STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT 1 OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 2 10 July 1985 3 COMMISSION HEARING 5 6 7 IN THE MATTER OF: 8 In the matter of the hearing called 9 CASUS on its own motion to amend Rule 0.1, 8643 Rule 1, Rule 2, Rule 3, Rule 7, Rule 10 709, and Rule 710 to define fresh water and produced water and to pro-11 vide for protection of fresh water; 12 To promulgate a new Rule 8; R644 13 To amend Rule 102: 8645 14 To amend Rules 108 and 113; 8649 15 To delete Rule 308; 8647 16 To amend Rule 111: 9648 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 Ed Kelley, Commissioner 22 23 TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

24

25

1 2

APPEARANCES

3

For the OCD:

6

5

7

•

8 For NMO&G Association
 and Cities Service Co.:

For Amoco Production:

For Meridian Oil Co.:

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Jeff Taylor

Attorney at Law

Legal Counsel to the Division Oil Conservation Division State Land Office Bldg.

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Karen Aubrey Attorney at Law

KELLAHIN & KELLAHIN

P. O. Box 2265

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

William F. Carr Attorney at Law

CAMPBELL & BLACK P. A.

P. O. Box 2208

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

W. Perry Pearce

Attorney at Law

MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS P. A.

P. O. Box 2307

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

25

		7	
2	INDEX		
3			
4 DAVI	D BOYER		
5	Direct Examination by Mr. Taylor	Ŕ	
	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	
COMM	ENTS BY MR. HOBBS	33	
COMM	ENTS BY MR. PEARCE	35	
COMM	ENTS BY MR. TAYLOR	38	
QUES	TIONS BY MS. AUBREY	4 4	
СОММ	IENT BY MR. CARR	51	
COMM	ENTS BY MR. NUTTER	58	
TATE	EMENT BY MR. INGRAM	57	
STAT	EMENT BY MR. HOBBS	70	
STAT	EMENT BY MR. PITRE	71	
1			

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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 new Rule 8 to provide for the approval of the use lined pits or below grade tanks for disposal or storage produced water and other oil field fluids; to amend Rule to require a copy of Form C-101 (permit) on location during drilling operations and to provide for notice 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

```
degrees in any 500-foot interval; and to amend Rule 1204,
1
   Rule 1205, to delete Rule 1206, to renumber and amend Rule
2
   1207, to promulgate a new Rule 1207, all for the purpose of
3
   giving notice of hearings and to establish additional notice
   requirements for applicants for hearings.
5
                                Call for appearance in these
6
7
   consolidated cases.
                                MR.
                                     TAYLOR: May it please the
8
   Commission, my name is Jeff Taylor. I'm Counsel for the Oil
   Conservation Division and I have two witnesses.
10
                                MR.
                                      STAMETS:
                                                Other appear-
11
   ances?
12
                                MS. AUBREY: Karen Aubrey, Kel-
13
   lahin and Kellahin, Santa Fe.
15
                                I'm here representing New Mex-
16
   ico Oil and Gas Association and Cities Service Oil and Gas
   Corporation.
17
18
                                We have one witness to present.
19
                                MR. CARR: May it please the
20
   Commission, my name is William F. Carr, with the law firm
21
   Campbell and Black, P. A., of Santa Fe.
22
                                   represent Amoco Production
   Company.
23
24
                                MR.
                                     STAMETS: Are there other
```

25

appearances?

MR. NUTTER: I'm Dan Nutter, 1 representing myself. 2 MR. STAMETS: As an interested 3 citizen. MR. MUTTER: As an interested 5 citizen and taxpayer. 6 MR. RUSH: Joe Rush with Meri-7 dian Oil. Hugh Ingram with MR. INGRAM: 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. First 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 Geo-logist 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-

1 plies designated by the State Engineer." The date of that portion of the statute 2 is approximately 1961, that was entered into the statute. 3 The overall result of the proposed changes is to make owners, operators, drillers, producers, and 5 operators of oil and gas related facilities, aware that they 6 must protect fresh water as part of their overall responsi-7 bility under the regulations. 8 That is the general intent of this --9 Essentially, then, this is, tentatively, 10 is just to clarify what the statute has said but has 11 been reflected in the rules. 12 Yes, that's correct. 13 Could you then discuss and summarize 14 changes to each rule proposed in Case 8643? 15 Yes, I will. I have several 16 7. that I will be discussing as I go through them. 17 18 Let me first introduce as Exhibit One 19 copies of proposed changes for all of these. 20 MR. BOYER: There are extra copies up in front here for anyone who wishes. 21 22

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

23

24

25

The third exhibit is a sheet entitled Ad-

1 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 Volcerable Area.

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

Q Exhibit Number Four, then?

A Yes, it will be Exhibit Number 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 groupswaters 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 reasonarly foresteable beneficial use which would be impaired by allowing such contamination.

The letter of May 15th, 1985, does not contain such a beneficial use clause; nowever, 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 tresh water.

The current proposed definition for fresh water does provide safequards for protection of water. No -- before any water of 19,000 milligrams per liter, or less, total dissolved solids can be found not to have reasonably foreseeable beneficial use, a notice and meaning 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?

Yes, they are, Mr. Taylor.

Q Okay. Would you then move to Rule 1?

