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NEW MI	EXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION	
	COMMISSION HEARING	
	SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO	
·	JULY 10, 1985	Time:_9:00 A.M
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	NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION	
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	SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO	
Hearing Date	JULY 10, 1985	Time: 9:00 A.M.
NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

10 July 1985

COMMISSION HEARING

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IN THE MATTER OF:

9 10 11		In the matter of the hearing called on its own motion to amend Rule 0.1, Rule 1, Rule 2, Rule 3, Rule 7, Rule 709, and Rule 710 to define fresh water and produced water and to provide for protection of fresh water;	CASES (8643)
12		To promulgate a new Rule 8;	8644
13		To amend Rule 102;	8645
14		To amend Rules 108 and 113;	8646
15		To delete Rule 308;	8647
16		To amend Rule 111;	8648
17		To amend Rule 1204 and Rule 1205,	8649
18		to delete Rule 1206, to renumber and amend Rule 1207, and to promul-	
19		gate a new Rule 1207.	
20			
21	BEFORE:	Richard L. Stamets, Chairman	
22		Ed Kelley, Commissioner	
23		TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING	

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APPEARANCES

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For NMO&G Association

For Amoco Production:

For Meridian Oil Co.:

and Cities Service Co.:

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		3	
	INDEX		
	DAVID BOYER		
	Direct Examination by Mr. Taylor	8	
	Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets	21	
	FRA NK CHAVEZ		
	Direct Examination by Mr. Taylor	22	
	Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets	29	
	Cross Examination by Ms. Aubrey	30	
	Recross Examination by Mr. Stamets	32	
	Questions by Mr. Johnson	33	
	COMMENTS BY MR. HOBBS	33	
	COMMENTS BY MR. PEARCE	35	
	COMMENTS BY MR. TAYLOR	38	
	QUESTIONS BY MS. AUBREY	44	
	COMMENT BY MR. CARR	51	
	COMMENTS BY MR. NUTTER	58	
	STATEMENT BY MR. INGRAM	67	
	STATEMENT BY MR. HOBBS	70	
	STATEMENT BY MR. PITRE	71	

MR. STAMETS: The hearing will

please come to order.

This morning we're going to consolidate all of the rule change hearings for purposes of testimony, so I will at this time call Cases 8643 through 8649.

These would be in the matter of the hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to amend Rule 0.1, Rule, 1, 2, 3, and 7, Rule 709, and Rule 710, to define fresh water and produced water and to provide for protection of fresh water; to promulgate the new Rule 8 to provide for the approval of the use of lined pits or below grade tanks for disposal or storage of produced water and other oil field fluids; to amend 102 to require a copy of Form C-101 (permit) on location during drilling operations and to provide for notice to landowners and/or tenants prior to the staking of well locations; to amend Rules 108 and 113 to provide for notice of defective casing and for the notice of damage to casing, cement, or the formation as a result of well treatment; to delete Rule 308 in order to clarify the need for reporting of small volumes of produced water; to amend Rule 111 to profor operator calculation of bottom hole displacement vide when the deviation during drilling averages more than five

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degrees in any 500-foot interval; and to amend Rule 1204,
   Rule 1205, to delete Rule 1206, to renumber and amend Rule
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   1207, to promulgate a new Rule 1207, all for the purpose of
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   giving notice of hearings and to establish additional notice
   requirements for applicants for hearings.
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                                 Call for appearance in these
6
    consolidated cases.
7
                                 MR.
                                      TAYLOR: May it please the
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    Commission, my name is Jeff Taylor. I'm Counsel for the Oil
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    Conservation Division and I have two witnesses.
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                                       STAMETS: Other appear-
                                 MR.
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    ances?
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                                 MS. AUBREY: Karen Aubrey, Kel-
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    lahin and Kellahin, Santa Fe.
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                                 I'm here representing New
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    ico Oil and Gas Association and Cities Service Oil and Gas
16
    Corporation.
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                                 We have one witness to present.
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                                              May it please the
                                 MR. CARR:
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    Commission, my name is William F. Carr, with the law firm
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    Campbell and Black, P. A., of Santa Fe.
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                                 I represent Amoco Production
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    Company.
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                                 MR.
                                      STAMETS:
                                                Are there other
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appearances?

MR. MUTTER: I'm Dan Nutter, 1 representing myself. 2 MR. STAMETS: As an interested 3 citizen. MR. NUTTER: As an interested 5 citizen and taxpayer. 6 RUSH: Joe Rush with Meri-MR. 7 dian Oil. MR. INGRAM: Hugh Ingram with 9 Conoco and I'm here to make a statement. 10 MR. STAMETS: All right. I'd 11 like to have all those who may be witnesses in this case 12 stand and be sworn at this time. 13 14 (Witnesses sworn.) 15 16 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Taylor, you 17 may proceed. 18 MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. 19 we'll call Mr. David Boyer. 20 21 DAVID BOYER, 22 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 23 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 24 25

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Mr. Boyer, would you please state your name, employer, and title for the record?

A Yes. My name is David Boyer. I'm a Geologist IV with the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, and I am in charge of the Environmental Bureau.

Q Are you familiar with the subject matter of Cases 8645, 8646, and 8648?

A 8647, I believe. I'm familiar with 8643, 8644, and 8647.

Q Okay. Have you testified before the Commission or its Examiners before and had your qualifications accepted?

A Yes, I have.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, are the qualifications acceptable of the witness?

MR. STAMETS: Yes.

Q Mr. Boyer, which rules will you be presenting testimony on today?

A Yes. I will be presenting testimony on the rules listed in Case 8643. That is the definitions Rule 0.1, additional Rules 1, 2, 3, 7, Rule 709 and 710, regarding fresh water protection under Case 8643.

I'll be testifying on Rule 308 regarding

reporting of produced water in Case 8647, and I will be testifying on Rule No. 8 regarding lined pits and tanks in Case 8644.

Q Okay. Just to make the record a little clearer, let's go to through the rules on a case by case basis.

In <u>Case 8643</u> can you tell us the intent of the changes proposed in this case?

A Yes. The general intent of the proposed changes is to give the protection of fresh water the same regulatory weight currently given prevention of oil and gas waste and correlative rights in the rules and regulations of the Division.

My testimony on these changes will not speak to the requirements for prevention of waste or the protection of such rights that are currently in the regulations.

embodied in the Oil and Gas Act statute at 70-2-12(E)15, which provides for Division authority to make rules and regulations to "regulate the disposition of water produced or used in connection with the drilling for or producing of oil or gas, or both, and to direct surface or subsurface disposal of such water in a manner that will afford reasonable protection against contamination of fresh water sup-

plies designated by the State Engineer."

date of that portion of the statute The is approximately 1961, that was entered into the statute.

The overall result of the proposed changes is to make owners, operators, drillers, producers, and operators of oil and gas related facilities, aware that they protect fresh water as part of their overall responsibility under the regulations.

That is the general intent of this --

Q Essentially, then, this is, tentatively, just to clarify what the statute has said but has been reflected in the rules.

Yes, that's correct.

Could you then discuss and summarize the changes to each rule proposed in Case 8643?

I will. I have several exhibits Yes, Α that I will be discussing as I go through them.

Let me first introduce as Exhibit Q copies of proposed changes for all of these.

MR. BOYER: There are extra copies up in front here for anyone who wishes.

The first, or I should say the second ex-Α hibit, will be two letters from the State Engineer's Office, dated May 15th, 1985, and April 13th, 1967.

The third exhibit is a sheet entitled Ad-

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ditional OCD Proposed Rule Changes, OCC Hearing 7/10/85.

And the final exhibits, or exhibit is the Guidelines for Design and Construction of Lined Evaporation Pits and the Guidelines for the Selection and Installation of Below Grade Produced Water Tanks in the San Juan Basin's Vulnerable Area.

Those two I m requesting be admitted as one exhibit, those guidelines.

Q Exhibit Number Four, then?

A Yes, it will be Exhibit Mumber Four.

Shall I proceed?

Q Yes.

A All right. I will begin by discussing the definitions proposed as part of the Proposed Rule Additions and Amendments.

The first definition that is proposed to be added is a definition of fresh water as shown in the proposed additions.

The State Engineer, Mr. Steve Reynolds, has designated all surface waters, and has designated all groundwaters having 10,000 milligrams per liter, or less, total dissolved solids as waters to be protected.

This is shown in the May 15th, 1985, letter, which is part of Exhibit Number Two.

You ll note that the surface water desig

nation has no total dissolved solids limitation. All surface waters of the State of New Mexico are protected regardless of quality.

A previous designation of April 13th, 1967, designated underground waters for protection unless there was no present or reasonably foreseeable beneficial use which would be impaired by allowing such contamination.

The letter of May 15th. 1985, does not contain such a beneficial use clause; however, I understand a letter is—will be forethcoming from Mr. Reynolds in the next week or so clarifying the matter.

