1	NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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5	IN THE MATTER OF CASE NO. 10467:
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7	The Application of Yates Petroleum Corporation for Compulsory Pooling
8	and an Unorthodox Gas Well Location, Eddy County, New Mexico.
9	•
10	(CONSOLIDATED)
11	IN THE MATTER OF CASE NO. (10473;)
1 2	The Application of Nearburg Exploration Company for Compulsory Pooling and an
13	Unorthodox Gas Well Location, Eddy County, New Mexico.
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15	BEFORE:
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17	DAVID R. CATANACH
18	Hearing Examiner
19	State Land Office Building
20	April 30, 1992
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2 2	REPORTED BY:
23	DEBBIE VESTAL Certified Shorthand Reporter
2 4	for the State of New Mexico
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EXAMINER CATANACH: At this time we'll call Case 10467, which is the application of Yates Petroleum Corporation for compulsory pooling and an unorthodox gas well location, Eddy County, New Mexico.

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Are there appearances in this case?

MR. CARROLL: Yes, Mr. Examiner. I'm

Ernest Carroll of the Artesia law firm of Losee,

Carson, Haas & Carroll. I am here representing

Yates Petroleum in this application. Mr.

Examiner, I will have three witnesses for this

application.

Examiner at the time we filed these applications, we actually filed, it was really -- it could have resulted in three separate locations for a well. And we would like for the record at this time to point out that with respect to Case 10467, Yates Petroleum will be pursuing the location which would be 660 feet from the north line and 1330 feet from the east line of said Section 27.

We would also therefor like to give notice that by making this election, Case 10472 would then no longer be necessary, and we would dismiss the application made in that particular

1 case.

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Mr. Examiner, I would also for the record point out that there are competing applications today before the Commission, or the Division, and that other competing case would be of Nearburg Exploration Company in Case No. 10473.

We would recommend to the Examiner at this time that this Case 10473 be consolidated with 10467 for the purpose of taking evidence today.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Okay. Mr. Turner?

MR. TURNER: Yes. J. Randy Turner with

Kemp, Smith, Duncan & Hammond out of Midland,

Texas, entering an appearance on behalf of

Nearburg Exploration Company.

EXAMINER CATANACH: You have no objection to the consolidation of the cases?

MR. TURNER: I have no objection to the consolidation of the cases. However, as we discussed prior to the recess, I at this time would move for a continuance of those cases as consolidated due to the recent discovery of the existence of an operating agreement which creates an agreement between the parties and effectively

pools the interests that are being asked to be pooled by the Commission today.

It is our position that the interests are pooled by virtue of the operating agreement, and that really the Commission does not have jurisdiction here in this case.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, Yates

Petroleum does not consent to or agree with the motion as posed by Mr. Turner, and we would ask that the Division go ahead and hear evidence in today's case.

The agreement, any kind of an agreement, first of all, Yates takes the position that the operating agreement that Mr. Turner makes reference to does not bind Yates, nor can Nearburg lay claim to being an operator under that agreement.

The operating agreement that he makes reference to is a 1969 or 67, I'm not sure, operating agreement which makes Sinclair, Arco the operator. The only claim that Nearburg can make would be a successor operator. And we think under the terms of that agreement they cannot lay claim nor have they exercised their rights to be a successor operator.

Mr. Turner made the statement that he feels that the Division does not have jurisdiction. Nothing within that operating agreement deprives this Division of jurisdiction to hear this matter.

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The only grounds of which this Division should consider for continuing a case would be if Mr. Turner was not prepared to hear -- to present this case, and I don't think that allegation has been made. I think both parties are here to present it.

The Division is -- it is Yates'
position there is no operating agreement.
Nearburg has not agreed to the operation of this well by Yates, nor has Yates agreed to the operation of this acreage and proposed well by Nearburg. Therefore, it is a prime case for compulsory pooling and should be heard by the Division at this time.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Hearing Examiner,

Section 70-2-17 of New Mexico Statutes Annotated
is the pertinent statute that grants the

Commission the power to compulsory pool. And
that provision is very clear. That says that the

Commission has the authority to pool in the

absence of an agreement of the parties. The parties have an agreement. An operating agreement is in force that covers this tract.

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Now, if Mr. Carroll needs additional time to satisfy himself as to the existence of the operating agreement, the effect of it, and as to whether or not it's still in force and effect, we think that we're very happy to grant him that opportunity.

We think that in itself is grounds for a continuance of this case to provide him the opportunity to investigate the facts, as we have, and we believe that he'll come to the conclusion that it is in fact subject to this existing operating agreement.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, I have examined the operating agreement and reached the conclusion that it is not binding. I do not need any further time. I don't think Mr. Turner can claim any rights under that agreement. If Mr. Turner wants to claim those rights, he has a forum, not here in the Division.

But he can go to the courts and try to seek enforcement of that agreement, which I feel he will be unable to because, one, he is not the

named operator, nor has he exercised any of the procedures within that operating agreement to become the successor operator.

Therefore, basically what -- this is an old-form operating agreement. There is no agreement. The interests are fifty-fifty. They can't -- neither side can win or appoint themselves. The agreement is silent. It's null and void. I think if Mr. Turner tried to exercise or seek enforcement of it in the courts, that's what he's going to find out, that there is no agreement.

We stand by our position that there is no agreement. We need no additional time. Our application is pending, and we ask that our application -- if Mr. Turner doesn't want his application heard, that's fine. We want our application heard because we think we're entitled it to it. And we do not recognize any contract, any operating agreement out here that would bind us with Nearburg.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Hearing Examiner, I concur with a lot of what Mr. Carroll says. I do believe that this is not the proper forum for a determination of the effect or existence of this

operating agreement.

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But because the operating agreement has been presented to Mr. Carroll, he has no evidence to indicate that the operating agreement is not in force. We believe that if there is a disagreement about the existence of the operating agreement, that we probably do need to move to another forum to get that resolved.

But an order entered by the Commission at this point with that dispute ongoing would be of no force or effect and would not be binding on either party. And we think it would be an exercise that would be premature at this time to undertake this hearing.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, let me respond to that because, Mr. Catanach, Mr. Turner states that I have no evidence that it's not in effect. It's Mr. Turner's burden to prove that it's in effect. I don't have to. There is no operating agreement. And unless he can show us that there is one that has our name on it and has Nearburg's name on it, then there is no operating agreement.

In fact, I think by the fact that there are opposing applications filed today -- they

filed an application for pooling -- tells this
Division and the Division must accept those
filings as conclusive evidence of the fact that
there is no operating agreement.

Now, if Mr. Turner thinks he has additional rights, he has the court system which he can go to which can stay it. But until he goes to the court system, there is no reason that Yates should be denied its right to have this application heard and to seek this compulsory pooling.

Mr. Turner is trying to seek the upper hand here when he has nothing to seek it with.

And I think it's totally improper for the Division to grant his request because at this point the burden is on him, and he hasn't sustained the burden. And the proper forum to determine whether or not that agreement is proper is not the Division.

He cannot have that sustained. There's no way or procedure by which this Division can determine the bindingness of that operating agreement unless he can show to the parties that our signature is on it, which he cannot, then the Commission must accept at face value the fact

that opposing applications were filed, the
Commission must accept that.

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Both parties filed these things. And I think therefor the Division is appropriate to take the evidence today.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner, may I see a copy of this operating agreement?

MR. TURNER: Yes. The operating agreement was entered into as a result of this farmout agreement, which I have presented Mr. Carroll with. It's attached as Exhibit A to the farmout agreement from John Trigg, who is the predecessor in interest, or actually his family still owns the interest under which Mr. Carroll's client claims an interest and Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, the predecessor to Arco, who we have acquired an assignment from.

The assignment from Mr. Trigg to Sinclair that was earned under the farmout agreement, is also in the materials I have furnished Mr. Carroll, assigning 50 percent interest in the land that is the subject of this case.

And the operating agreement that was entered into clearly covers -- executed by the

parties at the time. Atlantic Richfield Company as the successor in interest to Sinclair Oil Corporation and by Mr. and Mrs. Trigg, executed, acknowledged, clearly covering the north half of Section 27, setting forth equal ownership of the interest. That is the agreement.

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It's always been my understanding that the Commission does not try to interpret matters of dispute between the parties regarding agreements. That is left for the courts.

And at this time what we would ask is that this case be continued so that if we continue to have a disagreement regarding the effect of this operating agreement, that we proceed to district court and have the court interpret the agreement. Very similar to the proceedings that Mr. Carroll said that he was involved in in an earlier case between Yates and Conoco.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, the procedure that Mr. Turner -- again he's putting the cart ahead of the horse. If Mr. Turner has some rights under that agreement, he has adequate redress. He can go to the district court and get a stay of these proceedings. He can get an

injunction against it. That's his proper course
of proceeding.

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We have no agreement. We make a representation to this Division that there is no agreement between the parties. And you have no agreement before you which is signed by either of these two parties.

Furthermore, the well that this thing dealt with has been plugged and abandoned back in 1982, some ten years ago. This is just a document that's floating around. And furthermore, there are provisions for successor operatorship, which they have not laid claim to.

And I would also point out that there is no way that they could ever lay claim to it because it provides that the only way a successor operator can be appointed if the other one quits is that it be done by a majority of the interest. I can tell you that the interest is owned right down the middle by this on fifty-fifty, so there's no way that there could ever be an agreement.

That's why the compulsory pooling applications are proper, and they should be heard. We ask that the Division go ahead and, at

least with respect to our application, we ask that it be heard and a determination made with respect to it.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Catanach, due to the the fact that we discovered the existence of this operating agreement at a very late date, on Tuesday afternoon in fact, which then caused us to have to do additional investigation to determine the effect of the operating agreement.

We have an application on file very similar to that of Yates. We could come before you right now and present that application. Our interest is the same as Yates. We're basically asking for the same thing.

But I feel that, as an officer of the Court and of the Commission, that because I have discovered the existence of this operating agreement, we have to determine the effect of that operating agreement before we can proceed.

And for Mr. Carroll to sit here and tell you that that operating agreement does not exist and is not binding, there's just no way that he can do that given the fact that he has not had the opportunity to investigate the facts.

five-minute recess, and let's look this document over and we'll go from there.

[A recess was taken.]

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EXAMINER CATANACH: Randy, is it your contention that the Division has jurisdiction over this document, and has jurisdiction in which to make a determination if this is a valid document and the parties are subject to it?

MR. TURNER: It's my contention that you really do not have that jurisdiction.

EXAMINER CATANACH: And Yates has the same position on the document?

MR. CARROLL: That's correct, Mr. Catanach.

MR. TURNER: I guess for my further contention, by the presentation of the document to the Commission, that it at least, it makes a case itself in reading the document of the existence of the agreement in that it could well be still in force and effect and, therefore, that the Commission really should not hear a compulsory pooling application until that application is resolved by the appropriate forum, if we can't agree on it short of going to court.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Carroll, why would you want your case heard -- do you think this issue should be resolved before we can proceed with this?

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MR. CARROLL: No, sir, I do not.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Why not?

MR. CARROLL: I think the only issue that should concern the Division is the application for forced pooling. Yates' position is that that document has no force and effect. Furthermore, it's also the position that there's not going to be any agreement reached between the parties. That's why there are two forced pooling applications filed.

And we feel that this was just a ploy that was sprung on us, as we walked into the building today, just to cause delay in gaining some leverage somewhere. Mr. Turner's client has the burden of proving that that document controls. As Mr. Turner has acquiesced, this Division doesn't have any jurisdiction to determine if it controls.

Therefore, the only thing that this Division is concerned with is what it does have jurisdiction with, it has two applications for

forced pooling. It should consider those. If Mr. Turner has rights, then he should take them to the jurisdiction or to the forum which has jurisdiction to determine them. And that's what I say to Mr. Turner, if he thinks he's got rights, let him go try to enforce because we don't think he's going to succeed.

MR. TURNER: I believe that we have established a <u>prima facie</u> case of the existence of an agreement. And because there appears to be an agreement, the Commission does not have the authority to compulsory pool the tracts because they are already pooled by virtue of the operating agreement.

MR. CARROLL: Again Mr. Turner is trying to force the burden of proof on us. He's the one that's claiming the benefit of that document. He needs to prove it. And this Commission doesn't have -- again, he's talking out of both sides of his mouth.

One, he says you don't have any jurisdiction to determine the effect of that agreement, but then he turns around and says but you've got the jurisdiction to determine if there's a prima facie case period, therefore,

stop yourselves.

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It's either all or none, Mr. Catanach.

And, quite frankly, if you postpone this, I'm

going to ask that it be reset. And we're going

to show right back up here, whatever it takes,

two or three weeks and we're going to demand that

we put our case on. In other words, it's a waste

of time.

Mr. Turner, if he thinks he's got any power, which he says you don't have any jurisdiction to determine, he's going to have to go to court and seek an injunction or something or declaration that that is a binding agreement. Well, he can still do that. That doesn't affect the business of the Commission or anything such as that.

He can protect his rights. There are adequate remedies through restraining orders, injunctions, declaratory actions. That's fine. But let him enforce his rights in the proper forum, which he admits, you don't have any jurisdiction for.

MR. TURNER: I don't know how the Commission or Mr. Carroll can turn its back on the fact that there is an agreement that has been

presented here that if you read it, I think, clearly shows that the only question is that whether the lease that's subject to the operating agreement is still in force.

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We've presented the agreement. The copy that we've presented is executed. Mr. Carroll has no evidence that it's not a valid agreement. I think because we have at least made a prima facie case, that you have to let us resolve this dispute elsewhere before you can consider the compulsory pooling matter.

If Mr. Carroll says an agreement cannot be reached, well, I think our recourse is to the district court. Our course of action would likely be to file a declaratory action in district court to have the court determine whether or not it's valid.

Once that issue is resolved, then it can be done quickly. We can come back here if we need to. If the court says that the operating agreement is a good agreement, is in force, then these hearings need not take place.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner, are you prepared to present evidence and testimony in this case today?

MR. TURNER: Your Honor, we are prepared to present evidence. We think that to present evidence at this point, though, would be premature because we believe without any doubt that the agreement is controlling and that to do so would be a waste of everyone's time and would be inappropriate.

And I think it's just outside the parameters of the statute that grants the Commission the authority to grant compulsory pooling.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Part of the basis for your request for continuance was to give Yates some additional time to review the document and make their own determination whether they were bound by the agreement. I don't think that's going to happen. Yates has already formed an opinion on that. I don't know that a continuance is going to do anybody any good.

And when do you propose to continue this to? I mean, I don't understand.

MR. TURNER: We would simply continue it until either we reach an agreement or we get a determination from the district court that the agreement is either valid or it's not valid.

MR. RAND CARROLL: Pardon me. Rand 1 Carroll from OCD. When do you intend on filing 2 this action before the district court? 3 MR. TURNER: Immediately. 5 MR. RAND CARROLL: Like today or 6 tomorrow? MR. TURNER: Not today. We would have 7 8 to get back to Midland and get the documents prepared. It would probably be filed on Monday. 9 10 MR. RAND CARROLL: When do you expect a determination from the district court then? 11 MR. TURNER: If we file the matter in 12 13 district court, you never know for sure, but on a matter such as this, we would file a declaratory 14 15 judgment action. It would take very limited evidence. We think we can get a very early 16 setting and that we think probably in 60 days or 17 so we could have a resolution of this matter as 18 it should be resolved. 19 20 MR. CARROLL: I totally disagree. Mr. 21 Turner is not at all familiar with the courts. Ι 22 practice everyday in the courts in Eddy County, 23 and this is where this matter is going to be 24 heard.

I can tell you already there's only two

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judges in Eddy County. One of them has already recused himself from Yates matters because he is a resident of Artesia and is too closely associated and he feels he can't fairly and impartially hear cases involving Yates, which is his prerogative because he grew up and his family has represented Yates at times.

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That means there's one judge. I can tell you that they just set the docket through late, into the latter part of that year. Judge Shuler is not going to be able to hear this case in 60 days. I can just flat put money on that. It will probably take a year or more.

Also you need to be aware that already one of our counties in the Fifth Judicial District has already slowed down its hearing of cases because it's run out of money.

Mr. Turner is just -- again, this is improper. The Commission shouldn't even worry about that. He, on the one hand, tells you that you can't tell me whether that's a good agreement or not, and yet he wants you to take action which makes you make a presupposition that it is valid. Well, you do not find Yates' name on that agreement. You do not find Nearburg's name on

that agreement.

This Commission can only act with respect to its rules and its regulations. We both have asked for a compulsory pooling hearing. If Mr. Turner in fact has rights somewhere else, like he's telling you, then tell Mr. Turner to go to that somewhere else, that other jurisdiction, that other forum, and exercise and seek vindication of his rights.

And all I ask is that we get what we're entitled to before the Division. The Division can hear this application. Let us hear it.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Carroll, it appears that either way it's going to the courthouse. Whichever way we go, whether to continue the cases or not --

MR. CARROLL: That's possible, Mr. Catanach, but I don't know that the Nearburgs will put their money where their mouth is, because I'm not so sure that they'll be willing to file this court action. The thing is it's their burden; it's not ours. We need to operate with that.

Now, it may ultimately, Mr. Catanach, it may ultimately end up in the courthouse. But

that's fine. The courthouse is where, if Mr.

Nearburg is right, no matter what action the

Commission takes, he can get vindication. He can

get adjustment of the equities. That can be done

in the courthouse.

The Division can't do that. All the Division can do is follow its rules and try to manage the oil and gas industry and do that properly. And that's all I'm asking.

If Mr. Turner has an argument, he's got adequate grounds for redress. No matter what this Commission does, he can go and take care of it there. He's telling you that that's the only people that can act on this agreement or make a determination, that's fine. You make your determination on the application. And we'll go to court, if that's what he wants.

MR. TURNER: In order for the Commission to grant compulsory pooling, as I read the statute, you would have to find that there is no agreement pooling the interests.

MR. CARROLL: We can present evidence on it today, Mr. Catanach.

MR. TURNER: And we can --

MR. CARROLL: And you can make a

determination on the basis of that.

MR. TURNER: We would consent to a hearing on the question as to whether or not there is an agreement.

EXAMINER CATANACH: I think we should have both parties present their cases today. And if you like, Mr. Carroll says you do have another avenue to pursue if you want to do that. That's fine. I think we have all the people here today. Let's do it and get it over with --

MR. TURNER: Okay.

EXAMINER CATANACH: -- and go from there.

Let me take care of a little bit of business. We didn't call case 10473, which is the application of Nearburg Exploration Company for compulsory pooling and an unorthodox gas well location, Eddy County, New Mexico.

And I presume the appearances are the same in both these cases?

MR. CARROLL: That's correct.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Let me go ahead and call Case 10472, which is the application of Yates Petroleum Corporation for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico, and as per the

previous discussion with Mr. Ernie Carroll, this 1 case will be dismissed. 2 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Examiner, I have 3 three witnesses. The three witnesses will stand 4 5 up to be sworn in. EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner, how 6 7 many witnesses do you have? 8 MR. TURNER: I'll have two witnesses. EXAMINER CATANACH: Can I get all the 9 10 witnesses to, please, stand and be sworn in. I see four. 11 12 [The witnesses were duly sworn.] MR. CARROLL: We call Mr. Mike Burch as 1.3 our first witness, Mr. Examiner. 14 1.5 MIKE BURCH Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was 16 examined and testified as follows: 1.7 EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. CARROLL: 19 For the record, sir, would you, please, 20 Ο. 21 state your name and occupation. 22 Α. My name is Mike Burch. I work with 23 Yates Petroleum Corporation. I'm a petroleum 24 landman.

How long have you been so employed by

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Yates Petroleum?

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- A. Close to three years now.
- Q. Mr. Burch, you have had previous occasion to come and testify before the Division with respect to the petroleum land management matters; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And at those earlier times of testimony, have you had your credentials accepted with respect to petroleum management and land management and your ability to testify as an expert with respect to those matters?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, I would tender Mr. Burch as an expert with respect to petroleum land management matters.
- **EXAMINER CATANACH:** He is so qualified.
- Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Mr. Burch, you are familiar with the application of Yates Petroleum, which is pending in this particular case, are you not?
  - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And you have prepared certain exhibits, or at least had under your direction and control,

certain exhibits to be presented pursuant to this application?

A. Yes, I have.

- Q. Mr. Burch, let's turn, first of all, to Exhibit No. 1 and ask you to identify what that exhibit is.
- A. Exhibit No. 1 is a map outlining the acreage including our proposed well along with other acreage in the area that Yates has operated wells on in the past.

Outlined in red and then colored in yellow is the described acreage that we're seeking to pool. The red dot is the actual location that we're seeking to pool.

- Q. Then, Mr. Burch, the acreage that is colored, I believe, red, blue, and orange also is additional acreage where Yates operates similar wells surrounding this proposed pooling site?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And then the area with the green crosshatch, that's a working interest unit, is it not?
- A. That's a working interest unit that we have that we operate four wells in.
- Q. All right.

- 1 A. It's the Rio Pecos working interest 2 unit.
  - Q. All right. With respect to the Yates

    Petroleum's experience, it has had experience

    operating these kind of -- this is a Morrow test,

    but these kind of wells in this particular area;

    is that correct?
    - A. That's correct.

- Q. Now, Mr. Burch, I'd ask you to turn to Exhibit No. 2. Would you explain to the Examiner what Exhibit No. 2 is and what it portrays?
- A. Exhibit No. 2 is a list of the working interest owners in our proposed well in the north half of Section 27 that consists of Yates

  Petroleum Corporation and other parties, and also listed is their working interest ownership.
- Q. All right. Now, the first four companies listed, Yates Petroleum Corporation, Yates Drilling Company, Abo Petroleum Corporation, and Myco Industries, Inc., are those related companies?
- A. Those are all Yates Petroleum related companies. And they represent approximately 26.25 percent.
- Q. All right. And Yates Petroleum is the

entity, though, that is seeking operatorship of this particular well?

A. That's true.

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- Q. The remaining -- the ownership that is the division out here with respect to this is Nearburg Exploration, who owns 50 percent; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then the other people, the names that appear above Nearburg, they total up 50 percent; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, with respect to Yates' application for this forced pooling, with respect to the 50 percent other than Nearburg Exploration, do they support Yates in their application for forced pooling?
- A. Yes, that's correct. We represent for the Commission today 50 percent.
- Q. And so really the interest that needs to be forced pooled by this application is just Nearburg Exploration Company; is that correct?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. Now, Mr. Burch, notice of Yates' intent to drill this well has been sent to Nearburg; is

1 | that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. I ask you to turn to Exhibits 3-A and 3-B. Would you explain what these exhibits are?
- A. Exhibit 3-A is the March 24, 1992, letter to Nearburg Exploration Company proposing our Chalk "AKH" Federal No. 2 in the north half of Section 27, 18 South, 27 East. Included in that letter were two AFE, authorities for expenditure for drilling of the well.

Also enclosed was a copy of the operating agreement. Also included -- well, those were the two things that were included in the letter, our proposal to them on March 24.

- Q. All right. Let's talk about Exhibit 3-B.
- A. Exhibit 3-B is a letter dated April 2 of 1992 to Nearburg Exploration, again, with the proposal on the Chalk "AKH" Federal No. 3 for the north half of Section 27, 18 South, 27 East, making a new proposal, making another proposal for that well. And the difference on it there was the matter of the location.
- Q. All right. This April 2 letter revised the location to the 660 from the north line 1330,

which is in our application today; is that
correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. Now, with respect to both of these exhibits, attached behind 3-A and 3-B are the copies of the return receipt cards; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Showing that these were sent to Nearburg Exploration Company?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Now, would you, please, tell the

    Examiner exactly what kind of responses were

    obtained with respect to this correspondence from

    Nearburg?
  - A. After the March 24 letter, there was a phone call received from Bob Shelton to Mecca Mauritsen in our land department inquiring about the letter and the proposal that we did send. Bob asked why they had received the letter and stated the fact that they were going to send that information back to us and wanted us to consider their proposal.
    - Q. All right. Any other responses?
- 25 A. Well, the only other response we had

after our April 2 letter, the only other written response we had was -- we received an attorney's letter indicating a forced pooling --

Q. All right.

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- A. -- their intent to force pool.
- Q. You did receive notice of the other application that is also being heard at this time, Case 10473; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. That application was filed after our application; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. With respect to the position of Yates
    Petroleum at this time, is there any room for
    negotiation with respect to the issue of who
    operates this well?
    - A. No.
  - Q. Is it the position of management of Yates Petroleum that they wish to operate this well?
    - A. Yes. We plan to operate this well.
  - Q. Now, with respect to the other owners that we saw on Exhibit 2, the other people that comprise almost a little over 24 percent, you indicated that they supported Yates; is that

correct? 1

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- That's correct. 2 Α.
- I hand you or ask you to turn to 3 Q. 4 Exhibit No. 4. Would you explain what Exhibit No. 4 is for the Examiner?
- Exhibit No. 4 is the return letters to Α. 6 7 Yates Petroleum Corporation from the other 8 working interest owners in this proposed well, 9 other than Nearburg, supporting us in the fact 10 that we want to be operator in this area in this 11 particular well. These are all the other working
- 13 All right. I'd ask you now to turn to Ο. 14 your Exhibit No. 5. Could you explain what 15 Exhibit No. 5 is?
  - Our Exhibit No. 5 is an application for Α. permit to drill filed for Chalk "AKH" Federal No. 2 in the north half of Section 27, 18-27.
- 19 Q. All right. This has been filed and was 20 filed on April 20, 1992; is that correct?
  - That's correct. Α.

interest owners in there.

- It has not been returned to Yates 0. Petroleum as of this time; is that correct?
- That's correct. 24 Α.
- 25 Q. I ask you to turn to Exhibit No. 6.

- 1 Would you explain what Exhibit No. 6 is, Mr.
- 2 Burch?