A Yes. I will discuss Rule 1, 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 <u>Rule 3</u>, 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.
1
                       Ckay, do you want to go to Rule 7?
             Q
2
             J_{\lambda}
                        Yes.
                                The Rule 7 is a proposed change.
3
         modification is add fresh water protection as a reason
    to enter into agreements with other entities, such as State
5
    or federal governments and industry or committees.
                       A good example of such a current arrange-
7
    ment is one that the OCD has with EPA to have the State UIC
8
    program run by the State instead of run by the Federal
9
    government.
10
                       And so these proposed changes clarify and
11
    add to our ability to enter into such agreements.
12
                       Okay, let's skip to, I balieve, Rule 709.
13
                       Yes, sir, Rule 709 is the produced water
14
   definition that we moved to Rule 0.1. After the moving of
15
    the produced water definition the remaining sections have
16
17
    been relabeled to have consistency.
                        So that's just deleting something which
18
   you've moved to another section.
19
20
             Å
                       Yes, and relabeling.
21
             C
                       Okay, and finally, well, let's see, for
   this case I belleve It's Rule 308?
22
23
                       No, Rule 710.
             £
24
             \mathbb{Q}
                       Oh, Rule 710.
25
```

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; nowever, 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" 1 would be added. Making this change would make the rule con-2 sistent with the other proposed changes regarding fresh wa-3 ter protection. In summary, all the changes of all the 5 rules that I've just mentioned would add Tresh water protect 6 tion to the regs -- to the regulations as is currently in 7 the statute. 8 And that concludes my testimony on the --9 on the first case. 10 And is it your professional opinion that 0 11 12

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.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

U Case 3647.

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.

8647.

Form C-115 is the operator's monthly report which requires a report of total narrels 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.

posal 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,

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

1 add said the deletion was in order to clarify the need for
2 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?

A No. sir, it does not. 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?

12 A Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, thank you.

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

A Yes. <u>8544</u> is a new rule that is proposed to require approval prior to use of lined pits or below grade tanks for disposal or storage of produced water or other oil field fluids.

The OCD needs to review such applications to 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 \mathcal{Q} Is that all your testimony in Case 8644? 2 Yes, that concludes my testimony. Ã 3 Okay, and finally, is it your profes-Q sional opinion that the rules proposed, rule changes pro-5 posed in Case 8644 and 8647 are necessary to better quable 6 the Cil Conservation Division to carry out its responsibili-7 ties to protect fresh water resources? Yes, sir, it is. 0 Okay. 10 11 MR. TAYLOR: I have no further 12 questions. 13 CROSS EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. STAMETS: 15 16 Mr. Boyer, on Rule 8, I don't believe it 17 as though this rule was intended to cover temporary 18 operations as, say, a lined pit at a drilling site, is that 19 correct? 20 A Yes, that's correct. It is not intended 21 to be --22 So perhaps we might need to put an explanatory in the rule that clarifies that. 23 24 Yes, sir. This is for, this is intended 25 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 Chaves, 6 7 FRANK CHAVEZ, 8 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 9 Dath, testified as follows, to-wit: 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. TAYLOR: 13 Will you please state your name, employ-0 14 er, and title for the record? 15 16 My name is Frank Chavez. I am employed 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 20 of Cases 8645 and 8646 and 8648? F_i Yes, I am. 21 22 Have you testified before the Commission or its Examiners before and had your qualifications accep-23 24 ted? F. 25 Yes, I have.

23 TAYLOR: 1 MR. Mr. Chairman, are the witness' qualifications acceptable? 2 MR. STAMETS: They are. 3 Q Let's see, let's begin with Case 8645. 5 Would you please summarize the proposed changes sought in this case? 7 8645, we're going to require that the abproved drilling permit be kept at a drilling site and that 8 the landowner, land tenants, be notified prior to staking a 9 well location on the property. 10 What is the intent of this rule change? 11 These rule changes will allow for easier 12 inspection by our operators, I'm sorry, by our inspector, 13 and clarification to the operator of when their permit to 14 15 drill is approved. Also it will allow for speedier drilling 16 on some well locations on private land.

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

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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.

б

Also, in some situations we have administrative approvals which come out of the Santa Pe 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?

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

25

cather 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 notitication.

- 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.
```

O 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.