The proposed definition includes the 1967 beneficial use statement and if the expected letter of clarification does not include this, the case will likely be continued and readvertised with a substitute definition for fresh water.

The current proposed definition for fresh water does provide safeguards for protection of water. No before any water of 10,000 milligrams per liter, or less, total dissolved solids can be found not to have reasonably foreseeable beneficial use, a notice and hearing procedures must be followed.

The second definition that was proposed to be added is the definition of produced water. This is a definition that is currently found in Rule No. 709-A. It

has been expanded by adding processing and transportation
facilities as collection sites and it has been moved to the
definition sections of the regulations.

Q Are those all the proposed changes in Rule 0-1?

A Yes, they are, Mr. Taylor.

Q Okay. Would you then move to Rule 1?

A Yes. I will discuss Rule $1_{\mathcal{A}}$ actually Rules 1 and 2 together

The changes to these rules are to add protection of fresh waters to existing requirements and mandates given in the current regulations. This is again part of the overall intention of -- of -- to embody in the regulations the concepts that are already in the statute, and those changes are as published.

Q Okay, you want to move to Rule 3, then?

A Yes. This rules currently requires that those persons in the oil and gas business prevent waste.

The proposed change adds treating plant operators to the list of responsible persons and requires all persons in oil or gas -- excuse me, all persons in oil and gas or related operations regulated under the Oil and Gas Act to protect fresh waters from contamination, as well as prevent waste.

And that summarizes Rule 3 changes and

the reason for them.

Q O

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The modification is to enter into agreem or Federal governmen

ment is one that the

Okay, do you want to go to Rule 7?

A Yes. The Rule 7 is a proposed change. The modification is add fresh water protection as a reason to enter into agreements with other entities, such as State or Federal governments and industry or committees.

A good example of such a current arrangement is one that the OCD has with EPA to have the State UIC program run by the State instead of run by the Federal government.

And so these proposed changes clarify and add to our ability to enter into such agreements.

Q Okay, let's skip to, I believe, Rule 709.

A Yes, sir, Rule 709 is the produced water definition that we moved to Rule 0.1. After the moving of the produced water definition the remaining sections have been relabeled to have consistency.

Q So that's just deleting something which you've moved to another section.

A Yes, and relabeling.

Q Okay, and finally, well, let's see, for this case I believe it's Rule 308?

A No, Rule 710.

Q Oh, Rule 710.

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A The 710 (a), the changes proposed to that, I will discuss those changes.

Currently only the person transporting the produced water is responsible for proper disposal.

The proposed change makes all persons handling produced water responsible for proper handling and disposal, so as to protect fresh waters.

This change will make the rule consistent with the changes proposed for Rules 1, 2, and 3.

In <u>Rule 710 (b)</u> there was originally intended to insert the word "and" because of -- it was thought that that would add clarity to the rule.

Further review by myself and others in the Division shows that it does not add substance or clarification to the rule so we propose, instead, to leave the rule as it is currently stated in the regulations. That is Rule 701 (b).

I have one additional notation or mention of note and that is <u>Rule No. 313</u>. Changes to this rule, concerning emulsions, basic sediments, and tank bottoms, were not in the original call and they'll likely have to be advertised in the future; however, the changes to the rule are shown in the exhibit that we passed out. I believe that is Exhibit Number Three, and the proposed change that I recommend as a member of the Division is that the word

"streams" would be deleted and the words "fresh waters" would be added. Making this change would make the rule consistent with the other proposed changes regarding fresh water protection.

In summary, all the changes of all the rules that I've just mentioned would add fresh water protection to the regs -- to the regulations as is currently in the statute.

And that concludes my testimony on the -- on the first case.

Q And is it your professional opinion that these changes are needed in order to carry out the mandate of the Legislature that the Oil Conservation Division take reasonable steps to protect fresh water resources?

A Yes, they are.

Q Okay. Shall we move next to Case 8644?

A 47.

Q Case 8647.

A I think that's the one I prepared for.

Q What is the intent of the changes proposed for the rule listed in Case 8647?

A The original intent, or the intent as called, was to clarify the need for reporting small volumes of produced water.

The -- the way that was to be accom-

plished, as was originally intended, was to delete the Rule 308 since the current definition is unwieldy and hard to interpret and the rule is inconsistent with the information required on Form C-115.

Form C-115 is the operator's monthly report which requires a report of total barrels of water produced from oil and gas wells.

Instead of deletion of the $\underline{\text{Rule }308}$ I recommend to the Commission that the rule be retained and modified.

The modifications that are proposed are in the Exhibit Number Three.

Because of the importance of proper disposal of produced water for freshw ater protection, and the need of the Oil Conservation Division to have good records to insure proper disposal of the volumes of water produced, I recommend that the rule be modified by deleting references to percentages and by adding a requirement to report volumes of water produced from gas wells. These changes will then make the rule consisten with the requirement currently on the C-115 form.

That concludes my comments on Rule 308, 8647.

MR. STAMETS: While we're right there, Mr. Boyer, the advertisement for this Case 8647, the

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add said the deletion was in order to clarify the need for reporting of small volumes of produced water.

The rule that you have proposed here, does that make any substantial change in the effect of what was proposed?

sir, it does not. No, The -- what it does is it removed percentages of -- from the rule and therefore all water produced no matter how small will have to be -- is required to be reported.

MR. STAMETS: That was the intent of the advertisement in Case 8647?

> Α Yes, sir.

> > MR. STAMETS: Okay, thank you.

Q Okay, Mr. Boyer, we'll next move to Case 8544. Will you explain to us the intent of changes proposed in this case?

Α Yes. 8644 is a new rule that is proposed require approval prior to use of lined pits or grade tanks for disposal or storage of produced water or other oil field fluids.

The OCD needs to review such applications assure that design and specifications for the proposed installation of lined pits or below grade tanks encompasses all aspects necessary to protect groundwater and provide for safe operation.

Such a design assurance would include adequate structural design, material selection, leak detection, and a contingency plan in the event of a leak.

Recent occurrences outside of the oil and gas industry have shown that if any of these items are not considered in the design, rapid deterioration of an impoundment integrity may occur well before the expected life of such an impoundment ends.

And we have two instances outside the oil and gas industry, such as the Clovis Sewage Treatment Plant and the Lea Acres situation.

In Clovis a lined impoundment began leaking. One reason it did was that there was the structural
construction of the sides was not adequate.

At Lea Acres the fact that the dike was actually breached.

Anyway, that is the intent of the regulation; proposed rule, I should say.

Q Would you give us a summary of how the guidelines for the proposed Rule 8 are to be used, and I believe that's Exhibit Number Four, is it not?

A Yes. Exhibit Number Four consists of both the guidelines for lined pits and below grade storage tanks. There are two different guidelines currently available from the Division and, again, one is the guidelines for

lined evaporation ponds and the second is the guidelines for below grade produced water tanks in the San Juan Basin's Vulnerable Area.

Both guidelines are prefaced and contain the statement that designs may deviate from the guidelines if it can be shown that the design integrity is such that the installation will not affect any future or present sources of useful groundwater. Thus the guidelines should be considered an information source for those who are not very familiar with such designs as they relate to groundwater protection.

Q What advantages are there for opertors to follow the guidelines for installations outside the San Juan Basin Vulnerable Area in the northwest part of the state and in other parts of the state not covered by a special no-pit order?

A It may be possible in the future for an area not currently listed as being in a vulnerable area, say in the Order 7940, or in some other part of the state, to be designated and require a lined pit or a below grade tank, and thus it will become part of an area that -- that would need to have some special rules for lining.

If the guidelines are followed in such a situation there is a probability that there will be a need to retrofit facilities to comply with amendments to orders

or any future orders. 1 Q Is that all your testimony in Case 8644? 2 Yes, that concludes my testimony. Α 3 Okay, and finally, is it your profes-0 opinion that the rules proposed, rule changes pro-5 posed in Case 8644 and 8647 are necessary to better enable the Oil Conservation Division to carry out its responsibili-7 ties to protect fresh water resources? R Α Yes, sir, it is. 9 Q Okay. 10 MR. TAYLOR: I have no further 11 questions. 12 13 CROSS EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. STAMETS: 15 Boyer, on Rule 8, I don't believe it Q Mr. 16 appears as though this rule was intended to cover temporary 17 operations as, say, a lined pit at a drilling site, is that 18 correct? 19 Α 20 Yes, that's correct. It is not intended to be --21 Q So perhaps we might need to 22 put an explanatory in the rule that clarifies that. 23 Α Yes, sir. This is for, this is intended 24

to be for permanent installations.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other 1 questions of the witness? 2 He may be excused. 3 Mr. Taylor, you may call your next witness. 5 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Frank Chavez. 6 7 FRANK CHAVEZ, 8 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. TAYLOR: 13 Will you please state your name, employ-14 er, and title for the record? 15 My name is Frank Chavez. I am employed Α 16 by Oil Conservation Division as District Supervisor of Dis-17 trict III in Aztex, New Mexico. 18 Are you familiar with the subject matter 19 of Cases 8645 and 8646 and 8648? 20 Yes, I am. Α 21 Q Have you testified before the Commission 22 or its Examiners before and had your qualifications accep-23 ted? 24 Α Yes, I have. 25

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

MR. STAMETS: They are.