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- A. Exhibit No. 6, because we were seeking an unorthodox location, are waivers from the offsetting parties that we contacted and received waivers from in our application for the unorthodox location.
  - Q. All right. This actually includes waivers from the people that are within -- that are actually working interest owners in our north half of Section 27, and the only other two offsetting operators, which would be Oryx and Baber Well Service; is that correct?
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Referring back to our Exhibit No. 1, Yates Petroleum operates most of the acreage surrounding, or at least with respect to the rules, the two closest sides of the proration unit for this unorthodox location?
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Baber Well Servicing, they operate a well, it's a shallow well, in the southwest quarter of Section 23; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that's why notice was sent to them?

- 1 A. That's why notice was given to them.
  - Q. However, Yates owns the deep rights which would be affected by this well in that south half of Section 23?
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Notice then was sent just as a safety precaution with full compliance with the rules?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. Then the Oryx would be the remaining half of Section 22 or the west half; is that correct?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. And again, while they are not the closest to the unorthodox position, they were included in Section 22, and that's the reason why notice was sent to them?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you tell us what Exhibit No. 7
  is, Mr. Burch?
  - A. Exhibit No. 7 is the certified mail sent to the parties from Losee, Carson, Haas, & Carroll, our representative in this pooling today, notifying all interested parties which are listed on Exhibit A of the pooling proceeding that we are filing and seeking today.

1	Q. All right. Mr. Burch, the other two
2	witnesses will testify as to the request that
3	Yates is making as to the assessment of a penalty
4	and to the overhead operating costs; is that
5	correct?
6	A. That's correct.
7	MR. CARROLL: Mr. Examiner, I would
8	well, let me ask one question.
9	Q. The Exhibits 1 through 7, Mr. Burch,
10	were those exhibits all prepared by you or under
11	your supervision?
12	A. That's correct.
13	MR. CARROLL: I would at this time move
1 4	admission of Exhibits 1 through 7, Mr. Catanach.
15	EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 1 through
16	7 will be admitted as evidence.
1.7	MR. CARROLL: I pass the witness at
18	this time.
19	EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner.
20	EXAMINATION
2 1	BY MR. TURNER:
22	Q. Mr. Burch, could you tell me a little
23	bit more about the ownership in the north half of
2 4	Section 27 and how you arrived at that ownership
2 5	as reflected in your Exhibit 2?

A. The ownership in the north half, we purchased or obtained an interest through a farmout on that interest from the Bettis Group.

And they had a 50 percent interest in that.

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- Q. Okay. The Bettis Group, I guess I'm a little unclear as to the nature of your title.

  If I go to the county records and check the title to this section, will these interests be reflected in those records?
- A. If everything has been filed. I don't know if the farmout they put of record. I don't know what they put of record on that.
- Q. You don't, okay. Now, which farmout is it that you're referring to? I'm unclear as to how you acquired your title and how these other parties acquired title as you've reflected here in Exhibit 2.
- A. Well, Trigg owned a half interest in that north half. And the farmout was taken from Trigg. And then that farmout was subsequently taken to the Bettis Group, who contacted us, and that's how we got our interest. So it's originally a Trigg farmout agreement.
- Q. Okay. Who was that farmout agreement between?

The farmout agreement was between Trigg 1 and, as far as the name that it was taken in, I 2 believe it was -- I believe it was -- did they 3 take it in Cromwell? MR. CARROLL: I believe that's who --5 MR. CROMWELL: Craig Clark. 7 Α. Craig Clark, I'm sorry. 8 Q. And how is it again that the interests end up as you've set them out in this Exhibit 2? 9 I'm still unclear. If we've got a farmout 10 11 agreement from Trigg to Craig Clark, how do we 12 get to the interests as you've set them out? 13 Α. Those were the interests that were sold 14 to the parties that have the 50 percent there, 15 letter agreement that was taken on it. 16 Q. Do you have any evidence of the chain 17 of title from Trigg to these parties so that we get to the interest? 18 Do I have it with me? No, sir, I 19 Α. don't. 20 21 MR. CARROLL: We will present Mr. 22 Cromwell as a witness, who is one of the

Q. (BY MR. TURNER) But you're telling me

principal parties in obtaining that farmout, and

he will testify as to the history.

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- 1 that you do not know whether or not you have any
  2 record title interest in the north half of
  3 Section 27?
  - A. That's in the Eddy County records? No, I can't tell you that it's in the Eddy County records, filed in the Eddy County records.
  - Q. So really there's nothing that you can tell me or refer me to where I could verify that these interests are in fact correct?
- 10 A. Yes, there is. I don't have it with 11 me.
  - Q. But there's nothing that you can demonstrate here at the hearing today?
  - A. Right now, no, sir, I can't. I don't have anything in my possession to give you.
  - Q. Okay. I notice that on your ownership schedule here you're accrediting an entity,
    Turnco, Inc., with a 2.91375 interest. Can you tell me who the proprietor of Turnco, Inc., is --
    - A. No, sir, I can't.

- Q. -- or the individual you dealt with there is? I do not find a letter in here, I guess, from Turnco that supports your operatorship.
- MR. CARROLL: There is one.

A. There is one in Exhibit No. 6, second page of Exhibit No. 6, Turnco, Inc., by Wayne Christian, dated April 2, 1992.

MR. CARROLL: H. M. Bettis and Turnco,
Inc., are affiliates and you'll find also in
Exhibit 4 a letter from Wayne T. Christian, who
is also a principal or has authority with Bettis,
Boyle, and Stovall, but they represent those
interests.

MR. TURNER: But there's nothing here that I've seen that indicates we've got a letter here from Bettis, Boyle, and Stovall signed by a guy named Wayne Christian saying that H. M. Bettis, Inc., and Turnco, Inc., approve of operatorship. But we don't have any indication at all that Wayne T. Christian speaks for Bettis, Boyle, and Stovall, or that Bettis, Boyle, and Stovall have any relationship to H. M. Bettis, Inc., or Turnco, Inc.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Burch testified that they did, and you have no evidence that they don't, Mr. Turner.

Q. (BY MR. TURNER) Now, Mr. Burch, you testified, I guess, I'm somewhat unclear here about the competing AFEs that were in existence.

- 1 Can you tell me when you first received notice of 2 a well proposal from Nearburg?
  - A. The first that we received on it was a proposal was February 13 of 1992.
  - Q. February 13, 1992. And that proposal was for a well at what location?
  - A. I don't have that -- wait a minute. I do too. I don't have that letter before me. I thought possibly they called and stipulated to that on their AFE, but they did not.
- Q. You do not have a copy of their well proposal there?
  - A. Well, I've got a copy of their AFE

    here, their well proposal. Do you have a copy of
    that?
    - Q. Yes, I'm sure I do.

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- 17 A. It might state it on there.
- Q. Was their proposal not at the same location that you subsequently proposed drilling a well?
- MR. CARROLL: It was at 1320. 660, 22 1320, the February 13 proposal was.
  - Q. (BY MR. TURNER) So on February 13 you received a letter from Nearburg on February 13, 1992, proposing a well at 660 from the north,

1 1320 from the east. And what did you then do with that proposal?

- A. Well, at that time we had a well that we were looking at reentering and taking, drilling in the east half of that Section 22. We made no response at that time to that proposal knowing that the development of the area would be pending what we found in that well on the east half of Section 22.
- So at that time and the date of their letter, Mr. Turner, we made no response.
- Q. Okay.

- A. As I recall, there was a date that Nearburg had indicated possibly doing something sometime around the first of June, 1992, with that.
- Q. But you did receive the letter of
  February 13, 1992, proposing a well at that
  location by Nearburg and then your Exhibit 3-A,
  which is your letter dated March 24, some five to
  six weeks later, rather than respond to
  Nearburg's, you proposed the identical well back
  to Nearburg; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct. That was our response.
- 25 Q. So you were aware that Nearburg was --

well aware that Nearburg was proposing to operate a well in that half section?

- A. That's what their February 13 letter indicated, Mr. Turner.
- Q. Okay. You have also as Exhibit 5 your APD, which you have filed with the Bureau of Land Management, that was filed on April 20, 1992; is that correct?
  - A. I believe that's what I testified to.
- Q. Okay. And that APD is for a well located 660 from the north and 1330 feet from the east line of that section; is that correct?
- A. 660 from the north and 1330 from the east.
  - Q. Which is not the same location that you proposed in your letter dated March 24, 1992?
    - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And you have also filed in another case that's pending before the Commission an application to drill a well at yet another location; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that application was requesting -- at what location were you proposing to drill at?
- A. What case are you referring to?

- Q. Well, you filed two cases here, Case No. 10467, and 10472.
- A. That's the one that I believe Mr.
  Carroll, when we started the proceeding, had
  dropped.
  - Q. And I understand that. But you did file an application at yet another location. So I guess what I'm trying to get at here is I'm somewhat confused which well it is that you are now proposing to drill.
    - A. Well, the well that we're proposing to drill is in Case No. 10467 in the north half of Section 27, located 660 feet from the north line and 1330 feet from the east line.

MR. TURNER: Okay. No further questions at this time, subject to any questions Mr. Carroll may have.

## FURTHER EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CARROLL:

- Q. I just want to make clear, Mr. Burch, in the April letter to Nearburg the fact of the location of this well was clarified, was it not, in the 1330 -- the 660, 1330 location was explained to Nearburg; is that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct. And in the second

- paragraph, last sentence, it states, "Please note that we have revised the location of the Chalk No. 2 Well to be 660 from the north line and 1330 from the east line."

  Q. That is the same location that Nearburg
  - Q. That is the same location that Nearburg is seeking in their location in 10473, Case
  - A. That's correct.

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- MR. TURNER: I just wanted to be sure that we were all talking about the same well at the same location.
- 12 THE WITNESS: Yeah.
- MR. TURNER: No further questions.
- MR. CARROLL: I wasn't quite finished.
- 15 I had one other question, Mr. Turner.
- MR. TURNER: I'm sorry.
  - Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) In that February 13, 1992, proposal that Nearburg sent to Yates, Nearburg gave Yates Petroleum till the month of
- June of 1992 to respond; isn't that correct?
  - A. Well, that June 1, 1992, was mentioned as far as some time response, yes.
- Q. All right. And it was known public knowledge that Yates was completing the well, the north offset to this unorthodox location; is that

correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. As a reentry; isn't that correct?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. And that reentry well was actually part of the package that Yates bought when it bought this package from Mr. Craig Clark and David Cromwell; is that correct?
    - A. That's correct,
  - Q. The acreage that was submitted that Yates purchased an interest in, it all came as a package, that being part of the acreage in 22 and the other part of the acreage in 27?
  - A. That's correct. We felt to diligently develop the area, it wouldn't be prudent for us to do anything on that north half acreage until we knew where we stood on our well in the east half of Section 22.
  - Q. Isn't it also reasonable to assume that Nearburg by proposing, wanting to have something done in June, that they knew that well, some results would be in before June?
  - A. I would think that they would like to see some results in that well before they did anything in June.

1 MR. CARROLL: That's all I have.

MR. TURNER: I have no further

3 questions subject to the right that I may like to

4 ask questions of Mr. Burch at a later time in the

5 hearing.

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EXAMINER CATANACH: Okay.

## EXAMINATION

## BY EXAMINER CATANACH:

- Q. Mr. Burch, just a couple of things.

  What is the nature of your agreement with the various small interest owners in that tract? Are they working interest owners who have agreed to participate in a well with Yates?
- A. That's correct, yes. They approached us to operate the well, to drill and operate the well. And they brought us their 50 percent interest, soliciting us to take a proportionate share of that so that we could get a reentry made. And we had enough interest that we operate, and they wanted us to operate.
- Q. So you do control all the 50 percent interest?
- A. Yes. If I made that unclear in my testimony, I want to make it very clear that we do represent the 50 percent interest.

- Q. Okay. Just one other thing. On the waivers for the unorthodox location, Yates owns the acreage or operates the acreage to the east and the north, which would be -- that's who would be required to be notified of this application since you're encroaching to the east, but you do control that north half of Section 26 or operate that north half; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. And the Oryx interest was where again?
- A. The Oryx interest is actually in the southwest of Section 22. And that is under an interest that actually covers, I believe, the whole west half there. We went ahead and notified, made notification.
- Q. Okay. The Baber interest was where again?
- A. The Baber interest is through a shallow well in the northwest of the southwest quarter of Section 23. You'll see on Exhibit No. 1, Baber Well Service. I believe the well is the Artesia State No. 1.

EXAMINER CATANACH: I believe that's all I have. The witness may be excused.

MR. CARROLL: We next call David

Cromwell. 1 Mr. Examiner, the exhibits that we'll 2 now be referring to are all in the gray binder. There will be two other exhibits that are in that 5 other stack that we'll come to with the other 6 witness. DAVID CROMWELL 7 8 Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was examined and testified as follows: 9 10 **EXAMINATION** BY MR. CARROLL: 11 12 Q. Would you, please, state your name for the record, sir? 13 14 Α. David Cromwell. 15 What is your profession? Q. 16 Α. I'm a consulting geologist. 17 Q. Where do you live, Mr. Cromwell? 18 In Midland, Texas. Α. 19 Q. Mr. Cromwell, how long have you been a 20 practicing petroleum geologist? Since 1974. 21 Α. 22 Mr. Cromwell, you have had during that 23 period of time occasion to testify before the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, have you not? 24

Yes, sir.

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Α.

And you have had your credentials 1 accepted as an expert with respect to the field 2 of petroleum geology? 3 Α. Yes, sir. 5 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Catanach, I would 6 tender Mr. Cromwell as qualified to testify as an expert with respect to the field of matters of 7 petroleum geology. 8 9 EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Cromwell is so 10 qualified. 11 (BY MR. CARROLL) Mr. Cromwell, you are 0. 12 very familiar with this application that Yates Petroleum has before the Division today, are you 13 14 not? 15 Yes, sir. Α. And, in fact, Mr. Cromwell, the 16 Ο. 17 original idea originated with you; is that

A. Yes, sir.

correct?

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Q. Would you briefly acquaint the Examiner with the history of how this project came together, how the interests were acquired, and then how Yates came to be the operator or the chosen operator with respect to this proposed well?

A. Yes, sir. If the Examiner will look at Exhibit No. 8 and then also refer to Exhibit No. 1 concurrently and then, if you don't mind, we'll look at this exhibit I have on the cross-section, Exhibit No. 10. And this was an idea that I originated a little over a year ago.

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This is an Oryx well that was drilled in the southwest quarter of Section 22. In between these two wells, it showed a high buildup in the Upper Penn dolomite section. And realizing the potential there for the high structural development in the Penn dolomite, I went to Craig Clark, who was a landman, and asked him to put this acreage together specifically in the east half of 22 and then the acreage in the north half of Section 27.

And we did, when we acquired the acreage in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 22 from Marbob or Bulldog Petroleum, and then Trigg had the acreage in the southeast quarter of Section 22, plus an undivided 50 percent interest in the acreage in the roughly 440 acres in the north half of Section 27 as well.

We -- I, myself, as a consultant

geologist, we needed an operator to perform this reentry for us. I consulted Nearburg on the 26th of August to participate in this well. They so declined. I went on the 8th of September and talked to Bettis Brothers. Bettis Brothers two days later accepted our proposal and took this acreage, and they subsequently sold the prospect to Yates Petroleum.

In, I believe it was February of this year, Yates Petroleum reentered the old Oryx well in the southeast quarter of Section 22. And we're in the process of making a completion there right now. We're waiting on a pipeline connection, electrical connection, as well as other right-of-ways in there to finish our completion of that well.

And so with that history in mind, Yates proposed the well in the 660 out of the north and 1330 feet out of the east line of Section 27.

And according to my map, I felt that that was a fairly risky location for the -- I'm sorry.

According to my maps, I felt that the unorthodox location was justified based on the top of the Penn section as well as the Morrow section that is productive 2,000 feet beneath the

- 1 7800 feet that the Penn dolomite section has encountered.
- Q. Mr. Cromwell, go ahead and sit down.
- 4 With respect to the -- you made mention that
- 5 after you put this prospect together with Mr.
- 6 Clark, that it was first offered to Nearburg, and
- 7 | that was the 26th of August of 1991; is that
- 8 | correct?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. And they declined interest; is that
- 11 | correct?
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Then you went to the Bettis Group; is
- 14 | that correct?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, on Exhibit 2 there were a number
- 17 of names, H. M. Bettis Inc., Turnco, Inc., the
- 18 | Bettis Brothers, Inc., and L. E. Opperman, are
- 19 | these part of the Bettis group?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are you familiar with these
- 22 individuals?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In fact, have you had dealings with all
- of these individuals, Mr. Cromwell?

- 1 A. Not before this time, no, sir.
  - Q. All right. But with respect to this particular operation and project, you have had contact with these individuals; is that correct?
    - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And with respect to the authority that Yates is indicating to the Division that they have to operate this well and the representations that they have 50 percent of the working interest, is that a correct and fair statement, at least with respect to the testimony that Mr. Burch has given?
- A. Yes, sir. As much as I believe that is correct, yes, sir.
  - Q. Now --
  - A. These were all interest owners that were under the Trigg acreage in the east half of Section 22. And then we all have a working interest in that well that I mentioned, the Yates Chalk No. 1, Chalk "AKH." And by virtue of the Trigg position, we also have the same interest, though somewhat diluted, by 50 percent in the north half of Section 27.
  - Q. All right. With that, Mr. Cromwell, why don't you start through your exhibits. I'm

going to let you go through each one of them, starting with Exhibit 8, and explain them. And as you do go through these exhibits, please be careful to identify the exhibit that you're talking from so the Examiner can follow and the record will properly reflect what you're testifying to.

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A. Okay. I have prepared two structural cross-sections and two isopach maps as well as two structure maps on various horizons in this area that I'm talking about where the proposed well is recommended.

The first map I'd like to turn your attention to, as I've already mentioned, is the top of the Penn carbonate, Exhibit No. 8. This map is contoured on the top of the Penn carbonate interval. It shows an anticlinal ridge running in a north-south direction through the east half of Section 22 and down into the east half of Section 27.

The wells indicated by the heavy black circles are the deep Morrow penetrations. And the solid red colors are shallow wells that do not have any bearing on this prospect. The well, the No. 1 Chalk "AKH" is the red outlined circle

that is a completing well at this time.

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So in the proposed location of 660 from the north line and 1330 feet from the east line is indicated by the arrow that says "proposed location" on it. And as you can see, there is very little control on the top of the Cisco carbonate or the Penn carbonate to define exactly how that trend is, but we feel that essentially it is running in a north-south direction, and that's why we favor an unorthodox location at this time.

I'll direct your attention to Exhibit
No. 9, which is an isopach map of this Upper Penn
dolomite interval to show that the Penn dolomite
is the thickest at the proposed location, and
then it will coincide with the structure and that
we will have a high, thick dolomite section at
the proposed location.

All the wells in the surrounding area, except the one we are completing, are dry holes in this Penn, Upper Penn, dolomite interval. And so that we are using extreme caution in stepping out one location to the south. These units are developed, as I mentioned, on 320-acre spacing.

Beneath the Penn at 7800 feet, we have

the Morrow interval, which is productive on wells on either side. To the northeast on Section 23 is the Yates No. 1 Beauregard, which I have illustrated on all the maps.

And then in the well in Section 27, the Sinclair No. 1 Trigg, which was also productive in the Morrow and produced 8- to 900 million cubic feet of gas before it was plugged in 1982.

I have illustrated that well, as well as the Beauregard well on Exhibit No. 11, which shows the cross-section here going northeast to southwest and the proposed well location in between these two to show that we anticipate the Upper Penn dolomite to be thick as well as structurally high.

We will carry these wells another 2,000 feet down to test the Morrow interval. The Morrow clastic sands, as you know, are lenticular sands. And we are looking at sands at 9800 feet.

The well in Section 23 only made 400 million cubic feet of gas. As I mentioned, the well in Section 27 made nearly 900 million cubic feet of gas before it was plugged in 1982.

Directing your attention to Exhibits

No. 12 and 13, which were prepared by me to illustrate the Morrow clastic interval. And this is -- I want to emphasize that this prospect is a dual objective with the Penn carbonate at 7800 feet as well as the Morrow clastic interval at 9800 feet.

The first map, Exhibit No. 12, is the map on the top of the Lower Morrow marker, and this is a regional marker that's fairly well recognized in the area. It's just above the pay zone. It shows a homoclinal dip to the southeast with very slight nosing at the proposed location.

It's important to note that nosing because if we look at the isopach map, which is Exhibit No. 13, which also shows the proposed location, and I have highlighted the thicker channel sand nature of the Lower Morrow interval, and it is in a northeast-southwest direction, you can see that the thicker sand is in the extreme eastern portion of Section 27.

And for this reason we would like to stay with the unorthodox location at 1330 feet from the east line, and that's one of the reasons that we are proposing that location to encounter

thicker and hopefully better productive sands
than the adjacent wells to the east and to the
west.

- Q. Mr. Cromwell, one of the questions that I neglected to ask with respect to the well that was the reentry well in Section 22, you say you're waiting on completion. Do you have an indication whether or not that is going to be a good well or an economical well?
- A. Yes, sir. We have done some initial testing, and we believe that the well will be a commercial well.
- Q. Now, you have basically explained why we are seeking an unorthodox location with respect to this particular well, and you've also explained that it has a dual objective. Taking into consideration all of these facts, would you give the Examiner the benefit of your thoughts with respect to what the risks are that your group is encountering out here with respect to this particular well, because it is also one of Yates' requests to have the Division assess a risk factor.
- A. Yes, sir. I feel that this is a fairly high risk proposal in the fact that there is a

lot of water that is productive with the Cisco or the Cisco Canyon interval or this Upper Penn interval and that you want to stay as high on the structure as possible. And otherwise you will encounter large volumes of water which will

increase your operating costs.

And so for that reason I feel that it is high risk on the Upper Penn carbonate interval, and it is also a high risk on the Morrow interval because of the fact, A, that you have two wells that were -- one is sub-commercial, and one was barely a commercial well to the northeast and southwest, plus the fact that the well that's directly to the north -- excuse me, the Oryx No. 1 B Scoggins well was a dry hole after several tests in the Morrow so that the Morrow is a high risk objective as well.

- Q. Mr. Cromwell, you are aware that Yates is seeking a 200 percent penalty assessment; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Mr. Cromwell, based on your experience as a geologist and you're experienced in this part of the southeastern part of New Mexico, do

you feel that that request of 200 percent penalty assessment; is that reasonable or unreasonable and also is it consistent with what is being sought with respect to projects in this area?

- A. It's been my experience that that request is reasonable and is correlative with the adjacent or the nearby operators and their requests for penalty assessment.
- Q. With respect to this application of Yates Petroleum, is it your opinion that the granting of these requests by Yates Petroleum will be in furtherance of the objectives of the Oil Conservation Division, those being the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights?
- A. Yes, sir, I do. I feel that as a working interest owner in the well in Section 22, it is to my benefit to have Yates to be the continual operator of this proposed reservoir in the Cisco Canyon interval and to have Yates to continue the operations would be in the best and most prudent and efficient as a working interest owner to protect the correlative rights as well as to efficiently manage the reservoir.
  - Q. Mr. Cromwell, Exhibits numbered 8

through 13, were these exhibits prepared by 1 2 yourself or under your direction? Α. Yes, sir. 3 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Examiner, I would move the admission of applicant's Exhibits 8 5 6 through 13. EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 8 through 7 8 13 will be admitted as evidence. 9 MR. CARROLL: I would pass the witness at this time. 10 11 EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner. EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. TURNER: 1.3 Mr. Cromwell, it's become apparent that 14 there have been competing applications for the 15 16 location of this well and, I guess, some 17 uncertainty as to where the well was going to be drilled. 18 19 Can you tell me a little bit more about 20 the thought process that you have gone through 21 and why you have decided that the unorthodox 22 location is preferable to a standard location 23 now?

at the structure map on the top of the Penn

Okay. I'll be glad to. If you'll look

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carbonate, you'll see that we have a narrow anticlinal ridge. In other words, it is a structural ridge that is low on the west, and it is low on the east. And the well that was drilled in the southeast quarter of Section 22 encountered that zone some 300, 400 feet higher than either well.

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So you have a narrow, high-relief feature encountered within a mile of the two existing wells when Oryx drilled their well in 1989. And we feel that that trend is mostly in a north-south direction. And in moving in a north-south direction, you go down into the east half of Section 27, if that trend were to continue.

And it is my contention that the well that's drilled -- the Sinclair well was drilled way off structure. And so I would like to see that well drilled as far to the east as possible. Admittedly there's no control, but you would also have no positive evidence to say exactly where that trend continues.

So if you look at the top of the Penn carbonate structure, you'll see that I want the unorthodox location because it hopefully will be

a higher location on the structure.

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Now, if you look at the Morrow, the Morrow isopach map, once again, which is Exhibit No. 13, I have isopached the clean Morrow sand in the lower Morrow interval, which is the pay in the Trigg well that's located in the northwest quarter of Section 27.

And that thick sand, I believe, is predominantly thicker in the east half of Section 27. And so I would like to stay where the sand is thickest as well as high structurally as possible. So weighing those two factors I felt that in an orthodox location would be the benefit for all working interest owners and to drill at that position.

- Q. But certainly based upon the limited amount of control that's out there, as you admit, there is a great deal of subjectivity in your conclusion to drill here as opposed to a standard location?
- A. These maps are based on my interpretation. Yes, sir, that's correct.

MR. TURNER: No further questions.

EXAMINATION

BY EXAMINER CATANACH:

- Q. Mr. Cromwell, you've only used well control to drop your maps?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. No other geophysical data or anything like that?
- A. Well, when we initially put together this prospect on the Chalk well, we tried to use some geophysical control that Arco had shot in the area. After looking at their data -- I am not a geophysicist, but what the geophysicist told me that looked at this with me was that their data was of poor control. They had surface problems in here. The data was not reliable to use as an accurate data point.