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

12 A Yes, I am.

13 Q Could you now briefly explain your alter14 native 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?

25 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
2
   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
7
            Q
                        Okay.
                               Do you have any other testimony
   that you'd like to present?
8
                       Not in Case 8646.
10
                        Okay.
                                Would you please
                                                 summarize
                                                             the
   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
16
                       What is the intent of this change?
17
            A
                      The intent will ease the burden on the Di-
18
            in assessing the need for requiring a directional
19
   survey and will assist us in doing that.
20
            Q
                       Okay. I believe that's all the questions
21
    I have.
22
                       Do you have any other testimony in Case
23
   8648?
24
                       No, I don't.
            P.
25
                       Did you prepare Exhibits Five and Six?
```

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.

7 MR. STAMETS: These exhibits 8 will be admitted.

CROSS EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. STAMETS:

Mr. Chavez, in -- relative to Rule 103 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.

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

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

1 | 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.

7
8 other questions of this witness?

9 MS. AUBREY: Yes, I have some 10 questions, Mr. Stamets.

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2

3

5

6

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 nimself.

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

A Well, if there has not been enough time, 1 2 no. \mathcal{Q} Is it the intent of the rule change to 3 require new notice every time an operator changes a stake location? 5 6 No. Ouce an operator has intended to 7 stake a location on a person's property, our experience has been that they will deal with that person to locate the well 8 and get it -- generally it will be located in one position 9 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. So is it your testimony that it's the in-15 tent of Rule 102 that if there is a change in the staked 16 17 location after -- after you have been notified, that thera 18 would be an additional requirement to re-notify the land-19 owner by mail? I don't understand the question. 20 21 \circ Let me try that again. The rule as it's 22 written requires notice to the surface owner, tenant, or 23 lessee, as I understand it, prior to staking a well. 24 Yes. Δ

If the location is changed and there is a

25

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.

6 MS. AUBRRY: That's all I have.

Mr. Stamets.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

10 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

the well some distance from the original location? 1 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 the word 6 "lessee" at the very end? 7 Yes, it would. Ĩ. 8 MR. STAMETS: Are there other 10 questions of this witness? Mr. Johnson? 11 12 QUESTIONS BY MR. JOHNSON: 13 Mr. Chavez, in the case of when the sur-14 \mathbf{O} 15 face owner does not want any oil and gas drilling on his property whatsoever, is it our intent to hold up this appli-16 17 cation to drill until (not understood) is obtained by the operator? 18 19 A No. 20 Q Okay. Thank you. 21 MR. STAMFTS: Any other ques-22 tions? 23 Mr. Hobbs? MR. HOBBS: I wasn't interested 24 25 in a possible question but I'd like to -- in some cases

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.

MP. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman, if I

may, 1'd like to enter a letter of appearance in this mat-

1 am W. Perry Fearce 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 nere 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 Commiscion 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.

I don't know that my client objects 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 precaution-

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 re-1 ceived quite a number of comments on various of the rules, 2 especially rules on notice, but there may be people here who 3 wish to make oral comments on some of the rules.

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

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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.

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.

MR. TAYLOR: I didn't Okay. 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 OCO's notice procedures up to constitutional standards.

Several cases dating from as 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 inpossible, and therefore many people according to the rules only need to get notice by publication.

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.

published notice.

locations.

rules.

ration units.

Rule R-111-A.

Rule 1205 strikes the words "such notice", and essentially is made to correlate with a

We are striking Rule 1206 on personal service and replacing it with a rule which states that the Commission will be responsible for publication of notice in newspapers.

sentially intended, I think, under Constitutional law and Supreme Court cases related only to people who are unknown or unreachable through any other means, so we have now added the proposed Rule 1207, which in its various aspects spells out as specifically as we believe we can the type of people that should be notified for various cases.

Subsection 1 of that relates to compulsory pooling.

Subsection 2 to unorthodox well

Subsection 3, nonstandard pro-

Subsection 4 is special pool

Subsection 5 essentially to our

Subsection 5 essentially to our

Subsection 6 to downhole com-

mingling.

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.

I might state that in going through the responses from many individuals and companies 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 a 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-

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 the wording from Rule 1207 and create a Number 8 there, which would be as to any case not covered above notice shall be 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 is known as Paragraph (a) the types of notice are stated and 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,7 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 six 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 1 before the full Commission.

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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" "reopen" in there to solve your concern.

MS. AUBREY: I think that would be appropriate. 12

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

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, 1'm wrong. It will be a new 8 following 7.

Are there any other observa-

tions by those who said they were going to comment?

Mr. Carr?

MB. 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 nust 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.

you shall provide proof of receipt when it is available, and as long as that applies to all situations where certified mail is required aso all we're compelled to ab, 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 pro-

We think that language is confusing. If you look at the Jalmat Cas Poer, it's difficult to fine cituations where years 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 naving a rule that is clear and understandable lets operators know what's expected of them, that language should be adopted to the affect that operators — or that — or that notice should be given by operators of contiguous and cornering proration or spacing units toward which a well is being moved. We think that is clear and understandable and 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.

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.

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 identity 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.

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 creating the well or it 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.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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 if there are problems with the notice requirements, that rule should be clear enough so when an operator trive 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.

_

y

MR. STAMETS: Again, Mr. Carr, you've got some language which would help clear that up,

MR. CARR: We will do that and

I also would just like to note that I do have comments—that relate—the our previous conversation, or provious 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.

feel free to submit that within the next couple of weeks.

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, lessess 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).

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.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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: I think when you 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 are 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 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

Mr. Chairmar, i

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.

BR. MUTTER:

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.

Purther, the rights of carrypating where a well is to be drilled is assully 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.

l just don't believe thet 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 lesses, 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 as and does the word "well" in the first part of the last sentence include the formation or as 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 Lord "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

18 --

MR. STAMETS: Let's let Mr.

20 Nutter finish.

MR. CHAVEZ: All right.

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?

TR. NUTTER: fnut's a step in the right direction, yes, sir. It's -- this is an old mallacy 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.