Q Let's see, let's begin with Case 8645. Would you please summarize the proposed changes sought in this case?

A 8645, we're going to require that the approved drilling permit be kept at a drilling site and that the landowner, land tenants, be notified prior to staking a well location on the property.

Q What is the intent of this rule change?

A These rule changes will allow for easier inspection by our operators, I'm sorry, by our inspector, and clarification to the operator of when their permit to drill is approved. Also it will allow for speedier drilling on some well locations on private land.

Q And is that essentially why there's a need for that change?

A Yes. The first addition in Paragraph (a) allows an inspector, OCD inspector, to examine the wellsite and determine that an operator has a plan that has been approved by the District Office. It is difficult to keep in memory all the permits that have been approved.

Also, an inspector can examine the drilling records at the well site and see that they are in ac cordance with the approved plan.

Also, in some situations we have administrative approvals which come out of the Santa Fe Office, while approval for the drilling permit itself comes out of the District Office, and this will help to coordinate the activity of the operator, to be sure that both those approvals are received before a well is commenced.

The second addition, Paragraph (c), will help ameliorate some problems that have arisen at times when the landowner received little or no notification of proposed activity on his property.

The subsequent rush for approval of amended or nonstandard locations results in a burden on the operator and on our office.

We've also received complaints from landowners about surveying and staking on their property without
the courtesy of prior notification. The biggest advantage
of prior notification is that the operator and landowner can
work together with us to locate a well, especially that -if it requires a nonstandard location, so we can maximize
recovery of oil and gas and also allow for maximum surface
usage of the land.

Q Could you tell us if there are any corrections or deletions from the rule as it was printed in our exhibit and docket?

- 1	
1	A Yes. In Paragraph (c), the last word,
2	which says "lease" should be "lessee".
3	Q Are there any other corrections?
4	A No, not in 8645.
5	Q Is that all your testimony in 8645?
6	A Yes, it is.
7	Q Let's move next, then, to Case 8646.
8	Would you please summarize the proposed rule changes sought
9	in this case?
10	A In 8646 we are adding wording, as per Mr.
11	Boyer's previous testimony concerning the contamination of
12	fresh waters, to make it clear that we are looking at the
13	protection of fresh waters.
14	Also, we want to provide a notification
15	procedure to the Division of situations which may lead to
16	underground waste.
17	Q Okay. What is the intent of these
18	changes?
19	A In the change for Rule 108 by receiving
20	immediate notice the Division can make a determination of
21	the potential hazards that a casing failure poses and can
22	direct an operator to take appropriate action.
23	As presently written the rule only re-
24	quires that the operator proceed with diligence, which is
25	rather vague.

The <u>Rule 113</u>, the change updates the wording and include the injection intervals as a zone which can be damaged by chemical treating and to include fracturing as a well operation, which can lead to formation injury, plus again we want to notify the Division.

I have two changes from the docket that went out. I left them on the back table but I've brought them up front now, to reword what had originally been sent out.

In the changes that we are proposing for Rule 108, we have, first of all, a wording change. We're saying, "If any well appears to have a defective casing program or faultily cemented or corroded casing which will permit may create underground waste or contamination of fresh waters, the operator shall give written notice to the Division within five working days and proceed with diligence to use the appropriate method and means to eliminate such hazard."

We have changed the immediate notice to written notice within five working days. If the casing failure is such that there is a discharge, it will be covered by Rule 116, which does require immediate notification.

Q What is the purpose of this change?

A The purpose of this change is, first of

all, the major change is written notice within five working days of immediate notice is that the -- most casing failures do not require immediate notice because they do not cause immediate discharges that would fall under Rule 116.

Q So you're just recommending to the Commission that instead of having the words "immediate notice" that they be given up to five days with notice to be in writing to you.

A That's correct.

Q Would you now -- are you finished with Rule 108?

A Yes, I am.

Q Could you now briefly explain your alternative to Rule 113?

A In the Rule 113 we've made some corrections in punctuation.

In the second sentence of Rule 113 we have inserted the word "fracturing" between "shooting" and "or", plus we have provided a revision there that the "the operator shall give written notice to the Division within five working days" for any injury that results to the formation, casing, or injection interval.

Q Could you just briefly explain the purpose and why you propose this alternative to Rule 113?

A Yes. The Rule 113 is -- should -- should

formation damage occur to a well, the well could be lost to 1 production or could create underground waste after shooting or treating of the well. Also, should formation damage oc-3 cur, extended period of time to repair the damage may make it irreparable after a certain period of time, so we want to 5 provide a notification to the Division about that. 6 Okay. Do you have any other testimony 0 7 that you'd like to present? 8 Α Not in Case 8646. Okay. Would you please summarize 10 proposed changes sought in Case 8648? 11 In 8648 we want to change Rule 111 12 provide for the operator to calculate the maximum displace-13 ment of a hole when the deviation exceeds five degrees over 14 a 500-foot interval. 15 What is the intent of this change? 16 Α The intent will ease the burden on the Di-17 in assessing the need for requiring a directional 18 survey and will assist us in doing that. 19 20 0 Okay. I believe that's all the questions I have. 21 Do you have any other testimony in Case 22 8648? 23 No, I don't. 24 Α Did you prepare Exhibits Five and Six? 25 Q

A Yes, I did.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move the admission of Exhibits Five and Six.

Exhibit Five relates to the alternative wording for Rule 108 and Exhibit Six is the alternative wording for Rule 113.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted.

CROSS EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Mr. Chavez, in -- relative to Rule 108 and Rule 113, is -- are the changes that you have proposed necessary to insure that the Division will be able to carry out its mandate to prevent waste and protect fresh water?

A Yes.

Q In Rule 111, in that proposal, what's the -- what's the benefit of having the operator make these calculations?

A There will be a notice to us immediately when we receive the deviation tabulation that there may be a problem. Should this well have a nonstandard loction which places it closer to the proximity of the drill tract line, this will assist us in determining and advising the (not understood) whether or not we should require a directional

survey of that well.

Q Is that the -- for the purpose of protecting correlative rights to insure the operator that the well that's drifted is not producing somebody else's oil or gas?

A That's correct.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any other questions of this witness?

MS. AUBREY: Yes, I have some questions, Mr. Stamets.

CROSS EXAMINATION

13 BY MS. AUBREY:

Q Mr. Chavez, with regard to Rule 102, the proposed rule contemplates notice to the surface owner by certified mail or (not understood).

A It just says with reasonable diligence and there may be circumstances under which an operator may not have the opportunity or the time to notify the landowner by certified mail. Under normal circumstances that would be reasonably diligent, but the operator may have a short notice on drilling a well himself.

Q Then the rule does not contemplate an operator obtaining the return receipt prior to commencing operations under that rule?

if there has not been enough time, Α Well, 1 no. 2 Q Is it the intent of the rule change to 3 require new notice every time an operator changes a location? 5 No. Once an operator has intended stake a location on a person's property, our experience has 7 been that they will deal with that person to locate the well 8 and get it -- generally it will be located in one position that's agreeable to both the operator and the landowner. 10 There would be no change. 11 What has happened in the past is a loca-12 tion has been moved after the landowner has been notified, 13 which created more burden on the operator and on us. 14 So is it your testimony that it's the in-Q 15 tent of Rule 102 that if there is a change in the staked 16 location after -- after you have been notified, that 17 there would be an additional requirement to re-notify the land-18 owner by mail? 19 I don't understand the question. Α 20 Let me try that again. The rule as it's 21 written requires notice to the surface owner, tenant, or 22 lessee, as I understand it, prior to staking a well. 23 Yes. 24 Α

If the location is changed and there is a

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new location staked on that landowner's land --

A For the same well?

Q — for the same well, is it the intent to require new notice by mail to the surface owner?

A No, it is not.

MS. AUBREY: That's all I have,

Mr. Stamets.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Mr. Chavez, is there any reason why the surface owner shouldn't receive a notice of the restaking?

A After the landowner has been notified of the first staking of the well, or that there is a well going to be staked on his property, at that time is when the operator and the landowner make negotiations for the visit to the land, site, and examine it for other alternatives -- for alternative locations, and make a determination at that time where the well will be staked.

If the well is to be move from where the operator originally intended to stake it, the landowner is generally right there for that.