Plus the fact that we had two existing wells, actually three wells when we reentered this well. The Oryx well in the northwest corner of Section 22 was there, as well as the Yates Beauregard well in the southwest corner of Section 23.

So when Oryx drilled their well in between these two wells, they encountered the Penn dolomite much higher than they anticipated. In fact, it was so high that they did not even have their mud logger on location when they went

through it. They lost circulation when they went through the zone and paid no attention to the hydocarbon shows that were there and went on down and tested the Morrow.

So they did not recognize the potential promise of the Penn carbonate. And they were concentrated on the Morrow, and they only tried to make a Morrow completion.

- Q. Do you also have water in the Morrow formation in this area?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. It's dry.

- 13 A. Excuse me. The zone can be wet, yes,
  14 sir. But when you have production in the Morrow,
  15 it is essentially dry gas.
  - Q. Okay. Do you have any idea where the gas-water contact in the Cisco Canyon is?
  - A. No, sir. I don't have an accurate estimate because the well that we are testing on our reentry, we're testing right at the upper portion here, and we are producing high volumes of water. And our engineer will testify to those volumes shortly.

But we're only getting a 10 percent oil cut. So the well is making, you know, a certain

amount of oil, but it is also making ten times 1 the amount of water. And we're just within the 2 top 30 feet of that zone right now. 3 So, you know, I had originally thought that the oil-water contact would be several 5 hundred feet lower. And after our perforations 6 in here and the subsequent high volumes of water 7 production that we're producing in here, I feel 8 that we need to stay as high, if not higher, as 9 10 we can on the structure. That's why I think that 11 the unorthodox location would be preferable, 12 according to my mapping. EXAMINER CATANACH: I believe that's 13 14 all I have of the witness. 15 MR. CARROLL: I have no other 16 questions. 17 Mr. Collins. 18 BRIAN COLLINS 19 Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was 20 examined and testified as follows: 21 EXAMINATION BY MR. CARROLL: 22 23 Would you, please, state your name and Q. 24 occupation?

My name is Brian Collins. I'm an

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Α.

- engineer with Yates Petroleum Corporation out of Artesia.
  - Q. How long have you been with Yates, Mr. Collins?
    - A. Approximately two years.
    - Q. Mr. Collins, during that time have you had an occasion to testify before the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division relative to engineering, petroleum engineering matters?
      - A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And your experience as a petroleum engineer goes beyond your employment with Yates; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I spent ten years with Exxon Company USA as a petroleum engineer.
  - Q. All right. And you have had your credentials accepted as a petroleum engineer, an expert in that field; is that correct?
    - A. That's correct.
  - MR. CARROLL: Mr. Examiner, I would tender Mr. Collins as an expert with respect to the field of petroleum engineering.
- EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Collins is so qualified.
- Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Mr. Collins, you are

familiar with the application that is pending
today before the Division, are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And you're familiar with this particular area and have done some work in here, have you not?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Collins, as we get into your testimony, why don't you begin, briefly, stating for the Examiner reasons why Yates should be the operator or should be chosen as an operator here with respect to its application to force pool. Why is Yates preferable?
- A. Okay. Primarily because of our experience in the area, both from offset Morrow well drilling and from this reentry in the Chalk "AKH" Federal No. 1. Do you want me to go ahead?
  - Q. Go ahead.
- A. I'm going to refer here in a moment to Exhibits No. 14 and 15, Exhibit 14 being an AFE produced by Nearburg Producing Company and Exhibit 15 being a drilling AFE produced by Yates Petroleum. We've drilled nine wells within a three-mile radius of the captioned well down to

1 | the Morrow formation.

Nearburg, to my knowledge, has not drilled any wells within this immediate area to this well. And I think the AFEs show that Yates, due to our experience in the area and in southeastern New Mexico in general, that we can drill this well less expensively than Nearburg.

I might mention that the total completed well cost on the Nearburg AFE is \$725,313. The completed well costs on the Yates' AFE is \$607,800. The difference is \$117,513 that Nearburg is higher than Yates on their AFE.

Now, what I've done is looked at -- I had found out on cost data on two of the wells within this three-mile radius, one of them is the Pierre "AGF" State Com. No. 1, which is approximately one mile to the east of the Chalk Fed No. 2.

- Q. Let me interrupt here just a minute, Mr. Collins.
- A. Okay.
- Q. That Pierre "AGF" well is located
  within the proration unit that is colored orange
  on our Exhibit No. 1; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.

1 Q. All right.

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- A. And I also looked at a well that's approximately three miles to the west called the Compromise "AEJ" Fed. Com. No. 1. It's just to the west of the crosshatch area that denotes the Rio Pecos working interest unit.
  - Q. That's in Section 30, is it not?
- A. That's correct. And what I did was pulled actual drilling cost data, the drilled and completed cost data on those wells. The Pierre was drilled in April of 1989. The Compromise was drilled in December of 1986. So this data is current and is not going to be significantly different than what we could get now price-wise.

And the Pierre, the actual cost was \$590,388. On the Compromise, the actual cost was \$579,758. And if we extrapolated the net cost per foot for the Compromise well to our proposed well to a depth of 10,025 feet, that would say that it would cost \$593,000.79.

What I'm getting at is actual cost data on nearby wells supports the Yates' AFE cost.

- Q. Okay. Now, Yates' AFE is Exhibit No.
- 24 | 15, is it not?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. And that AFE was prepared, and what is the date of that AFE?
  - A. It's March 24, 1992.
  - Q. All right. And the Nearburg AFE that we've been referring to is Exhibit No. 14; is that correct?
    - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the date of that is February 4 of 92; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And this was the AFE that was submitted to Yates Petroleum along with their well proposal in February of this year?
- 14 A. That's correct.
  - Q. Okay. If you'd continue, I'm sorry, I just wanted to make sure our record was clear.
  - A. Okay. There is one point I wanted to bring up or a couple of points on the Nearburg AFE. I don't want to delve into great detail into this. But there's two, the two biggest differences in our cost estimates is, one, Nearburg put in a 10 percent contingency into their intangible cost, which to me is another reflection of their lack of experience in the

And they also submitted what I consider inflated tubular goods cost. The reason I bring this up, our AFE forms, basically when a person signs these, they're approving the operator to charge whatever they show on their AFE for tubulars or less, essentially at their option, is my interpretation of this.

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And I checked the current prices, what we can buy this pipe for. And just as an example, on the second page of the Nearburg AFE, Exhibit No. 14, their surface casing they've listed 8-5/8 inch casing at \$12 a foot. Well, the current price for this same casing is \$9.45 a foot, which is a difference of \$2.55 a foot less than what they show on the AFE.

On the 4-1/2 inch casing, they show it at \$8.70 per foot. And the current market price for this 4-1/2 inch casing is \$3.73 a foot, so a difference of \$4.97 a foot off what they're showing on their AFE.

On their 2-3/8 inch tubing, they show unit price of \$3.30 a foot. The current market price is \$2.19 a foot for a difference of an overage of \$1.11 per foot.

When you take all these numbers into

account by the footage of pipe that will be run, essentially you could argue that their AFE is \$63,000 overpriced relative to what the current market price of the tubulars are.

Also I wanted to make a point on the selection of the tubulars. They have proposed to run 4-1/2 inch casing on this well. And I feel like there's some severe mechanical limitations using 4-1/2 inch.

Upper Penn completions typically involve at some point in their life some type of a high volume artificial lift. What we typically use at Dagger Draw is submersible pumps on a high volume well to get the well pumped down where we can bring in the oil and gas.

Well, in 4-1/2 inch casing, we're limited to a maximum production capability of approximately 1500 barrels of fluid per day. Our experience is that that number is actually less than that. And as opposed to Yates' proposal of running 5-1/2 inch casing where we can get a maximum production rate of approximately 4,000 barrels a day if necessary. We have much more flexibility in 5-1/2 inch is what I'm saying.

Likewise, downhole tool selection,

packers and other type types of downhole equipment are not -- they're available, but they're not as available as what you can get for 5-1/2 inch casing.

And I'd like to note that fishing operations are considerably more difficult if you have a fishing job in 4-1/2 inch casing than in 5-1/2 inch casing due to the smaller tools and smaller clearances between tools and the casing.

I'd also like to mention the proposal to use 2-3/8 inch tubing. If this well is indeed productive or has enough show in the Morrow to justify a stimulation treatment, hydraulic-frac job, in other words, the 2-3/8 is typically not suitable for hydraulic fracturing operations due to the higher friction pressure due to the smaller inner diameter of the tubing. Whereas 2-7/8 inch, which is what we propose to run in the well, is acceptable.

And we routinely hydraulically fracture the Morrow Formations down to 7/8 inch tubing, but we don't down 2-3/8 because of the high surface pressures caused by the additional friction in the tubulars.

Q. Mr. Collins, you've discussed some of

these mechanical problems, but let us suppose just for a moment that there is production obtained, gas production, and you mentioned the problems with water disposal.

Does Yates in your opinion offer some distinct advantages to the operators of this proposed Chalk well in those areas of gas marketing and water disposal because of its experience in this particular area? And if you do believe so, would you specify that for the Examiner?

A. Yes. I believe that Yates does offer advantages from both a gas marketing and a water handling viewpoint. We have already made an agreement based on our, at least initial testing, on the Chalk "AKH" Federal No. 1 with Anadarko Petroleum to send our produced water to them at a considerably lower cost than what we would incur if we were trucking the water.

And depending on the field development in the future, you know, if the field becomes a large field, we will at that time find an abandoned well or a depleted well and convert it to saltwater disposal service and further reduce costs.

We've already obtained right-of-way to lay this waterline. We are currently securing right-of-way and have already worked an agreement with Northern Natural Gas to lay a sour gas pipeline to Northern Natural. And the proposed well is within a half-mile of Transwestern's sweet gas line, if we do indeed make a sweet gas Morrow completion.

Our other wells in the area are tied in to Transwestern. And Yates Petroleum is considered a top priority customer with Transwestern, so we should get favorable pricing and be able to sell gas readily through Transwestern.

We're also in the process of applying for an air permit for a compressor ultimately, at least in the case of this Chalk No. 1, we believe that a compression will be required to put the gas into the sales line. So that is in the works right now.

And we are also making what I'd call a preliminary scoping study to investigate the feasibility of sweetening the sour gas to reduce the sweetening fees going into a sour pipeline.

Q. I take it then, Mr. Collins, what

you're testifying to here is that there are certain benefits from economies of scale, the fact that Yates is already having to build these facilities. By you being operator they will be there, and you'll have access to them and will actually result in some cost savings to the working interest owners of this proposed well?

- A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And based on your experience or the Yates' experience here, that they would be best able to design appropriate systems and take advantage of any cost-saving opportunities available out there?
  - A. I do.

- Q. And I think also your testimony indicated that from your assessments of the AFEs presented by Nearburg that the proposals that they made, in your expert opinion, do indicate that they don't have knowledge of what they're going to encounter out here. And, in fact, what they have proposed could in fact work to the detriment and increase the expense and possibly jeopardize the success of this project; is that correct?
  - A. That's possible.

- Q. Now, let's turn a moment -- apparently this area and wells that are completed out here do have certain risks associated with them; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Mr. Collins, would you for the Examiner develop what your thoughts are with respect to what risks are posed by these particular kinds of wells? And if you would also, after you've described those risks, address the request of Yates Petroleum that a penalty assessment of 200 percent be made or assessed by the Commission in this pooling order.
- A. In reviewing both the Oryx Scoggins "B" 1 well, which we reentered and renamed the Chalk Federal No. 1, which is Exhibit No. 16 as their daily drilling report for that particular well, and also briefly examining the drilling histories of the wells we drilled in the area, I've got some of the following mechanical risks I think I should bring up.

One problem common to the area is lost circulation, which occurred a number of times in the Oryx well. There's also the possibility of differential sticking, which is enhanced or

aggravated by the lost circulation problems.

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On this Oryx well, I notice at one point after they'd been drill-stem testing the Morrow, they had some difficulties with gas influx and had, you know, to circulate gas out of the well to run back in the hole.

And in addition, on these DSTs they encountered some tight hole and significant drag and could quite easily have become stuck on a well. And in this area, there is interval, I'd call it roughly 4,500 feet to 8,000 feet where you can encounter some fairly significant deviation problems, at least deviation greater than the norm for straight-hole drilling.

As far as the penalty goes, nonparticipation penalty basically on all the wells in the area, the Rio Pecos working interest unit, the Beauregard State No. 1, the Pierre "AGF" State Com. No. 1, and the Compromise "AEJ" Fed. Com. No. 1, those wells had a 200 percent penalty to them, cost plus 200 percent. And Chalk "AKH" Fed. Com. No. 1, reentry was cost plus 400 percent on that particular well.

So it's the area norm, and it's fairly standard industry norm to go with cost plus 200

percent for the penalty.

- Q. In your experience, Mr. Collins, do you think that the risks that you have spoken about and in conjunction with the risks that Mr. Cromwell spoke about from a geological standpoint, that the 200 percent penalty is justified by the circumstances posed by this area?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. With respect to the cost supervision, daily or monthly supervision rates and also the drilling rates, could you give us the benefit of your experience as to what the normal rate is in this area for those two matters?
- A. Well, I think the normal rate in this area for overhead would be approximately \$5,000 a month during the drilling operation and approximately \$500 a month for subsequent operations of the well.

This data was derived from a survey done by an accounting firm called Ernst & Young for the West Texas, Southeastern, or Eastern New Mexico area for wells of this depth. And this is 1991 data, which is their most recent data.

Q. All right. So you're basing this

recommendation, and it is Yates' request that they be granted a \$5,000 drilling rate overhead charge and a \$500 monthly; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And you're basing this, one, on the data compiled by this Ernst & Young study, which is done every year with respect to these kind of matters; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And also is it a fair amount in your experience to be charged and one that is the customary charge to be encountered in this particular area of Southeastern New Mexico?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Collins, are there any other matters that you wish to at this time bring to the attention of the Examiner with respect to Yates' application?
- A. I guess the only thing I'd like to mention is that Yates Petroleum, and this is more specific to the Upper Penn part of this well, but it applies to the Morrow to a large extent, but Yates Petroleum is essentially the most experienced operator in drilling and producing and just all-around handling of these Upper Penn

wells based on our Dagger Draw experience.

We're currently transporting and marketing approximately 70 million cubic feet a day of sour gas from Dagger Draw. We're disposing of approximately 50,000 barrels of sour water a day. And today we've drilled and completed approximately 100 wells in the Dagger Draw area, which is an Upper Penn dolomite reservoir similar to what it is in this Chalk No. 1 reentry well. That's all I have.

Q. All right. Then, Mr. Collins, just as a summary then, do you believe it would be in the interests of the directive that the Division must live by of preventing waste and protecting correlative rights if the Division were to grant the application for compulsory pooling, the unorthodox location, and the charge rates that you've talked about with respect to penalty assessment and overhead charges?

## A. Yes.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Examiner, I would move admission of Exhibits 14, 15, and 16 at this time.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 14 through 16 will be admitted as evidence.

MR. CARROLL: I would pass the witness. 1 EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner. 2 3 MR. TURNER: I have no questions of the witness. 4 EXAMINER CATANACH: No questions? 5 I don't have any questions of the witness. 6 7 be excused. MR. CARROLL: At this time then, Mr. 8 Examiner, this would conclude our evidence that 9 10 we would present with respect to our particular 11 application. But we would reserve the right, if 12 necessary, to recall any of these witnesses, 13 depending upon the testimony that Mr. Turner 14 presents in his application. 15 EXAMINER CATANACH: Okav. Let's go 16 ahead and take a 15-minute break at this point. I guess we'll go straight through. 17 18 [A recess was taken.] EXAMINER CATANACH: We'll call the 19 20 hearing back to order. And I'll turn it over to 21 Mr. Turner. 22 MR. TURNER: I am J. Randy Turner, attorney with the Kemp, Smith, Duncan & Hammond 23 24 law firm out of Midland, Texas, here representing

Nearburg Exploration Company, in Case No. 10473,

which has been consolidated with Case No. 10467. 1 I call as my first witness Bob Shelton. 2 ROBERT G. SHELTON 3 4 Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was examined and testified as follows: 5 EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. TURNER: 7 Mr. Shelton, would you, please, state 8 Q. 9 your name and place of residence? Robert G. Shelton, Midland, Texas. 10 Α. 11 By whom are you employed, and in what 0. capacity are you employed? 12 Nearburg Producing Company. I'm the 13 Α. land manager. 14 Have you previously testified before 15 Q. the Division or one of its examiners? 16 17 Yes, I have. Α. 18 Q. Would you, please, summarize your 19 educational background and work experience? 20 I have a business degree from Texas 21 Tech University, and I started my work as a 22 landman in 1973 -- 1977, excuse me. And I have 23 worked consistently in that field since 77 with 24 Diamond Shamrock, Maxus Exploration, and Nearburg

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Producing Company.

- Q. Have your credentials previously been accepted by the Commission as an expert in land matters?
  - A. Yes, they have.
  - Q. Are you familiar with the application filed in this particular case?
    - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And are you familiar with the subject area involved in this particular case?
- A. I am familiar with it.

MR. TURNER: Are the witness'
qualifications acceptable?

EXAMINER CATANACH: They are.

- Q. (BY MR. TURNER) Mr. Shelton, would you briefly state what Nearburg Exploration Company seeks with this application?
- A. We seek the compulsory pooling of the north half of Section 27, Township 18 South, 27 East for the drilling of a 10,025 foot Morrow test well at a location of 1,980 from the east line and 660 from the north line.
- Q. Isn't it true that Nearburg in filing its application has really asked for essentially two different forms of remedy from the Commission, one being the compulsory pooling of

the north half of Section 27 from the surface

down to 10,025 feet below the surface, that being

one form of remedy?

- A. That is one form of remedy.
- Q. And the second one that you originally asked permission for was for an unorthodox well location?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. At the location of 660 feet from the north line and 1,330 feet from the east line?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Since the filing of this application, is it not true that Nearburg has elected to drill a well at either the location, a standard location or at the location applied for in your application for an unorthodox well location?
- A. That is correct. We feel like, as earlier testimony has exhibited, that there's not enough well control actually to factually determine the existence of a reservoir in one location versus the other.

We feel that it's prudent to drill a well there as evidenced by the geology previously presented. But we don't feel like there's enough information to depict that the unorthodox

location is required. We'd be glad to drill as an operator at either location. We would be willing to do the orthodox or the unorthodox location.

- Q. Mr. Shelton, I'd like to go into the question of how Nearburg came to acquire its interest in the north half of Section 27. Could you tell me how you acquired your interest?
- A. I checked the records on this
  particular tract myself here and found out that
  Arco, Atlantic Richfield Company, Arco, owned
  one-half interest in the north half of Section 27
  and the Trigg Family Trust owned one half, the
  remaining one-half interest.

We went to Arco, purchased their interest outright. We have an assignment of record in the county. We also have an approved assignment by the BLM of our undivided 50 percent interest.

Arco received their interest by virtue of a farmout from the Trigg Family Trust. The farmout was granted in support of a Morrow test well, which was drilled by then Arco, Sinclair at that time, in the north half of Section 27. It's the Sinclair Federal well in the northwest

1 quarter.

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They drilled that well. As a result of drilling that well under the terms of the farmout agreement, they earned an assignment of 50 percent of Trigg's interest insofar as the coverage from the surface to 10,025 feet. And we obtained our interest directly as the result of that assignment from Trigg to Arco.

- Q. Is that farmout agreement that you referred to the farmout agreement that you have in front of you and which we have marked as Exhibit 1?
- A. It is this farmout, that's correct. We obtained this farmout agreement only late Tuesday of this week. We got the farmout from the files of the Trigg Family Trust in Roswell, New Mexico. They provided it for us.
- Q. Okay. Now, are you familiar -- have you read and are you familiar with the terms of this farmout agreement?
  - A. I am familiar with it.
- Q. And the operating agreement that is attached as Exhibit A to that farmout agreement, have you read that, and are you familiar with its terms?

A. Yes, sir. I have read it, and I am familiar with its terms.

Q. Just to clarify here, the Exhibit 1, what I have marked as Exhibit 1, is the clipped series of documents commencing with the farmout agreement with the operating agreement attached as Exhibit A thereto, followed by the accounting procedure that's attached to the form of operating agreement.

And there's various other correspondence in that Exhibit 1 whereby the BLM approves the assignment of the 50 percent interest from John Trigg to Atlantic Richfield Company, followed by an assignment, typewritten assignment of operating rights from Mr. Trigg to Sinclair Oil Corporation, and then following at the end, or towards the end there, by the copy of the actual operating agreement that was entered into by Atlantic Richfield Company and Mr. and Mrs. Trigg pursuant to the terms of the farmout agreement.

Now, Mr. Shelton, could you tell us a little bit about the farmout agreement and how Sinclair came to earn the assignment that it received from the Triggs?

A. The farmout agreement provided for a test well to be drilled on the farmout lands which covered, among other lands, the north half of 27. They were successful in drilling the well. They made a productive well out of it. The well began production in 1980. The well produced for approximately ten years.

Pursuant to that completion and under the terms of the farmout agreement, Trigg's 50 percent interest was assigned to Sinclair, who earned the 50 percent interest in the proration unit of the well, that being the north half of Section 27.

- Q. Okay. That is the acreage that the assignment actually covered?
- A. That is correct. And the assignment specifically references the existence of an operating agreement and makes the assignment subject to the operating agreement.
- Q. Now, with that said, Mr. Shelton, you're an experienced landman and your credentials have been accepted as an expert in your field.

If you were a landman who was acquiring or interested in acquiring an interest in the

north half of Section 27, you would go to the county records and check the title and look at all the instruments in the chain of title of the interest that you're tying to acquire; is that correct?

- A. I would do so and make sure that I knew appropriately what all burdens came with the interest that I was acquiring, whether they be royalty burdens, overrides, or contracts, which the acreage in which the interest I was acquiring was subject to.
- Q. And if you did that, as a typical landman would do, you would come across the assignment of the 50 percent interest from the Triggs to Atlantic Richfield Company of the 50 percent interest in the north half of Section 27; is that correct?
  - A. You certainly would.
- Q. And if you became aware of that assignment and you read that assignment, you would see that the interest is expressly made subject to the terms of this operating agreement, would you not?
- A. Yes, you would, and it would put you on notice, of course, that an operating agreement

1 | did exist.

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- Q. Now, if you would, Mr. Shelton, let's turn to the actual executed operating agreement.
- A. I don't have a copy of the executed one fight here.
  - Q. There should be one. That's it.
- 7 A. This is the one that's attached to the 8 farmout. Oh, maybe it's in here.
  - Q. Yes. It's further down in the stack there?
- 11 A. Okay.
- Q. And if you would, turn to page 4 of the operating agreement.
- 14 A. All right.
- Q. Article 10 entitled, "Term of the
  Agreement," and would you, please, read to us the
  first part of that paragraph?
  - A. "This agreement shall remain in full force and effect for as long as any oil and gas leases subject to this agreement remain or are continued in force as to any part of the unit area" --
    - Q. Continue reading, please.
- A. -- "whether by production, extension, renewal, or otherwise provided, however, if the

first well drilled hereunder results in a dry
hole and no other well is producing oil or gas in
paying quantities from the unit area, then at the
end of 90 days after abandonment of the first
test well, this agreement shall terminate unless
one or more of the parties are engaged in
drilling a well or wells pursuant to Section 12
hereof."

Q. I think that's far enough for the time being. The second part of that sentence basically is a proviso. The first part of the sentence says the agreement, in essence, will remain in force and effect as long as any of the leases subject to the agreement are in force and effect.

And based upon your familiarity with this area, is the oil and gas lease under which you have acquired your interest and under which Yates is claiming an interest still in force and effect?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And based upon what you know about the drilling of -- drilling activity under this lease, was the first well drilled on the contract area a dry hole?

- A. No, it was not. It was a completed productive Morrow, Atoka Morrow well.
- Q. If that's the case according to this provision, then, the proviso portion of that paragraph would not be applicable and you would conclude then, would you not, that since the lease is still in force and effect, it's still subject to the terms of this operating agreement?
  - A. Absolutely.

- Q. If you would, Mr. Shelton, turn to page 8 of the operating agreement, and the paragraph No. 19 entitled, "Selection of New Operator," would you, please, read that provision for us?
- A. "Should a sale be made by operator of its rights and interest, the other parties shall have the right within 60 days after the date of such sale by a majority vote in interest to select a new operator. If a new operator is not so selected, the transferee of the present operator shall assume the duties of and act as operator.

"In either case the retiring operator shall continue to serve as operator and discharge its duties in that capacity under this agreement and until its successor operator is selected and

- begins to function. But the present operator
  shall not be obligated to continue the
  performance of its duties for than more than 120
  days after the sale of its rights and interests
  - Q. This provision, in essence, just paraphrasing then, states -- well, let me ask you this question first. Who was the operator designated under this operating agreement?
- 10 A. Our predecessor in title, Sinclair-Arco
  11 was the operator.
- Q. And that is who you acquired your interest from, did you not?
- 14 A. That is correct.

have been completed."

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- Q. And you acquired your interest when,

  Mr. Shelton?
  - A. We acquired our interest in approximately September of 1991. I think our assignment, county assignment is dated then. Our Federal assignment is dated at a later time. I think it's in November of 91.
  - Q. But in either event, more than 60 days have elapsed since the date you acquired your assignment from Arco?
- 25 A. Absolutely.

