won't refer back to that, but I'm going to use that as my example.

A 7500-foot well, drilled 330 feet from the section line -- I'm sorry, from my proration unit line, can produce up to 187 barrels of oil per day. Most of our production, if not -- It's more than 95 percent, are marginal producers, and the ones that do come on as nonmarginal only stay there for a few months before they do drop down, and a good percentage of our production is

stripper.

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So if you think about it, if we would allow a well 330 feet off the line, there's going to be so much of affected drainage that you're entitled to. This is rule of capture. If you take a look at that circle that that would influence, and now you move that well closer and you make it a marginal or even make it a stripper well, it's not going to affect the offset drainage that much.

That's where I'm coming from and that's why I want you to take a look at it, or at least adjust your thinking. We've got to move ahead, we can't look back. We've got to move ahead, and that's where I want to go on this. So that's something to consider.

Why did I pick 220 feet? Well, it's derivative of a quarter mile, it's an equal part, I think, from the surveyor's point of view. So that's the reason for it. It's 1/24 of a mile, where 330 feet is 1/16 of a mile.

And take a look at that plat again. There's still a distance. You've still got a pretty good -- You've got 440 feet between wells. It provides still an opportunity for the adjacent operator to locate a well. And isn't that what correlative rights is all about, is to allow an operator an equivalent location?

In the very back I have -- I've come up roughly with 550 of these kind of applications I've done

administratively over the last three years. Only 20 have been objected to. That's about a three-percent showing.

And if you look at a lot of cases when they do go to hearing, either they're unobjected at that point or there's no penalty given on it.

That's some of the highlights of the big changes that we're doing, that's being proposed at this time.

We've addressed the streamlining effort. Bear in mind, what this does allow is for the application, the APD that's filed, nothing special is given to that. It goes to the District Supervisor, which is one of the things, one of the streamlining efforts in which I understand concerned industry.

But just changing addresses is not going to do it. There's still got to remain some consistency. And when you deal with notification, that's a legal issue. let's don't complicate those guys' jobs any more than it's already complicated.

And it's important that the notification and that idea of getting an unorthodox location request remains somewhat consistent. It's just our inherent nature in our District Office that each District is different. And it's also going to protect them from I've got this application done over here without providing you this information.

Let's keep it consistent.

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Okay, with that in mind we go to what has been presented in Rick Foppiano's suggestion. In some ways we have tightened up the requirement for an unorthodox location. You can see where this is going, because you'd almost have to.

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If we're relaxing the setback requirements and you go out there, I want to drill a well 220-220, there's a road, I'll just move 150 more feet. That's where we're tightening it up, and so it should be, so it should be.

But you're going to see fewer applications, which is going to streamline the process and provide the industry -- I'm surprised there's not more people here today, because what I'm proposing, what is being proposed here, is very radical, is very radical indeed.

So whenever you thumb through this, you're not going to see radical changes at this level, because all the changes have been done at the other end of it.

What has -- And we discussed this at our group meeting, and I discussed it with many people, and especially the attorneys, and I know that there's going to be another format for notice changes, but I went ahead and kept ours in here, what we had discussed. This is our representation of some concerns. And yeah, I do agree with about who is to be notified when there is not an operator. And in those situations -- and Foppiano calls that a --

where the same operator offsets his own acreage but it's of a different lease.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Common operators?

MR. STOGNER: Yeah, common-operator scenario in which I refer to it here, is in those situations, are other people -- are they in need of notification? And I feel there's a certain amount of truth to it. He suggested the working interests be notified. I think it may need to even be a little bit more, perhaps the royalty. This is not a final, but it's some topic to discuss.

And by the way, that's going to be a notification requirement. It's -- You'll be able to see it when you go through this. I think it's on page 3.

We still have a number of wells per spacing unit provision in here in unprorated pools. If it's prorated, then it falls under special pool rules, so those are taken out, you remember I said, these requirements only are discussing those under Rule 104, and all the other pools that are under special pool rule should remain such. But even if these are inaccurate, those special pool rules could be reviewed to lessen the requirements, or even take them out altogether.