th Alternative No. i Rule 2 to 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 Fulc 3, açuin 1 believe the certified mail notice is a little pit 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?

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.

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 one minority royalty owner you accidentally overlooked in Rule 7, and you diminished his incerest by a wide spacing case or the owner of a 40-acre tract outside the pool but 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 adversally affected and if there were some time limit upon which this -- within which this adversally affected party could have -- could not crawl out of the woodwork and get the case reopened.

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 nonestly believe the autotion of either of these alternatives will result in chailenges 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

Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Ingram.

MR. INGRAM: My name is Hugh

Ingram. I represent Conoco.

it.

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.

R

cedure, then I would feel that I was being adequately notified and if we incorporated into the present method, which 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 her Mexico that they could be adversely affected 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 1'd certainly choose proposal number 1 funclear). 2 I would suggest that the rule 3 remain unchanged with possibly the addition of the current 4 mailing list maintained in the Division office. 5 MR. STAMPTS: Mr. Hombs, I be 6 7 lieve you indicated you wanted to make a statement. **HOBBS:** MR. Yes, sir, I not 8 only represent Southland Royalty Company, but I'd like to 9 speak on behalf of the committee that, as I understand, was 10 apppointed by the Oil Commission to clarify and rewrite the 11 general rules that were under study. 12 Am I correct in that this com-13 mittee was appointed by you or by the Commission? 14 MR. STAMETS: Are you referring 15 16 to the rule relative to gas prorationing? MR. HOBBS: Right. Wall, in 17 this committee some of these things are addressed in our 18 proposed rule changes and rewrites, and although you may not 19 have seen it, we're approaching a hearing on that and some 20 of tracks same things are going to be coming out 21 22 We we spont a year and nuncrous

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 us I said in my comments to you earlier. I think that a 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 19th?

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 prebably 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 guestions.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other comments?

RR. PITER: My community and to read 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. 3 It might be appropriate to take a recess at this time until she can return. 5 MS. STAMBTS: All right. Watte 6 take a short recess, probably ten minutes. 7 8 (Thereupon a recess was taken.) 9 10 MP. STAMETS: The bearing will 11 please come to order. 12 Does anybody have anything they 13 wish to offer in any of these cases at this time? MS. AUBREY: Mr. Stamets, on 15 behalf of Cities Oil and Gas Corporation, I would like 16 したの call Mr. Randy Pitre no testify briefly about Cities' re-17 18 spense to the proposed rule changes. 19 MR. STAMETS: Okay. MS. AUBREY: Mr. Stamets, we've 20 placed copies of Cities' Subibit One in front at you. There 21 22 is also one copy of Cities' Exhibit Two. I'm sorry we done! have more copies of that exhibit. 23 24

25

RANDY PITRE, 1 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 2 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY ME. ACERLY: 6 Q. Will you state your name and place of 7 employment for the record? 8 My name is Randy Pitre. I'm employed 9 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-14 ploration and Production Group. 15 And would you describe for the Commission 16 your professional educational training background? 17 All right. I have a BS in oceanography 18 from (unclear) University, Texas, and a Master of Science 19 degree in wildlife and fishery sciences from Texas A & M 20 University. 21 How ising have you been amployed by Citics 22 Service? 23 Ą Approximately four years. 24 OYou're here today to testify about the 25

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.

O 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 droxide wells in connection with the oil and gas wells that are described in the proposed rare 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 operation the operator shall give notice of intention to doubt 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.

Is it Cities' recommendation, then, that all the language as proposed regarding notice prior to staking the 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. I 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 federated, and we feel that exactly identifying parties or defining adversely affected parties would clarify this cequirement.

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.

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 regularment.

A Right.

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

25 A No.

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

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 meetion for 32d-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 nowided by cortified mail, recurs 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.

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 breekish.

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 and it's generally understood that fresh waters are waters which can be used for wildlife or agricultural purposes, or any of these uses, and that water -- I don't believe waters with 10,000 milligrams per liter dissolved solids would -- would be acceptable for those type uses, and waire 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 protected as treatable waters or possibly usable waters, and that defining these as fresh waters could -- could possibly -- possibly lead to some confusion if -- if there was ever any sort of liabilities.

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. Pitte?

7. No. 1 3011'L.

MS. AUBREY: I have no more questions.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any

questions of this witness?

MS. AUBREY: I'm sorry, Mr.

Stamets, 1'd like to offer Cities Exhibits One and Two.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibits One and

Two will be admitted if there are no questions.

YH. TAYDON: Er. Chairman, J

believe I have one question.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY ME. TAYLOR:

Mr. Pitrs, on your proposed Alternative Bule 1207 in SubParagraph 2 on -- I believe on unorthodom 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 --

Ω So you're not --

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

31 understandable, clear? ١ Yeah, that's fine. I just wanted O たの 2 clarify whether you wanted --3 In our understanding of this there would 4 not actually have to be a well in place; could be a proposed 5 well. Q That's all the questions I have. Okay. 7 Thank you. 8 MR. STAMETS: Any other questions? 10 The witness may be excused. 11 Does anyone have anything they 12 wish to add in any of these cases at this time? 13 Mr. Rush. 14 MR. RUSH: I'm Joe Rush with 15 Meridian Oil, Inc. and in lieu of the proposal submitted by 16 Mr. Boyer today, we would like to defer hearing oral testi-17 mony today and submit it -- our comments in writing if that 18 is permitted. 19 MR. STAMETS: I think it's the 20

Commission's fealing that they would like to continue Case 5640, the notice case, until the September 18th neurang, which would give an opportunity for the proposal that Hobbs spoke about earlier to come before the Division Commission, and also to give any interested parties an op-

21

22

23

24

25

portunity to try and develop some proposals which would satisty 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 fir. Adjer 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 land-owner 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

Chavez.

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.

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.

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 everyonly might want to (not enderstood.)

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

0.4 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 nearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Sough Boyd CSR

	STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT		
1	OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.		
2	SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO		
3	18 September 1985		
4	COMMISSION HEARING		
5			
6			
7	IN THE MATTER OF:		
8	The hearing called by the Oil Con- CASE		
9	servation Commission on its own mo- 8649 tion to amend Rule 1204 and 1205.		
10	to delete present Rule 1206, to re- number and amend Rule 1207, and to		
11	promulgate a new Rule 1207.		
12			
13			
14	BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Chairman Ed Kelley, Commissioner		
15			
16	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING		
17			
18			
19	APPEARANCES		
20	For the Division: Jeff Taylor		
21	Attorney at Law Legal Counsel to the Division		
2.2	State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501		
23			
24	For the NMO&G Asso.: W. Thomas Kellahin Attorney at Law		
25	KELLAHIN & KELLAHIN P. O. Box 2265		
	Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501		

ſ

		2	
1			
2	INDEX		
3			
4	STATEMENT BY JEFF TAYLOR	3	
5	STATEMENT BY MR. KELLAHIN	5	
6			
7	RICHARD L. HOCKER (Cities)		
8	Direct Examination by Mr. Kellahin	8	
9	Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets	19	
10			
11	STEPHEN K. SCHUBARTH (ARCO)		
12	Direct Examination by Mr. Kellahin	26	
13	Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets	35	
14			
15	STATEMENT BY MR. NUTTER	37	
16	STATEMENT BY MR. HOCKER	40	
17			
18			
19			
20	EXHIBITS		
21			
22	Cities Exhibit One, Plat	9	
23	Cities Exhibit Two, Proposed changes	11	
24			
25	ARCO Exhibit One, Order	27	
	ARCO Exhibit Two, Isopach	27	

MR. STAMETS: We'll call next

3 | Case 8649.

locations.

MR. TAYLOR: May it please the Commission, my name is Jeff Taylor, Counsel for the Commission, and I don't believe I'll have a witness in this case; however, I will explain the proposed changes.

Case 8649 is continued from the last Commission Hearing and as a result of comments we received from operators and the public at that time, we have made some revisions in our -- in this proposed ruled, or these rules.