Q. In your interpretation then of that provision would mean what, Mr. Shelton, regarding the operator?

- A. Pursuant to the terms of that section of the operating agreement, we have succeeded to an operating agreement which is in full force and effect.
- Q. Now, Mr. Shelton, you have in front of you other additional exhibits that I asked you to go through. And would you identify which of those exhibits were either prepared by you or under your direction or control?
- A. The exhibits are a land plat designating the location; the orthodox location of the proposed well and the appropriate 320-acre spacing unit, being the north half of Section 27; an ownership report prepared under my direction covering, among other lands, the north half of Section 27; a letter dated February 11, 1992, to the Trigg Family Trust advising them that we had acquired a 50 percent interest and proposing the drilling of a 10,025 foot Morrow test.
- Q. Bob, if you would, just to move along a little bit, because I'll come back and ask more specific questions about the contents of the

- exhibits, if you'll just identify them by number for the ones that you're responsible for.
  - A. Okay. The letter dated December 3 to John Bettis.
  - Q. Which is designated as which exhibit?
    - A. I don't have the numbers on mine.
    - Q. Oh. That would be Exhibit 5?
- A. Okay. Exhibit 6 is a letter to the Trigg Family Trust.
- 10 Q. Okay. Let me go through here.
- A. An application for permit to drill which has been approved by the BLM.
  - Q. Which is marked Exhibit --
- 14 A. Marked Exhibit 5.
- 15 Q. Right.

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- A. A sundry notice with attached
  information regarding amendment, which is Exhibit
  6; a portion of the Bureau of Land Management
  regulations marked Exhibit 7; and an AFE for the
  drilling of a Morrow test well marked Exhibit 8.
  - Q. Okay. Let's start with your Exhibit
    No. 2, and again explain to us what Exhibit No. 2
    is?
- A. Exhibit No. 2 shows with a red dot a location 660 from the north line, 1980 from the

east line of a well proposal. And it shows the north half of Section 27 being designated the proration unit for that well spacing unit.

- Q. Okay. And Exhibit 3 is what?
- A. Exhibit 3 is an ownership report compiled from the federal and county records setting forth the actual ownership of the north half of 27 among other the lines.
  - Q. Right.

- A. And it shows the north half of 27 to be by one half of the Trigg family trust and one half by Nearburg Exploration Company.
- Q. So is what you're telling us then is that the ownership list that you have prepared reflects the ownership as reflected in the county records; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, county and Federal.
  - Q. And federal records?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. So when you go to either the county records or the BLM records, you're saying that the interest is owned by Nearburg Exploration one-half, and the Trigg Family Trust owns the other half?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. And there's no evidence of any
  ownership interest then by Yates Petroleum
  Corporation or any of the other parties who may
  have testified today are subject to their
  control?
  - A. That is correct. There is no evidence of ownership at all in any records.
  - Q. But Nearburg Exploration Company owns an undivided one-half interest as reflected by both sets of records?
    - A. That is absolutely correct.

- Q. And is that interest owned in fee simple? Are there any strings attached to that interest, or do you own the interest outright?
- A. Outright. The assignments were not term assignments. They're permanent assignments. There is no attachments other than the agreements and royalty reservations that they come tied with.
- Q. So the rights that you have acquired then are rights to conduct drilling operations under your interest?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, would you, please, tell us how long you have worked for Nearburg?

1 A. About two-and-a-half years.

- Q. During that time period have you become very familiar and close to the operations of your employer?
  - A. Yes, sir, very close.
- Q. And would you say that you are included in all of the important decisions that the company makes regarding the drilling of wells?
  - A. Yes, absolutely.
- Q. Have you been extensively involved in your company's discussions regarding the drilling of a well in the north half of this Section 27?
- A. Yes, I have been at every meeting that's been held.
- Q. Then would you tell us briefly what the philosophy of Nearburg is regarding the drilling of a well in the north half of Section 27 and what Nearburg would like to accomplish in the operations that are conducted on that tract of land?
- A. We believe, as exhibited by previous geologic testimony, that it does merit a well being drilled, both for the objectives of the Cisco Canyon and for the Morrow. We think it's a reasonable risk location that could be

economically productive. And we believe that with a 50 percent ownership in that tract we have enough interest to justify our operatorship in the tract and drilling of the well.

- Q. And what has been the decision of Nearburg regarding the location of the well to be drilled in the north half of Section 27?
- A. We, of course, have been able to obtain and utilize all the same data that Yates has.

  And we see virtually the same picture, but we know that the location cannot be so specifically picked to know that a reservoir will or will not be present at an orthodox or an unorthodox location.

We, too, have attempted to use seismic in the area. We are still evaluating the location geophysically. But we at this time think either the orthodox or the unorthodox location will be certainly capable of commercial production.

Q. So then it's your testimony that

Nearburg would be willing to drill the well in

the north half of 27 at a standard location or at
an unorthodox location, and you really have no

preference for which location to drill at?

1 A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. In the pursuit of getting a well drilled in the north half of Section 27, have you filed with the BLM an application for permit to drill a well?
- A. Yes, we did. We filed an application for permit to drill, Form 3160-3 with the Bureau of Land Management, and as amended a permit was issued and approved to Nearburg Producing Company by the area manager on April 8, 1992, at a location 660 from the north line and 1330 from the east line, Unit B.
- Q. Okay. So you have already secured approval or your permit to drill a well from the BLM?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Now --
- 18 A. We did amend it.
- Q. Right. But you do have a permit to drill?
- 21 A. Yes, we do have a permit to drill 22 issued by the Bureau of Land Management.
- Q. What is your understanding of the proration unit required for the drilling of the proposed well in the north half of Section 27?

- 1 A. Gas well will be 320-acre spacing.
  - Q. Is that your understanding that would be true whether or not the gas well would be a Morrow well or a Cisco Canyon well?
- 5 A. That's correct. That's my 6 understanding.

- Q. It's been your testimony also that either formation is a possible producing formation under this tract?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Given the fact that Nearburg has already secured a permit to drill from the BLM for a well to be drilled in the north half of Section 27, what is your understanding regarding the ability of the BLM to issue another permit for a well to be drilled on that proration unit?
- A. My understanding is that the BLM will not -- you know, once a permit has been issued on a proration unit, we've discussed it with them, and they do not understand why they would permit another operator on the same proration unit or give out additional drilling permits.

Their regulations in part, it is my interpretation, state that they would only issue a drilling permit if it complies with the spacing

patterns and under the directions of the appropriate governmental authority.

And having two operators in one area for the same spacing unit, I don't believe they'd get a permit on it.

- Q. In fact, Mr. Shelton, you testified just a few minutes ago that what has been marked as our Exhibit No. 7 is an exhibit that was prepared by you. Would you tell us what Exhibit No. 7 is?
- A. It's Bureau of Land Management
  Regulation 3162.3-1 that states the criteria for
  the BLM issuing a permit. Says, "Each well shall
  be drilled in conformity with an acceptable well
  spacing program at a surveyed location approved
  and prescribed by an authorized officer after
  appropriate environmental and technical review.

"An acceptable well spacing program may be either one which conforms to the spacing order or field rule issued by the state commission or board and accepted by an authorized officer."

Q. Okay. So based upon this regulation and your understanding of the BLM's policy is that they would not be inclined to issue another permit to drill a well on this tract of land; is

that correct?

- A. That's my belief. That's correct.
- Q. Now, Mr. Shelton, would you tell us a little bit more about Nearburg's experience in drilling oil and gas wells in southeastern New Mexico and in particular the type of well that you are proposing to drill in your application?
- A. Nearburg primarily is in New Mexico and operates a great number of wells. We, like I say, primarily are a New Mexico operator. We primarily deal in two formations in New Mexico. We drill Morrow Atoka wells, and we drill Cisco Canyon wells.

We also, like Yates, are very heavily involved in the Dagger Draw area. We have four saltwater disposal wells in that area. We have many, many wells in the area. And we produce a great amount of fluid, both water, oil, and gas.

We have an individual in our company that's dedicated totally to gas marketing. We have an office in Hobbs, New Mexico. We have immediate access to our facilities with our personnel.

We have, let's see, twelve people designated -- directed toward our operations. We

operate 123 wells. Last year we drilled 20 wells as an independent. We distribute somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30 million a year in

revenue.

And we're a very capable operator, especially in the Cisco Canyon and Morrow operator. We have a great deal of experience, and we're a very good and very professional operator. We operate for a lot of other industry partners, including we're Yates' nonoperator in some cases in Dagger Draw.

- Q. Okay. Yates has earlier put on testimony regarding some specific concerns that they have regarding this particular area and this proposed well. Would you share with us the discussion and concern that Nearburg has regarding the concerns that have been raised by Yates' people?
- A. We have now and we submit here an AFE for the drilling of this well at the orthodox location which shows -- one of their concerns was the drilling costs. At my direction Tim McDonnell went back and looked at our AFE. Our drilling cost is expected to be, total well cost, \$576,258.

- Q. Okay. Now, let me stop you there,

  Bob. The AFE that you're referring to is what we
  have marked as Exhibit No. 8?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. And that AFE is basically an AFE that was come up with by Nearburg after reviewing operations out there and being able to revise its AFE. So this AFE is a revised AFE?
- A. This is the revised AFE after we have talked to the people that would actually do the work on our behalf. We've gotten bids. We've secured all the information necessary to make an appropriate AFE. And, accordingly, we've generated this revised AFE.
- Q. Now, one of the concerns that was raised by Yates regarding your proposed operations, as set forth in your original AFE, was regarding the casing that you proposed to use. Would you, please, address those concerns for us?
- A. The production casing of 4-1/2, which was in the old AFE, has now been changed to 5-1/2. We recognized through our operations in the Dagger Draw area, like they do, that great volumes of fluid are produced and that the 5-1/2

inch casing is preferable.

- Q. And would you tell us briefly just some of the other changes that you were able to make to your AFE that might alleviate some of the concerns that Yates had with your original AFE?
- A. Primarily it's on pricing. After getting appropriate bids from individuals, the prices of casing, tubular goods, and the work to be done throughout the AFE, you know, it's just been revised according to all of our operations.
- Q. Okay. And based upon your extensive operations in southeastern New Mexico, would it be fair to say that you would have somewhat equal access to some of the economies of scale that Yates described that they would have access to?
- A. Certainly. They've discussed arrangements with other operators of disposal of saltwater. I'm sure -- that's a commercial facility. I'm sure we would have the same access to it.

Pipelines in the area. Of course, we have a full-time person marketing gas for us. We can provide the same services for gas connections, sales and marketing of gas.

Those economies of scale are -- you

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- know, anybody that's an operator in New Mexico 1 doesn't have to be an operator within that 2 section or within the nine surrounding sections. 3 We certainly have the ability and the forethought 5 to be a prudent operator and take advantage of all those same types of opportunities.
  - Based upon what you're telling us, Mr. Shelton, would it be a fair statement on your part -- I guess the point I'm hearing you make would be that you believe that Nearburg can drill this well as efficiently and as well as Yates can drill it?
  - Absolutely we can. We don't -- we are Α. a company of a very few dedicated people. have about 30 employees. We operate in New Mexico, and we can drill a well very ably, very cost effectively.
  - And is Nearburg committed to drilling Ο. this well?
  - Yes, sir, they are. We feel like we have the largest economic risk in the well. own a 50 percent interest. Although Yates can testify to the fact that they control a bigger interest, their economic interest is only 21 percent or less.

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And we feel like because of that it gives us duty and responsibility to protect the interest of our 50 percent hold-down costs. And we believe with the largest interest, we should be, rightfully should be designated operator.

We will of course -- you know, we believe that the overhead rates professed by Yates are overhead rates that are common for the area, and we'd certainly be willing to live with the overhead rates expressed by Yates for the fixed overhead and drilling rates.

- Q. Mr. Shelton, based upon what you have told us here today, do you feel that your application and the well that you propose to drill would be in the best interests of oil conservation and the protection of correlative rights?
- A. Yes, I do. I believe -- you know, we AFE'd Yates first. We initiated this operation. We initiated this well proposal. We've carried forth with the permitting. We've done everything necessary to drill the well. And we feel like we have, of course, have the ability. And we've done our homework on this deal. And we think we should certainly be the operator.

1	We've not yet even substantiated that
2	Yates has an interest in this property. You
3	know, if they've got an interest, it's by virtue
4	of some agreement outside the record. And that's
5	something that we that they have not even, I
6	don't think, adequately shown.
7	MR. TURNER: At this time I move for
8	the admission of Exhibits 1 through 8.
9	EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 1 through
10	8 will be admitted as evidence.
11	MR. TURNER: I would also move the
12	admission of Exhibits 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13,
13	which are copies of the letters that were sent
14	out to each of the working interest owners, as we
15	found them to be, together with the return
16	receipts from the US Postal Service.
17	EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 9 through
18	13 will be admitted as evidence.
19	MR. TURNER: I have no further
20	questions at this time.
2 1	EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Carroll?
2 2	MR. CARROLL: Yes, I do have some
23	questions.
24	EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. CARROLL:

- Q. Mr. Shelton, you have testified that you personally checked these records; is that correct?
  - A. In Santa Fe I personally checked the records of the BLM in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
    - Q. And when was that check performed?
  - A. Last summer. It was performed by me. When I ran the original ownership, it was updated by Doug Shutes two days ago.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton, precisely when did you perform that check in Santa Fe?
    - A. Sometime in July, I believe.
  - Q. In July. Mr. Shelton, you were aware that Mr. Cromwell had presented this prospect covering Section 27 and 22 to your management, were you not?
  - A. He and Mr. Bettis came by our office and presented it to myself and Les Honeyman.
  - Q. In August?

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- A. I was there at that time.
- 21 Q. Did you advise them --
  - A. I don't believe it was in August when they presented it to us. Let me check some information here. If I'm not mistaken, I believe the prospect was presented to us in November.

Q. Mr. Shelton, you heard Mr. Cromwell testify that he personally showed it to your management prior to the visit that you're talking about and prior to his selling the prospect to Mr. Bettis and Mr. Honeyman?

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- A. To -- well, I am not aware that he showed it to anybody except for the one time he showed it to me and Les Honeyman in our office in November.
- Q. You have no reason to doubt that Mr. Cromwell testified truthfully a moment ago when he was on the stand, do you?
- A. No. I have no reason to doubt that whatsoever.
  - Q. Now, Mr. Shelton, you don't have any reason to doubt the fact that Yates Petroleum, Bettis, and the individuals listed on our Exhibit 2 own an interest in that well, do you?
    - A. Own an interest in what well?
  - Q. Own an interest, excuse me, in the north half of Section 27.
  - A. I have nothing to verify that. I do know there's an existence of a farmout agreement between Trigg and Craig Clark.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, my question was: You have

no reason to doubt that Yates is interested, they
have testified to, at this hearing today is
incorrect, do you?

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- A. That they have a 21 percent interest or a 10 percent interest?
- Q. That the interest as shown on Exhibit 2 is correct?
  - A. They do not have that of record, no.
- Q. You don't have any reason, though, to dispute that as being correct?
- 11 A. If I went and checked the records, I
  12 would dispute that, yes.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, that's not my question.

  You know personally that those interests are
  correct, do you not?
  - A. I have not seen a chain of title which brings anything out of this farmout agreement.
  - Q. Then, Mr. Shelton, why did you in February of this year try to get them to sign a JOA and an AFE for this well?
  - A. I felt like it was prudent. I also sent it to Trigg, and I sent it to everybody that did have a record. I sent it to everybody that claimed an interest in it. That doesn't mean that I recognize it.

Q. You do recognize that they have an interest. You also sent the same information in some of your exhibits here showing that you wrote Mr. Bettis?

A. Craig Clark, Bettis, all of those people were sent the information because they claimed an interest.

MR. TURNER: I believe that one of your witnesses testified earlier that that was a matter of precaution to undergo noticing in that regard. I think that's what Mr. Shelton is telling you here.

MR. CARROLL: Then I want Mr. Shelton to answer the question.

- Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Does he have any information which would cause him to doubt the veracity of Exhibit 2 which we presented?
  - A. The lack of information.
  - Q. The lack of information?
- A. Right, the lack of not seeing anything -- not seeing a chain of title from the farmout agreement in to any of the people that are claiming an interest, except for the Trigg Family Trust under that exhibit.
- 25 Q. Well, Mr. Shelton --

- A. I mean, if you've got it, show it to
  me. Let's see the chain of title and I can
  testify to it.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton, did you ask in your February letter to be presented with that evidence?
  - A. No.

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- Q. You did not, did you?
- A. I did not.
  - Q. You didn't doubt it in February, did you it?
- 12 A. I sent it to everybody that claimed an 13 interest.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton, let's go -- you testified that you personally checked the records; is that correct?
    - A. The BLM records in Santa Fe.
  - Q. And you also testified that anyone who checked the records would be put on notice that there was a joint operating agreement because the Trigg assignment referenced it; is that correct?
  - A. The Trigg assignment is in the county records that references that. And anybody checks the county records would be put on notice.
  - Q. Were you put on notice then? Were you

1 | aware of it back last year?

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- A. I did not check the county records.
- Q. You didn't check the county records?
- A. I found out the existence of the operating agreement, as we've testified, last Tuesday and got a copy of it.
  - Q. When did you find out about it?

    Tuesday, a week ago?
  - A. No. This is Thursday -- Tuesday, two days ago.
  - Q. And so at that point in time, you had no notice of the joint operating agreement that you have presented as an exhibit?
  - A. Yeah, I believe we did have actual notice. It was of record. Just because I didn't find it until Tuesday doesn't mean I didn't have notice.
  - Q. Then why did you propose a joint operating agreement to Yates back in February and also proposed back in December of last year to Mr. Bettis to join into a joint operating agreement?
  - A. Because I did not at that time know of the existence of the operating agreement. Had I known of it, I certainly would have, as we will

- today, make the proposal under the effective
  currently in force operating agreement.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, that decision to make that offer is based on the fact that we beat you to the Division with the filing of our forced pooling application. That's the only reason you're willing to accept the penalty provisions under the old JOA, and that's to gain operatorship; isn't that correct?
- 10 A. We feel like we are the best person to operate.
  - Q. You feel that you're the best operator?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Let's go and talk about these AFEs that you presented. You don't deny the fact that the AFE that was presented in February was more than \$100,000 more; is that correct?
- A. Absolutely not. I do not dispute that.
- Q. And you have just presented a new AFE to the Examiner; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And that new AFE is substantially lower than the older one; is that correct?
- 24 A. That is correct.
- 25 Q. Now, Mr. Shelton, you have not

presented that AFE to Yates Petroleum, have you?

A. No.

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- Q. We've never seen that before just a moment ago when it was given to us?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. You did have the benefit of the lower AFE that Yates Petroleum presented to you, did you not, when this one was being prepared?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you also told us that one of the things that you did in preparing this new AFE is that you went out and got appropriate bids and those kind of things so you made a proper AFE; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And, in fact, you're admitting that the AFE you submitted in February was not appropriate because you didn't go out and get the appropriate bids and that you presented an AFE to these people that was way in excess of what it would take to drill a well out there?
- A. We did submit an AFE, which is now in hindsight, we did estimate costs higher than what we believe them to be today.
- Q. And the reason you believe them to be

higher is because you've had the benefit of
Yates' AFE and their benefit of actual drilling
costs out there, do you not?

A. Not so solely, no.

- Q. Not solely. But percentage-wise, Mr. Shelton, how much are you going to attribute the benefit of having Yates' AFEs?
- A. We do our work based on what we think we can do the bids from contractors. I would say we compared them obviously, as you have compared them, and this testimony represented that you did.
- Q. Well, Mr. Shelton, you're admitting that the AFE that you presented back in February was incorrect?
- A. It was higher than what we can now operate and produce and drill the well for.
- Q. What has changed between February and today that makes you now able to operate the well cheaper?
- A. Our control of the costs by getting actual bids, by doing a little bit more research and study on the well proposal itself, and defining those actual costs.
- Q. So you're telling me that this Nearburg

Exploration Company, who supposedly is just as experienced as Yates, has done all this drilling in all these years, just three months earlier went out and made a novice mistake by preparing an AFE that was not based on the actual costs of services could be rendered for based on actual drilling costs; is that correct?

- A. I'm not saying that we didn't.
- Q. You're not saying you didn't. The particular well that we're talking about in Section 27, I believe you testified that -- well, when was that well actually drilled, Mr. Shelton? I was a little confused by your testimony.
- A. Well, I've got the state records that show the well was drilled in 1967, and I'll be glad to pull those for you.
  - Q. No. When you were testifying --
- A. It showed they were drilled in 1967, but it shows first production in 1979 or 80 -- no, I'm sorry, 1969 or 70, and then the well produced up into 1980.
- Q. That's the problem I had. You testified it was in 1980. But it was actually back in 1970?

- 1 A. 69 or 70. I'm sorry. That is correct.
  - Q. And this particular well was plugged in 1982, ten years ago; is that correct?
    - A. That's correct.
    - Q. And there's been no operations on the north half of Section 27 for ten years; is that correct?
      - A. Since that period of time.
      - Q. And you testified that the actual obtaining of these assignments was sometime, September of last year; is that correct?
      - A. Let me look at them and see. I negotiated and consummated that trade. The state assignment is dated November 21. The Federal assignment is October 21.
        - Q. Of 1991; is that correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
- Q. Several months after the date that Mr.

  Cromwell testified that of August that he went in

  and showed this deal to Nearburg?
  - A. He testified that he showed the deal to Nearburg in August; is that correct?
    - Q. That's correct?
- MR. CROMWELL: Could I say something,
- 25 | sir?

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EXAMINER CATANACH: Through your attorney.

- Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Those dates would be several months after the dates that Mr. Cromwell testified to?
- A. I am not aware that Mr. Cromwell showed this prospect to us before the November date.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, that's not the question.

  The dates that we're talking about, the November and October dates, do fall several months after an August date of 1991; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, with respect to this old operating agreement, did you give notice to the persons that were signatory to it that you intended to be the successor operator?
- A. Well, yes, we did, which is -- which would be Trigg. I have a letter dated February 11 to the Trigg Family Trust which so states that we have acquired 50 percent interest and proposes the drilling of a well. I have a letter back from them acknowledging our ownership and acknowledging our letter.

And in that letter they -- I don't have a copy of the Trigg letter back to us. Do you

have a copy of it? Yes, that's it. It is dated February 28, so it's a reply. It says, "We are in receipt of your letter dated February 11."

They received our AFE and proposal.

And at that time they offered, they said they would consider a farmout to Nearburg where the trust would retain a 15 percent net override; thereby, yielding a 70 percent net royalty interest farmout.

So although they had given a farmout to Craig Clark, they offered us a farmout at that time in response to my letter.

Q. Mr. Shelton --

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MR. TURNER: Excuse me. That is attached as Exhibit 4, that correspondence you're referring to, Bob?

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Again, Mr. Shelton, you're not answering my question. I asked with reference to the old operating agreement, which you have brought before the Division, did you give notice to anyone that you were going to under that agreement become or wanted to become, put up for election, whatever you call it, to be the successor operator?

Did you invoke any provision under that old operating agreement?

- A. Well, the operating agreement says that within 60 days unless somebody objects, we become the operator and we did.
- Q. Well, it also says that it would be by election and you have to have more than 50 percent, does it not?
  - A. No, that's not what it says.
- Q. Well, Mr. Shelton, we're in direct difference there. But, again, Mr. Shelton, you haven't answered my question. Did you specifically invoke that operating agreement at any time?
- A. To the extent that we were required to do so, yes, sir, we did.
- 17 Q. How?

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- 18 A. Let's see.
- Q. I make reference to your letter of
  February 11 where it says, "Also enclosed please
  find NPC's," Nearburg Producing Company,
  "operating agreement dated February 4, 1992."
- You did not try to invoke that operating
- 24 agreement, did you?
- MR. TURNER: I object. You have not

established that there was an obligation to invoke the terms of the operating agreement. So you're asking a question that is irrelevant until you establish that it is required.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Turner, I sat back and let you put in all that evidence about that operating agreement, which is totally irrelevant to anything in this hearing. I let you put it in. I expect the same from you. I think that anything with respect to that thing is irrelevant and should not be considered by the Commission.

- Q. Now, Mr. Shelton, again you did not do anything or invoke anything with respect to that old operating agreement, did you?
- 15 A. I do not think it was necessary to do

  16 so.
  - Q. You did not do anything, though, did you?
- 19 A. No.

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- Q. Whether you considered it necessary or not?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. Mr. Shelton, you've also testified that
  the orthodox location is just as good as the
  unorthodox location; is that correct?

- A. I've testified that Nearburg Producing Company would be willing to drill either one of them.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton --
  - A. We believe geologically they have the same merit.
  - Q. All right. Do you have any geological training or background, Mr. Shelton?
    - A. No.

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- Q. So, in other words, you have no way of substantiating that position; is that correct?
- MR. TURNER: He has testified that -
  what his testimony was that that was the

  conclusion of his company.
  - MR. CARROLL: I didn't -- Mr. Turner, if you'd listen to my question, I asked him if he personally had any. I'm trying to determine his knowledge and his experience and his ability to testify.
  - Q. And my question again is, Mr. Shelton, do you have any knowledge based upon any kind of experience, training, or what have you, which would allow you to make that determination as to whether or not the orthodox is just as good as the unorthodox?

MR. TURNER: He did not testify that he made that determination, Ernest.

MR. CARROLL: I know he didn't. I didn't say he did. I'm asking, does he have any --

MR. TURNER: It's an irrelevant question if he did not make the statement that he made the determination.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Carroll, the witness has testified that that's his company position.

MR. CARROLL: All I'm wanting to know is if he has any independent experience or knowledge that would help us in this situation. He can answer the question yes or no, and that would be the easiest way.

THE WITNESS: No.

- Q. (BY MR. CARROLL) Do you intend to put on any testimony by virtue of a witness that they are relatively the same?
- A. No, we do not intend to put on any geologic testimony.
- Q. So, in other words, you are presenting that proposition to this Division, but you are not allowing us to cross-examine or determine the

1 | correctness of that; is that correct?