I think what we have seen in the past is, we had a very restrictive set of guidelines, and if you wanted special pool rules or an exception to those, you relax

them, getting them relaxed somehow, not in all cases because you had 640-acre spacing, but that, at least since I've been here, is what we have seen. Perhaps we turned the tide. If you want more restrictions in your pool, then the operators can come in and ask for them. Just let everybody have the opportunity.

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And if an operator, under this 320-acre spacing, effective 160-acre drainage concept, if they do hit a prolific reservoir, then those can be put under special pool rules limiting the wells to one in 320, or even going to 640-acre spacing. That's what I'm trying to show here.

Anyway, if you refer to page 5 of tab IV, it talks about provisions in which would allow in unprorated pools an additional well that would be either a third well on 320 or an additional well on 160.

I differ with him on this. I think it needs to be more restrictive, an administrative process be attached to it. His suggestion bears in mind that there's a notification requirement, but that's all. That one would definitely need review and discussions that would take it into consideration.

But I wanted to put it in here, because I think he best describes what is going on. But I have this opportunity, he had every opportunity to be here today to talk about his idea, so I'm going to talk about it for him.

I don't have much of a formal discussion on this, but I'll entertain any questions, because I know if I have some questions that there will be other concepts which I have meant to discuss today, talk about.

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CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay, we'll open it up for questions. I just first wanted to say, thank you for putting this together. I know this is something that you've been mulling over and discussing with a wide variety of people for a good long time now. More than a year, I think, actually. Almost, anyway.

MR. STOGNER: And there is a certain amount of procrastination involved on my part.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Appreciate you laying it all out for us and the effort that you put into taking a look at the big picture and trying to determine what makes sense in today's environment.

As you say, still needs to be a lot of discussion on these particular issues, and I'd like to try to end today by coming out -- by deciding on some kind of process that you might use to carry this forward and continue the discussion and refine the proposal into something that we might formally submit as a proposed change to the rules.

But I want to express appreciations for Mike's efforts in pulling this all together.

And I know there are some people who have been

looking at some of these issues. Mr. Alexander was on the work group and Mr. Carr was as well. I don't know if you all want to make any comments at this point or not. You probably want to take it back and spend some time thinking things over, but --

MR. ALEXANDER: I would very much like the opportunity to -- Some of this I haven't reviewed in any particular detail, even though I was on the work group, but I'd like that opportunity --

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Sure.

MR. ALEXANDER: -- so I really don't have any particular comments to make, although I think the focus of the work group -- We knew at the outset that probably we were going to have to relax the setbacks in order to eliminate all the NSL applications, and we knew that most all of the NSL applications were being approved administrative- -- routinely. So we didn't really see a problem with doing that. And I think Mr. Stogner has taken that approach. That's the approach that I think we talked about taking.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Thank you.

Mr. Kellahin?

MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you. I'm appearing on behalf of the Oil and Gas Association, Madame Chairman.

Mr. Stogner, let me ask you your suggestions on

the process. The industry wants to be involved in that process. I think perhaps we're at the point with your current work-study group that you've done all you can do, quite frankly. The technical people in that group can sit there and draft proposed rules from now until kingdom come.

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We, I think, are at a point in time in the process where we need to engage in a public discussion with the industry and the regulators about the policy decisions to be made so that we can execute some of these ideas or all of these ideas. I think they're terrific items for discussion.

And I'm curious for Mr. Stogner if he thinks there's any usefulness in continuing is current work-study, making further reports, are we now ready to reformat this in some other way to take his ideas and their ideas and engage the industry in an effort to see if we can make them work.

What's your thought, Mr. Stogner?