Q There could be cases, couldn't there, where the well would be staked and then the operator would change his mind based on an offsetting dry hole and restake

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the well some distance from the original location? I can't think of a circumstance where Α 2 that would happen without them contacting the landowner af-3 ter the well was originally staked. Would the intent of this rule be more 5 clear if we inserted the word "surface" before word "lessee" at the very end? 7 Α Yes, it would. MR. Are there other STAMETS: 9 questions of this witness? 10 Mr. Johnson? 11 12 QUESTIONS BY MR. JOHNSON: 13 Mr. Chavez, in the case of when the sur-14 face owner does not want any oil and gas drilling on his 15 property whatsoever, is it our intent to hold up this appli-16 cation to drill until (not understood) is obtained by the 17 operator? 18 No. Α 19 Q Okay. Thank you. 20 MR. STAMETS: 21 Any other questions? 22 Mr. Hobbs? 23 MR. HOBBS: I wasn't interested 24 in a possible question but I'd like to -- in some cases 25

address and the name of the tenant or lessee is not known by
the operator, so then these are not, you know, of record.

The name of the owner, at least his name is on the record,
but we don't always have access to going out on location and
digging out who actually is the lessee from the owner of record. We have no way to really know that.

A This is -- is that a question?

MR. HOBBS: No, that's purely a statement, you know. I mean like you're talking about us notifying you when we have no access to your name or address.

MR. STAMETS: For purposes of this record, let's say that that's an observation by an interested party.

A May I speak to that observation?

MR. STAMETS: And I think you may speak to that observation, Mr. Chavez.

A This is one reason why I think reasonable diligence is what's asked of the operator. We have had one instance that comes to my mind this last year where an operator, I thought, acted in all diligence and sent them a certified letter and the people who accepted it and sent the certification back that they received it were not the responsible people for the property.

And the operator proceeded with, with

good reason, and there's no problem with that.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Pearce.

MR. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I'd like to enter a letter of appearance in this matter.

I am W. Perry Pearce of the law firm Montgomery and Andrews, Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing on behalf of Meridian Oil.

address to Mr. Chavez and may reasonably be answered by members of the Commission and staff, if a rule requires that a surface owner receive notice of intention to drill, does that mean that if that surface owner objects to that drilling or that location that the OCD is now the proper agency to which to address that complaint?

It is my recollection, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Chairman, that in the past those disputes have been decided by the courts of the State of New Mexico rather than this administrative agency, and this agency has not taken upon itself the protection of those surface owners rights which are, in my understanding, governed by the contract entered into between that landowner and his lessee.

If the agency is now inserting itself in the midst of that dispute process, I think we need to know who these people are going to go on from now on,

because I don't think they've gone to the OCD.

And that's not in the form of a question, but I would like for somebody to address it.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Pearce, if I might observe and make some comments relative to the question, I would believe that the proposal here today is much the same as currently embodied in Rule 102(b), and somewhat less than that.

In 102(b) notice is given to cities, towns, or villages, when a well is to be drilled within the boundary of that community, giving them the opportunity, then, to take whatever appropriate action that city, town, or village choses to take.

In this instance -- well, in other instances the Division has used its good offices to help resolve disputes which allow wells to be drilled more quickly than if the landowner and the well operator go to the courthouse, and if I understand Mr. Chavez' testimony correctly, that is the spirit in which this proposed rule is offered, not -- not to -- to involve the Division or Commission directly in deciding disputes but allowing us to use our good offices to assist operators and surface owners in resolving disputes if that can be done quickly and efficiently with available staff.

MR. PEARCE: Two observations,

Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Rule 102(b), when it speaks to cities, towns, and municipalities it seems to me is addressing governmental authorities with some leasing power and responsibility.

I don't think that is at all an analogous situation to an individual landowner.

My second observation is that allowing the Division to informally use its good offices is very different than adopting a rule which makes the Division a part of a much more formal process.

Jects to the adoption of this rule, and that I rise to, I suppose, make a statement, because I don't think it is a wise thing for this Division to do. I think if the Division requires an operator to give a surface owner notice, the surface owner will expect that this is the jurisdictional agency which is authorized to do something about that, and I do not find anything in the statute which grants you that authorization unless that could be tied to prevention of waste or protection of correlative rights or one of the other enumerated powers.

If in fact that is a matter of contract contained in the lease between the operator and the lessor, I don't think there's anything in your jurisdiction

which authorizes you to get in the middle of it and yet I
think you are confined to the landowner if you are going to
get in the middle of it.

I suppose that's a precautionary comment.

MR. STAMETS: I would ask Mr. Taylor subsequent to the hearing to review the Oil and Gas Act and determine whether or not this is something that the Division should become involved in and whether the Commission should adopt this particular proposal.

Are there other questions of this witness? He may be excused.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I neglected to enter the exhibits of Mr. Boyer and as long as he is still under oath, I'd like to do that in case there are any questions.

MR. STAMETS: Good idea.

MR. TAYLOR: So I would like to move the admission of Exhibits One through Four.

MR. STAMETS: Without objection these exhibits will be admitted.

MR. TAYLOR: And finally, Mr. Chairman, on the Rules of Procedure, I do not have a witness but I thought I would give a brief statement on these and I would also recommend that on these Rules of Procedure and the other rules that we've already had testimony about, the Commission might at the end of the testimony of other wit-

nesses be open for comments. I might state that we've received quite a number of comments on various of the rules, especially rules on notice, but there may be people here who wish to make oral comments on some of the rules.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Taylor, do the application of the rules on procedure fall within your work duties at the Oil Conservation Division?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Have you been in contact with people who have been working on these proposed rule changes for some period of time?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir, I have.

MR. STAMETS: I'm not certain whether or not what you will say in this case will be testimony, but why don't you proceed and we'll figure that out later?

MR. TAYLOR: Okay. I didn't intend to testify about these, I just wanted to briefly summarize them.

Essentially, these rules, Rules 1204, 1205, 1206, and alternate Rules 12-7 are intended to bring the OCD's notice procedures up to constitutional standards.

Several cases dating from as far back as the fifties have held essentially that notice

should be designed or intended to actually apprise the person of pendency of the action, and both our statute, which is New Mexico Statute Annotated 70-2-7, and our current rules, really do not do that in a sense that publication and personal service are the only things that are addressed, yet personal service, especially out of state, is especially impossible, and therefore many people according to the rules only need to get notice by publication.

And in the past the practice has become to give notification by letter to all those interested parties where an address could be obtained, and essentially what we're doing is changing the rules so that a mailed letter notifying a person of the pendency of an action will satisfy the requirements for notice, and I certainly think under the Supreme Court case, United States Supreme Court, that a mailed notice to the last known address of the interested party is that kind of notice which is intended and would in fact give actual notice to that person of the pendency of an action.

I just will briefly go through these.

Rule 1204, we're striking the words "given by personal service on the person affected".

Rule 1204 essentially now becomes a publication provision of our rules.

Subsection 6 to downhole com-

1 Rule 1205 strikes the words 2 "such notice", and essentially is made to correlate with a 3 published notice. We are striking Rule 1206 5 personal service and replacing it with a rule which states that the Commission will be responsible for publication of 7 notice in newspapers. 8 That publication notice is 9 sentially intended, I think, under Constitutional law and 10 Supreme Court cases related only to people who are unknown 11 or unreachable through any other means, so we have now added 12 the proposed Rule 1207, which in its various aspects spells out as specifically as we believe we can the type of people 13 14 that should be notified for various cases. 15 Subsection 1 of that relates to 16 compulsory pooling. 17 Subsection 2 to unorthodox well 18 locations. 19 Subsection 3, nonstandard pro-20 ration units. 21 Subsection 4 is special pool 22 rules. 23 Subsection 5 essentially to our 24 Rule R-111-A.

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And Subsection 7 is a general provision for anything not covered in the previous subsections.

Alternative Rule 1207 is one which may be enacted in place of the first alternative, or I would recommend that possibly we could have Rule 1 -- the second alternative Rule 1207 as a coverall for other situations.

1 might state that in going responses from many individuals and companies through the that read our rules and commented on them, there's quite a few who are in favor of the first alternative of Rule 1207, which requires fairly specific notice. There were only couple of comments that thought that that was (not understood) but the vast majority thought that that was adequate and that it would help give guidance to company representatives responsible for giving notice and who often would not know the legal requirements of Supreme Court cases and other guidelines on type of notice.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that's all I have just right now, if there are questions.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Taylor, in 1207(a)7, it would appear as though that is limited to situations where royalty interests might be diminished or ad-

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versely affected, so it does not appear as though that covers all the other types of cases which might come along.

MR. TAYLOR: I think you're probably correct, Mr. Chairman, on that one.

MR. STAMETS: And you are suggesting that perhaps we can take at least a portion of wording from Rule 1207 and create a Number 8 there, which would be as to any case not covered above notice shall given.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir. It's essentially a catch-all which would provide the minimum Constitutional requirements for notice in case we have not spelled it out in the earlier part of the rule.