- A. You're proposing the same thing. I wouldn't think you'd want to object to it.
- Q. We're proposing the unorthodox, not the orthodox?
- A. We're telling you as a company we'll drill either one of them.
- Q. You've also made the position -- made known to the Division that Nearburg says that they are -- one is as good as the other; is that correct?
- A. We believe at the present time from our evaluation that either location could be commercially productive.
- Q. And Nearburg does not propose to put on any evidence by which we can test that position; is that correct?
  - A. No. That's correct.
- Q. Therefore, it's unsubstantiated other than by your assertion?
  - A. Substantiated by our company's position that we have an AFE; we're an operator capable of performing it; we have an approved permit to drill by the BLM; and we're ready, if you'll give us your election, to go to work.

Q. Now, when you were talking about the AFE a minute ago, questioning by Mr. Turner, you stated that this revised AFE, which now comes in at \$576,000, it was based on your reviewing operations; is that correct?

- A. As I testified, I said it was done under my supervision and request of Tim McDonnell, our operations manager.
- Q. So you don't know what he did in coming up with the new numbers, do you?
  - A. He discussed it with me, yes.
- Q. And what operations then did Mr.

  McDonnell inform you that he reviewed and

  analyzed in coming up with this new AFE number?
- A. Drilling conditions in the area, bids from companies, as I've discussed, information necessary to put together a final AFE of this type.
- Q. What drilling conditions in this area necessitated or allowed you to drop the AFE cost?
  - A. I do not know that.
- Q. You don't know. What bids from other contractors allowed you to drop the cost?
- A. Bids for all types of services, mud services, drilling services, any type of

- operational service that we would use in the well.
  - Q. Specifically which ones were cheaper than the old ones that were used in your original AFE?
  - A. I would have to go back and compare them. I can't tell you without comparisons.
    - 0. You don't know?

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- A. I can sure go back and compare them.
- Q. I may have you do that, Mr. Shelton.

  Let's go on for a minute, though. Are you saying that Mr. McDonnell did not get bids prior to his preparation of the AFE in February?
- A. I don't know that he didn't, but if he did, he's got new bids now.
- Q. Now, with respect to Yates' facilities for disposing of saltwater and what have you, you in your testimony assumed that you would have access to those; is that correct?
- A. Yeah, I believe, if Anadarko is a company out there taking water and disposing of it, we would have access to their facility.
- Q. Would you have access to the Yates' facilities?
- 25 A. Does Yates have a disposal facility in

1 | the area.

- Q. Yates has a number of facilities out there, Mr. Shelton. You're the one that's testifying about what you can take advantage of. We've already had our testimony. Why don't you answer my question?
- A. Your testimony was that you all had already made arrangements to dispose of the water with Anadarko. If you had a disposal system that you wanted to use of your own, I'm assuming that you would not have made that agreement.
- Q. Do you have contracts in place in that area for the disposal of sour gas?
  - A. No, we do not.
- Q. Do you have a permit supplied for the compression of sour gas or necessary EPA permits or anything such as that?
- A. No, we do not. We don't know that's necessary until you drill the well.
- Q. In other words, you don't have the experience yet in that particular area to know what you're going to encounter; is that correct, Mr. Shelton?
- A. That is absolutely not correct. We do have experience. We have experience in all areas

- of Eddy, Lea Counties, southeast New Mexico with gas compressions, sour gas delivery drilling.
- Q. Do you have a well in this particular area?
- A. We do not have a well in this immediate area, no. We have a lot of wells.
  - Q. How many is a lot?
  - A. Well, we operate 100 -- we operate 66 wells in New Mexico, including 4 saltwater disposal wells.
- Q. How many wells do you operate in the Dagger Draw?
- 13 A. Let's see, 3, 4, 5, 6, approximately 9
  14 or 10.
- Q. All right. You heard the testimony
  from the Yates engineer they had approximately,
  what, 100 in that area?
- 18 A. Whatever they've got.
- Q. They have considerably more experience, don't they?
- 21 A. They've got more wells. I don't know that they have more technical ability, no.
- Q. What about more experience, Mr.
- 24 Shelton?

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A. They've drilled more holes.

- 1 Q. That equates with more experience?
- 2 A. They produce more wells.
- Q. That equates with experience, doesn't
- 4 it, Mr. Shelton?

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- 5 A. I don't know.
- 6 Q. You don't know.
- A. I think the technical merit of the employees and the work that they've done is our experience and our benefit.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton, with respect to the overhead rates, the rates that were testified to, the 5,000 during drilling, the 500 producing, those rates are in line with what is customarily charged in that area, are they not?
  - A. They could be a little low. I mean in the areas of Dagger Draw, Yates is charging more than that; we're charging more than that.
  - Q. With respect to the penalty provision that has been asked for by Yates, the 200 percent penalty provision is also reasonable, is it not, for drilling wells?
  - A. If we were on your side, we would ask for that same penalty.
  - Q. The penalty provision in the old JOA, the 1960 model that you have just given to us, do

1 | you recall what that penalty provision is?

- A. It's 100 and 200.
- Q. In other words, it's cost plus 100; is that right?
- 5 A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. That's interpretive. So it would be less than what Yates has asked for today?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Mr. Shelton, do you have the two AFEs that Nearburg has prepared, the one that was in February and the one that was done as of a day or two ago?
    - A. Let's see, I can get them. Okay.
  - Q. The major differences between these two AFEs is that one of them is that you've taken out about \$48,000 worth of just contingency costs built in; is that correct?
    - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And the other major cost reduction that you made was in the tubulars, much along the lines that Mr. Collins testified to; is that correct?
    - A. That is correct.
- Q. And those two items right there alone account for the majority of the difference; isn't

that correct?

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- A. And appropriately so. I mean, those are the issues that you all raised that were too high, and that seems to be the issues that we found were too high, you know, and that we now know are correct.
- Q. The contingency issues deal with lack of experience and knowledge of an area, don't they?
- A. No. Contingency issues, you all didn't put it on your AFE, so I guess you're assuming that you will, as an operator, you have such expertise that you know nothing will go wrong and you know you can do it for whatever you said. That may be fine.

We have a philosophy of believing that, you know, any operator can have problems. There should and usually is by every other operator I know a contingency built in. I guess, if you all don't need one, that's fine.

- Q. And apparently you've decided, Nearburg has elected to change their philosophy and do away with that contingency all just so they can have their AFE meet Yates?
  - A. I think it's important that we be

- competitive and we be judged on an even scale.

  And that's the scale, no contingency, that you've chosen to make.
  - Q. In other words, that philosophy is not etched in stone or a company policy, is it?
  - A. I can't tell you that. I can tell you that obviously we want to be open and honest and judged on the same scale in this hearing as you all are.
  - Q. And then therefore the testimony that you gave a little while ago about your conversations with your drilling engineer about getting bids from other suppliers and what have you really wasn't accurate?
  - A. It absolutely is. Like I say, we got bids from the drilling contractor, you know, that's obvious. You get bids for casing, pipe, you get bids for everything. I'm not saying that every bid we got resulted in a reduction of the AFE costs. What I'm saying is we did get bids that did result in some reductions.
    - Q. And you also got Yates' AFE?
    - A. Yeah, we sure did.
- Q. Sure did.

25 A. You had ours. You sent yours to us.

- Q. Mr. Shelton, let's talk about one other thing I almost forgot. You testified, and I think it was your Exhibit No. 5, where you made an application to the United States to drill this well; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And in fact, let's see, that application was dated April 7 of 1992; is that correct?
- 10 A. Let me find it and I'll tell you.
- 11 Q. Exhibit No. 5.
- A. April 7, 92, Tim McDonnell signed it, and I assume that was the day it was submitted.
  - Q. What was the location that you submitted that permit?
- A. 660 from the north, 1330 from the east.
- Q. That's an unorthodox location, isn't
- 18 | it?

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- 19 A. Yes, sir, it is.
- Q. And in fact you sought permission,
  permit for that well, before you had even
  submitted an application to the OCD for that
  unorthodox location, didn't you?
- A. You know, we filed this permit before we filed our pooling and unorthodox location

1 | notice, that's correct.

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- Q. And in fact the notification, the reason why you did that was just trying to beat Yates; isn't that true?
- A. No, it sure wasn't. I mean, we were intending to drill a well out there, and we filed an application to drill a well. You know, if you all thought we were in competition for that, I'm sure you would have filed yours, you know, before us or immediately after us.
- Q. Well, isn't it putting the cart ahead of the horse before filing for an application to drill a location you don't even have permission to drill?
- A. No, because it takes sometimes 30 days or more to get an application through the BLM that's not correct at all. It takes a long time.
- Q. You didn't know that you would get that location permitted, though, did you?
- A. No. I mean, you never know when you send one in to the BLM or anybody that you're going to get it permitted.
- Q. You also know that application was submitted on April 9, as you've just testified --
- 25 A. April 7.

Q. April 7, excuse me. And that the application of Yates for their forced pooling was done at the end of March prior to your filing that application?

- A. Well, I didn't recognize that, no, but I mean the dates match with what you're saying.
- Q. So, in other words, Yates Petroleum could very well have filed its application for an unorthodox location before you filed your application to drill?
- A. Could have and you also could have filed a permit to drill had you desired.
  - Q. But there was no reason to do it until you had an approved location, would there be, Mr. Shelton?
  - A. Yes, I do believe there is because I think it takes 30 days to get one through, and I do believe that it's necessary to file and assume it's possible to get the progress moving and get going.
  - Q. What kind of deadlines did you have that necessitated you worrying about this 30 days that it takes?
- A. We've got a lot of operations, a lot of things we want to do. This is one of the wells

on our schedule and we wanted to get it done as quickly as possible.

Q. The deadline you're trying to beat is that you hoped you would beat Yates' application?

MR. TURNER: I object to that question. It has no relevancy at all.

MR. CARROLL: It does. You brought it up as having a relevant issue. That's why you introduced it, I'm sure. I think the Examiner ought to take notice, at least I don't have the date that our application was filed, but my submittal letter was dated March 24, some 13 days prior to the filing of this application.

I have no other questions.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Any redirect, Mr.

Turner?

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MR. TURNER: Yes.

18 FURTHER EXAMINATION

19 BY MR. TURNER:

- Q. Let's go back to the AFE, Mr. Shelton, that we've introduced as Exhibit 8.
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. And just to clarify your testimony,
  what that is regarding the AFE, I understood your
  testimony to be previously that the AFE was

1 reviewed under your direction and supervision and
2 at your request?

- A. At my request, that's true.
- Q. And the AFE was modified and ultimately reduced once that review was undertaken?
  - A. Once it was completed, that is correct.
- Q. And that essentially the result of that process is simply that you found that you are able to drill this well for less money than you originally anticipated?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q. And would this result be fairly common anytime that you went back and reviewed an AFE with additional information?
- 15 A. I believe it would be, yes.
  - Q. And do you think that it is a prudent practice to include a contingency just in case something goes wrong?
  - A. I think it shows a level of appreciation to anybody that participatees in the well with you. An AFE is an estimate. It's not an exact number. Nobody pays based on AFE; they pay on actual invoice. It's going to cost -- we operate wells in Dagger Draw every bit as reasonably as Yates does. And a contingency, we

- 1 | feel like, is something that is appropriate.
- Q. But the bottom line here is that, you know, this is a competitive business, is it not?
- A. Yeah.

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- Q. And you felt like if the practice of Yates was to eliminate a contingency, you could do that also?
  - A. Absolutely. We want to be judged on even merit.
  - Q. That's consistent with all your testimony today; that you believe, that Nearburg believes that they can drill this well every bit as good as Yates for the same cost that Yates can drill?
    - A. Absolutely we can. We've drilled wells with Yates as Yates as a nonoperator, and I have heard no objection about our costs and fees from them.
- MR. TURNER: I have no further questions.
- EXAMINER CATANACH: Just one, Mr.
- 22 | Shelton.
- 23 EXAMINATION
- 24 BY EXAMINER CATANACH:
- Q. You have an approved drilling permit

from the BLM for a standard location?

- A. That's correct. We had an approved AFE for the unorthodox location. We went back and amended it, made it an approved location for the orthodox location. I think that exhibits that we'll be willing to drill either well.
- Q. Okay. It's your opinion you do not have approval to drill at an unorthodox location from the BLM?
- A. That is correct. We have approval for an orthodox location. We are willing and ready to do the orthodox location.

MR. TURNER: One second, Dave.

- A. We have discussed with the BLM that if we want to amend it back to the unorthodox, we can do that.
- Q. (BY EXAMINER CATANACH) The February 11 letter to the Trigg Family Trust, was that just sent to the Trigg Family Trust, or was that sent to anybody else? That was Exhibit No. 4.
- A. That was sent to -- the Trigg Family

  Trust is the owner, and if I'm not mistaken, it

  was also sent to other people who claimed -- yes,

  it was -- other people who claimed an interest in

  the property: Bettis Brothers, Inc., Craig

Clark, Trigg Family Trust, and Yates Petroleum
Corporation.

- Q. Is it your understanding that if
  Nearburg is successful in this application that
  they would just be pooling Yates Petroleum, or
  would the individual be pooling the various other
  interest owners?
- A. We would be pooling all people who claim an interest under that property other than those who -- anybody that's made a voluntary agreement with us outside the operating agreement, which we currently have. That point aside, we would be pooling all the individuals they list on their Exhibit 2.
- Q. But you don't have any documentation that shows that those people in fact have interests?
- A. That's correct. We sent and gave out notices and sent proposals to more people than were required because we sent it to everybody of record, as is required. And then we sent it to people that were claiming an interest.

There wasn't any way for us to know that there was some more people out there that they now show in their exhibit that claim an

interest. I have no, you know, like I've
testified before, I have no direct chain of title
showing they even have an interest.

- Q. Do you know if any of this documentation has been filed at the courthouse?
  - A. I know it has not.
  - Q. As of when?

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- A. As of yesterday, we had no -- Tuesday we had Doug Shutes check the federal records, and there is no documentation. This is not even a notice of a farmout of record.
- EXAMINER CATANACH: Okay. I have

  nothing further. The witness may be excused.

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Anybody need a short break? Let's take five.

[A recess was taken.]

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Turner, it's my understanding you do not have any more witnesses. I don't know if I missed it or not, but did you propose a risk penalty in this case?

MR. TURNER: We did not propose a separate risk penalty. Basically I guess our view of this case, at least philosophically, is that we're essentially asking for the same thing

that Yates is asking in each of these applications.

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I think their testimony, we agree with the testimony they've put on regarding the risk factor. And we would certainly live with the risk penalty that they've asked for.

**EXAMINER CATANACH:** Regardless of location.

MR. TURNER: Right.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Okay. We can go ahead and give closing statements at this time.

Mr. Turner, you can go ahead and go first, if you wish.

MR. TURNER: As I just stated, Mr.

Hearing Examiner, philosophically I think what

these cases boil down to is a fight for

operatorship of the proposed well. We view these

cases as really being two separate cases, one for

compulsory pooling of the north half of Section

27 as to the Morrow and Cisco Canyon Formations.

We view that as a separate issue from the

unorthodox well location.

We have stated that we believe that either well is a good drillable prospect and that for one party to get up and say that a well in

this area is definitely superior to another well location is his guess against someone else's guess. We have concluded that either well could be drilled, and we will be happy to drill either well.

We think that in the compulsory pooling aspect of this case that there is one threshold issue that has to be resolved by the Commission now since it has undertaken this case before it can decide whether or not either party is successful in their application for compulsory pooling, as the statute requires that you have to find there is an absence of an agreement to pool before you can undertake to pool these parties' interests.

We believe that we have demonstrated the existence of on operating agreement that does pool the working interest in this half section of land. We have the operating agreement. We have presented it. We have presented evidence that the underlying lease that the operating agreement covers is still in existence; therefore, the term of the operating agreement is still alive.

We have demonstrated that we are the successor in interest to the operator named in

the operating agreement. And by the acquisition of our interest and the notification of the other party to the operating agreement that we had acquired Arco's interest, put the Trigg Family, as well as their successors in interest, on notice that we had acquired that interest. And more than 60 days now has elapsed since they had notice of our acquisition of that interest.

And during that 60-day period they did nothing to elect a successor operator, as they had the opportunity to do according to the terms of that provision. They did nothing. The provision clearly states that if they fail to elect a successor operator in the manner prescribed in that provision, that the successor in interest to the operator will automatically become the operator under the operating agreement.

Therefore, we think that the Commission has to find that there already is an agreement in place regarding the pooling of the interest in the north half of Section 27 and that both parties are subject to the terms of that agreement and any well that is to be drilled on this land is to be drilled under the terms of

that agreement.

Secondly, if the Commission finds that the operating agreement for some reason is not in force, and there's been absolutely no evidence presented to the Commission that that operating agreement is not in force. We have presented it. We brought it in. We've demonstrated it. There's been no evidence to indicate that it doesn't exist. No controverting evidence whatsoever.

But if the Commission finds that the operating agreement is for some reason not in force, we believe that we have demonstrated that Nearburg is a capable operator with sufficient experience to drill a well at either location, a standard location or an unorthodox location.

We believe that both well locations have equal geological merit. We're willing to drill either well. We believe that a standard location would be in the best interests of the state of New Mexico. We believe it would be in the best interests of the offsetting operators as well.

We also believe that might doesn't necessarily make right. We all know and

understand that Yates Petroleum is a large organization with unlimited resources, and they have drilled numerous wells in all parts of New Mexico. But that doesn't mean that they can do it better necessarily than one of the small companies who goes out there and operates wells and drills prospects and has to make a living in the oil business also. The attitude that might makes right just cannot prevail in a case such as this.

We believe that we were the first ones to propose a well to be drilled in this half section. That's evidenced by the fact that we were the first company to send out an AFE proposing a well. Yates got -- they made a lot about, "Well, we've just tried to beat Yates." We've just tried to beat Yates. We've just tried to beat Yates." The truth of the matter is both companies want to operate the well. They done what they felt like they had to do to get the well drilled with them as operator. That's all I have.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Thank you.

Mr. Carroll.

MR. CARROLL: I think Mr. Turner adequately or correctly represents there are two

issues before the OCD today: One with respect to the orthodox location, there is no issue. The only evidence before this Commission or the Division is that the unorthodox location is correct; that it's a proper location based upon the known data, the geological data, and the expert testimony of Mr. Cromwell, who is a practicing geological consultant and who in fact developed this prospect.

It bothers me for Nearburg to come in and say that the orthodox location is just as good. They tell us that it's the policy of Nearburg that it's just as good, and yet they don't tell us what that policy is based on, how it was arrived at, any such thing. We can't test that. We know nothing about that. And quite frankly, I think that the Examiner is justified, because there is no evidence, to just completely dismiss that proposition or position from today's hearing because there is nothing to substantiate that.

The real issue here is the fight for operatorship. Again, I have extreme trouble with the position of Nearburg because they keep taking contradictory positions. In one hand they tell

you that you have no jurisdiction to decide whether or not this operating agreement, which they so fortuitously found a day ago or two days ago, when everything -- and quite frankly in my estimation, it looked like they were up against a brick wall with respect to these applications.

All of a sudden they pull this thing out, and they wave it, and they say, "Wait a minute, OCD. You have to give credence to this thing. You must recognize it. You must decide whether or not there is an operator agreement out here. That's your threshold question." And yet when they tell you that, they say that you can't decide if it's a good one or not. That's totally inconsistent.

The testimony today is by Yates

Petroleum. There is no operating agreement out

there. They want to propose or they have

proposed that this area be force pooled and that

they be named as operator to drill this well. If

in fact Mr. Turner has a position, he has another

forum who in fact does have jurisdiction.

This Division should completely throw out those arguments. I'd also like -- the inconsistency of this kind of argument, without

giving credence or accepting the fact that this old JOA is effective, I must find fault with what Mr. Turner argues about it. He states that we're stuck with this company. Nearburg is operator now because 60 days passed.

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That's not what the operating agreement says. It just says that if 60 days pass and there's no election, the successor will act as operator. He's not the operator. He will act. That's just the safeguard provision so in case the operator goes away, disappears, goes bankrupt, quits operating, or transfers his interest, at least somebody is responsible. That does not make them an operator, and that's what this agreement says. In other words, there are some grave problems with Mr. Turner's position that he's going to have to advocate in a court of law, not here before the Division.

And furthermore he wants to take -- he says my position: We're home-free because 60 days have gone by since this transfer of ownership. Well, how can he make claim to that 60-day provision when we didn't know about it until today? He didn't know about it until the day before yesterday. I'm not sure what Mr.

1 Turner's arguing. He wants to take inconsistent
2 positions.

What it really does, it points out the real problem in today's case. And it goes to the issue of who's more qualified to operate this well. This was an idea conceived by David Cromwell. He took it to Nearburg in August of last year. Nearburg said, "Oh, we're not interested in that area," according to Mr. Cromwell.

Then in October and November, several months after that, they go out and get this assignment from the Arco acreage. Then a few months later they propose a well. Well, what was going on? Was Nearburg getting any more experience on their account? No.

Mr. Cromwell and his partners put together a deal. They went and tested this idea. This is an untested idea. There's no other wells out there. They risked money and went in and made a recompletion in the well in Section 22. Well, Nearburg sat back, not gaining any expertise, but at least getting their acreage proved up.

Now, we get into this one-up-man ship

game about who proposes what first. Nearburg knew that Yates was going to propose that well. They were out there busy recompleting and proving up the prospect, spending their money; Nearburg wasn't doing anything.

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Who knew about it? Nearburg knew that Yates was going to do it. But Yates wasn't going to propose the well until they had all the facts to, one, make sure it was worthwhile proposing and, two, make sure they propose the right kind of well. They weren't going to go off half-cocked.

All of this has occurred. So what,
Nearburg sends out a letter? They sent out an
AFE that's admittedly inflated. They admit it's
inflated. They didn't even tell us that they
redid one, but they had the benefit of our
correct data fees based on actual experience, and
they come in and present it in today's hearing.

This experience, what Mr. Turner's position is, we can block any operator out there if we just go in and send them a piece of paper saying, "Hey, we propose a well." It doesn't matter if we propose a correct well. It doesn't matter if our AFE is even close to what it should

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And also, you know, we're catching Nearburg's fingers in the pie. We've caught them several times. Once with respect to this AFE. Mr. Collins pointed out that the AFE has -- yes, it's supposed to be an estimate of cost and that you pay on the actual invoices except for one area. Tubulars. That AFE says they can bill according to those numbers or less, whatever they They can take it out of inventory. choose. They can document any cost. Well, we caught their finger in the pie. That's a good scam. caught them.

The other scam, this business about proposing the well and getting their application in to drill with the BLM. They didn't even have -- they proposed it for their unorthodox location. They made that application. They did get it in to the federal government first, but they didn't even have an approval from this Division that they could even drill that well.

Yates Petroleum had already submitted an application to this Commission for that unorthodox location. Why was it necessary to file that APD with the federal government? It

wasn't necessary. The necessary thing was to file the application to get approval to drill that well first. That's what Yates was doing.

Now, we hear some lame excuse. "Hey, it takes 30 days." What's 30 days got to do with it? There's no lease explorations out here.

This is an old HBP lease. It's been owned apparently since 1967, because that's when the first well was drilled.

Yates Petroleum was following the rules, was following prudent operatorship guidelines. They were going out there and determining what's there before they proposed a well just out of clear blue. I mean, anybody can do that. But I don't think that this Division should allow someone going off half-cocked, just filing applications and requests to do these things anytime they want to, that that should be allowed to block a prudent operator from going out, determining what's out there, determining what the risks are, determining how they should best drill a well, making application according to the rules for that well, and proceeding according to the rules.

Nearburg has tried to jump in more than

once. They jumped in on Mr. Cromwell's prospect. They've jumped in on our wells after we were sitting out there proving it up through the reentry on Section 22. That's what it really is. That's what it boils down to. Yeah, and we get this old argument about, "Hey, we're justified because Yates is the big boy and we're the young guy. We're smaller. But we can do just as good a job."

2.1

Well, they can do just as good a job at trying to horn in to somebody's prospect as anybody. They've proven that. But what they haven't proven is that they do have the expertise. They have no wells out there in that area. They have drilled 8 or 9 wells over in the Dagger Draw; Yates has got 100. They tell us a bunch of things that they can do.

Mr. Shelton, a landman, is real good at telling how good they are engineering-wise and geologic-wise and all of these good things. But they're not about to risk putting one of those persons on to allow us to cross-examine him like we put our witnesses on. That is just another example of the case Nearburg puts on. They don't want to be tested.

Mr. Examiner, I think that the job of the Division is very clear. The unorthodox location should be approved. Yates Petroleum's request for forced pooling should likewise be approved; that the provision for the \$5,500 overhead cost should also be approved and a risk penalty of 200 percent, cost plus 200 percent, should also be approved.

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And we would ask, therefore, then that be approved and that the competing application of Nearburg Production in the other case that was consolidated with Yates' application be denied.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Thank you, gentlemen. Is there anything else in these two cases?

MR. TURNER: Short rebuttal.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Short.

MR. TURNER: It will be very short.

Mr. Carroll makes a lot to do about inconsistencies in our cases and us trying to play both sides of the fence. But Mr. Carroll only this morning came in and dismissed a competing application that he, himself, filed. So it wasn't until he showed up at hearing that we were aware exactly what his intentions were.

I think that both parties have studied this prospect in detail and have had to come up with alterations to their proposed operations, I think, in order to come up with the best proposal for not only themselves but the other working interest owners.

Secondly, he maintains that our case is inconsistent in the position that we say that the Commission has to take regarding this operating agreement. It troubles me a great deal that let's say the next case that comes up, if someone shows up and says there's an existing operating agreement, they bring it in and demonstrate, here it is, the other side shows no evidence whatsoever that that evidence is not a valid agreement, that the Commission disregards that and grants forced pooling.