MR. STOGNER: As far as the work group that we had, I think it's done all it can at this point. I think it took it time, and that was the catalyst of what the work group did, was get the ball rolling. And I don't mean to sound callous, but finally perhaps somebody has enough guts to go after the sacred cow that's the offset. But now might be the time.

I don't know what format to take next, but I

don't think the work group format is -- work group format

that we have -- it needs to evolve into something else.

Don't think of these rules as amendments, think

of them as evolution, the evolution of these rules that

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of them as evolution, the evolution of these rules that come to this, and now perhaps it should reflect of the reservoirs in New Mexico. Let's face it, they are depleting, and that's where we're going. So let's help deplete them effectively. And that's what I'm proposing at this time.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Commissioners, would you like to ask any questions or make any comments on --

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you, Mike, for all the work you've put into this. It's really impressive, and I appreciate the coordination that you've gone through.

This has been my first exposure to it, so I don't feel like I can even ask any intelligent questions right now. I need time to look at it, consider it.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Commissioner LeMay?

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I too would like to commend you, Mike, and also the work group on attacking something this big and as complex as this.

One suggestion, Mike, that I'd like to throw out to you, in terms of the 40-acre spacing rule. Have you looked at the possibility or the assumption that if you

have a 4-1/2-degree deviation on your drilling, that you run a Totco every so often and you could be off the lease line as you encroach upon the offset lease?

I mean, I think from this point on we're looking at some type of evidence to maybe okay certain assumptions, and of course one of the assumptions was that you want to stay on your lease line. So if you all could draw something like that up, that would help me, I know, on looking at 40 acres, given the current rule of running the Totco and having to have a deviation survey if you exceed five degrees.

I mean, there are all kinds of other things. I personally would like to know on operating agreements from industry, what's the general situation if you're going to propose a second well on a 320-acre tract and you have some operators that don't want to go along. Are there nonconsent provisions that would prevail and make this a do-able deal?

So many times we have situations in the past, today, and I can think of the Central Basin Platform, where you do have equity established, so any time you change the rules you have to be very careful that that equity is somehow — maybe not preserved, but at least it's a fair deal for all those involved that were drilling the initial well, because they drilled it under a certain set of

assumptions.

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Not to say you can't change it, because as you all recognize, we have gotten a lot of development on those shallow gas fields on the Central Basin Platform by being, I think, fairly creative with both equity and drainage requirements.

I think it's a great start. Where we go from here -- Obviously, I'm not going to be up here looking at it, but I -- you know, and I think the timing is right, given the marginal nature of our oil patch out there, to look at -- as long as we keep in mind that what we're looking at is somehow still preserving correlative rights but preventing waste.

It may be a time to look at and give more weight to economic waste. As a Commission, we've kind of sheered away from economic waste, because it's such a nebulous term in terms of defining it. But obviously with an oil patch that is getting more and more marginal and the price being low, economics are a driving factor in everything, and I think we need to recognize that. In other words, are these rule changes truly to the economic benefit of developing more barrels and more MCF of gas at less cost? Because that's kind of where we're coming from.

I think the Commission listens and the industry proposes is one way for a regulatory agency to be very

cognizant of the financial demands out there and what industry is truly thinking in terms of development and trying to get more oil and gas produced at a lesser cost. So that synergy has got to continue, and I think this is certainly a good start. I again commend the work group and the Division for undertaking this.

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CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Mr. Carr, you'd stepped out of the room when I was asking, giving the opportunity to work group members to ask any questions or make any comments if they wanted to. Do you have anything you wanted to say today?

MR. CARR: No, we have participated, I personally and also Yates Petroleum, and the issues that Mr. Stogner has laid before you are the issues that the committee was concerned about. We think it's an important thing for overall regulation for the Commission to address these, and the time is right to take a look at this. And this is sort of a top-to-bottom review of spacing, and I personally, and I think Yates also agrees that the time is definitely right to take that on.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay. Well, let me just throw something out as a possible process, since I really haven't heard any concrete suggestions about what we'd do as a next step. But I'm thinking Mike has done a good job compiling the thinking of the various work group members,

as well as the history of the rules and laying out an explanation for a number of the provisions in the current rules, and some discussion too about how some of the thinking that made sense, that supported the rules in the current form doesn't necessarily apply in today's environment.