MR. STAMETS: Just looking at the instructions of this Alternative No. 1, it would appear that perhaps the paragraph which begins "At each hearing the applicant shall cause", and so on, perhaps that should be Paragraph (b) of that rule, and what is currently proposed as Paragraph (b) should be Paragraph (c), since in what known as Paragraph (a) the types of notice are stated then that middle paragraph indicates what sort of proof will be given at the hearing.

MR. TAYLOR: I think that would be probably a good idea.

> MR. STAMETS: Are there ques

tions of Mr. Taylor on this proposal?

MS. AUBREY: I have some questions, Mr. Stamets, of Mr. Taylor or the Commission, specifically with regard to Rule 1207.

In the comments which we filed on behalf of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association and in connection with other comments which have come through our office, there has been concern by a number of operators, including Cities Service, who is here today, about the requirements in the rule as written for the operator to decide whose interest is adversely affected.

I believe that a substantial number of situations have been dealt with by specifically setting out the types of case in which notice is required and defining to whom that notice goes.

My concern this morning is, first of all, with the unorthodox well location rule, which continues to require an operator to decide whether or not an offset operator is adversely affected. I believe it would save time and constitutionally provide safeguards for everyone if the Commission were to make that decision for the operator and set forth exactly what kind of notice needs to be provided and to whom in, particularly, the unorthodox well location cases.

In addition, in the unorthodox

well location case it appears to require -- or the unorthodox location rule it appears to require notice to all operators. It does not seem to address the question of what an operator does when he is moving to a location which is less unorthodox as opposed to moving closer to someone else, whether or not notice -- whether or not that offset operator then is a party whose interests are adversely affected.

which has been discussed here as dealing with royalty owners, once again we would like to make comment that this does not appear to address the situation where, for instance, the compulsory pooling application is filed and the result of that pooling order could have an effect upon the adverse -- upon a royalty owner's interest, but those royalty owners interests are not royalty owners of the applicant.

The rule, as I read it, as it's composed, requires notice only to the applicant's royalty owners, not to royalty owners who may have their interest affected by a proceeding before the Division, and I would suggest, once again, that that is a situation which should be addressed by the proposed rule changes.

MR. STAMETS: What you will be talking about then would be in cases other than compulsory pooling or statutory unitization situations.

MS. AUBREY: In which a royalty

owner's interest will be affected by that royalty owner is not a royalty owner of the applicant.

As I read the rule as it is proposed, it only requires notice to the applicant's royalty interest.

MR. STAMETS: Just a minute, let me make myself a little clearer.

Thank you.

MS. AUBREY: I have three more

comments on the rules.

The first is that 1207 as written as proposed, provides that evidence of failure to provide notice may be considered a cause for -- may be considered cause for re-opening the matter.

We would suggest that language be included in the rule that would permit a case to be continued by a party who comes before, say, an Examiner, and can show either by -- either by letter or in person, that he has not been notified of the hearing within the appropriate amount of time to prepare for it.

The concern that we have is that an adversely affected person may have to sit through an Examiner Hearing, have an adverse Examiner order entered, simply because he has not had time to prepare because he has not had notice, and then have to either apply to reopen the

case before the Examiner or to commence de novo proceedings before the full Commission.

And I believe the Commission could set out some sort of criteria for the Examiners in connection with a continuance, but certainly lack of notice is an appropriate grounds to ask for a continuance and it is our belief (not understood.)

MR. STAMETS: I guess we could insert the words "continuance or the" between "for" and "reopen" in there to solve your concern.

MS. AUBREY: I think that would be appropriate.

And finally we have two comments on rules which are not directly in the call of the case.

The first is the situation that we have faced recently and that has been, I believe, a problem for the Commission, the Examiners, and the parties at such time, and that is exactly how we proceed from an Examiner order once an application for a de novo hearing has been filed.

I would suggest that it would be appropriate for the Commission to consider that in terms of a rule which would provide that it stay or not stay, and since Mr. Carr's here, I will say that I'm willing to accept

either one of those alternatives, but that I believe it needs to be addressed and the important thing is for the parties and the Commission and the Examiners to have for a certainty about exactly what happens when you file an application for a de novo hearing, and what the validity of the Examiner order which is entered is at that particular time.

The last comment I have on the notice, this particular notice rule, or the proposed rules, is that we would suggest that some sort of notice requirement be enacted by the Commission to require notice of opposed cases.

Most of the other jurisdiction which have administrative proceedings relating to oil and gas do, in fact, have a requirement of notice in writing to the Commission and to adverse parties that a case will be opposed.

It is our belief that this would permit better preparation of cases, would give the Examiners, particularly, a way to estimate the length and complexity of their docket in advance; it would put everyone on notice of exactly how many contested cases were going to be on that day; and would eliminate a situation which has arisen in practice, which is that a party who intends to oppose does not need to particularly prepare but to simply sit through an Examiner hearing, receive copies of the exhibits

which the applicant has prepared, listen to the testimony, and when the Examiner order is entered to file for a de novo hearing, and has had the benefit of discovery, which does not run to the applicant, then, because the opposing party doesn't need to do anything but enter an appearance in order to have a right to a de novo hearing.

We believe that some sort of a requirement that there be notice of a contested, of a potential contested hearing, would provide fairness for both the applicant to know he's opposed, and for the Examiner, who would then be able to estimate the length of his docket.

Those are all the comments I have, Mr. Stamets.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, if I might briefly responds.

I somewhat share the concern of Ms. Aubrey for the wording of someone whose interest is adversely affected, because actually, I think the test we use is whether they have a property interest that's affected, whether or not it may be adverse, we may not know until an order is entered or it may not be adverse but it may be something that their property could be affected by and they would certainly be interested in knowing about that.

And her other comment on royalty interest, and notice to an applicant's royalty interest, I remember we had a discussion of this with several of the attorneys that practice here, and it was our feeling at that time, I recall, that we limit it to the applicant's royalty interest owners because we thought it would be a huge burden to find out all the royalty interest owners, but I think we were talking about the other parties in a case notifying their own royalty interest owners, but I can't recall, and therefore I think we'll have to maybe discuss that some more.

MR. STAMETS: Ms. Aubrey, relative to your first concern about the unorthodox location, I think Mr. Kellahin was one of those, perhaps he didn't propose this additional language, I doubt if he did, but he has been trying for some time to get the notice relative to unorthodox locations changed so that only those persons who are being approached by the unorthodox location are to receive notice, and I'm certain that you and Mr. Kellahin could come up with some fantastic language which would say that much better than it's been said here, and some period of time, a least a couple of weeks after this hearing, will be provided for such additional submittals.

Also, if the -- any parties here would like to submit proposals for the catch-all language which would be then Item 7, Paragraph (a), we would certainly appreciate receiving such -- such language.

Did I say a new 7? If I said a new 7, I'm wrong. It will be a new 8 following 7.

Are there any other observations by those who said they were going to comment?

Mr. Carr?

MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, Amoco Production Company is naturally concerned about any new notice requirements that might be promulgated by the Oil Conservation Division.

We are, however, equally concerned that whatever rules are promulgated by the Commission be clear and clearly put us on notice of what we are to do as we get into this additional area of providing information to those who have interest to be affected by actions we're proposing to take.

We have a concern that when you say actual notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, that that not be confused -- I think it probably is not as the whole rule that is drafted -- but that that not be confused with a situation where we must not only send it but we must guarantee that the individual received it at the other end.

We've had trouble in the past with situations where in cases like compulsory pooling where you have been dealing with someone in good faith, they are

opposed to the application, and they simply refuse to accept the mail when we send them notice.

The rule as written says that you shall provide proof of receipt when it is available, and as long as that applies to all situations where certified mail is required and all we're compelled to do, or required to do, is to show you that we have sent notice properly addressed, then that concern is taken care of, but it has been a problem in the past and Amoco wanted to call it to your attention.

When we get into the proposed rule on unorthodox locations, we do believe there is a problem with the language. We share the concern expressed by Ms. Aubrey about giving notice of those parties adversely affected and we are concerned about our being called upon to make that judgment.

We're also concerned about the language that says "adversely affected" in spacings and proration units of the same size.

We think that language is confusing. If you look at the Jalmat Gas Pool, it's difficult to find situations where you're moving towards spacing or proration units of the same size.

We think your intent is clearly to give reasonable notice to those interest owners who are

being affected because a well is moving toward them. We really doubt that this language clarifies that situation, but in fact leads to further problems, and we would suggest that having a rule that is clear and understandable lets operators know what's expected of them, that language should be adopted to the effect that operators -- or that -- or that notice should be given by operators of contiguous cornering proration or spacing units toward which a well is We think that is clear and understandable and being moved. let's the person proposing the unorthodox location know what is expected of him and would also provide adequate notice to those interest owners who are being affected by the unorthodox well location.