These rules relate primarily to notice for hearings and if you'll -- if you'll notice on the advertisement for the case we have outlined what changes we're making there.

The primary changes are on Rule 1207, paragraph (a) Sub-parts 2, 5, and 7 were changed to make, I believe, more specific the types of notice to be given in those situations.

(a)2 relates to unorthodox well

(a)5 relates to potash areas and rules there; and (a)7 relates to notice to royalty and other owners, that notice be given to them generally on our

applications.

We've also added new paragraphs (a)8 and (a)9 on produced water, which I believe is -- (a)8 is just to track other proposed changes made in disposed water.

And (a)9 is kind of a generic catch-all notice requirement. Essentially, as we explained at the prior hearing, our notice requirements are not currently, or have not been, in keeping with constitutional standards to give notice which is intended to actually apprise adverse parties or parties whose property interest would be affected of the pendency of the hearing and (a)9 is kind of a catch-all which if we don't have a specific rule on notice, we're saying that if you are affecting a property interest, then you should give that person notice.

And I suppose we'll probably have comments from operators and others, but I just -- I raise a couple of questions I've had through either correspondence or conversations with operators in the last week, especially as to (a)9.

I've had several questions about the foreseeability of affecting a property interest; whether this -- at what point in time the property interest would be affected and how -- how we foresee finding that.

For instance, if you're doing

something that would affect somebody's income or property interest in five or ten years, whether requiring an operator to foresee that and give notice to those people who would not be immediately affected, and I -- I think, I have to admit that we did not -- we have not really discussed that in this rule, the degree of foreseeability of effect on property, and I suppose we'll have comments from operators on that problem.

We've redesignated part (c) of this rule. I believe that was an undesignated paragraph before and we've listed it as (c).

And I think that's all the changes in this -- in these rules.

That's all I have at the moment.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. Taylor.

Are there others here today who may have appeared at the earlier case who would like to make a statement or present testimony at this time?

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman,
I'm Tom Kellahin, Chairman of the Regulatory Practices Committee of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association.

We have with us today certain members of that committee that have particular expertise

with regards to notice rules in Oklahoma, Texas, and they have assisted us in trying to fine tune the proposed notice rules.

We do not have a consensus among everyone on the committee as to exactly how to say what we want to say or exactly how to resolve certain issues that are perhaps more important to other companies than they are to some of the other members.

We have Mr. Dick Hocker of Cities Service, who I'd like to have testify today with regards to his review and concerns about the notice provisions and he has worked on a possible redraft of the notices for the unorthodox well locations, and if it's appropriate, I'd like to call him at this time and present his testimony on that issue.

In addition I have a gentleman from ARCO that is also concerned about how to provide notice in unorthodox well locations, and finally we have a gentleman from Texaco who has expressed for us concerns that others have expressed with regards to Rule 7 and Rule 9, and that is the general focus of the testimony from our committee. There may be other members of the industry here that have their own comments, but we have three individuals that have expressed a desire to make their comments known at this time.

3

7

8

9

10

11

fine, then.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

25

MR. STAMETS: In addition these three are there others who will be presenting testimony in this case today, either from the earlier hearing, having appeared in the earlier hearing or as new participants today?

And seeing none, I'd like to have those three stand and be sworn at this time.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Dees says he prefers to just to read his statement.

> MR. STAMETS: That will be

Taylor, as I recall Mr. the last hearing, the Alternative No. 1 is the alternative that was at least, if not universally -- well, let me -- let me rephrase that.

As I recall, Alternative No. 2 was universally deplored by all of those in attendance and all of those who submitted comments, is that correct?

MR. TAYLOR: I believe so, although I haven't reviewed the contents of those, but I would like to for the record request again, as we did at the last that any comments, written, written comments that we've received be made part of the record and because case is a continuation, the record will reflect the testimony and the comments made at the previous hearing.

to-

1 MR. STAMETS: All right, we'll 2 sure and incorporate any new comments into the record as 3 well as the ones we have heard. 5 RICHARD L. HOCKER, 6 being duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, 7 wit: 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. KELLAHIN: 11 Mr. Hocker, for the record would you 12 please state your name and occupation, sir? 13

My name is R. L. Hocker. I'm a petroleum Α engineer for Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation, located

in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Hocker, would you describe for what your particular responsibilities are for Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation?

Α Well, my job title is Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Tom.

Q As a Regulatory Affairs Consultant for your company, Mr. Hocker, are you familiar with the notice rules and regulations of the Commissions of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico?

> Α Yes, I am.

And have you, sir, had an opportunity to review the latest revision of the notice requirements for New Mexico as set forth in the docket sheet for today's hearing?

A Yes, I am.

MR. KELLAHIN: We tender Mr.

Hocker as an expert.

MR. STAMETS: He is considered

qualified.

Mr. Hocker, for purposes of background to explain your position and concern about the proposed notice rule for unorthodox well locations, I'd like to direct your attention to Exhibit Number One, which is a plat, and have you first of all identify the plat for us and then describe what generally is done in Oklahoma and what is done in Texas with regards to notice rules for unorthodox well locations.

A All right, sir. This plat would show the proposed off pattern location by Cities Service in the southeast quarter of Section 2, which under this proposed rule, 1207(a)2, would require notice to Amoco because the well location would be closer to -- in Section 1, excuse me, Amoco in Section 1, because it would be closer than otherwise permitted by the general rules -- by the special rules, or general rules.

It would require notice to all fo the

1

3

5

6 7

8

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

working interest owners in Section 12 because the operator in Section 12 is also Cities Service. Cities Service should know who their working interest owners are in Section 12.

You're explaining for us, sir, the notice rules in what state?

This -- so far we've talked about Α Oklahoma.

> All right. Q

Α And it would provide they would have be in the same formation.

For Section 11, which does not have a well or which might have a well in some other formation, the notice would require that all of the parties having a right to drill would be notified; in other words, all of the lessees and all of the unleased mineral interest owners. This is more like Texas.

However, with regard to Texas, you would also have to give notice to all of the offsetting parties, being the north of Section 2, the northwest of Section the west of Section 2, and the southwest of Section 2, which the well is moving away from, and it seems to me that that provision in Oklahoma is superior to Texas, it would seem to me that the provision of notice in Section 12 is superior to Texas, because in that case you do have to give notice to the working interest owners. In other words,

Cities Service in this case could not waive for its own behalf, and all of its other working interest owners in Section 2, the right to object to the right to notice.

So it seems to me what I tried to do is to meld together the better parts of Texas and Oklahoma in this particular rule.

Q Let me direct your attention now to the proposed New Mexico rule for this subject matter that is set forth on the docket sheet and have you describe for us what, in your opinion, are the weaknesses that you observe in the language as currently proposed.

A Well, in this case, since I said it was new, all new, I didn't attempt to try to show what I was deleting and what I was adding but simply to try again to write it better than I did last time, and in this case I think it explains, if you'd like we could read through it, it's a little long.

MR. STAMETS: That would be fine.

A All right, sir. For unorthodox locations, "actual notice shall be given to the operator of each well on each adjoining or cornering tract of land or spacing unit currently producing from the same formation toward which the unorthodox location is to be moved.

Provided, however, if the applicant is

the operator of the well in the adjoining or cornering tract of land or drilling and spacing unit currently producing from the same formation toward which the well location is proposed to be moved, the applicant shall provide actual notice of each working interest owner in such well."

Aside: That takes care of 1 and 12, the notice to parties in 1 and 12.

Continuing: "Actual notice shall also be given to each lessee and each unleased mineral interest owner in an adjoining or cornering tract of land or spacing unit toward which the unorthodox well is to be moved if a tract or unit does not have a well producing from the same formation."

And I think the last part is much the same as the proposed rule.

"If the proposed well lies within or offsets a Division designated potash area subject to special