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One thinking we can do is circulate this material to the industry associations. The work group members themselves would be certainly welcome to continue to review and comment on these proceedings as they develop. Other agencies, I'm sure the Land Office needs to take a look at these rules, and BLM would probably be interested, and there are probably other agencies that would want to have a chance to mull this over.

I'm thinking, we might circulate basically Mike's report, with much if not all of the supporting information that's in there, and ask for comments from those people who are interested on where we should go next. And then probably, I think, hold some sort of working session. We could ask the staff to take the lead in carrying this project forward.

But after we get comments in, I think hold some sort of working session and invite everybody who took the time to review and comment on the proposal, and try to at least identify areas of consensus, and then also identify

any issues that are in controversy and analyze those in a 1 little more detail. 2 And then maybe come back to the Commission and 3 discuss where we are after we go through that process. I'd 4 5 hope maybe that process might lead to a more refined proposal, one at least that reflects a little bit broader 6 7 input from the industry and the other agencies. What do you think about that approach, Mike? 8 MR. STOGNER: Well, whatever the Commission would 9 like. Perhaps since Mr. LeMay won't be a Commissioner 10 anymore, perhaps he could serve in some capacity on the 11 committee. 12 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: I think that's a good idea. 13 14 (Laughter) It's just a suggestion. 15 MR. STOGNER: COMMISSIONER LEMAY: When are you going to start 16 17 paying me? CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Any thoughts on that 18 process? 19 20 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I'd be happy to do anything 21 I can do to help. 22 MR. ALEXANDER: Well, I think it is time to get 23 feedback from the industry and the other regulatory bodies. 24 I think we're at that point in time, and I think probably this material identifies all the salient points that need 25

to be looked and discussed, and you need to draw closer to a consensus on how it changes.

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I don't think there's anybody out there that would say that we don't need to change the rule. I think that's a given. The rule has to be changed if we're to proceed ahead and to eliminate the burdens on the operators and the Division of filing all these NSL's, which are pretty routinely anyway.

So I think we're at that point in time, I think it's time to get comments back, see if we can consolidate a position that we can recommend to the Commission to adopt for a new rule.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay. Well, then, I'd like to ask Mike and Rand to take the lead on that particular effort in terms of getting this proposal circulated to the various associations and agencies and industry representatives who would be interested in it, getting comments back, holding a working session with them to try to develop a proposal, and then bring that back to the Commission.

I'm thinking because of the Legislative session that's going to start up next week and some of the other proposals that are -- I know BLM has some proposed rules that are going to take some time and effort to review and analyze and comment on. I think it will take at least

several months, probably, to complete this process that we're laying out.

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What if we plan on coming back in April? Does that give you enough time, Rand and Mike, to -- And I'll ask, actually, maybe the industry representatives as well, what with all that's on your plate. Would that give you adequate time to review and comment?

MR. KELLAHIN: Madame Chairman, I think I can take Mr. Stogner's work product as he's presented it today, write up a short summary and put that out to the Association membership and move to the next level. It will be easy to take his work and draft a questionnaire and say, these are proposed changes, tell me what you think.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay.

MR. KELLAHIN: Industry's asked you repeatedly for relaxing location rules. Let's challenge them now to come back and comment on the specific proposals.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay.