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We are particularly concerned about the provisions which require giving notice to royalty interest owners in cases that may diminish or adversely affect their interest.

It's hard to conceive of a case that comes before you where under a certain set of circumstances after the fact someone's interest might not be diminished or adversely affected. Beyond that, we're required to not only identify whether or not their interest may be ultimately, adversely diminished or affected, but we're to give actual notice to interest owners immediately affected. This becomes a real difficult situation for an operator pro

posing to do virtually anything and that it creates an unhealthy situation where after the fact someone could come back and say, I'm clearly someone who had a royalty interest that was going to be diminished and I should have been given notice, the order should be set aside and we can start over. That's an unreasonable burden.

We also think this whole proposal steps outside the traditional relationship which exists between lessee and working interest, a royalty interest owner on one hand and a working interest owner on the other.

The relationship between these parties is governed by the contract between them, by the lease, and you have a right as a royalty interest owner not to expect that every action taken, every single circumstance, might not diminish your interest. You have a right to expect that the property will be operated in accordance with prudent operating standards.

ty interest owner in a case where he has signed a lease with an individual and if that individual is operating the well or if he signs a lease with another working interest owner that has (not understood), we think that royalty interest owner's rights spring from that contract and run to the individual with whom he has contracted and they shouldn't be

a part of the hearing, and in doing this, you're merely changing the traditional relationship of the parties and you're going to be creating serious problems from an administrative point of view for the Division and creating risk for the operators that are attempting in good faith to develop properties.

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We think that Alternative No. 2 seems to now be in the process of being elevated to a catchall provision, is the worst part of the proposed rules. It's simply not clear.

We're supposed to give notice to people we expect to be adversely affected down the road. Two years down the road we may be called to task because we should have expected that this was going to happen to somebody who now finds themselves adversely affected. We're again in the position of trying to identify royalty interest owners that might be immediately affected. I think it's unclear and we submit that any rule that you propose not only should attempt to address what's (not understood) but there are problems with the notice requirements, that rule should be clear enough so when an operator tries to apply it and acts in good faith, he's not out in a never, never land where he's trying to anticipate what might happen two years down the road and determine whether or not the royalty owners is going to be immediately affected at that time.

MR. STAMETS: Again, Mr. Carr, if you've got some language which would help clear that up, feel free to submit that within the next couple of weeks.

MR. CARR: We will do that and I also would just like to note that I do have comments that relate to our previous conversation, or previous testimony concerning Rule 102 and I was planning to make a comment at the end but with your permission I would just note that in regard to 102 when the (not understood) is being proposed, we use reasonable diligence to give notice to the landowner, a tenant or a lessee.

Amoco would submit that it would be clear and we think adequate if the Commission adopted a rule that required that we give notice to -- or make reasonable, diligent efforts to give notice to landowners, lessees of record, and beyond we get into an area where it is difficult, if not impossible, to locate owners of interests that are not recorded and also it is virtually impossible often to identify a group of tenants of a lessee, so we would request that you consider inserting language to require that (not understood).

Finally, I don't believe that the hearing was called to discuss procedures concerning how we conduct a de novo hearing, so I won't address those.

I won't address procedures con

cerning how matters should be handled by the Division concerning the common purchaser's statute, and I will not give you my opinion on how a contested hearing should be handled.

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MR. STAMETS: Mr. Carr, on the royalty interest owner notification, it almost sounded as though you said that when a person signs a lease he no longer has any rights to come into the Commission and be heard, for example, in a spacing case. Is that — is that what you were saying?

MR. CARR: think when Ι take a lease or give someone a lease to go out and operate or explore and develop the property for the production of oil and gas, that your rights with that individual defined by that document and I think that in that situation, if that lease does not give the operator to commit your interest or to pool your interest, then I think you have the right to do that, but I don't think you should come in and become an armchair operator and come to the Oil Commission and start squabbling over the well location and squabbling over downhole commingling, and all these other things, when you have given someone else the right to go out and develop that property, and the standard that governs what that individual is to do when he's out there drilling and exploring and developing that mineral interest, is he's required to

_. act as a prudent operator, and I think that is a standard that applies, and I think bringing all the working interest -- royalty interest owners into this proceeding is inappropriate.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Nutter.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear from the outset that I'm speaking for myself as an interested party and as a friend of the Commission. My remarks do not necessarily reflect the views of any of my clients but rest assured they're not in conflict with those clients, either.

With respect to Case Number 8645, Rule 102, prior to staking a well the operator shall make a reasonably diligent attempt to give notice to the landowner and, if different, notice to the tenant or lessee.

First of all, I don't understand the necessity of notification to the landowner or tenant at all, to begin with. When the lease is obtained, the right of ingress and egress, as well as the right to drill, is established.

Further, the rights of designating where a well is to be drilled is usually not included within the lease; it may be in some particular case.

Granted such notification may be a demonstration of common courtesy, but approval of an

acceptable notice of intention is a ministerial function of the Division and failure to notify a landowner before staking a location would never be sustained as justification to withhold approval of the otherwise acceptable drilling permit.

I just don't believe that you can legislate common sense courtesy.

Supposing you do adopt this proposed rule, I believe you will have to define what a reasonably diligent effort or attempt to give that notice is.

Now, as was pointed out there may be an analogy of this rule with the one relating to giving notice to the city, town, or village; however, a very small percentage of the wells are drilled within the corporate limits of cities, towns, and villages, and this rule would be applicable to 99 percent of the wells that are drilled in the state, and it's imposing undue burden on the operator, especially when you say that notice to the landowner shall be given and, if different, notice to that tenant or lessee.

As mentioned previously, now, oftentimes you don't know the name of the sharecropper or whoever it may be that has a sublease on the property or in the case of state lands, who the surface lessee would be. I

don't know if this is intended to apply also to Federal lands or not, but if notice is given to the landowner, why shouldn't it be the duty of the landowner to notify his lessees, the surface lessees?

But the establishment of what a reasonably diligent attempt to give that notice, should be clarified at any rate.

Now, with respect to Case Number 8646, Rule 113, where it talks about injury to the producing formation or injection interval, and so forth, it's not clear to me whether the concern here is injury to the formation or injury to the casing or the casing seat, or even the cement job.

I can understand your concern for the casing, the casing seat, or the cement, but not the formation. I believe that it's the intent of shooting, fracturing, or chemically treating a formation to injure it, at least to the extent of breaking down and changing its permeability, and that that injury is irreparable.

Therefore my questions is what irreparable injury to the well is and does the word "well" in the first part of the last sentence include the formation or is it just the well.

If it does not include the formation, then the words "formation" and "injection interval" should be stricken from this rule.

changing anything here as far as entry to the formation is concerned, and I think that Mr. Chavez' punctuation change has clarified this to a certain extent by putting the comma after the word "formation". It sounded previously like you're talking about the formation casing, not the formation, casing, but it's been a — it's been a weakness of this rule for over the years before you proposed this amendment today, that you're not supposed to damage the formation but it is your intent to damage the formation.

Now if you're talking about creating channels or avenues between this formation and another formatio, maybe that's what the rule should say, and I believe that probably is the intent, that you don't want to create communication from one formation to the other.

MR. CHAVEZ: May I comment on

MR. STAMETS: Let's let Mr.

Nutter finish.

MR. CHAVEZ: All right.

MR. NUTTER: That's all I have on that one. Now I'll go to another one or maybe he might want to make his comments here.

MR. STAMETS: Fine. Mr. Cha-

vez?

MR. CHAVEZ: Formation damage that can occur during chemical treating, shooting, fracturing, are (not understood) blocks, plugging of fines, other types of damage that can occur, skin damage, it's sometimes called, when you're drilling that in some cases is reparable through other processes, maybe a re-fracturing, different chemical situations (not understood) the wellbore.

MR. NUTTER: Of course if a man has created a block or a skin effect in this wellbore, he's not going to get production. A prudent operator is going to try to correct that, and that isn't really formation -- injury to the formation; it's a blockage to the formation, that's creating a barrier between his well and the formation.

But you are trying to injure the formation when you fracture or treat.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Nutter, do you think it's appropriate if we were concerned about injury to the producing formation which would result in waste?

MR. NUTTER: That's a step in the right direction, yes, sir. It's -- this is an old fallacy of this rule that I've always questioned.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, do you have comments on some other rules?

MR. NUTTER: Yes, sir, Case 8649. I notice that this case is numbered 8649 and I'm also reminded that the Oil Conservation recently commemorated its 50th anniversary, and in all of those cases and all of those years, I do not believe there has ever been a single order of the Commission or the Division even challenged, much less reversed, because of failure of the present system of giving notice for hearings.