rules, actual notice shall be given to each potash operator
within one mile of the proposed location. Actual notice
shall be given by certified mail (return receipt requested.)"

End of rule.

Q To clarify your observations, Mr. Hocker, could you compare the proposed rule as it now exists on the docket sheet with the one that you have proposed in today's

hearing and tell us in what material ways it differs?

A Well, in this material way: It affects the parties whether or not the area offsetting the proposed location is spaced or not. The rule, as I have written it, attempts to take care of the fact whether or not it is spaced. In other words, if the tract of land takes care of the part that is not spaced, the spacing unit obviously takes care of the part that is spaced.

It also provides that the parties who are required to see notice are the ones who are operating wells in the same formation. One of the advantages of this would be that if there were, say, a shallow well in -- in Section 12, rather than a Dakota well, the required notice in that case would be to all of the parties that have the right to drill, which might include Cities Service; they might not have an interest, say, in the Dakota in Section 12.

So if there is no well or if there is a well which is not producing in the same formation, it triggers the parties notice. Notice is required to all parties who have the right to drill.

Q Let's see if we can use Exhibit Number One as an example to demonstrate how your proposed notice rule for well locations would operate under certain fact situations.

Let's assume, for example, that in Sec-

		14
1	tion 2 the Dakota	well is in fact a well location for a Mor-
2	row well.	
3	A	For a Morrow well.
4	Q	Yes, sir.
5	A	All right, sir.
6	Q	And that you're dedicating the east half
7	of Section 2.	
8	A	Let's see, let's draw on that a little.
9	Q	All right. And let's assume that the
10	east half of Sect	ion 2 is the proposed 320 for the Morrow
11	well; that the Cit	ies Service Morrow well is 660 out of that
12	southeast corner.	That's the location that you're trying to
13	get approved.	
14	A	Closer than normal, whatever it is.
15	Q	Yes, sir.
16	A	All right, sir.
17	Q	You're crowding the south boundary.
18	A	All right.
19	Q	Which normally would be 1980 and now
20	you're moving to 6	60, which makes it unorthodox.
21	A	All right.
22	Q	You are still 660 from the east boundary,
23	which is a standar	d distance.
24	A	All right. Okay, I'm 660 from the east
25	boundary.	

1 660 from the east boundary; 660 from the Q 2 south boundary. 3 All right, and I've forgotten what standard location is. 5 The standard location would be 1980 from 6 the south, 660 from the east. 7 Α 1980 from the south, and 660 from the 8 east is the standard, is that correct? Yes, sir. 10 All right, sir. 11 Let's also assume for the sake of discus-12 sion that in Section 1 the Amoco well is also a Morrow pro-13 ducing well and that it has a west half dedication. 14 Α Well, I'd have to move the well -- oh, 15 I've got it in the --16 Just barely. 17 Α -- west half, okay. All right, sir. 18 it's a -- it's a --19 0 It's a Morrow well in the west half. 20 Α -- Morrow well, all right. 21 With a west half dedication. Let's as-Q 22 in the Section 12 that there is no Morrow well; that 23 the only well in that section is a Dakot well which produces 24 from another formation --25 Α All right, sir.

1 0 -- in the Morrow. Let's also assume in Section 11 that there are no Morrow wells. 2 3 А May I ask you one further question about 4 Section 12. Is Section 12 spaced in any way, or not? 5 It would be on statewide spacing of 320 but there is no allocation or dedication as to the 6 7 orientation of the spacing unit. 8 Α So there's not really any Morrow 9 at all in Section 12. 10 Only the statewide rule that would require 320 dedicated to a Morrow well, but it is undrilled 11 and the operators or working interest owners in 12 12 still have the option to dedicate the north half or the west half. 13 14 Α All right, sir. 15 0 All right. A similar situation 16 where there is no Morrow well. 17 Α All right, sir. 18 Q Under that fact situation, Hocker, Mr. who's entitled to notice under your proposed rule? 19 20 It would be my opinion that Amoco in Sec-Α tion I would not be entiteld to notice because a well would 21 22 not be drilled any closer to Amoco than a regular location; however, as to Section 11 and 12, it certainly is much 23 24 closer and since, since neither one of them have a well the Morrow formation and there are no established spacing 25

units in 11 and 12, the offsetting tracts to the southeast quarter of 2 and the cornering tract in Section 12, including all of the parties who have a right to drill in those tracts that actually touch and corner, would be required to be given notice.

Q For purposes of understanding your proposal, Mr. Hocker, if, for example, in Section 12 the 40-acre tract that's in the northwest of the northwest, has a single working interest owner, the balance of that 160-acre tract in the northwest quarter had a different working interest owner.

Under your proposal who gets the notice?

A The cornering tract.

Q The 40-acre tract?

A Yes, sir.

All right, and similarly, in Section 11, if the north half of the northeast quarter is a single working interest owner and the balance of that section, excluded that 80-acre tract, is owned by someone else, who in that situation gets notice under your proposal?

A The cornering tract.

Q The 80-acre --

A Well, it's offsetting the south tract because there would only be one tract offsets all of the southeast quarter of 2, as I understood it, so whoever has

the right to drill in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 11 would be required to be given notice.

Q And that is consistent with the notice provisions that are used in Oklahoma on this subject?

A Yes, it is. Simply, the really different part between New Mexico and Oklahoma is that the spacing units for 320, are rectangular spacing unit are set out so that you know exactly where the eighties are, where the 320s are.

In New Mexico it's different.

Q Do you have any further comments you would like to make with regards to your review and proposal of this particular notice rule?

A No, this is an attempt to try to -- with regard to 2, is to try to cover those parties in a better manner, because the parties who also give notice, like to receive notice, so this is a rule in which I think all parties have a legitimate interest in trying to give the notice that can be given, that can be given, and also would like to receive it.

MR. KELLAHIN: We'd like to submit Mr. Nocker's Exhibits One and Two at this time, Mr. Chairman.

MR. STAMETS: What about the parts 4 and 5 on Exhibit Two? Can you discuss those?

A Yes, indeed, yes.

Now with regard to part 4, the main change there, I think one of them might have been a typographical error, I'm not sure. I think it's "all" operators rather than "those of" operators.

The other one would be that you would change from regular mail to certified mail. Again we're talking about special pool rules, amendment of special pool rules.

Q All right, sir, and then for number 5?

A Number 5 would give additional notice in those potash areas. It would seem to me that when potash area rules are going to be changed, all parties who have a right to drill would be affected, and as such, I tried to provide for all those parties who have a right to drill to also receive notice.

MR. STAMETS: We'll accept Cities Service Exhibits One and Two.

CROSS EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. STAMETS:

A Mr. Stamets, if I may, I'd like to make further unwritten comments, if I may.

Q Certainly.

25 A Simply because I really didn't understand

exactly what was proposed in 1 and 9, I'd like to make those comments and perhaps you can clarify my mind as to how that would be done.

It would seem to me that in -- that in 1, (a)1, actual notice is required but, as you know, from the many hearings you've held, that there are times when you cannot actually locate the parties you are required to give actual notice.

I assume that the Commission in its wisdom had -- intends to make provision for cases in which a party cannot be located but for which a bonafide effort was made to attempt to locate them to give actual notice.

I have not attempted to try to write those rules because that may be fully your intent as it is, but I think that needs to be considered, is that there are times when you search the county records, the phone books, everything that you can get your hands on, particularly in pooling cases and unitization cases, we're talking about, you make a tremendous effort to try to find those folks, you simply may not be able to do it.

Q Would you suggest some additional language which would say in those cases where such owners cannot be found the applicant shall demonstrate he's made a good faith attempt to find them?

A I like your words just fine. That's

great.

Q And that would also apply to number 9.

A Well, number 9 is a little different.

Q Okay.

A Number 9, to me when you read 9, this is (a)9, it seems to be applications for other than those kinds listed above, 1 through 8.

I don't even know what those kinds are.

I tried to visualize what you had in mind when you said

"other than those above". So I really can't tell you whether I like the notice rule or not because I can't figure out what it's going to apply to.

Q Well, there won't be very many of them, then, will there?

A Not right now. I didn't think of it, and if you have some in mind, then I might want to comment on that rule.

Q I think the drafters of the rule face the same problem.

A All right, sir. Well, if I don't know what it applies to, then I don't know how to comment on it.

MR. STAMETS: Let me ask you, in your proposed Rule 2, now, I believe that looking at your proposal and the one drafted by the Division that you're really looking in the same direction here, only looking to

notify people who are being located closer to than standard.

Yes, sir.

Α

_

Q Okay. Now, in the case of the rule as it currently exists, say for unorthodox locations for administrative approval, only offset operators are notified.

So what you're proposing here is a whole additional group of working interest owners if they're different from the operator.

A That's true.

Now I'm not clear if your formation proposal adds clarity or subtracts clarity, and I can see what you're getting at, but if there's no -- if you don't have any interest in that pool, then you shouldn't receive any notice of this.