MR. KELLAHIN: And what Mr. Stogner does in managing unorthodox well locations is the one critical thing the agency ought to do. By granting exceptions, then, you can circumvent the pool rules. And if industry doesn't like the current rules, he's challenged them to do something, he's said here it is, it's open agenda, here are some ideas, what do you think? And so it's our turn now to

1 respond, and we'll be happy to do that. Okay, appreciate that. 2 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, I think 3 4 it's clear Michael's done an excellent job in pulling all 5 this together and defining a problem. 6 I don't think that anyone could tell you when the industry would be ready to have a refined product to bring 7 to you, but I think from a Commission point of view it 8 would be helpful to those of us who were going to work on 9 10 this project to have some time frames where at least at a minimum we're required to come back and report to you --11 12 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay. MR. CARR: -- and for that reason I think an 13 April date, recognizing that it might be a report instead 14 of a final product, would be helpful. 15 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Okay, that sounds good to 16 I'd like that. 17 me. Yes, Commissioner LeMay? 18 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Just a question, Madame 19 Is there a -- part of this, the notice requirements 20 Chair. are going to be looked at too, or is that a separate issue 21 completely? 22 23 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: I was going to --MR. KELLAHIN: Madame Chair, Mr. LeMay, it would 2.4 25 be my request at an appropriate time to separate those two

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activities and docket the notice as a different case.
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               COMMISSIONER LEMAY: You had a lot of legal
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     complications with the notice, and a lot of this is less,
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     of course, legal implications and more --
               MR. KELLAHIN: They're two independent
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     activities.
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               COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Yes, I would think that
     would be the case.
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               MR. KELLAHIN: We'd like different attention.
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               CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: And I still think that
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     we're going to hear from you here in a few minutes on
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     the --
               COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Oh, okay, I'm sorry --
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               CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: -- notice activity, so --
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               COMMISSIONER LEMAY: -- something they're going
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     to --
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               CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Yeah -- Well, not really,
     because there are some notice provisions in 104, as Mike
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     discussed, so we do need to get that sorted out about how
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     we're going to proceed to address those requirements.
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               Okay, we will plan to take this up again, then,
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     at our April meeting and hear a report from the staff and
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     from industry on the status of the efforts at that point.
               MR. STOGNER: May I have one final --
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               CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Yes, certainly.
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MR. STOGNER: -- either challenge or -- Thank 1 2 you, all. Definitely it wasn't all my doing, so I had to 3 thank everybody on this. And of course the two Directors 4 for pushing this direction. 5 By no means could there not be improvement to If you have an idea, or foster whatever idea that's 6 this. 7 not covered in here, something radical or it may seem radical, work it out. This is what happened in 111. 8 9 are some proposals in here that I've been thinking about that I don't have in here. 10 11 But whatever happens after this, challenge the industry to think about it and bring it up for discussion. 12 That's all I have. And thank you again for your 13 14 comment. 15 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Thank you very much, Mike. COMMISSIONER LEMAY: 16 Thank you, Mike. 17 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: And I notice that, considering that the word "streamline" used to stick in 18 your craw, it really flows now, talking about these things. 19 2.0 (Laughter) The wordstream conjures up many 21 MR. STOGNER: 22 images. 23 CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Yes, okay. Okay. 24 MR. ALEXANDER: Madame Chairman, I'm assuming we can take these with us, or do we need to turn them back in 25

1 | or --

MR. STOGNER: No, that's for -- Okay, for the record, he is referring to the report. I made 20 copies. I have one master copy, which is mine. Yeah, I meant for all -- the purpose, I meant for whoever is here to have one. If you represent one company, don't take them all. There's a few copies in there that I do want to submit to the various working members of our group, so I'd like to have maybe about three of them and then just turn the rest of them over to you.

CHAIRMAN WROTENBERY: Well, we'll want to distribute some to, for instance, IPANM, we need to make sure that they get a copy, and some other groups. So we may well end up needing to make a few more copies for distribution before all is said and done, just to make sure everybody who needs it has access. You need another one as well. So we'll keep yours and we'll make sure we make enough copies for everybody who needs one.

(Thereupon, these proceedings were concluded at 11:12 a.m.)

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 January 16th, 1999.

STEVEN T. BRENNER

Jan Jane

CCR No. 7

My commission expires: October 14, 2002