As the Chairman is aware, there have been possibly two occasions where a complaint by some affected party that did not receive notice was received and the Commission simply reopened the case, but never, to my knowledge, has anyone felt that the present procedure for giving notice was so inadequate as to giving the confidence to justify challenging an order of this Commission.

I do believe that it's altogether fitting and proper to adopt your proposed Alternative No. 1 Rule 1. Compulsory pooling cases and statutory unitization cases are in effect the adjudication of property rights and individuals noticed by certified mail should certainly be advisable for this type of a hearing.

In Alternative No. 1 Rule 2 I believe certified mail notice for unorthodox locations may be a little much. If it is adopted, I would point out that a flaw in this notice is required by giving notice only to

those operators of units of the same size.

If I had a nonstandard unit of a size different than the offset, I don't have to notify them or if I have a standard unit I would not have to notify anyone with nonstandard units.

Alternative 1 Rule 3, again I believe the certified mail notice is a little bit excessive.

Alternative 1 Rules 4 and 5, for the promulgation of or amendment of special pool rules notice would be required by regular mail to all operators within the pool or within one mile thereof.

In the case of amendments to Rule R-111-A, notice is required to be given to affected potash operators and affected oil and gas operators by certified mail.

I don't comprehend the difference, one by regular mail and one by certified mail. Special rules are special rules and certainly the notification of all operators in a very large pool and within one mile thereof, could develop into a most onerous and expensive chore.

Also with rule -- with respect to Rule 5, how does one determine who an effective potash operator or oil and gas operator is.

Alternative No. 1 Rule 6, this

required regular notice, regular mail notice to all offset operators for hearings for downhole commingling. Why?

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Alternative 1 Rule 7, I believe that the relationship of the operator and his royalty owner is of a fiduciary nature and that any violation of this trust by the operator opens the operator to criticism and possible legal action.

This one sort of reminds me of the above on calling for notice to the landowner prior to staking the location. Common sense or courtesy should prevail and you can't legislate either one.

Now we get to the next to last paragraph of Alternative 1, evidence of failure to provide notice as provided in this rule may upon proper showing be considered cause for reopening the case.

is the one This that really scares me. There's no time limit imposed here and nothing to prevent someone from creeping out of the woodwork at any time down the road and establishing that he was indeed subject to notice but did not receive it. This could even be minority royalty owner you accidentally overlooked and you diminished his interest by a wide spacing Rule 7, the owner of a 40-acre tract outside the pool but case or within one mile thereof, when you applied for and received 80-acre spacing. He could say my interest was diminished

because I've only go a 40-acre tract and I can't drill a well.

This, as I stated, this -- this one rule here really frightens me.

would be fine if you could magically know who was adversely affected and if there were some time limit upon which this -- within which this adversely affected party could have -- could not crawl out of the woodwork and get the case re opened.

Also, the method used to determine the parties who received the notice must also, by necessity, include the ability to analyze the other guy's economics and tax situation and see if he's going to be be benefited or injured by your proposal.

As I mentioned at the beginning, this Commission has survived fifty years and almost 9000 orders without a problem of giving adequate notice for its hearings, so I do not know what is going to be cured by these proposals.

I do honestly believe the adoption of either of these alternatives will result in challenges to orders where previously there were none. After adoption of a procedure like this, anyone who can't challenge an order on the merits of the case will certainly

start picking over the bones of the notices that were mailed and there will certainly be times when the applicant has received this order, relied upon it in good faith, and subsequently finds himself with no order and his case reopened, without even a time limit for doing this.

I believe that either of these alternatives is going to open a can of worms if ever a can of worms has been opened. I therefore respectfully urge you to retain the present system of notice.

If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Ingram.

MR. INGRAM: My name is Hugh

Ingram. I represent Conoco.

I have one question and might I assume that if the Commission elects to change the notification, that you will discontinue the present notification procedure of mailing copies of Examiner dockets and Commission hearings to operators and interest owners?

MR. STAMETS: I'm certain we intend to continue to mail dockets to everybody who wants to get on the mailing list.

MR. INGRAM: That, I think that would be a good procedure, Mr. Chairman, but in the first

place, it gives me as an operator the ability to determine for myself whether I'm being adversely affected or not and it does not put that responsibility off on someone else.

cedure, then I would feel that I was being adequately notified and if we incorporated into the present method, which I would support Mr. Nutter's statement that the present method be continued, with possibly the addition of making it the responsibility of every operator in the state to maintain a current mailing list and representatives names for their companies and the Commission then could maintain that list, send all of those people a copy of that docket and that would place the responsibility of each — upon each operator to decide whether or not he's being adversely affected by any of the cases being heard.

In addition, in order for me as an operator to determine who might be adversely affected might be next to impossible.

Take for example in cases of hardship gas well, I think it could be stated by any operator within the State of New Mexico that they could be adversely affecteds because any hardship gas well removes a certain amount of gas from the market, this is my opinion now, from a market, so it directly or indirectly affects every operator in the state every time a hardship gas well

case is approved.

And also in response to a statement or a question raised by Mr. Carr concerning royalty owners, it's my opinion that most, if not all, modern leases, at least that we are taking in the oil patch today, give the operator the rights to pool royalty owner's interest, and this would, I think, cover any question that might arise concerning compulsory pooling, because we have that right by virtue of the lease the royalty owner has given us to pool his interest in that, so I don't think that would become a problem.

I don't think the royalty owner or the overriding royalty owner would be, would have any repercussion from them at all.

I think it's also complicated by the fact that maybe in my notification I don't know who all has farmed out and at the time the case is heard the royalty owner, or the operators or the royalty owners, either one, could have changed two or three times, so then where does that put the responsibility, on the operator who gave a farmout, is he still responsible and who's to be notified in that case?

My closing statement, I think the regulations, either one of them as proposed presents more complications than it does answers. If I were to

choose between the two I'd certainly choose proposal number (unclear).

I would suggest that the rule remain unchanged with possibly the addition of the current mailing list maintained in the Division office.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hobbs, I believe you indicated you wanted to make a statement.

MR. HOBBS: Yes, sir. I not only represent Southland Royalty Company, but I'd like to speak on behalf of the committee that, as I understand, was approinted by the Oil Commission to clarify and rewrite the general rules that were under study.

Am I correct in that this committee was appointed by you or by the Commission?

MR. STAMETS: Are you referring to the rule relative to gas prorationing?

MR. HOBBS: Right. Well, in this committee some of these things are addressed in our proposed rule changes and rewrites, and although you may not have seen it, we're approaching a hearing on that and some of these same things are going to be coming up.

We've spent a year and hundreds of manhours rewriting and rewording some of these same things we've listed today, and I offer that let's, you know, let's have a look at that before we make these changes, at

least to the last three, 1206, 1207, 1208.

Some of these rules are all grouped together, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so forth, and are in fact in those rules under, like unorthodox locations, they're actually put into that category and addressed in that area, and as I said in my comments to you earlier, I think that's what is needed under each heading instead of all put together, but I'd like for us to get a chance for the hearing for the proposed proration rules where we address these matters.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hobbs, do you anticipate that that's going to occur before September the 18th?

MR. HOBBS: Well, we anticipate another maybe, our final meeting, maybe before the end of the month, this summer. We'd be presenting these to you probably during August, so if anything, it may cloud the issue that we're addressing here today because we're going to be addressing some of the same questions.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other comments?

MR. PITRE: My comment was to -- Randy Pitre, Cities Service Oil and Gas.

It appears that our attorney's left the hearing room but my comments were --

MR. CARR: May it please the 1 Commission, Ms. Aubrey will be back in just a moment and I 2 believe Cities was going to present testimony on this. Ιt 3 might be appropriate to take a recess at this time until she can return. 5 MR. STAMETS: All right. We'll 6 take a short recess, probably ten minutes. 7 8 (Thereupon a recess was taken.) 9 10 MR. The hearing will STAMETS: 11 please come to order. 12 Does anybody have anything they 13 wish to offer in any of these cases at this time? 14 MS. AUBREY: Mr. Stamets, on 15 behalf of Cities Oil and Gas Corporation, I would like 16 Mr. Randy Pitre to testify briefly about Cities' re-17 sponse to the proposed rule changes. 18 MR. STAMETS: Okay. 19 MS. AUBREY: Mr. Stamets, we've 20 placed copies of Cities' Exhibit One in front of you. 21 There is also one copy of Cities' Exhibit Two. I'm sorry we dont'

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have more copies of that exhibit.

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73 RANDY PITRE. 1 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon 2 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. AUBREY: 6 Will you state your name and place of 7 employment for the record? 8 Α My name is Randy Pitre. I'm employed with Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation in Tulsa, 10 Oklahoma. 11 In what capacity are you employed by 12 Cities Service? 13 I'm Environmental Coordinator for our Ex-Α 14 ploration and Production Group. 15 And would you describe for the Commission Q 16 your professional educational training background? 17 All right. I have a BS in oceanography 18 (unclear) University, Texas, and a Master of Science 19 degree in wildlife and fishery sciences from Texas A & M 20 University. 21 How long have you been employed by Cities 0 22

A Approximately four years.