But I wonder about this phrase in here that says "actual notice will also be given to each lessee and each unleased mineral interest owner in an adjoining or cornering tract of land or spacing unit towards which the well is moved if the tract does not have a well producing form the same formation."

Well, if they have no rights in there does this mean they still get a notice?

A I don't believe that it says they have no rights. It simply says that there are no wells completed in the same formation for which you're asking a location set.

What I tried to cover were those people who have the right to drill offsetting like in Section 11, if you'll look at the exhibit.

And if we were to go back to Mr. Kellahin's exhibit where we made the Morrow in Section 1, and this was still a Dakota location, then I'd have to give notice to all the parties who have the right to drill in Section 1.

 Ω If we go back --

A If that's one tract, excuse me.

If we go back and look at the Division's proposal, if there was some simple way of adding to this the provision that if the operator is an offset operator he shall give notice to the working interest owners if different, then how are we really different, because in the case here we talk about giving notice to an owner of an undrilled lease and an owner would be that person who has the right to drill. It would seem like in that respect we're -- we're basically the same.

It seems like what we have proposed, what the Division has proposed, is essentially the same as what you've proposed with one exception of notice to the additional working interest owners.

A In the well in which the well is the same operator.

I tried to

Q In an offset well, that's correct.

same operator, okay.

write it shorter than that. Lord, I'd like to write it shorter than that, but in the essence of, you said, clarity, I thought it was better to write it longer if they could un-

derstand it better, and so consequently it's long.

The

And so we understand one another, really the only difference between what you've written and what is written over here by the Division is the additional notice to the working interest owners when they're -- when the

A In the same formation.

Q In the same formation. All right, I think I understand that. Perhaps with a little time that can be drafted up to be shorter, if necessary.

A Yes, sir.

operator is the same on an offset well.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of Mr. Hocker?

Oh, I want to ask one.

Q Mr. Hocker, why did you want everybody notified by certified mail? Seems like an expensive operation.

A It does, except that the parties I talked to who wanted to receive it were willing to pay for it when they send it out. They though the benefit of receiving it

1

3

5 6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

was worth the expense of sending it out, and they're people that's going to pay for it, so --

> Q Okay.

> > MR. STAMETS: All right, any

other questions of Mr. Hocker?

He may be excused.

Thank you. Α

KELLAHIN: We have another MR. company, Mr. Chairman, that is concerned about the very difficult problem of dealing with proration and spacing that are rectangular in shape and the unorthodox well tions when they are applied based upon the orientation of that unit, and I'd like to direct the next portion of our presentation to the question about those particular cases, the deep gas wells on 320, some of the shallower gas wells on 180, where we're dealing with rectangles in trying to decide who gets notice in those situations where you're dealing with other than the square spacing unit.

STEPHEN SCHUBARTH,

being duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, towit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Q Would you please state your name and occupation for the record?

A My name is Steve Schubarth, a petroleum engineer with ARCO Oil and Gas.

Q Steve, would you spell your last name for the record?

A S-C-H-U-B-A-R-T-H.

Q Would you again state for the record, Mr. Schubarth, what it is you do for your company?

A I'm what ARCO calls an Operations Analytical Engineer, which is a petroleum engineer with responsibilities in New Mexico, mostly over the Empire-Abo Unit.

All right. Have you given some consideration to the effect of the proposed unorthodox notice rule in terms of ARCO's interest when it applies to deep gas 320-acre spaced units or shallow gas units that are on 80-acre spacing?

A Yes, sir, I have. In the proposed alternate rule that is currently proposed, it does not apply, as you've brought out in -- through the testimony before, that an offset acreage that is within 36 -- that is the 660 away from an unorthodox location, in other words, if 660 were the boundary or the standard location, that that offset operator

_

would not be notified.

This could be -- this could come into where a person was moving closer to another acreage in order to take advantage of a situation that would arise in the actual offset acreage that would not be notified.

Q All right, let's see if we can demonstrate your concern in terms of an actual case that was filed before the Division, Mr. Schubarth.

Let me direct your attention to what I have marked as ARCO Exhibits One and Two, which are documents from the Oil Conservation Commission records, and the subject matter is an Exxon application.

Have you had an opportunity to review your file on that particular case in terms of what the applicant sought to accomplish in that case?

A Yes, sir, I have.

Q Do you have with you a copy of an Isopach that shows this acreage and from which we might use that exhibit to demonstrate your concern?

A Are you talking about this one?

Q The large one, if you would.

A The large one.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, for purposes of the record we've marked Exhibits One and Two. Number Two is a reduced Isopach. Mr. Schubarth has a

1 larger scaled Isopach with him that he wants to use to 2 onstrate his concern. 3 We might, if you please, put this on the wall and have you come on over here so the 5 mission can see what it is that you're discussing. 6 Just a minute now, don't start 7 without me. 8 All right, sir, here's a pointer, Q Schubarth. Let me see if we can't use your Ispach to identify the fact situation that was involved in that case be-11 fore we talk about what you're concerns are on behalf of 12 your company. 13 If you'll first of all locate for us the 14 spacing unit that Exxon had proposed to use for this Atoka 15 well. 16 The south half of Section 22. Α 17 When we look at the south half of Section 18 22, would you identify for us the proposed unorthodox well 19 location that Exxon had requested? 20 Α is the location there colored It in 21 orange. 22 0 What would be the footage location, ap-23 proximately, in that spacing unit? 24 Α It was approximately 660 from the south

25

and 660 from the east line.

29 1 Would you identify for us now the Q 2 acreage and the ARCO wells in the section to the south? 3 It would be the north half of Section 27. Α the ARCO well actually drilled and 5 producing at the time of the Exxon application? 6 Yes, sir, it was. 7 And what is the spacing unit that was de-8 dicated to the ARCO well? Tt's --Α 10 The north half? Q 11 A -- the -- let's say the north half of 12 Section 27. 13 Was the proposed Exxon location standard Q 14 unorthodox as to the boundary line between the ARCO 15 the Exxon acreage? 16 A sir, it was not. It was 660 from No, 17 (inaudible.) 18 So it would be standard --0 19 Α Yes, sir. 20 -- as to that line. Q 21 the proposed rule for notice that Under 22 the Commission has docketed in today's docket, would ARCO be 23 in a position to have received actual notice from Exxon should they have filed this type of case after the effective 25 date of this rule?

A No, sir, they would not.

Q What is your reason or opinion for believing that notice is important to the operator in your position in this type of fact situation?

A In this position here the unorthodox location would have been moving towards the east line in order to take advantage of the position or the orientation of the reservoir and quite possibly drain reserves underneath an offsetting 30 which would not have been notified.

Q Under the current proposed rule what operators would have received notice under the fact situation we're talking about?

A I believe it would have only been the 320 in the south half of Section 23.

Q What do you propose to the Commission in terms of a notice that will require an operator seeking an unorthodox well location in spacing units of rectangular shapes that will give parties such as ARCO notice and an opportunity to object to the case?

A I have some -- some words drafted up that's a slight change in the way that it's worded right now.

Q Before we look at your exact words, would you describe for us the intent of what you're trying to accomplish with that wording?

 A What we're trying to accomplish is the removal of the fact that an operator could orientate (sic) his spacing unit so that to minimize the opposition to drilling an unorthodox location. Of course, if this had been a stand-up 320 on the east half of Section 22, ARCO would have been notified, whereas Section 23 would not have, but as it is, if they orientate (sic) in a laydown south half of Section 22, they only have to notify the south half of Section 23 and not the north half of Section 27, which is the area that they would really be affecting by the unorthodox location.

Q What was the outcome or result of this particular case in which ARCO had (not clearly understood) of Exxon?

A When we had notified Exxon that we were going to appose, they dropped their application for the unorthodox location.

Q Would you return to your seat now and discuss for us the language that you would propose to the Commission to satisfy your concerns about notice in these particular cases?

A It reads pretty much the same way as it's written. I'll just read the order as it is and put my words in where they apply.

Q Stop us when you get to the point where

we're going to write your words.

A Okay. "In cases of applications for approval of unorthodox well locations: Actual notice shall be given to any operator of an offsetting spacing unit or owner of an undrilled lease to which the proposed location is closer" -- this is where my words come in -- "closer than the greater of thestandard locationdimensions and, if the proposed well lies within or offsets a Division-designated potash area subject to special rules, any potash operator within one mile of the proposed location. Such notice shall be given by certified mail."