It seems to open the door for anyone to come in here and say that they can force pool regardless of the existence of an agreement, even though that agreement is presented to the Commission. I think that's a bad precedent to establish. I think that we have to look at the issue very closely as to whether or not we have demonstrated there is an operating agreement. I

1	think we've done that. I think because of that
2	the Commission has to say an agreement is in
3	place and the parties have to live with it.
4	EXAMINER CATANACH: Is there anything
5	further?
6	MR. CARROLL: I don't think it's
7	necessary to beat the dog anymore.
8	EXAMINER CATANACH: Let's close these
9	cases out. Cases 10467 and 10473 will be taken
10	under advisement.
11	[And the proceedings were concluded.]
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO )
4	) ss. COUNTY OF SANTA FE )
5	
6	I, Debbie Vestal, Certified Shorthand
7	Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that
8	the foregoing transcript of proceedings before
9	the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me;
10	that I caused my notes to be transcribed under my
11	personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a
12	true and accurate record of the proceedings.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a
14	relative or employee of any of the parties or
15	attorneys involved in this matter and that I have
16	no personal interest in the final disposition of
17	this matter.
18	WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL May 9, 1992.
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22	DEBBIE VESTAL, RPR
23	NEW MEXICO CSR NO. 3

1	NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION			
2	STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING			
3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO			
4	CASE NOS. (10467) and 10473			
5				
6	IN THE MATTER OF:			
7	The Application of Yates Petroleum [10467] Corporation for Compulsory Pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico.			
9	The Application of Nearburg Exploration			
10	[10473] Company for Compulsory Pooling and an Unorthodox Gas Well Location, Eddy			
11	County, New Mexico.			
12				
13	BEFORE:			
14	CHAIRMAN WILLIAM LEMAY			
15	COMMISSIONER GARY CARLSON			
16	COMMISSIONER BILL WEISS			
17				
18	FLORENE DAVIDSON, Senior Staff Specialist			
19				
20	State Land Office Building			
2 1	August 6, 1992			
22				
23	REPORTED BY:			
2 4	CARLA DIANE RODRIGUEZ Certified Shorthand Reporter			
25	for the State of New Mexico			

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CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We shall resume by the 1 calling of Cases 10467 and 10473. 2 MR. STOVALL: Case No. 10467 is the 3 application of Yates Petroleum Corporation for 4 compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico. 5 10473 is the application of Nearburg Exploration Company for compulsory pooling and an unorthodox 7 gas well location, Eddy County, New Mexico. 8 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: These cases will be 9 10 consolidated on the docket unless objections are raised. 11 12 MR. TURNER: No objection. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: They were at the 13 14 Examiner hearing. 15 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Appearances in Cases 10467 and 10473. 16 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I am Ernest 17 Carroll of the Artesia law firm of Losee, Carson, 18 19 Haas and Carroll, and I am here today 20 representing Yates Petroleum, the applicant in 21 Case 10467. 22 MR. TURNER: My name is Randy Turner, 23 Mr. Chairman. I am an attorney with the Kemp, Smith, Duncan & Hammond law firm out of Midland, 24

Texas. I am here today representing Nearburg

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1 | Exploration Company in Case 10473.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Additional appearances in the case? Thank you.

Those witnesses who will be giving testimony, please stand to be sworn in.

[And the witnesses were duly sworn.]

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We shall proceed.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to address the Commission about Nearburg's position in this consolidated case. I would first like to tender to the Commission certified copies of proceedings that are pending in the District Court of Midland County, Texas, regarding a declaratory judgment action that has been filed regarding the existence of an operating agreement covering the lands that are sought to be pooled in this matter.

It is Nearburg's position in this case that this case is not a case that is proper for compulsory pooling to be considered by the Commission. In the original proceedings, we introduced to the Hearing Examiner an operating agreement that we discovered to exist concerning these lands, that continues to be in force, and by virtue of that operating agreement it's

Nearburg's position that a pooling of the lands before the Commission today has already taken place and that therefore compulsory pooling proceedings before the Commission is not proper, and the Commission does not have jurisdiction to enter a compulsory pooling order.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Is there a response?

Are you asking for a declaratory judgment--

MR. TURNER: No, we're asking that the proceedings be dismissed at this time for lack of jurisdiction.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Carroll, do you have any response to that?

MR. CARROLL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have with me copies, I do not have copies enough to furnish, but I can, though, the responses that have been made on behalf of the defendants in the Midland County lawsuit.

I will advise this Commission that that lawsuit, in our opinion, has been nothing more than a front, an effort to delay the proceedings. Nearburg has not even obtained service on Yates Petroleum, Yates Drilling, the Trigg Family and also, I believe it is, Abo, four of the defendants which they have alleged in

this.

our answer in the Midland County Court alleges that there is no jurisdiction in Texas because the land does not lie in Texas and no part of the agreement was made there.

Furthermore, without these parties, and Yates Petroleum being the major—the operator in this proposed action, there's no service nor can there be under their long—arm statute, because Yates is not licensed to do business, nor any of the other companies, that this is merely just a subterfuge and something that Nearburg filed merely to delay matters.

But, in a more substantive response, I would state this: I think that, and I would refer the Commission to the original order issued by the Division, the operating agreement that Mr. Turner made reference to, we do not agree that it is a valid operating agreement, nor does it bind any of the interest of the parties thereto.

It is Yates' position and the position of the 50-percent ownership under this lease, that it is not valid and it does not control.

And in the order that the Division made, they went back to what is basically the charge of this

Commission or that the Division has, and that is that the Commission can only act when there is a need and they do not have all the parties available to consent or agree to a well.

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What this Commission is faced with. until there is some valid court decision, and I would state to this Commission that any decision by the Texas court will never be valid because it doesn't have subject matter jurisdiction nor personal jurisdiction, that there is no declaration that they could ever make. So, as it stands today, before this Commission, and as it was before the Division Hearing Officer, there is no recognized, binding order, binding these people together, pooling them or anything else. Therefore, the Commission must act and must rule and carry out its mandate under the statutes and under the pooling statute that we have, and until this Commission has jurisdiction, until a court of competent jurisdiction makes some answer and, quite frankly, I don't know if that will ever Nearburg certainly hasn't gone to a court which could even be alleged has competent jurisdiction for the issue.

So, as the matter stands, this

Commission has only one decision that it can make and that is that it has jurisdiction and should proceed with the application.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Would you like to respond?

MR. TURNER: I would like to respond. In the packet of exhibits that I've furnished the Commission, included are copies of the responses in the Midland proceedings that were filed by all of the defendants named in that suit, and included in the defendants who filed answers in that suit are Yates Petroleum, Yates Drilling and the other companies that Mr. Carroll says were not even served with process. Not only were these defendants served with process, they did file answers in those cases.

And I would refer the Commission to those answers for an acknowledgment by those defendants of the existence of the very operating agreement that they now contend does not exist.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Turner, with respect to that issue, it doesn't really matter because the Texas court has absolutely no jurisdiction over this Commission and it has absolutely no jurisdiction over interest in real property in

the State of New Mexico. And there's no question this is real property in the state of New Mexico. So this Texas court decision is a personal contractual litigation between Yates Petroleum and Nearburg and it has absolutely no bearing on what this Commission does today.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Stovall, I tend to disagree with that conclusion simply because the action that we filed in the Texas court does not seek to, in any way, enjoin the Commission or have jurisdiction over the Commission. It also does not seek to determine any question of title to lands in the state of Texas.

What we seek from the Texas court is merely a declaration of the interpretation of this operating agreement. It is a contract that was entered into between parties, one of which was a corporation who had a large office maintained in Midland, Texas. It is our position that that court does have jurisdiction and that a declaration of that court would be entitled to full faith and credit.

If that court determines that this operating agreement is a valid operating agreement, we think that the Commission must give

that court decree full faith and credit under the United States Constitution.

If you look closely at the jurisdictional limits of the various courts, you're right about your assertion that to the extent that it involved a question of title to land, a Texas court would not have jurisdiction. If you'll read our pleadings, you'll see that that's not what we're attempting to do in that case. What we are doing is simply following through with what we represented to the Hearing Examiner we would do at the initial hearing.

At that hearing, when we introduced the operating agreement, it was our position that the fight between Nearburg and Yates really belonged in the courts. It's a contractual matter. The question of whether that operating agreement exists or not really is a question of fact and is one that until that issue is resolved, the Commission does not have jurisdiction to act.

MR. STOVALL: Why didn't you take this to a New Mexico court?

MR. TURNER: A couple of reasons, and let me cite you to the transcript of the initial proceedings. We got into some discussion about

the difference of opinion of the length of time that it would take to process these proceedings in the New Mexico courts. Mr. Carroll was adamant that the proceeding would have to be maintained in Eddy County. He represented to the Hearing Examiner that one of the judges in Eddy County had recused himself from hearing any case that would ever be brought against Yates, leaving only one judge left to hear the case, and his representation was that it might take two years to get that matter resolved.

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We researched the matter thoroughly and concluded that jurisdiction was proper in Texas. We filed in Texas because we knew that we could get a speedy resolution of the issue which we could then bring to the Commission, with a declaration of the rights of the parties regarding this land, and we thought that it was in the best interest of all parties concerned to have a speedy resolution that we could then bring to the Commission.

If that court rules that the operating agreement is in existence, then the Commission cannot issue compulsory pooling. The statute--

MR. STOVALL: I'm going to stop you

right now and disagree with you on that, and I'm going to tell you why. Number one, you recognize that court has no jurisdiction over this Commission. Number two, this Commission is being asked to pool mineral interests. It is not being asked to interpret or enforce a contract. Those mineral interests are interests in real property.

If, in fact, the Texas court determines that this contract is valid, then Nearburg's action is going to be an action in contract against Yates Petroleum for a breach of that contract. It does not take away from the jurisdiction of this Commission to pool mineral interests in the State of New Mexico pursuant to the Oil and Gas Act. We're not pooling Nearburg. We're pooling mineral interests which happen to be owned by Nearburg.

MR. TURNER: My reading of the pertinent statute regarding the authority of the Commission to grant force pooling, it says that "In the absence of an agreement, the Commission shall pool." If the parties have an agreement, I don't think the Commission has any authority to pool. I think the statute is very clear on that.

I think until you resolve the issue of whether or 1 not there is an agreement, you can't pool.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Let me break this up We're not a legal court here. You have a motion before us to dismiss this case based on the action you're taking in Texas. What I want to do is huddle for a minute with my fellow commissioners and rule on that, whether to proceed or not.

Mr. Carroll?

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MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, I would want to make one statement to correct a statement made Mr. Turner has misled this by Mr. Turner. Commission by his statements about the answers that were filed in the Texas court, and I think Mr. Stovall can agree with me.

When you look at the answers that were filed by Yates Petroleum, Yates Drilling Company, Abo and Trigg, those were not answers that acknowledge jurisdiction, they are special appearances contesting--and please do not be misled by Mr. Turner's statements that we have agreed there's jurisdiction in Texas. We hotly contested, and that's all that's been filed.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: That certainly sounds

like a legal battle that I'm not sure engineers and geologists are going to get involved in. But you have a motion before us on dismissal, and we shall--

MR. TURNER: May I add just one thing?
CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes.

MR. TURNER: I didn't get to finish when Mr. Stovall interrupted, what I was going to point out to you regarding those answers. The answers themselves clearly acknowledge, on behalf of Yates Petroleum, Yates Drilling and the other defendants in that case, they acknowledge the existence of the operating agreement and even assert that they have been duly elected as a successor operator under that operating agreement.

So, in those proceedings they're acknowledging the existence of the operating agreement and coming before the Commission today and telling you that it does not exist.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, I understand Mr. Carroll is shaking his head so obviously we have disagreements all the way along. If we're going to argue, legally, disagreements, what is agreed to and what is not, we're not going to get very

far in this case. So if you'll excuse us just for a minute in huddling, we'll come up with an answer to your motion.

I'm sorry. Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Mr. Carroll, you shook your head. Are you contending that an operating agreement does not exist? Is there an agreement between the parties?

MR. CARROLL: No. What I'm saying, there is no valid operating agreement that binds this group, the people that are the applicants, and Nearburg. There is a piece of paper that was signed in 1967, but we do not think and contend that it is not a valid operating agreement that is binding upon the parties today.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: And, Mr. Turner, are you moving to dismiss your own application for compulsory pooling, too?

MR. TURNER: Yes.

MR. STOVALL: If it would help, and I'll do this on the record directed at the Commission, having reviewed this in the context of the Examiner hearing, I think it's clear on the face of the documents that the operating agreement is not an agreement which was

originally entered into by either Nearburg or Yates. It was entered into by predecessors in interest. Any claim, I believe, that it would be applicable in this case, would have to be based upon it being an encumbrance or covenant affecting real title.

And, therefore, I will stand and advise the Commission that I do not believe that that Texas court decision, even if they determine that this operating agreement binds the parties through some sort of assignment process, binds the parties with respect to real property interests in the State of New Mexico.

My advice to the Commission, and I will say so on the record before you go to the huddle, is that it is appropriate to deny the motion to dismiss this application and proceed to hear the case. I think you have clear jurisdiction.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I have no problem with claiming pure jurisdiction in the case. I think we do, too. My problem is the existence of an operating agreement, how it affects the case, and whether it does affect the case and whether it would affect a ruling by this Commission in the case.

The validity of the operating agreement is something that we, of course, cannot pass on, and I guess my question is, how would it affect the case? Mr. Carroll, I want to address that to you. Make some assumptions on the validity of the operating agreement.

MR. CARROLL: I will. Let us assume that the worst case scenario, from my standpoint, is that we go ahead and drill the well under an order and at some point in time, two or three years down the road, we get a court decision that says Yates Petroleum was bound under the operating agreement, that is a contractual obligation. And if there should be any redress, it would be in the form of monetary damages which can be assessed by any court, or change in operator position.

Basically, what that tells us is that there is certainly adequate avenue for redress if there is, in fact, something wrong.

The opposite side of the coin is that we contend there is no operating agreement and the only real interest to this Commission is to see the prevention of waste and protection of correlative rights and to be sure that a well is

drilled out here and all parties are properly charged with the cost of the risk and what have you. And that's what the Commission should be concerned with, and they can adequately take care of that mandate by going ahead and hearing the case and issuing the order, just like the Division did.

MR. TURNER: I would like to answer that, also. Our response is very simple. As a matter of fact, we have made attempts to settle this dispute by just having both parties agree that the operating agreement that we contend exists does, in fact exist. That way both parties do have an agreement that all the interest is pooled, and all we ask is that we honor the existing agreement.

The only effect it would have on the parties, if the Commission so found that the operating agreement exists, is that rather than enter a compulsory pooling order, the parties operate under the existing operating agreement.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think the question, as I hear it, is not whether one exists, I see that here, but whether that agreement is binding. Whether it exists as to the current

1 parties in dispute, not that it was somehow

generated in 1967 by Sinclair. That's obvious.

So I don't follow your reasoning there.

4 Obviously there's an operating agreement.

5 Obviously there's dispute as to whether it

6 applies to the parties in this case.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, if I might help, just from a procedural standpoint, before you and I think what you wanted to break to discuss was the motion to dismiss--

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes.

MR. STOVALL: And then you've raised the additional concern, does the operating agreement have any impact upon the decision on the merits in the force pooling application.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes.

MR. STOVALL: I think a lot of the questions you're talking about now go to that second question, which would only be acted upon after you've made the decision on the motion to dismiss and can be brought forward in the presentation of the case on the merits if you elect to deny the motion to dismiss. I think that can come forward and then be addressed in that context, if you elect to proceed with the

1 case at this time.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We'll decide whether to act on your motion.

[A recess was taken.]

to your motion to dismiss, the position of this Commission is that there is no agreement because it's alleged by one of the parties that there is no agreement. We shall conduct this hearing with that assumption.

Now if, in fact, in the future you prove that there is one and you have recourse in the courts, that all takes its progression through the courts. But we have jurisdiction in the case and therefore we have to presume that there is no valid agreement in place, and that's where we'll continue on it.

MR. TURNER: Can I ask the Commission, then, is it the Commission's policy, not only in this case but cases in the future, that any time there's a disagreement as to whether or not there is an agreement regarding pooling, that the parties' redress will be to the courts? They will not be able to come before the Commission and have that issue resolved, but instead will

have to not only fight the battle of compulsory pooling before the Commission and then go off to district court and fight it there? In the meantime, if they're ultimately proven to be right in district court, their interest should have been force pooled—and it may be two years later or so—

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: It could be, but you certainly have recourse in many ways there. You have recourse both for damages, you have recourse, if this is a valid operating agreement, under what is normally called "change of operator" provisions in your agreement, provisions under "lessen all parties," normal operating agreements have that and accounting procedures, and you can also reopen this case.

We always, in our orders, we always say that these cases are subject—we have jurisdiction. We claim that, so there's no reason why we can't reopen the case. Our problem, as you can see, we could wait on lots of courts to act over lots of issues, especially when they're raised, whether they have merit or not, we are not equipped nor will we consider pieces of paper that are claimed to have validity

and that validity is questioned.

We cannot operate under those circumstances, nor can our expertise extend to the validity of that paper. So when there's disagreements, you can assume we have to make certain assumptions over those disagreements.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, if I might add and put it in your favorite legalistic terminology, and I say this to support what you're saying and be able to defend it, is that this Commission is charged with the prevention of waste and protection of correlative rights.

In this case, that means that pooling of mineral interests to allow the nonwasteful recovery of that, that is, in a sense, an equitable remedy as lawyers understand that term. If this Commission acts, and it is determined that the legal, contractual interests are otherwise than the Commission assumed when it acted, there is available to the parties a legal, that is monetary remedy, which they can pursue in the courts.

The short answer to your question, Mr.

Turner, is that in this case I believe the

Commission can go forward on a different set of

facts. They might choose to do so differently, but there is no prima facie clear agreement which binds the mineral interests in this case under an operating agreement. That is a disputed matter.

And therefore this Commission can proceed under the Oil and Gas Act to deal with the mineral interests and allow the parties to proceed in court to deal with the legal interests.

MR. TURNER: May I respond by saying I haven't even had an opportunity to present a prima facie case as to the existence of the operating agreement?

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Did you want this Commission to consider the validity of the operating agreement, considering we have two engineers and a geologist?

Let's get down to some very practical matters, not legalistic. You would like us to hear legal arguments concerning whether this operating agreement is valid or not?

MR. TURNER: In this particular case, the question of whether or not the operating agreement exists and is valid is really a very simple matter. There are two provisions in the operating agreement that have to be looked to,

and the answers to the issues are things that I was prepared to present to the Commission today to establish, I think clearly, that there can be no question but that the operating agreement exists.

My concern is this. Any party who comes into the Commission wanting to force pool, in the face of an existing agreement, if the Commission does not look into the question of whether an agreement is in place, then it is potentially depriving a party of not just a right that can be answered in monetary damages—because you're talking about a well being drilled, and only one such well will ever be drilled—

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Turner, let me interrupt you there. Maybe I wasn't very clear. What I was saying and the corollary of what you're saying is that the pure alleging that a certain agreement exists, you can allege a piece of paper that's not acknowledged to be accurate exists, and therefore will affect the deliberations of this Commission. You make an allegation that is not provable, that is in court because it's not provable or accepting, and expect us to, one, hear arguments on the legal

merits of that so-called operating agreement that governs operations, and rule on it.

Taking that to the extreme, anyone can manufacture paper and claim it affects the deliberations of this Commission and therefore we have to rule on the validity of all kinds of paper that can be manufactured, and that's what this is. Not to say that there is an operating agreement, whether it's valid or not, is not under the scope of this Commission.

MR. TURNER: It seems to me if the Commission is presented with an operating agreement, and I as an officer of the court am representing to the Commission that the operating agreement is valid, and if there's no evidence introduced to the contrary to show that the operating agreement does not exist, that that is sufficient evidence for the Commission to rule on its existence.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think all kinds of paper can be manufactured and alleged to do all kinds of things. And if this Commission's deliberation is supposed to be concerning manufactured documents that may or may not affect our deliberations, we are at a standstill.

We cannot rule on the validity of all documents that are claimed to influence our decisions. If they're disputed by the other party, there's some doubt as to the validity of them, otherwise they would be stipulated. You're asking us to take on the jurisdiction of a court and forget our obligations to protect correlative rights and prevent waste in the meantime, until a court decides on something.

We don't have that luxury, Mr. Turner.

We have to make decisions based on fact and based on correlative rights and prevention of waste.

That is our jurisdiction.

MR. TURNER: Well, it just seems to me the statute requires that force pooling is proper only if there is not an agreement.

MR. STOVALL: We're talking a bunch of gobbledegook here that's not really helping anybody make a decision. There is an operating agreement which was entered into affecting these lands by two parties, none of whom are here today, correct?

MR. TURNER: That is true.

MR. STOVALL: That operating agreement was never recorded in Eddy County, New Mexico, is

that correct? 1 MR. TURNER: That is correct, but an 2 3 assignment that refers to--MR. STOVALL: 4 That operating agreement 5 or a memorandum thereof was not recorded in Eddy 6 County--answer the questions, please, and then 7 I'll let you go forward--is that correct? MR. TURNER: Yes, that is correct. 9 MR. STOVALL: And the only potential 10 notice of that operating agreement is the 11 assignment which you refer to and which can be 12 made evidence in this record, and I assume you intend to do so? 13 MR. TURNER: Yes. 14 15 MR. STOVALL: Which would purport to show the existence of an operating agreement? 16 17 MR. TURNER: That is correct. 18 MR. STOVALL: The binding effect of the 19 operating agreement on the successors in interest 20 would either have to be through a legal 21 assignment of the contractual rights, or through 22 it being an encumbrance on the real property 23 interest which was assumed at the time the real 24 property interest was acquired, is that correct?

That is correct.

MR. TURNER:

MR. STOVALL: And there is, at this point, disagreement as to whether that last condition exists, either there was acceptance by assignment of the contractual obligation, legally, or a valid emcumbrance under New Mexico law on the real property interest, and it is the absence of clear decision on that which gives the Commission jurisdiction because, in this case, there is a disagreement as to the binding effect.

And, in fact, yes, the Commission may enter a pooling decision which is subsequently determined to be invalid because that in fact did encumber the real property interests and they were subject to it. There are some other issues I could raise such as: Does an operating agreement actually pool the interests, or is it merely an agreement as to some operational conditions?

Based upon all those considerations, my advice to the Commission is that there is sufficient lack of agreement in this case so as to give the Commission jurisdiction under the Oil and Gas Act and the force pooling provisions of the Oil and Gas Act to hear the matter and enter

a decision.

Now, it has the option when you present the evidence, if you want to present evidence of the operating agreement, as to whether or—that could go to operatorship. Each of the parties has sought to pool the interests. Each of the parties seeks to be an operator, and the facts surrounding that operating agreement may be evidentiary to help the Commission make a determination as to who should be the operator of the well. Whose application to pool should be granted.

But I think there is sufficient lack of agreement to give jurisdiction under the Oil and Gas Act, and I recommend, Mr. Chairman, that we proceed with this case on the merits because we could spend the rest of the day doing this.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I know, and I think that's the way we ruled.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Bob, is it your recommendation, then, that we hear evidence as to the existence of the agreement?

MR. STOVALL: With respect to the issue of operatorship; not with respect, particularly, to the issue of your authority to pool the

My recommendation to you is that there interest. 1 is sufficient disagreement under the Act to allow 3 you to pool the interests. COMMISSIONER CARLSON: MR. STOVALL: But you may consider it 5 as evidence with respect as to the operatorship 6 7 of the well. If something comes out later, we need to review that and then discuss it; but at 8 this time, based upon my knowledge of the legal 9 10 issues of the operating agreement, that's my 11 advice to the Commission. 12 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Rather than 13 proceed now, we'll take a break and be back at 14 1:00 to proceed with the case and hear it. 15 [The noon recess was taken.] 16 [Commissioner Carlson is not present.] CHAIRMAN LEMAY: 17 We have a quorum. I 18 don't know where Commissioner Carlson is, but he 19 can join us when he gets here. 20 Do you want to begin, Mr. Carroll? 21 MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir. We call as our 22 first witness, Mike Burch. 23 MIKE BURCH

Having been first duly sworn upon his oath, was

examined and testified as follows:

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## EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. CARROLL: Would you please state your name, 3 Q. employer and occupation? 4 My name is Mike Burch. I work with 5 Yates Petroleum Corporation in Artesia, New 6 Mexico, as a landman. 7 8 How long have you worked for Yates Petroleum Company as a landman? 9 10 Α. Three years, three months. 11 Q. Mr. Burch, have you previously had 12 occasion to testify before the Oil Conservation 13 Division? 14 Α. Yes, I have. As a petroleum landman? 15 Q. Yes, I have. 16 Α. Have you had your credentials accepted 17 Q. as a professional petroleum landman? 18 Yes, I have. 19 Α. 20 MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, I would tender 21 Mr. Burch as an expert in the field of petroleum 22 landman. 23 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: His qualifications are 24 acceptable.

Q. Mr. Burch, the application of Yates

Petroleum that is before the Commission today in Case No. 10467, are you familiar with that?

A. Yes, I am.

- Q. Basically, what is Yates Petroleum Corporation seeking by that application?
- A. Yates seeks an order for pooling all the minerals from 5000 feet below the surface to the base of the Morrow formation, underlying the north half of Section 27, Township 18 South, Range 27 East, in Eddy County, New Mexico, to form a standard 320-acre gas spacing proration unit at an unorthodox location of 660 feet from the north line and 1330 feet from the east line.
- Q. Now, Mr. Burch, you have prepared certain exhibits for presentation today, have you not?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. I would ask you to please turn to Exhibit No. 1. Would you please explain for the record or describe for the record what this exhibit is and then, if you would, explain the exhibit to the Commission?
- A. Okay. Exhibit No. 1 is a map of the area that we propose to drill our Chalk AKH Federal No. 2 well, which is highlighted with the

red dot in Section 27, the north half of Section 27, colored in yellow and outlined by the red marking.