Service?

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Q You're here today to testify about the

comments which Cities Service has on the proposed rule changes and you've brought with you an exhibit, marked Exhibit One, which sets out Cities comments.

A Right.

Q Do you have that in front of you, Mr. Pitre?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you go through and briefly comment for us what, particularly on the produced water and the Rule 102 Notice of Intention to Drill, which I believe you have included in your comments.

A Right. On the produced water definition, we would like to suggest including carbon dioxide after the -- on the third line there. It's after "crude oil and/or natural gas," including carbon dioxide "and commonly collected at field storage or disposal facilities...", because we believe that carbon dioxide is being significantly produced here in New Mexico and that produced water can be produced in association with these components.

Q And is that including carbon dioxide wells in connection with the oil and gas wells that are described in the proposed rule you believe will contribute to the statutory scheme in regulating these wells?

A Right, and give better clarification.

Q Do you have a comment now on proposed

Rule 102 which will require notice to the surface owner prior to staking? What is your comment on that rule?

A All right, we would like to see that it be worded somewhat to the effect of "prior to the commencement of operatios the operator shall give notice of intention to drill to the surface owner, or owners". We believe that this would meet any -- any understood requirements. We believe that any requirements that lessors of surface rights or tenants are between the tenants and the surface owner, and that the responsibility of notifying tenants lies with the surface owner, so that an operator, in meeting the notice requirements to the surface owner therefore meets his responsibility.

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether or not the rule as proposed would require notice even to someone who was running cattle under a grazing permit?

A Yes, apparently it does, is my interpretation.

Q Is it Cities' recommendation, then, that all the language as proposed regarding notice prior to staking be excluded and the language which Cities has included in its exhibit be substituted in its place?

A Yes, we recommend that.

Q With regard to Rule 107, Mr. Pitre, do you have a preference between Alternate No. 1 and Alternate

No. 2?

A Yes. Our comments recommend that Alternate No. 1 be accepted. We -- our comments are extensive, although we are significantly concerned about the words adversely affected parties, that this is very difficult for an operator to determine which parties would be adversely affected, and we feel that exactly identifying parties or defining adversely affected parties would clarify this requirement.

In operations in other states generally the rule's clearly defined as offset operators, working interest owners, or these types of terminology on parties which should be notified.

Q With regard to these proposed unorthodox well location rules, is it Cities' suggestion that those offset operators toward which a well location is going to be moved should be notified?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q So that is if you get -- the operator is moving more unorthodox toward someone then there would be a notification requirement.

A Right.

No.

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Q Do you have any other comments on your proposed changes in -- in the unorthodox well location rule?

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Q With regard to the nonstandard proration unit proposal, what are your -- what are your suggestions?

A We recommend that actual notice shall be given to each lessee in a quarter quarter section, which is for 40-acre pools or formations; the quarter section for 160-acre pools or formations; the half section for 320-acre pools or formations; or in the section for 640-acre pools or formations in which the nonstandard unit is located and to each operators or each adjoining or cornering tract of land or spacing proration unit.

Q Let me have you now comment on the provision of the proposed rule which deals with any situation which may be diminish or adversely affect the royalty owners' interest.

A Okay. In the case of any other application which will, if granted, alter any owner's or any royalty interest owner's percentage interest in an existing well, we believe actual notice shall -- should or shall be given to the owners and applicant's royalty interest owners in such existing well.

Such notice shall be provided by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Any notice required by this rule shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the date of hearing on the application.

Q And you recommend that Alternate No. 2 will (not understood).

A That's correct.

Q Do you have any other comments or suggestions that you would like to make this morning for the Commission about the proposed rules?

A Right. I'd like to comment on the proposed definition of fresh water within the State of New Mexico.

we recognize that -- that Federal requirements as well as State requirements require that waters with 10,000 parts per million or milligrams per liter dissolved solids be protected, because we understand that it's been determined that these waters can be used for various purposes or may be used for various purposes in the future; however, 10,000 parts per -- or milligrams per liter dissolved solids is a relatively high concentration of dissolved solids, and fresh water is normally referenced with 5000 milligrams per liter, or less, dissolved solids, and most scientific documents refer to 10,000 milligrams per liter dissolved solids waters as being brackish.

Q That would be water that was not suitable for drinking.

A That's correct. In fact, EPA standards published in 1975 recommend that the total dissolved solids

for drinking waters be no more than 500 milligrams per liter 1 and it's generally understood that fresh waters are waters which can be used for wildlife or agricultural purposes, any of these uses, and that water -- I don't believe waters with 10,000 milligrams per liter dissolved solids would 5 would be acceptable for those type uses, and we're recommending that somewhat different terminology be used, which we've seen in other states and has been accepted and is currently used in -- to define the waters which should be tected as treatable waters or possibly usable waters, 10 that defining these as fresh waters could -- could possibly 11 -- possibly lead to some confusion if -- if there was 12 any sort of liabilities. 13

If we had a water that was less than 10,000 milligrams per liter in one of our pits and with -- and it was migratory -- migratory water fowl or any other wildlife, you know, any of these waters, and were harmed in any way, if they were defined as fresh waters within the State of New Mexico I believe there could be some confusion.

Q Do you have any additional comments or suggestions to add to your testimony, Mr. Pitre?

A No, I don't.

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MS. AUBREY: I have no more questions.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any

questions of this witness?

MS. AUBREY: I'm sorry, Mr.

Stamets, I'd like to offer Cities Exhibits One and Two.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibits One and

Two will be admitted if there are no questions.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I

believe I have one question.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Mr. Pitre, on your proposed Alternative Rule 1207 in SubParagraph 2 on -- I believe on unorthodox well locations, you talk about notice given to offset operators of a well.

offsetting location, are you recommending no notice or could we change that such that an offsetting proration unit would get notice whether or not there was a well located on it?

A Well, in our -- in our wording of this we were interpreting well locations as being even as proposed well --

Q So you're not --

A -- but there would not necessarily be an existing well there but htere would be a proposed -- is that

understandable, clear?

Q Yeah, that's fine. I just wanted to clarify whether you wanted --

A In our understanding of this there would not actually have to be a well in place; could be a proposed well.

Q Okay. That's all the questions I have. Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-

tions?

The witness may be excused.

Does anyone have anything they

wish to add in any of these cases at this time?

Mr. Rush.

MR. RUSH: I'm Joe Rush with Meridian Oil, Inc. and in lieu of the proposal submitted by Mr. Boyer today, we would like to defer hearing oral testimony today and submit it -- our comments in writing if that is permitted.

MR. STAMETS: I think it's the Commission's feeling that they would like to continue Case 8640, the notice case, until the September 18th hearing, which would give an opportunity for the proposal that Mr. Hobbs spoke about earlier to come before the Division or Commission, and also to give any interested parties an op-

portunity to try and develop some proposals which would satisfy what the Division is trying to get to in this case.

And so that case will be continued to the September 18th Examiner Hearing.

In the meantime, we may -- may advertise the additional proposals that Mr. Boyer had, which might be brought up at that time relative to Rule 313, and we will hold all of the other cases open for two weeks for any comments anybody might wish to present.

Is there anything further in any of these cases?

Mr. Chavez?

MR. CHAVEZ: Listening to the questions that came up over the proposed changes to Rule 102, I, apparently, I may not have made it clear in my testimony that the prior notification of staking to the landowner would ease the burden on the Division in that we do get the landowners coming into our office, first of all, this is the first place many landowners for questions concerning oil and gas operations on their properties, and the alternatives are available for a wellsite.

Secondly, after the -- the second way this may help us is that when an operator wants to stake a wellsite on private land, the landowner, after discussing this with the operator and us, we can move the

well location to an unorthodox location that may be acceptable to the landowner, the operator, and get quicker approval for an unorthodox location on the original permit without having to look at changes of well location after the fact.

As to the comments on notifying only the landowners, not the surface tenant or lessees, many times the situations which do arise where the tenant or lessee has plans for the development of the surface of the land, who's to be immediately affected by a well location, which might be ameliorated if it was moved 50 feet, which may not impose any burden on the operator (unclear) or not, but the prior notification procedure can start the ball rolling in that situation.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr.

Chavez.

Any other comments?

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to move that all the comments that the Division has received on the proposals will be made a part of the record, so the public and everybody might want to (not understood.)

MR. STAMETS: Okay, Mr. Taylor, if you'll assemble those and submit those to the record subsequent to the hearing we will incorporate them.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. MR. STAMETS: If there is no-thing further, then, Cases 8643, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 will be taken under advisement. (Hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Stelly W. Boyd CSTZ