Q Give us your phrase again.

A Closer than the greater of the standard location dimensions.

All right, let's -- let's take that phrase and have you explain how an operator reading the rule with your change would understand how to calculate or determine who the offset operators were that were to receive the notice.

A In the case of a 320 the standard location is 660 from the long side and 1990 from the short side. He would then be, if the unorthodox location is inside 1990 feet -- 1980 feet, excuse me, of any offsetting acreage, then that -- or spacing unit, that would be the people that would need to be notified.

1 And using Mr. Hocker's Exhibit Number Q 2 in which we show that the west half of Section 1 was a 3 320 for the Morrow, the east half of 2 was a proposed 320 for the Morrow, who would receive notice under your proposed 5 change? 6 The operators in the west half of Section Α 7 1, the cornering tract in Section 12, and the east half of 8 Section 11. 9 Would your proposed additional phrase af-10 fect only those spacing units that are rectangular in shape? 11 Α Ιt should. most square spacing units 12 have the same dimensions from -- from either side. 13 0 Do you have any further comments or 14 qestions to make to the Commission on this particular sub-15 ject, Mr. Schubarth? 16 I don't believe so. 17 At this time, MR. KELLAHIN: 18 Mr. Chairman, we'd move that -- the admission of Exhibits 19 One and Two. 20 MR. STAMETS: Exhibits One and 21 Two will be admitted. 22 This is Exhibit MR. KELLEY: 23 Number Two, correct? 24 MR. KELLAHIN: Exhibit One is a

copy of the docket sheet showing that the Commission denied

the case or dismissed.

Exhibit is Two the Isopach.

3

1

This is a similar Isopach on a larger scale. I don't believe it's exactly identical, but the exhibit on the board

5

corresponds to Exhibit Number Two in the record.

6

MR. STAMETS: Did you plan to

7

leave the --

8

We would prefer not to. Α

MR. STAMETS: Do you plan to

10

leave the one on the board with us?

11

MR. KELLAHIN: It's the only

12

copy we have. We can make another copy for you,

13

I think the smaller size Isopach shows the orienta-

14

tion of the reservoir and demonstrates the concern that

15

Schubarth had about the notice rule.

16

MR. It seems to me, just as a point of information, that some 80-acre spacing

17 18

units have the requirement that the well be located within

19

150 feet of the center of a quarter quarter section and

20

you located that close to the end boundary of that 180, peo-

21

ple on the side wouldn't get any notice because they would

23

mensions.

not be located closer than the greater standard location di-

24

MR. KELLAHIN: I've asked Mr.

STAMETS:

25

Schubarth that question. He tells me the opposite. You'll

have to ask him.

A Could you repeat that, please?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Q Let's assume that this tablet here is an 80-acre proration unit and whichever quarter quarter the well is located in, the rules say you're going to be located within 150 feet of the center of that quarter quarter section.

One could move to the east here at a non-standard location and be close to the end boundary but still not be located closer to the south boundary of 80 than allowed by the pool rules.

A Yes, sir.

Q And so the person on the south boundary would not receive notice.

A In that particular case there --

Q Nor would the person on the north boundary, for that matter.

A Okay. What we're concerned about is the -- is the fact that an operator may choose the orientation of his unit, of his proration unit to lessen opposition.

In your case there if the unit were -- were rotated, he would still be just affecting the same per-

son and in that case there the south would not have to be notified.

Q It seems to me the same geological situation could exist on this 80-acre tract and that someone to the north or to the south could be affected.

As you probably are aware, the Division for years has received objections from people who say why do you require everybody all the way around the proration unit to be notified, and by and large that's because of the complexity of writing any particular rule which would result in notice to anybody who might be impacted under one of a seemingly endless variety of circumstances which might exist.

A Yes, sir.

I'm wondering if perhaps we ought to just revert to that and keep the requirement in there that notice be given to anybody who adjoins the proration unit at the side or any point.

A I believe that would probably be preferable to us rather than the chance of this type of thing happening.

Q The only other thing that occurs to me would be put some requirement in there that if the unorthodox location results in any improvement geologically over an offset operator that such offset operator should be notified, or shall be notified, but again that gets into the --

1 Α That's interpretative. 2 I appreciate you once again pointing 3 the difficulty in this particular type of notice. MR. STAMETS: Are there any 5 other questions of Mr. Schubarth? 6 He may be excused. 7 Anyone else have anything they 8 wish to add at this time? MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, 10 Dees, who is a member of our committee, has put his 11 statement in writing and with his permission at this time 12 I'd like to submit his comments for you. They are directed 13 particularly to 17 and, I believe, 9. 14 He has submitted this in the 15 form of a letter to you dated September 7th, 1985, over his 16 signature and I hand you the original copy. 17 MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. 18 Kellahin. 19 Mr. Nutter. 20 MR. NUTTER: Yes, sir, Mr. 21 Stamets. 22 I'm appearing today for Doyle 23 Hartman. 24 We feel certainly that notice 25 should be given by certified mail to all parties that

affected by any compulsory pooling or unitization case; however, we feel that the imposition of notice beyond the requirements of the state laws at the present time by advertisement in the newspaper is imposing a serious burden on operators that hasn't been established to be necessary in the State of New Mexico by the records.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

They may be inferred by the United States Constitution, but so far it hasn't affected the State of New Mexico, and as we can see from the discussion here this morning, there are just a whole plethora of problems that are going to arise from this: Interpretations, definitions of what is an offset operator.

For instance, Mr. Hocker, in his testimony and in reply to a direct question from Mr. Kellahin, said that on his exhibit showing the plat where he was drilthe Morrow well in the southeast southeast of 2, that he would be required to notify the working interest owner that owned the 40-acre tract in the northwest north- $\circ f$ Section 12. What if that working interest owner were a 5-acre tract? Is that all he would have to notify? Then the other 315 acres of either the north half west half of Section 12 wouldn't get any notice and they're certainly going to be affected just as much if not quite a little bit more than the guy that owns the 5-acre tract right in the corner.

Mr. Schubarth's recommendation as to giving notice if the location falls closer than the farthest dimensions of the proration unit, and so forth, is going to establish a whole new cottage industry just interpreting what you have to do to give notice.

I would also point out that in the case of Amendment Number 4 on Mr. Hocker's Exhibit Number One or Two, the printed rules, in Number 2 up here at the top we're giving notice to leaseowners that don't have developed lands.

In Number 5 down here in the potash area we're talking about unleased mineral interest owners.

However, in Section 4 where we're talking about the establishment of special pool rules, we're going to give notice to operators within the existing or proposed pool boundaries.

Does the word "operator" include the owner of an undrilled tract? I don't know.

It seems that there's many questions that have arisen in these two hearings that we've had concerning this proposed rule. I think that the whole thing ought to go back to the drafting board and another year of study given to it before anything is decided. Maybe something more concrete could come up later.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Nutter, we

always value your opinion.

MR. HOCKER: Mr. Stamets, may I

make one further comment?

MR. STAMETS: Yes, Mr. Hocker.

MR. HOCKER: In answer to Mr.

Nutter's query or statement about Number 4, it would be my belief that in the interest of clarity on the first line you could put all operators of wells, if you'd like to add that.

I think that would answer your

10 question.

6

7

8

9

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. NUTTER: That would take

12 care of the --

MR. HOCKER: That was my intent. That was just one thing I did not change. I changed many things but not that one.

The other comment I would make is that the discussion here today has been about actually mailed notice.

I've certainly assumed that notice will be published and just that the personal notice will not be given, so that I think all operators, including Mr. Schubarth, if you noticed on the docket that there was an application which might affect him to which he was not entitled to actual notice, certainly Cities Service, and I'm sure ARCO, is going to read those notices. It may be not as

easy and I like the actual notice, but in this case it's not the only kind of notice given.

Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: Any other com-

ments, questions at this point?

MR. DEES: Mr. Stamets, I'm Al-

lan Dees with Texaco.

We've listened to these comments and there may be some more before we leave here today. We would appreciate the opportunity to submit further written comments after consideration of some of the testimony that has been presented here today.

MR. STAMETS: We'll hold the case open for additional comments for two weeks and it would be my intention to attempt to have orders ready for signature in this case at the next Commission hearing, the 17th of October.

With that, then, we will take Case 8649 under advisement.

(Hearing concluded.)

21 (Hearing

5

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division (Commission) 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.

Sally W. Boyd CSFZ