Also on this map, in pink, we have highlighted the east half of Section 22, which is where our present Chalk AKH Federal Com. No. 1 well is located.

In the slashed green area, the four sections to the west of this is the Rio Pecos working interest units, which Yates Petroleum Corporation is the operator of that unit.

Highlighted in the blue is the south half of Section 23, which Yates Petroleum Corporation operates the Beauregard State Com. No. 1 well; and highlighted in orange, the north half of 26, is the Pierre AGF State Com. No. 1 well, which Yates Petroleum Corporation is the operator of.

Q. Mr. Burch, the purpose of this exhibit then was to, one, acquaint the Commission with the exact location of the north half of 27 which is the subject of Yates' application, and further to acquaint the Commission with the fact that within under a three-mile radius Yates Petroleum does operate numerous wells, is that correct?

- 1 Α. That's correct. And within that less-than-three-mile Q. 2 area, how many wells does Yates operate? 3 We have nine wells in that immediate Α. 4 5 area. Those wells are located within these 6 Q. 7 colored blocks, the pink, blue, orange and green? 8 Α. That's correct. Mr. Burch, would you turn now to your 9 10 Exhibit No. 2, and would you describe for the 11 record what that exhibit is and then explain its 12 relationship to this application for the Commission? 13 14 Exhibit No. 2 represents the working 15 interest owners of our proposed Chalk AKH Federal 16 No. 2 well in the north half of Section 27, 17 stating their percentages of working interest 18 ownership in that proposed well. 19 Q. This list of ownership does represent 100 percent when totaled, is that correct? 20
  - Q. Nearburg Exploration Company owns 50 percent, is that correct?

That's correct.

A. That's correct.

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Q. And the remaining 50 percent is owned

and represented by Yates Petroleum, this group of people, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. Mr. Burch, would you turn to your Exhibit No. 3. Would you describe for the record what--well, it's Exhibit 3(A). Excuse me. And in fact you may go ahead and describe Exhibits 3(A) and 3(B), what they are and the purpose in presenting them.
- A. Okay. Exhibit 3(A) is a letter from Yates Petroleum Corporation to Nearburg Exploration Company dated March 24, 1992, proposing our Chalk AKH Federal No. 2 well in the north half of Section 27, 18 South, 27 East.

At that time we proposed a location at 660 feet from the north line, 1320 feet from the east line. We enclosed copies of the AFE and also enclosed a copy of our operating agreement covering the lands in that space unit, and we solicited Nearburg's participation in the drilling of our well.

Exhibit 3(B) is also a letter from

Yates Petroleum Corporation to Nearburg dated

April 2, 1992. We made a proposal, this was the

Chalk AKH Federal No. 3, we made a proposal to

drill a well at a location 660 from the north line, 1980 from the east line of Section 27, and we also made note that we were changing -- we had revised the location of our proposed No. 2 well to 660 from the north line, 1330 from the east line, simply because we had a problem with the pipeline and we had to look at moving the location.

- Q. Moving to the 1330 was also necessary to get it off a quarter-quarter section boundary line--
  - That's correct. Α.

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13 -- and avoid going against one of the Q. 14 rules of the Division?

With respect to these requests to join in, has Nearburg Exploration Company accepted or has any kind of a deal been made with Nearburg to drill this well?

No, it has not. Α.

[Commissioner Carlson is present.]

- Would you explain what Exhibit No. 4 is or describe it for the record and then explain it?
- Exhibit No. 4 is various letters from Α. 25 the non-operating parties requesting and

- confirming their desire for Yates Petroleum to be the operator of our Chalk AKH No. 2 well. I say that's a list of the non-operators. That's in exclusion of Nearburg Petroleum.
  - Q. But if we refer to the previous Exhibit
    No. 2, which was a list of working interest
    owners, all of the interests, other than Nearburg
    Exploration, are covered by this exhibit?
  - A. All the working interest owners other than Nearburg. That's what this exhibit represents, that we do have their agreement, approval, to operate this proposed well.
  - Q. All right. Would you turn to Exhibit
    No. 5, and please describe for the record Exhibit
    5 and its purpose?
  - A. Exhibit No. 5 is Yates Petroleum

    Corporation's APD application to permit the Chalk

    AKH Federal No. 2 at 660 feet from the north

    line, 1330 feet from the east line. This was the application that we had in to the BLM to approve that location.
  - Q. Now, Mr. Burch, this is a copy of the same application which was presented to the Division at the prior hearing, is that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. Since the time of the Division hearing, this application has, in fact, been approved by the BLM, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. What was the date of the approval of this application to drill?
- A. That application was approved June 17, 1992.
  - Q. Mr. Burch, if you would please turn to Exhibit 6, and again identify it for the record and its purpose?
  - A. Exhibit No. 6 is waiver letters that we obtained from the offsetting parties to our application for an unorthodox location. These are letters by all the offset owners that we contacted, waiving any objection to us seeking that unorthodox location.
  - Q. Again, these are all the same that are shown—the list of operators that are shown on Exhibit 2, with the exception of Nearburg Exploration, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct. And we also, added to that was a letter from Oryx Energy Company and Baber Well Service Company that we also gave notice to, because Oryx had an interest in a well

in the east or, excuse me, in the west half of Section 22. It's up in the northwest quarter of Section 22.

Just as a precautionary measure, we gave them notification, also. The same goes for Baber Well Service which has a shallower well in the southwest quarter of Section 23, which is in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23.

- Q. These notices were given in an effort to comply with the Commission rule that offset operators nearest to the unorthodox side of a well be given notice of an application, was this not an effort to comply?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And they presented waivers, is that correct?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Would you please turn to your Exhibit No. 7, and again describe for the record and explain this exhibit.
- A. Exhibit No. 7 is the certificate of mailing and compliance with Rule 1207 that your law firm prepared and circulated to all the interested parties in this case, showing those

parties in Exhibit A; and also a copy of a sample 1 letter that was sent to all those parties, 3 stating what we intended to do through this nearing.

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And then also the return cards on the certified mailing are also copied on this.

- Those names that appear on this "Exhibit A" to Exhibit No. 7, that is a list of all persons who were required to receive notice of this application under the rules of the Oil Conservation Division, is that correct?
  - Yes, sir, that's correct. Α.
- Q. To the best of your information, Yates Petroleum has complied with all notice provisions as required by the rules?
  - We've complied with all requirements, Α. to our knowledge.
  - MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, at this time I would move the admission of Yates Petroleum Exhibits 1 through 7.
- CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Without objection, Exhibits 1 through 7 will be admitted into the record.
- 24 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I would 25 pass the witness at this time.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you. Mr.

2 | Turner?

## EXAMINATION

- 4 BY MR. TURNER:
  - Q. Mr. Burch, could you please tell me the basis of the interest that Yates Petroleum

    Corporation is claiming in the north half of Section 27?
    - A. The basis that we make claim is through a farmout agreement from the Trigg family that was purchased by the Beddes Group, and then ultimately Beddes Group showed the prospect to Yates Petroleum Corporation and we acquired an interest to drill that well.
    - Q. Okay. So that we can learn a little bit more about the right that Yates Petroleum Corporation has to drill this well since, if we went to the records in Eddy County and checked to see what interest you might have there, we would not find any interest of record in Yates, is that correct?
      - A. That's correct.
    - Q. Could you tell us a little bit about the terms of your farmout agreement so we could understand what rights you have to propose the

drilling of this well?

- A. Under the farmout agreement they received from the Trigg family, the Beddes Group had the right to go drill a well. If they obtained production and made a discovery on the well, then they had the rights to go back in and ask for an assignment of that interest.
- Q. So, have you earned an interest, then, under the farmout agreement?
- A. Well, you know, Mr. Turner, usually standard operating procedures in the oil industry, as you know, you usually don't make the assignment of those interests and file those of record before you drill your well. Usually you wait to see if it's--otherwise it would be an exercise in futility to assign those rights and file those in the county record and do all that work, and then go out and drill a dry hole. You usually don't do that.
- Q. You understand that from a third-party's position who has not been privy to the terms of your farmout agreement, we really don't know what rights you actually had to propose the drilling of this well, so I'm trying to learn a little bit more about the basis of

your proposal and what interest you have earned and how it is that you have the right to propose the drilling of this well.

- A. Well, the interest that I show on my Exhibit No. 2 are the interests that we're participating and propose this well under, you know, which shows all of the interest under there. It includes the 50 percent under the farmout agreement that we intend to participate on the well with.
- Q. But there's nothing that's introduced or there's no evidence of your interest in the north half of Section 27 that's been introduced to the Commission, is that correct?
- A. And there is no--on the record in the county, no, there is none. We come to the Commission, you know, they probably hear these things every day, where we have obtained farmout rights to farm out, to propose a well and go drill a well, then to earn the assignment on that.

I guess--are you saying that we're going to propose an expensive well, to go out and spend possibly close to \$600,000 to drill a well when we don't feel confident that we know who has

those rights and who will end up with those rights once we drill?

- Q. I'm trying to satisfy myself that the requirements of the statute have been complied with. One of those requirements is that a party, who has a right to drill, proposes the drilling of the well and complies with compulsory pooling. And I have not--
- A. If the Commission has a question about that, we can supply copies of the farmout agreement. We can supply copies of the letter agreement where we made a contractual deal with the Beddes Group, if that's going to satisfy the Commission.

Or, if we need to satisfy you, I would feel your clients have already been satisfied simply because they made requests of the possibilities of obtaining the same farmout.

- Q. We have not been furnished with a copy of your farmout agreement, and I think we would like to see that so that we can determine if you, in fact, have any right to drill this well.
- A. Well, if there's any problem as far as we have rights to be able to go out and drill this well, we have no problem in creating the

paper trail to show that we have those rights,

Mr. Turner, to go propose the well.

We don't just periodically go out and propose wells when we know or we aren't secure in the fact that we have those rights to go do those things.

- Q. I understand that, and that may be your practice and I think that's certainly a prudent practice, but our purposes are that we need to be satisfied that you, in fact, do have have that right and that you have a contractual commitment from the Triggs, as the record owner of this interest, that you can drill this well. It seems to me that the Commission would want to be satisfied of that, also.
- A. We have no problem whatsoever providing them with that.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We'll leave the record open after this case for you to supply information to the Commission and to Counsel. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

Q. In obtaining this farmout agreement from the Triggs, were you directly involved in ascertaining the ownership interest of the Triggs

1 in this tract of land?

- A. No, I was not directly.
- Q. How did you make the determination that Trigg was the proper party to obtain a farmout agreement from?
- A. The party that approached us on this, which Mr. Clark can testify to as far as what he did to assure himself and us, that, you know, he had a good, valid farmout agreement with him.

Subsequent to that, Mr. Turner, we've had title opinions, if that's--. We know who owns it and who had the rights to--

- Q. So you have had title opinions written on this tract?
  - A. Yes, there have been opinions.
  - Q. In those title opinions, do they make reference to the interest that is owned by Nearburg Exploration in this tract of land?
    - A. Yes, they do.
  - Q. Do those title opinions make reference to the chain of title, the instruments that comprise the chain of title, of the interest of Nearburg Exploration?
- A. Well, I'm sure--let me state that I

  back, have not thoroughly examined, from front to back,

that title opinion. I'm sure that a competent attorney would, yes, chain out the title before he rendered his opinion.

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- Q. Do you have a copy of the title opinion with you today?
- A. I don't believe I do. I don't believe I brought it with me.
- Q. In the course of examining title, you say that you're familiar with title opinions and what a good title opinion would reflect. If a title examiner came across the assignment pertaining to a 50-percent interest in this tract of land and that assignment was made subject to an existing operating agreement, you, as an experienced landman, would that raise some question in your mind as to the validity and the continued existence of that operating agreement?

MR. CARROLL: I would object to the question because I'm not sure exactly how it was posed to Mr. Burch. He started out talking about an experienced land title attorney, I thought, and what a title attorney would make, and I don't think Mr. Burch is qualified at all to make any statement as to what a title attorney would be.

And then the question at the end became--

MR. TURNER: He's already done that. 1 He said an experienced title attorney would do 2 these things. He's already testified to that. 3 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I'm confused as to the question. You're asking him what an experienced 5 title attorney would do? 6 7 MR. TURNER: In his experience. 8 told me that an experienced title attorney would set forth this type of information in the title 9 10 opinions, based upon his experience. So, based 11 upon his experience, I'm asking him what that 12 title opinion would normally reflect. 13 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Are you talking about 14 a hypothetical title opinion? 15 MR. TURNER: A title opinion 16 that's--yes, a hypothetical. Yes, he does not 17 have the actual title opinion with him today, so, 18 based upon his experience, what a typical title 19 opinion would reflect. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: 20 Go ahead. What would 21 a typical title opinion reflect? 22 Well, we would hope that it would give 23 us a true reading of what was in the records. Well, let me ask you this, then: I am 24 Q.

going to ask you to take a look at an assignment

that is reflected to be recorded in the records of Eddy County.

Let's just assume, for a minute, that the title attorney would have just come across this assignment in his title examination, or even that you, as an experienced landman, came across this instrument in your examination of the records pertaining to this tract of land.

This assignment is, in essence, an assignment from the Triggs to Sinclair Oil Corporation of an undivided 50-percent interest in the lease pertaining to the north half of Section 27.

Would you look that over and see if you agree with that?

MR. CARROLL: I'm sorry. I lost the question. What are you asking him to do?

MR. TURNER: I haven't asked him a question yet. Right now I'm asking him to look at the assignment and to tell me whether or not it purports to convey a 50-percent interest in this lease.

- Q. Does it appear that that's what this assignment does, Mr. Burch?
- A. Yes, that's correct, it does.

- Q. Okay. And if you could read a little further down the page on this assignment to the full paragraph prior to the last paragraph, the paragraph that begins, "With the above-described oil and gas lease," would you read that out loud to us, please?
- A. It says, "The above-described oil and gas lease is subject to the operating agreement covering the above-described land by and between John Trigg and wife, Pauline V. Trigg, and Sinclair Oil Corporation."
- Q. Now, assuming that either this was set forth in your title opinion or whoever it was that checked records for you to make the decision to acquire the farmout agreement, that person would have come across this assignment and this particular language, then, that makes the assigned interest subject to an operating agreement, is that correct?
  - A. Yes.

Q. Well, let me ask you, then, what--your testimony is that Yates is acquiring this interest from John Trigg whose interest here is recited to be subject to this operating agreement.

MR. CARROLL: I am going to object to that statement because that is an incorrect statement. All this interest says is that the interest of Sinclair Oil Corporation is subject to it.

MR. TURNER: No, it says the oil and gas lease is subject to the operating agreement. It's very clear.

MR. CARROLL: I think there is a--Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to object to the line of questioning.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay.

MR. CARROLL: And let me state it once and maybe I won't have to do it anymore. Mr. Turner has failed to recognize our argument that Nearburg Exploration cannot lay claim to the rights given by any operating agreement.

Now, there's a lengthy reason and argument, because Nearburg has never gained the permission of the Trigg family to succeed to the rights of the farmout agreement and the rights of any operating agreement. In other words, Nearburg doesn't have standing to enforce the operating agreement.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I thought we covered

that before lunch?

MR. CARROLL: I did, too.

existence of the operating agreement, we can see that. The validity of the operating agreement is a matter that's before the Texas courts, as you mentioned. We made an assumption and the validity of that operating argument is not going to be argued legally here among scientists.

We've made that assumption. Now, you can put--these are awfully good things to present on direct. Are you asking this witness to be your witness? or--

MR. TURNER: No, I'm not. What I'm simply doing, it was my understanding that the question of the existence of the operating agreement would be pertinent, as I understood Mr. Stovall said, for purposes of deciding who would be the operator. It seems to me that I've got to establish that the operating agreement does, in fact, exist.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Oh, I think that's valid. I have no problem with that question. I didn't know if you were getting into this witness to be a legal judge of the validity of the

operating agreement.

MR. TURNER: I'm trying to establish for our purposes of having some contention for maybe being the operator here, and I understood that subject would be open for that purpose.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes, but there's a fine line there. You don't want to get into legal arguments as to the validity of that operating agreement, where it takes legal arguments to cinch it or not cinch it. I understand you're arguing that before a court right now.

So there is a line there, and we established that, I thought, prior to lunch. The existence of the operating agreement, I think we can see that.

MR. STOVALL: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, to simplify this, we can stipulate to specific facts rather than beat around the bush with the witness that, A, there is an operating agreement between the Trigg family and I believe it's Sinclair, is that correct? That's who signed the original operating agreement?

MR. CARROLL: That's correct.

MR. STOVALL: Do you agree to that?

MR. TURNER: Yes.

OHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. I think we're on the right track. Can we stipulate certain things that both of you agree to, and then those that are disputed we'll handle those separately? For the purpose of time and understanding, there is an operating agreement, is that correct?

MR. STOVALL: My proposal, Mr. Chairman, is that I take them through the facts and stipulate to them, because you could spend half an hour discussing that with this witness.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Let's do that, so we can have a basis of understanding, what you all agree to stipulate to and what you don't.

MR. TURNER: I guess the other thing that seems to me to be somewhat important here is that if the parties are aware that there was the existence of an operating agreement at some point, the contention is that the operating agreement does not exist, I would like to get to the basis of that contention.

I think it's important that someone come in before--Mr. Commissioner, you talk about this being just a piece of paper. It's more than just a piece of paper, it's an evidentiary

matter. The Yates group is coming in and saying that piece of paper is no good. I'm trying to establish, at least, some basis for that contention. And the reason I'm doing that is because they have asserted it exists in one court and they say it doesn't exist here. It seems to me that the--

MR. STOVALL: That's not what they've asserted, Mr. Turner. What they've asserted, and we've been through this before, is that that operating agreement exists but it is not binding or applicable to their interest in this well or in this proration unit. There is a difference. There's a critical difference.

Now, if I may, Mr. Chairman--

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: By my saying "just a piece of paper," was not meant to apply that agreements carry no importance. That statement was meant to imply that if there is anything, contracts, what have you, that are not accepted as applying to a force pooling case, that that is a matter of contention. One party says it applies, the other says it doesn't, that can be argued in many forums. This is not the forum to argue that particular legality in. That was the

point I was trying to raise prior to lunch, and by continuing to go back to that, trying to put us as legal judges of your argument, is not what we want this case to be about.

MR. TURNER: I understand that. It's just important, I think, to understand the basis for the contention that it doesn't exist. To just get up and say that it doesn't exist or doesn't apply to them is one thing, but I think it's important to come in here and at least have a basis to make that kind of contention and representation to the Commission.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Let's follow Mr.

Stovall's recommendation and see what you stipulate. I'm not sure what we're trying to get at. So, if we could stipulate some things; the existence of an operating agreement may be one thing you can stipulate to. I can see it. Let's start with that.

MR. STOVALL: I think I've already heard you both agree that the operating agreement does exist.

MR. TURNER: Is that correct, Ernest?

MR. CARROLL: That is correct. There
is an operating agreement, I think it's dated 67

or 69. I'm not sure. There was an operating agreement that was signed by the Trigg family and Sinclair Oil, and we recognize that such a document exists.

MR. STOVALL: Fine. And then a portion or one-half of the Trigg interest, Trigg is the original leaseholder?

MR. TURNER: That's correct.

MR. CARROLL: That's correct.

MR. STOVALL: One-half of the Trigg interest was assigned by the interest acquired by Sinclair, through the farmout, was assigned to Arco, is that correct? and there is an assignment that exists?

MR. TURNER: Trigg owned 100 percent, made the assignment of 50 percent to Sinclair, who Sinclair was just merged into Arco, so they're really one in the same entity. And Nearburg claims its 50 percent through Arco, through that chain of title. Trigg still owns the other 50 percent interest of record subject to the farmout agreement that Yates has acquired.

MR. STOVALL: And that assignment you've referred to, the document speaks for

1 itself, it makes reference to an operating
2 agreement?

MR. TURNER: Yes, the interest assigned from Trigg to Sinclair, subject to that operating agreement.

MR. CARROLL: There was a farmout agreement dated November 4, 1966, between John H. Trigg and Pauline V. Trigg, and Sinclair Oil & Gas Company.

MR. STOVALL: Correct. And that's another document that you both agree exists?

MR. TURNER: Yes.

MR. CARROLL: Yes, and that covered the 50-percent interest that Trigg farmed out to Sinclair, that when Sinclair changed its name to Arco, then Arco subsequently assigned to the Nearburgs.

MR. STOVALL: So the fact of the existence of those agreements is clearly stipulated to. The operating agreement which we're referring to, and there is only one and I don't have a date, but we'll agree it's all the same one we're talking about, has not been recorded and there's no memorandum of that agreement being recorded in Eddy County, New

Mexico, is that correct? 1 MR. CARROLL: That's correct. MR. TURNER: The assignment I was just going through contains -- makes this assignment 4 subject to it. And those words "subject to" have 5 extreme legal significance. 6 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We're not getting to 7 the legal significance. And I hope you will not 8 keep bringing up what's legally significant and what's legally arguable before us. 10 11 MR. CARROLL: I will stipulate that 12 there is this assignment. MR. STOVALL: Let me rephrase my 13 14 question for purposes of stipulation. assignment, that we have already stipulated to 15 the existence of, makes reference to the 16 operating agreement and that is the only 17 reference in the records of Eddy County to any 18 operating agreement affecting these lands? 19 20 MR. TURNER: I cannot stipulate that that is the only reference. 21 22 MR. STOVALL: You or Nearburg has not had a title examination that would indicate 23 24 this--

I have not personally

MR. TURNER:

examined the title myself. I will stipulate that 1 the assignment is subject to that operating agreement, and that's all I can stipulate to. 3

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MR. STOVALL: The critical issue here, and I think the one we can go forward with, and from my understanding of where the Commission is, this is the matter you have to argue in court, but the understanding I have is that Yates Petroleum does not agree that the interest which it proposes to acquire through the farmout with the Trigg family is subject to that operating agreement? Is that a correct statement? MR. CARROLL: I think that's a correct

statement.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Turner, the questions that you're proposing to the witness are questions of whether or not Yates Petroleum should consider itself bound by that or if it has a solid, legal basis for not considering it, subject to the provisions of that operating agreement, is that correct?

> MR. TURNER: That's correct.

MR. STOVALL: I think the Commission has said, and I hear the Commission saying to you, that they are not going to make the

determination of whether or not Yates Petroleum should be bound, should consider itself bound or is bound by that operating agreement. That is for a court of competent jurisdiction to interpret the contract. And that is the basis for jurisdiction, is that there is not an agreement there. And there is, to the extent the operating agreement is not recorded and there are some issues to be resolved, there is a basis for this Commission to go forward jurisdictionally. And I think they're telling you, if I'm not mistaken, Mr. Chairman, you don't want to hear whether or not Yates should consider itself bound or is bound by the operator agreement.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I have to accept
Yates' statement at face value, that they do not
consider themselves bound by this operating
agreement, for certain legal arguments that will
be decided by a court.

Beyond that, I'm not sure where you are going, Counselor. Are you still trying to get them bound by this agreement even though they agree--

MR. TURNER: I'll tell you what bothers me about this is that you say you can accept his

statement at face value that the agreement 1 2 doesn't exist, and yet --CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I didn't say that. 3 didn't say I could accept that. I said, for 4 purposes of this Commission and what we have to 5 consider, we are not making a determination on 6 7 the operating agreement, the validity of it. We accept their position as being their position. 8 9 We don't accept their position as being factual. We're not siding with their position. They may 10 11 well be bound by the operating agreement. What 12 we accept is what they are telling us what their 13 position is. That's what we accept. 14 MR. TURNER: I misunderstood you. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: No, we're not 15 16 accepting their argument. 17 MR. TURNER: Okay. I guess we have that resolved now. 18 19 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, we have certain 20 stipulations, so we'll go on into the body of the case. Please continue. 21 **EXAMINATION RESUMED** 22 23 BY MR. TURNER: 24 Mr. Burch, under this farmout agreement Q.

that you have, can you tell us what date the well

that you're proposing Yates drill here be commenced?

- A. We have--let's see. I don't have a copy right here in front of me, but I believe Mr. Clark can confirm, if I make a misstatement, I believe we have 180 days after the completion of our first well to start our second well.
- Q. Okay. And, so what date, then, would that mean that Yates would propose to commence this well?
- A. Well, our engineer can testify as to when the actual completion of this well finished, if you want to take that in his testimony. And then it would just be 180 days from that date to try and get this started. That's why we've wanted to pursue this and get this done, simply because we are under time constraints to get this well drilled, and we would like to see that done.
- Q. Okay. Yeah, we would want to hear from your engineer regarding the completion date of that well. The question I'm really asking you is, what date do you propose to drill this well, or are you saying that the date you would propose this well be drilled coincide with the date that you need to drill your next well under your

farmout agreement?

A. Well, we would hope, and we intend to do that today in this hearing, is to ask for an extension, first of all, in this matter before the Commission, ask for an extension of 90 days simply because we're running to the end of what they originally gave us under the first order. So we would like to have more time, you know, here with the Commission to pursue the drilling of that well.

No, we don't want to run past the extension of our farmout agreement under the terms where we're going to have to get it renewed. The thing that concerns us here is that Yates Petroleum Corporation has been caught in this trap before, as far as getting a rig on location and actually beginning to drill the well and then being shut down, you know, by a third party or by somebody that would shut us down, saying that we could not drill that well.

We don't want to go to the expense of doing that in this case. That's why we are hesitant to say the exact date that we want to spud this well, depending on the outcome of what's going on here today. You're asking me a

question, Mr. Turner, that I really can't pick a date and say that we are going to spud by this date.

Q. If that's your best answer, that's fine.

MR. TURNER: Okay. No further questions.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Additional questions of the witness?

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to, if I might before you start, go back to the thing to clarify where we are, and my recommendation to the Commission on the operating agreement issue.

As I specified in the discussion on the motion—and I want to make sure this is clear so that my advice to the Commission, if it accepts its reasoning, and the discussing with respect to the operating agreement is clear, is that there exists an agreement out there to which neither of the parties before the Commission today are signatory parties, correct?

MR. CARROLL: Correct.

MR. TURNER: Correct.

MR. STOVALL: The only recorded

1 document is a memorandum of this operating agreement in an assignment between two parties, one of which is a predecessor in interest to both 3 parties appearing today, but the agreement is not 5 an assignment of any interest which Yates 6 proposes to acquire today? Is that correct? Did 7 I make sense? MR. CARROLL: I wouldn't classify it as 9

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a memorandum, but there is a reference in a document.

MR. STOVALL: Okay. That's fair. Yates does not accept an assignment of that operating agreement or agree to become a party to that operating agreement in a contractual basis, is that correct? Would you agree to that?

MR. CARROLL: Our position, I think better stated, is that Yates feels that it is not bound to Nearburg Exploration by a joint operating agreement. There is no agreement between those two parties. There's some legal reasoning why I stated it that way.

MR. STOVALL: My interpretation and my understanding of law, Mr. Chairman, and how I'm recommending that you get where you are, is that Yates would become bound to Nearburg through that

agreement by one of two ways; either by an 1 assignment of the contract obligations and 2 rights, or by that being an encumbrance and a 3 burden upon the real property interest acquired. 4 5 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We're not getting into the legal arguments because I'm not a lawyer. 6 7 can't even accept yours, Counselor. MR. STOVALL: I'm telling you that they Я can only be a party to that operating 9 agreement -- it can only affect Yates one of two 10 ways. Yates agrees to have it affect them, by 11 12 accepting an assignment of the contract rights 13 under the operating agreement. That is one way 14 by which Yates can be subject to that operating agreement and enter into that contractual 15 16 relationship with Nearburg. They have stated 17 categorically, without equivocation, that they do 18 not accept that method of becoming bound. CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Do you agree with 19 this, Mr. Turner? 20 MR. TURNER: No. 21 22 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Oh, okay. We're going 23 to get back into the legal --

MR. STOVALL: I'm advising you as to

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my - -

1 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I see. Okay.

MR. STOVALL: I'm not asking them for a stipulation at this time.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I see.

MR. STOVALL: The other way by which Yates' interest could become bound is if that is a valid encumbrance or burden upon the real property interest, just as a mortgage or other type of--real estate covenants could be a run with the land, as we lawyers call it, and be a burden upon the property interest acquired, and subsequent takers of that property interest accept it subject to the burdens of that encumbrance.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: You're getting a little bit far.

MR. STOVALL: I understand.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, just so maybe Mr. Turner will have a better idea, I think what Mr. Stovall has stated thus far, he's stated two positions. I think they're legally correct assessments of the law.

But there is also a third position, one that Yates maintains wholeheartedly, is that before one can enforce contractual rights, they

have to own those contractual rights. We 1 basically are saying that Nearburg has no 2 standing under the contractual documents -- and 3 this is one of our alternative arguments, because in the law you can have alternatives -- we're also 5 stating that besides the other two arguments 6 which you posed, that Nearburg has no standing to 7 assert any rights under those contracts. 8 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We understand that. 9 That's our way of saying to you, you don't agree 10 with what Nearburg is saying. 11 12 MR. CARROLL: That's right. 13 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: You're saying under the alleged operating agreement they have 14 15 no standing? MR. CARROLL: 16 That's right. Under the 17 alleged operating agreement and farmout agreement 18 together, those two contracts which we agree do exist. We're saying they have no standing under 19 20 those. COMMISSIONER CARLSON: 21 You're not 22 contesting that Nearburg has a 50-percent working 23 interest in this property? 24 MR. CARROLL: They own operating rights

of 50 percent, yes, sir. We do not contest

that. But the contractual rights, and the instruments speak to those very issues, and that's why we raise this third issue, is that they do not have standing.

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CHAIRMAN LEMAY: You'll raise it, I guess in Texas, because I don't think we're going to hear it in New Mexico.

MR. STOVALL: My final statement is that I'm comfortable advising the Commission that with respect to the burden of the operating agreement, I don't believe that that assignment constitutes sufficient notice to tell Yates that the interest they're acquiring is subject to an encumbrance which would bind their interest.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you, Counselor.

MR. STOVALL: A court may contradict me, but based upon the information you've got--or to make it clear, particularly to Mr. Turner, that we're not just simply saying that if somebody says an agreement's not binding, it's not binding. I think there is a basis for the Commission--

MR. TURNER: And that's exactly the line of questioning I was trying to pursue. Rather than to allow Yates to come in and say it

1 doesn't exist, I wanted to get to the foundation of that objection, and I really hadn't been able 2 to hear that until Mr. Carroll just enunciated 3 it. 5 It's troublesome that someone can come in and say, well, it doesn't exist. 6 7 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: No, I think we all agree it existed. We're just arguing over the 8 9 validity of it. 10 MR. CARROLL: It's the legal 11 significance of the thing, is what we're talking about. 12 13 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Mr. Turner, may 14 I ask you, are you contesting whether Yates 15 Petroleum has--let me back up. The statute says 16 that anybody with a right to drill can come in 17 here and seek an order for compulsory pooling. 18 Are you contesting that they do not have a right to drill? 19 20 MR. TURNER: Yes. They have not 21 demonstrated to me that they have that right to

MR. CARROLL: Are you contesting they do not have their 10.5 percent working interest?

MR. TURNER: I've seen no evidence to

drill. I have seen no evidence of that.

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establish that interest or how they arrived at those interests set forth on their exhibit.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: So that is an issue in this case?

MR. TURNER: Yes, it is.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Commissioner, I think you have other witnesses in addition to Mr. Burch who can provide additional evidence to establish Yates' right to drill.

MR. CARROLL: This is something I don't know the Commission has ever gone into, but, yes, I can put on an additional witness that actually purchased the farmouts, and I have him present here.

Open as we tend to do, wouldn't that be sufficient to establish—to the assumption that they do have the right, and if that information is not forthcoming within that period of time, then, of course, the Commission takes that into consideration in judging the validity of that? Or what do you want for verification if they have the right to drill?

MR. TURNER: We need to see the chain of title from the Trigg family into the parties

that they are listed as the owners of that interest now.

MR. CARROLL: I don't think you're entitled to that. I don't think that's the role of this Commission. Mr. Turner can go to the courts of New Mexico and get an injunction to stop us from drilling. He can get a temporary retaining order, as this Commission well knows, to stop orders of the Division and Commission if he has ascertainable, legal right, as he says. He has never attempted to do that, and that's part of my argument.

MR. STOVALL: Well, let me take this one step further. I believe that the testimony of Yates Petroleum Corporation, their testimony under oath that they have the right to drill, pursuant to oral or written agreements with the record interest owner of the interest, establishes a prima facie case of the right to drill and shifts the burden of going forward.

MR. TURNER: Bob, how does that establish a prima facie case more than the presentation of an operating agreement that existed, which you're saying doesn't establish a prima facie case?

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think we're getting back to legal arguments. Let's not turn this into legal arguments. We're going to stop this right now and get back to Commissioner Carlson's initial question. And then, if you want to present your own witnesses, you're entitled to do that.

The assumptions we're making have been well stated. We've got a force pooling case here, correlative rights and waste are issues.

Some of these other things we're getting into are not really issues this Commission will deal with.

MR. TURNER: And Commissioner, in all due respect, I disagree. There are elements you have to be able to establish to be entitled to compulsory pooling, and one of them is the right to drill and one of them is that there's not an existing agreement.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Turner, we're making some assumptions. We've heard lots of cases here. Give us the credit for accepting from an expert witness that they have the right to drill. You've requested additional evidence for that right. I have left the case open for

Yates to provide that additional evidence to us and to you. How far do you want to take this issue on the right to drill?

Maybe Commissioner Carlson has
questions as to the right to drill, but a
certified statement by an expert that they have
the right to drill is evidence that the
Commission considers, so is a title opinion, so
are these other matters. Are we nitpicking this
thing too much? How far are we going?

MR. TURNER: I don't think so at all.

I just think they have to establish the elements of their case and they haven't done that yet.

They're being given the opportunity to present these things at a later date, whereas for us to establish the existence of our operating agreement, we're kicked back into court to go decide that issue there. I don't think we're receiving the same treatment.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I'm not going to allow that kind of argument here because we have not, as a Commission, we have not looked at or have we interpreted operating agreements or the validity of operating agreements. That is a matter for the courts.

We have, as a matter of our 1 2 jurisdiction, determined and accepted the right 3 to drill. We make that assumption. It can be proved. We do make that determination and we do 4 5 have authority to force pool. That is our authority, and we're pursuing that path. 6 7 are different areas of jurisdiction. I stated 8 that previously and I'll state it again. 9 a legal right, a legal right to property, and 10 that you've taken to a court of jurisdiction. 11 We don't interpret operating 12 agreements. We never have. If you're looking 13 for future commitments, we never will. How clear can I be? 14 15 MR. TURNER: I understand your position 16 real well. 17 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you. 18 Commissioner Carlson, do you want to continue? 19 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I don't know if 20 I have any more questions. I'm just trying to 21 clarify the issues here. 22 As I understand, Mr. Turner, if you 23 have allegations that they do not have a right to 24 drill, it's based on that those rights have been 25 given up because they are a successor in interest

to the operating agreement, is that correct? 1 MR. TURNER: No. 3 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Are you contesting that they have the 10 and a half 4 percent working interest? 5 6 MR. TURNER: Yes, sir. 7 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Do you have any 8 indication or evidence that they do not have such an interest? 10 MR. TURNER: I just don't have any 11 evidence that they do. I know John Trigg owns 12 the interest of record, and I have a piece of 13 paper here that says they own these interests and 14 these percentages, and that's all we've got. COMMISSIONER CARLSON: But you have no 15 16 indication or nothing to indicate that the sworn 17 testimony here is not true, is that correct? 18 MR. TURNER: No, nothing to indicate 19 that other than what I find in the county 20 records. MR. STOVALL: 21 Let me suggest, to 22 perhaps give you some guidance and let you know 23 it's not quite as -- or that there is a basis for 24 this, I would believe that with respect to the

right to drill, they have established the prima

facie case and perhaps your burden is to say,
present somebody who represents the Trigg
interests to say that no, they can't acquire that
right to drill. We're not giving them permission
to drill our interest. We own the interest and
they have no way to acquire it because we don't
give them permission to.

I think their testimony, to be sure the operating agreement exists, has to be accepted as truthful. We could go into a line of questioning about oil field practice with respect to that, but I think that is a successful prima facie case and, at this point, it is rebuttable, clearly rebuttable, with evidence that that is not an accurate statement due to misunderstanding or, in the worst case, that it were not true.

We recognize, as a Commission, that these agreements do exist and that testimony as to that effect is acceptable. It's not being controvertable, but it is acceptable.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Excuse me, Counselor.

Mr. Carroll, you have how many witnesses?

MR. CARROLL: I have four witnesses.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: You've got a landman?

MR. CARROLL: I have two landmen, and

1	the other landman was the one I was not proposing
2	to call until Mr. Turner raised all these
3	questions about the ownership. I have the
4	landman that originally researched the title and
5	purchased the farmout agreement from Trigg,
6	present.
7	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Is that someone you
8	would like to question on title and right to
9	drill?
10	MR. CARROLL: I guess.
11	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Who else do you have?
12	MR. CARROLL: I have an engineer and a
13	geologist.
14	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Shall we continue?
15	Commissioner Weiss, do you have any questions?
16	COMMISSIONER WEISS: I don't have any
17	questi <b>ons.</b>
18	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: In terms of how the
19	interest was acquired and the trade, is that your
20	other landman, or
2 1	MR. CARROLL: That would be all that
2 2	our other landman would cover.
23	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Maybe I need to ask
24	some questions of Mr. Burch, then.
25	THE WITNESS: May I make a statement?

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes.

anything to satisfy to the Commission that we do have the right to drill. We didn't feel like we were going to come up here and have to defend ourselves against owning that right to drill. We felt like we were acting as a prudent operator by obtaining the farmout, by obtaining an interest in that farmout, and proposing our well.

We didn't want to drag this in front of the Commission to try and defend the right that we have to drill. We'll be glad to provide the Commission and we'll be glad to provide Nearburg with anything they need to do to satisfy that, but we didn't want to feel like we're--because, you know, if we succumb to that type situation, it's like, you know, to where we get assignments and get everything that we need, you know, to file of record, which a lot of those contracts never are, we don't want to feel like--

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Burch, we understand your position. We'll make the determination whether or not you have the right to drill.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

1 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I have some 2 questions. EXAMINATION 3 BY CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Q. Your Exhibit No. 2 lists a lot of 5 people in there that equal 50 percent. Also, 6 7 your Exhibit No. 4 is a letter from Mr. Cromwell indicating, different than the other people, that 8 he's claiming to be the originator of the 9 prospect in here, is that correct? 10 Yes, sir, that's correct. Α. 11 12 Q. Line 4 seems like is a working interest 13 owner and originator of this prospect? Α. Yes, sir. 14 Did you have negotiations with Mr. 15 16 Cromwell as the originator of the prospect? 17 Α. No, sir. Mr. Cromwell actually took this and sold this idea to the Beddes brothers. 18 19 MR. CARROLL: To help, Mr. Cromwell is the geologist who I will put on the stand. 20 21 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Fine. I needed to 22 clarify that, and I will direct my questions to 23 Mr. Cromwell. Thank you. I have no further 24 questions. Call your next witness.

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MR. CARROLL: May I ask just a couple

of questions to clarify things? 1 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Certainly. 2 FURTHER EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. CARROLL: 5 Mr. Burch, Exhibit No. 2, the ownership interests that are reflected for Yates Petroleum, 6 7 Yates Drilling, Abo, and all of this group down 8 to Nearburg, are these the percentages that are 9 shown in the records of Yates Petroleum as they 10 are kept in the normal course of business? 11 Α. That's correct. That's how we propose to obtain that interest to drill that well. 12 13 Q. Is it your opinion that Yates Petroleum has a right to drill this well as an interest 14 owner of the oil and gas rights in that 15 particular half section? 16 17 Α. That's correct. 18 Now, one other thing that you were 19 talking about under cross-examination with Mr. 20 Turner, the original order that was handed down at the end of the case that was held before the 21 22 Division, gave Yates Petroleum until September 1, 23 1992, to spud this well under the pooling order

that it issued, is that correct?

That's correct.

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- Q. And when you were talking about additional time, you were making reference to the fact that since we do not know when the Commission's order is actually going to come down, since a de novo application was made, you're asking that Yates be allowed 90 days from the date of the Commission order in which to spud the well?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. At least if this order comes down within a reasonable time period, that will be still within the 180-day time period in which you must spud the well under the terms of the Trigg farmout?
  - A. We feel that that will give us sufficient time, yes.
  - Q. Is it Yates Petroleum's intention at this time to drill this well?
  - A. Right now?
- Q. Yes, sir.

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- 21 A. No, not right now.
- Q. It is their plan?
- A. It is, yes. I mean, not today, until
  we settle.
- 25 Q. It's the uncertainty of the fact that

this Commission hearing is outstanding? 1 Correct. 2 Α. If we get an order, then, it is the 3 intention of Yates Petroleum to drill the well? 4 Yates has every intention to do that? 5 Α. It's our intention to proceed and drill 6 7 this well, yes. And the only reason the 90 days is 8 requested is to allow you to schedule the well 9 10 timely, because there are other wells that Yates 11 Petroleum is drilling? That's correct. 12 Α. And its personnel is spread fairly thin 13 Q. when you're drilling a number of wells? 14 That's correct. 15 Α. 16 MR. CARROLL: That's all I have. [Discussion off the record.] 17 FURTHER EXAMINATION 18 BY CHAIRMAN LEMAY: 19 20 Q. Why are you here? Α. Mr. Commissioner, we're here seeking 21 22 the--I know what your application says. Why 23 Q. 24 are you here? 25 Α. That's what we keep asking ourselves,

why we're here. We went through this exercise
once before, before the Commission, and received
an order, and we felt like it was--

- Q. Why did you come here last time?
- A. Because we couldn't get Nearburg to volunteer to--voluntarily agree to get this well drilled.
- Q. We've got 50/50 here, and would Nearburg be a qualified operator to operate the prospect?
- A. We don't feel with the expertise that we have in that area and with after drilling the No. 1 well, which is just to the north of this, we feel like that we know what's going on in that area.
- Q. That wasn't my question. I wasn't asking what you felt you would do. Is Nearburg a qualified operator?
  - A. They operate in New Mexico.
- Q. There you go.

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- A. I imagine they're a qualified operator, yes.
- Q. Good. That's the answer I wanted to here. They're qualified. You're here because you have 50/50 and you can't agree, and you've

got stipulations and you've got all kinds of problems.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Isn't there a better way to solve this thing than taking all our time with lawyers? I mean, you have two people who can't agree. Is it a family feud, or what's going on here? Does this go back to bad blood between brothers? I don't really understand what this is all about.

I understand we have legal processes, but to me, I need to know what's going on. Why can't we get together on something like this without dragging every issue under the sun?

MR. TURNER: I think maybe I can address that and bring this thing to a resolution.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I would love to hear it, Counselor. Be my guest.

MR. TURNER: I was just consulting my client about that very thing. It appears, at least to Nearburg, that really the only thing that we're fighting about at this point is the question of the amount of penalty that would be assessed against the nonoperator, if that party elected to go nonconsent.

1	Nearburg would be willing to
2	capitulate, at this point, to allow the
3	compulsory pooling to take place in lieu of the
4	operating agreement, if the penalty were set, as
5	they're established in that operating agreement.
6	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: What was the penalty
7	established in the operating agreement?
8	MR. CARROLL: It's 100-percent penalty,
9	in terms that the Commission has used.
10	MR. STOVALL: Cost plus a hundred.
11	MR. CARROLL: Cost plus a hundred would
12	be what that says. Plus, there would be
13	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Well, let me finish
14	here. I don't want to have legal argument. Let
15	me just get to the heart of the thing.
16	MR. CARROLL: Well, this is it.
17	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Counselor, don't
18	interrupt me. I'm asking a question. You'll
19	have your chance after I ask the question and get
20	an answer.
21	Mr. Turner, you have 100-percent
22	nonconsent, cost plus a hundred?
23	MR. TURNER: Yes, sir.
24	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: You're stating from
25	Nearburg's position that you would be happy if

1	Yates operated with that nonconsent provision?
2	MR. TURNER: We've already offered
3	that.
4	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Would you also accept
5	that, if Nearburg operated, would you give that
6	to Yates?
7	MR. TURNER: Yes.
8	MR. SHELTON: We offered that today.
9	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: So, it's a give-take
10	proposition as far as you're concerned, with
11	100-percent nonconsent?
12	MR. TURNER: Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Thank you. Mr.
14	Carroll, is that something you want to consult
15	with your clients and you would accept on a
16	give-take basis?
17	MR. CARROLL: I would have to consult.
18	Mr. Patterson is here.
19	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think Mr. Patterson
20	is well qualified to speak for Yates. Why don't
21	we take a five-minute intermission
2 2	MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, there is one
23	other issue, and this is what I was trying to
24	address a minute ago, there are two things that
2 5	have to be considered when you do the force

pooling. One is the penalty but there's also the drilling rates.

The old agreement that Mr. Turner has been trying to talk about speaks of a \$750 drilling rate and \$140 per month. What we put testimony on and what we were granted under the original order was \$5,000 and \$500. There is substantial contention there.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I agree. Would you be willing to agree, on a give-take basis, to use the \$5,000, \$500 rates?

MR. SHELTON: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: That issue seems to be taken care of. Is there anything else that concerned you?

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{MR}}$.$  CARROLL: I need to visit with  $\operatorname{\mathtt{Mr}}.$  Patterson.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: All right. Let's take a 10-minute intermission and see if we can have a give-take proposition.

MR. TURNER: The only other thing that we would want in there, because of the questionable timing of the drilling of this well, that if we agreed to an order for compulsory pooling, that the timing of when the nonoperator

had to put up their share to drill would be tied to the proposed commencement date of that well.

In other words, if the well was proposed to be drilled December 1st, that the nonoperator would have to put up his money 30 days prior to the spud date, not immediately upon entering the order.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, as far as the timing of the order, the Commission order will be a new order and the dates will go from the Commission order, and we have the 30-day language in there.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I think there's ample protection there.

MR. TURNER: Because that's a problem. We would just want to tie it to the drilling of the well, not to the entering of the order.

MR. STOVALL: Let me read the language of the existing order. I thought that's what our order said.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: That should not be a stumbling block. I think both parties can agree on that.

MR. TURNER: We don't want to have our money tied up for 180 days and the well may not

1	get drilled.
2	MR. STOVALL: I'll review the order. I
3	thought that's how the orders work.
4	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: How much time do you
5	need?
6	MR. CARROLL: Five minutes, I would
7	think.
8	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: All right. Let's take
9	a five-minute break.
10	[A recess was taken.]
11	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. We shall
12	resume.
13	Mr. Carroll?
14	MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir, I would like to
15	make a statement to the Commission.
16	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Yes, sir.
17	MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, I have
18	visited with Randy Patterson, land manager for
19	Yates Petroleum.
20	Yates Petroleum would agree to the
21	following as proposed by yourself, the cost plus
22	100-percent penalty, the \$500 and \$5,000, plus we
23	would ask that part of the agreement be that,
24	one, Nearburg would dismiss all of its lawsuits

around the country, that it agree not to appeal

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this decision further.

And furthermore, Mr. Commissioner, we are very troubled by having to enter into this because what we're doing is setting a very dangerous precedent. One, Yates Petroleum has taken officially the position that the risk for this kind of well under the circumstances justifies a 200 percent. We have put testimony on to that fact and, in fact, the Division found that justified. We do not want our agreeing to this to be considered anything more than a legal compromise of disputed rights, and not as an agreement that this kind of well, under these circumstances, justifies a cost plus 100 percent.

Because we can see that the very next time we come before this Commission we get on the stand and we say this justifies the 200 percent penalty and the cross-examiner says, wait a minute. You just agreed to a 100 percent.

What's the difference?

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Mr. Carroll, let me interrupt you. Rest assured that this Commission will not accept your agreement of compromise as any kind of a standard for future force pooling

assessments. We always state in our force 1 pooling orders that if the parties can agree, 3 that takes precedent over the order, so there's no precedent established by your agreeing to a 4 5 lesser penalty. 6 I might ask at this time, would it be 7 acceptable with Nearburg to dismiss their proceedings in other courts of jurisdiction? 8 9 MR. TURNER: Absolutely. 10 MR. STOVALL: They become moot at this 11 point, don't they, if you reach an agreement? 12 MR. TURNER: Yes. I guess 13 simultaneously with getting all the documentation 14 signed, that would be part of the deal, that we 15 would dismiss the lawsuit simultaneously. 16 what I would propose, if you have some 17 reservations about it, that we could sign 18 documents at the same time, which would be a dismissal of the lawsuit, et cetera. 19 20 CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Can we assume this is 21 a done deal, then, gentlemen? MR. CARROLL: 22 MR. TURNER: Yes. 23 24 MR. STOVALL: Let me ask a question to 25 make sure, you would still like the Commission to

go ahead and enter the order and have that be controlling, rather than trying to negotiate an operating agreement or that kind of thing, is that correct?

MR. CARROLL: Yes. I think you have to understand that there are some hard feelings in this by the proprietors of our companies, and I think that the only way we can live with this at home is that it be presented as, this was a Commission decision based upon their assessment of the equity, so to speak, and it was more or less a compromise engineered by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN LEMAY: I would be happy to be in there any way we can, gentlemen.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you.

MR. TURNER: Mr. Stovall, just regarding the issue we talked about regarding the payment of money, the way this particular order, and I believe the way most of them are written, is that it requires the payment of our estimated well costs within 30 days from the date we receive an AFE. We would just simply ask that the money not be required until 30 days prior to the estimated spud date.

MR. STOVALL: Any problem with that,

, 1	Mr. Carroll?
2	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: You can just shake
3	your head either way, Mr. Patterson.
4	MR. PATTERSON: I'm sorry. I really
5	wasn't listening.
6	MR. STOVALL: The question, Randy, is
7	would you agree to allow them to not put up their
8	money until 30 days before actual proposed spud
9	date, so that you don't AFE them ahead of time?
10	They don't want you to float their money, is what
11	they don't want.
12	MR. PATTERSON: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Is there any
14	additional testimony in this case?
15	MR. CARROLL: I take it there is
16	nothing additional that we need to submit to
17	you?
18	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: We have the order all
19	ready. Which side of that deal did you want?
20	Did you want operator or did you want
21	MR. CARROLL: We operate.
22	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay.
23	MR. TURNER: We'll let them do that.
24	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: Okay. Anything
25	additional in this case? Statements? We shall

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take the case under advisement. Thank you,
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     gentlemen.
                MR. CARROLL: Thank you.
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                MR. TURNER:
 4
                              Thank you.
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             (And the proceedings concluded.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 1 2 STATE OF NEW MEXICO SS. COUNTY OF SANTA FE 5 I, Carla Diane Rodriguez, Certified 6 7 Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY 8 CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of proceedings before the Oil Conservation 10 Commission was reported by me; that I caused my 11 notes to be transcribed under my personal 12 supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and 13 accurate record of the proceedings. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a 14 15 relative or employee of any of the parties or 16 attorneys involved in this matter and that I have 17 no personal interest in the final disposition of 18 this matter. 19 WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL August 31, 20 1992. 21 22 23 24 DIANE RODRIGUE CSR No.

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